County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

NO. 52.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE treasury department has received specimens of a dangerous counterfeit silver dollar which is being circulated very freely in the northwestern states.

It is understood that the vacancies in the treasury department caused by the resignation of Assistant Secretary Crounse and Solicitor Hepburn will not be filled until after the election. If either fails of election to the office for which he is running, he will probably be reappointed.

REAR ADMIRAL J. C. HOWELL, of the United States navy, died at Folkestone, England.

PAYMENT to Sioux Indians of the sum of \$200,000 has been ordered, to indemnify them for 5,000 ponies taken by the government some years ago during an outbreak.

INQUIRIES respecting the eight-hour law are numerous and come from all parts of the country. The secretary of war declares that it permits no exceptions to be made in the case of any government work.

LOUIS A. DENT, Secretary Blaine's private secretary, has been appointed consul to Kingston, Jamaica.

THE army board reports that this country is far behind others in effective small arms. It recommends the Krag-Jorgenson No. 5 rifle.

THE much-discussed statue of Diana will be received by the world's fair officials and placed in a position on the agricultural building.

THE EAST.

A woman aged twenty-three has been kept indoors all her life by her parents at Ansonia, Conn. The supposed reason was because an elder sister had been led astray and the parents were determined that the younger one should be removed from temptation.

THE election in Maine occurred or the 12th. Although by reduced majorities the republicans carried almost everything, electing the governor by 11,000 majority.

EIGHT thousand river district miners of Pennsylvania are out on a strike against a one-half cent cut in wages. Four drunken policemen gave the American consul at St. Johns, N. F., a

severe beating. The offenders are in WHILE trying to save their catch of fish four Newfoundland fishermen were drowned in a violent gale. A schooner

and her entire crew were lost.

had obtained a foothold in the city. Five deaths had occurred, undoubtedly from the disease.

THE strike at Schoenberger's Sixteenth street mill, Pittsburgh, Pa., has association. The mill will run non-

A WESTCHESTER county (N. Y.) quarryman, who was almost starving, borrowed 25 cents, bought a steak, and while eating it raw choked to death.

THE plague ship Bohemia arrived as New York from Hamburg on the 15th. Eleven deaths, all children, occurred on the passage.

THE League of Republican Clubs met at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 15th and was addressed by Clarkson and McKinley.

THREE additional cases of cholera were reported at New York on the 15th, Cases of cholera were reported at New Haven, Conn., and Baltimore, Md. ANOTHER cholera ship, the Heligo-

land has arrived at New York from Altona, near Hamburg. She had two deaths at sea.

THE Peary exploring whaler, the Kife: is to be on exhibition at Philadelphia. JUDGE WERTS has been nominated for

governor by the New Jersey democrats. THE news of cholera at New York has scared Cincinnati into establishing a cholera hospital.

THE New York Herald claims that the cholera passed through quarantine in the persons of immigrants from the steamer Friesland who were carelessly

RETURNS of the Vermont election have been received from the entire state. Fuller (rep.), for governor, has 39,190; Smalley (dem.), 19,526; Allen (pro.), 1,650. Fuller's plurality, 19,664 and ma-

jority 18,014. RICHARD MANSFIELD, the actor, was married to Beatrice Cameron in New

THE Normannia saloon passengers were released from Fire island on the 16th. All described their experiences

THIRTY suspected cases of cholera were reported in New York on the 16th. A Boy named Rhoads died of lockjaw at Pottstown, Pa. He had run a splinter

THE engineer of a Chicago suburban train was killed and several passengers injured by the derailing of the train. ALONZO ROLEY died of hydrophobia at

Attica, Ind. THE governor of Arizona estimates the population at 70,000. Immigration of Rootes, Taylor & Co., at Memphis,

THE Carlisle (Cincinnati) assignment shows liabilities \$622,750; assets, \$850,-000-rather a surprise as the Carlisles were considered quite wealthy.

RICHARD VERTS, a farmer, was kicked and chawed by a vicious horse near Crawfordsville, Ind. But little hope of his recovery existed.

THE Garfield race track trouble at Chicago was supposed to be settled by the council sustaining the veto of the mayor of the ordinance giving such tracks existence.

THE Choctaw troubles quieted down as a result of the conference at Mc- association.

News has been received that Arthur Smith, a young man of Fargo, N. D., has gone crazy and is now at large in the woods near Detroit, Minn. When last seen he was almost naked. ROBERT CAMPBELL was instantly

killed by his friend, John Carter, while hunting near Roodhouse, Ill. THE first of the Northern Pacific's new line of steamers for Yokohoma and

Hong Kong leaves Tacoma Septem-A MAN named Gland died at Empire, Nev. The doctors reported it genuine

cholera. J. F. Peters, a farmer living near Bondville, Ill., was attacked in his

barnyard by a young bull and disem-boweled. He died. MRS. MARGARET SHEEHAN and her seven-year-old daughter burned to death

at Stockton, Cal. It was supposed the woman dropped a lighted kerosene lamp, which set the building on fire. AGRICULTURAL implements to the value of \$200,000 were destroyed in In-

have been incendiary.

A SAN FRANCISCO sheriff was sent to jail for a day for having refused to execute a murderer, whose reprieve had expired, without a new order from the

STRIKERS at Detroit's electric light works cut the wires and left parts of the city dark. They wanted three men

reinstated. STREET railway employes in session at Indianapolis have decided to organize independently of the Knights of

Labor. Gov. McKinley, made a speech at the dedication of the new tin plate works at Ellwood, Ind.

FOURTEEN members of the Pana (Ill.) fire department resigned, as they were opposed to the further use of the en-

gine-house as a morgue.

CERTAIN dissatisfied democrats of Kansas have called a convention to meet at Topeka October 7 for the purpose of nominating a straight out ticket. THE Chicago Inter Ocean has attacked the anthracite trust.

MINNEAPOLIS elevator companies have decided to refuse information of grain

THREE men were smothered to death in a sand pit near Clinton, Ill. A HEAD end collision occurred on the

MASSACHUSETTS republicans have Chicago & Northwestern road, about undation and 42,000 houses destroyed. nominated William P. Hall, of Spring- three miles west of Marshalltown, Ia., THE board of health at New York on tion train. Four men were killed, one able loss of life and property. fatally and two painfully injured.

Work has been abandoned on the & Phœnix railroad. MRS. ADA HINELING was thrown on

the fire in her house near South Bend. been declared off by the Amalgamated Ind., by the floor giving way. Flesh dropped from her bones and she soon

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., will license sa-

CHARLES GLOVER had his head blown entirely off near Shawneetown, Ill. He was out hunting with two companions when one of their guns accidentally exploded.

An unsuccessful effort has been made to get the use of Washington park, Chicago, for troops from West Point and various forts during the fair

MARTIN CAMERY was killed on the fair grounds at Camargo, Ill., by a runaway

THE SOUTH. A NEGRO Messiah has appeared in Burleson county, Tex., who claims to work miracles. He travels in a carriage and is attended by a liveried driver and body servant. The negroes flock to him, and he is making much money. JOHN JAMES, aged 20, was drowned in Red river, near Honey Grove, Tex.,

while trying to ride a horse across. A MEXICAN on a plantation in Lavaca county, Tex., was picking cotton in a field where London purple had been applied to kill worms and got some on his hands. He ate a watermelon with-

out washing his hands and in a short time was a corpse. Two sisters named Porch, of Camp bell county, Ky., were drowned in Lick-

It was expected that federal troops would be used to suppress the disorders in the Choctaw nation. Rumors of ad-

ditional murders were prevalent. PRESIDENT DIAZ has extended the free of duty.

Two hundred bales of cotton have Japan.

Texas republicans resolved to indorse Clark, the nominee of one faction of democrats, for governor. Work has commenced on the road

An old Spanish silver mine has been

explored near Brackett, Tex., and the find is creating excitement. GEORGE FORREST, a nephew of the confederate general Forrest, shot and perhaps mortally wounded R. L. Duke and wounded John Taylor in the store

Tenn. THOMAS H. WATTS, attorney-general of the confederacy from 1862 to 1863 and then governor of Alabama until III, is dead. the close of the rebellion, died suddenly

at Montgomery, Ala., of heart disease. CAPT. E. D. THOMAS, Fifth cavalry commented favorably on the condition and work of the Arkansas militia. and work of the Arkansas militia.

THE British ship Golden Horn went ashore off the south end of Santa Rosa island. No lives were lost.

THE decomposed body of a woman, dead for a week from cholera, was

THE Great Northern has given notice

found in a Paris tenement. AT San Carlos, Chili, a number of armed liberals attacked a crowd of conservatives, and in the fight the brother of the parish priest was killed and several others were wounded. The liberals say that the priest interfered with

the election. This led to the fight. HER dresses being held by the health authorities for disinfection, Sarah Bernhardt, now in France, was compelled to

change her play.

Four soldiers died from the effects of heat during military maneuvers in the south of France.

ANOTHER schooner arrived from Behring sea reports that Russian seizures continue. A RESTORATION of eastern rates is be

ing atttempted by the Central Traffic association. A Boy in Vienna deliberately shot the professor on account of an old grudge. THE annual report of the Clover Leaf line shows a remarkable increase in

earnings during the past four years. dianapolis, Ind., by fire, supposed to THE death rate of cholera patients in Russia is fifty per cent.

It is asserted that the cholera is epi-

demic at Vera Cruz, Mexico, notwithstanding denials. THE cholera alarm will doubtless disarm the opposition of the smaller German states, which deterred Prince Bismarck from attempting to deal with the sanitary question on imperial lines. THE Kearsarge has arrived at Cura-

SERIOUS riots have occurred in Flanders (Belgium) between strikers and the

PANAMA is closed against all European steamers because of cholera. Ships that attempt to enter are fired upon. THE London Providential, a very old

savings institution, suspended because of a run. It is reported from Belgrade, Servia, that a body of peasants led by Ranko Tajasch have revolted, captured the communal house at Stephany and killed

a judge. Many of both sides were wounded. CLARKSON was re-elected president of the Republican League of Clubs.

THREE hundred persons were killed and ninety wounded in a recent gale in the Tokushima district, Japan. Twenty thousand acres were devastated by in-SERIOUS floods occurred in north

CLEARING house returns for the week ended September 16 showed an average of Minneapolis into a Columbian club

responding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 11.8. THE liberal party of Spain has out-

lined a progressive programme of reform.

REV. E. A. BRIDGER, a congregational minister, was flogged in the pulpit at Jennings, La., for reflecting on the morals of the town.

BERGMAN, the anarchist who tried to kill H. C. Frick, was tried at Pittsburgh, Pa., found guilty and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. THE reports that a revolution had

broken out in Chihuahua or Sonora are denied at the City of Mexico. JOHNSON, of Minneapolis, on the kiteshaped track at Independence, Ia., low-

ered the bicycle half mile record to 551/6 A TEN and twelve-year-old brother and sister were killed at Warsaw, Minn., by an escaped panther, which was

afterwards killed. More than \$12,000 was taken in at Sullivan's benefit in Madison Square garden, New York, but the managers

took half of it. THE principal feature of the first day of the G. A. R. at Washington was the dedication of Grand Army place. The city was embellished as it never had

been before. A RACE war is reported in Calhoun county, Ark. Four negroes were killed and several wounded.

THE New York Times has information that certain Cuban patriots have gone to San Domingo to prepare for an uprising in Cuba. THREE bogus detectives are in trouble

at Denison, Tex., for conspiracy to swear away the life of an innocent man, whom they were going to charge with time in which corn may enter Mexico the murder last spring of four women. They were after the \$10,000 reward.

CARL SCHURZ has written his views been billed from San Antonio, Tex., to to eastern democratic clubs concerning the use of money and the machine in politics. CHAIRMAN FAITHORN will leave the

Southwestern Railway & Steamship association and probably become chairconnecting Galveston and Houston, man of the Transmissouri association. CANADA has quarantined against New A WILD-EYED man, perfectly nude,

rushed through the streets of New York city and threw himself into the river, where he was drowned, his body not being recovered. BRAKEMAN E. B. NIBLOCK was killed near Waco, Tex. He got his foot in a cattle-guard while pulling out a coup-

THOMAS W. HALLIDAY, mayor of Cairo, FRANCIS GONZALES, charged by the Venezueian minister at New York with

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Straight Democrats A number of prominent democrats, who are dissatisfied with the action of the state convention in indorsing the

populist state ticket, met recently at Topeka and issued the following call: To the Democratic Voters of the State of Kanspread dissatisfaction throughout the state at the action of the democratic state convention on July 6 in refusing to maintain the democratic organization of the state by placing in nomination candidates for the various state offices, and especially in nominating the already nominated candidates of another political organization not in harmony with democratic principles or precedents.

By the action of the convention you are not only deprived of the opportunity of directly expread dissatisfaction throughout the state at

By the action of the convention you are not only deprived of the opportunity of directly expressing your appreciation of the wisdom distinguished services and exalted patriotism of the worthy successor of Jefferson and Tilden, Grover Cleveland, but an attempt was also made to deliver you to a hostile political organization, which, if successful, would destroy our party in the state and bring disaster and ruin to the material interests of our people.

While we acquiesce in the action of the convention with reference to the electoral ticket, we protest against its action as to the state ticket as unprecedented and revolutionary. No democrat is bound thereby.

To the end that the credit and good name of our state and people may be preserved and the

our state and people may be preserved and the principles of our party upheld, and at the re-quest of many democrats, we hereby call a con-ference of those democrats who do not intend to support the state ticket of the so-called people's party, to be held at the senate chamber in the city of Topeka, on Friday, the 7th day of October, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., and we cordially invite all such democrats to attend.

Signed by A. A. Harris, J. G. Lowe C. F.
Spencer, J. S. Emery, T. P. Fulton, Ed M.
Hewins, Samuel Clark, J. B. Crouch.

Miscellaneous.

Emporia has been seriously troubled with burglars lately.

Veterans of the Sixth Kansas held their reunion recently at Lawrence. Dr. R. F. Bryant has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Lincoln. Lightning rod peddlers have lately been swindling farmers in the vicinity

of Emporia. The grand lodge of Good Templars met at Topeka on the 13th with about

seventy-five members in attendance. Charles Toff, manager of the Leavenworth Baseball club and League park, is reported to have skipped the town with \$115 in funds that did not belong to him

Hugh Henry, a negro, attempted to criminally assault Miss Mabel Welsh at Larned the other night. He was captured the next day and lodged in jail. At night a mob took him from jail and hanged him to a telegraph pole.

During a recent storm the young daughter of Miles Rachford, a farmer residing near Osage City, was killed by lightning and two other members of between a freight and an accommoda- China in August, resulting in consider- the family so seriously shocked that they were not expected to recover.

Mrs. Hanback has organized the ladies construction of the Santa Fe, Prescott decrease of 7.5 compared with the cor- with the following officers: President, Mrs. Chapmam; vice president, Mrs. W. L. Merrifield; secretary, Mrs. Emma Holmes; treasurer, Mrs. Ollie C. Lord. The other day as Fred and John Winters were ascending a steep bank of the

> steam engine and thresher, the engine reared up in front and tipped over on them, killing Fred instantly and severely scalding John. A delegate convention of the German-Americans of the state was recently held at Topeka, nearly every county being represented. The object of the convention was to effect an organiza-

Whitewater, near Towanda, with their

resubmission of the prohibition question to a vote of the people. Dan Crew, well known as a tenor singer, died at his home in Lawrence the other day from an overdose of morphine. He had been suffering from hay fever and asthma and took morphine to induce sleep. It is thought he took too much of the drug through mistake. He

tion with the view of bringing about a

leaves a young wife and one child. The state live stock sanitary commission met recently at Emporia to consider the case of Texas cattle in quarantine in Chase county. The conclusion arrived at was that the Spanish fever was stamped out and that the cattle should be shipped away for slaughter under order of Receiver Acheson in such quantities as he desired, subject to the quarantine rules and orders of the Chase county court.

Mrs. Annie McCourt was instantly killed by lightning during a thunder storm at Atchison the other evening. She was preparing supper and had started out of the house after a pail of water. The lightning struck her when she was on the doorstep. Her clothing was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by a neighbor who was close at hand. Mrs. McCourt was 26 years of age and leaves one child.

Mrs. John Hyatt and three of her children, living on Darby avenue, in Kansas City, Kan., were seriously poisoned by eating a supposed mushroom stew the other day. The children had gathered some "toad stools" and the mother had prepared a stew, which the family partook of very freely. They were shortly afterward taken with convulsions and suffered intensely. Timely

medical aid saved their lives Hattie Hawkins fell dead while walking across a room at her home in Kansas City, Kan., the other night, She and her mother, who is a widow, were preparing to retire for the night. The girl started to walk across the room, turned suddenly and fell to the floor heavily. The mother ran to her, but she was dead. A physician was hastily summoned who found that the girl's neck was broken. He concluded that the fall was caused by heart failure and that in the fall her neck was broken.

SENATOR HILL.

His Long Expected Speech Delivered at Brooklyn.

HE LOYALLY SUPPORTS CLEVELAND.

Their Disappointments—His Posl-tion on the Tariff Not One of Free Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—There was great outpouring of democrats in Brookyn last night. The Academy of Music could not accommodate the crowd that

tried to get into it. When Senator Hill and the other speakers entered the theater they were greeted most enthusiastically, the applause lasting until the party had mounted the stage and taken their

seats. Congressman W. C. Coombs was introduced as the chairman of the even-

sented Senator David B. Hill with the

Mr. Hill said: "I am reminded of the fact that it was in this edifice, upon a memorable occasion in 1885, that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid democracy of Kings county the sentiment, 'I am a democrat,' and under the existing political situation I know of no more appropriate place or presence than here to declare that I was a democrat before the Chicago convention and

I am a democrat still. "The national democratic convention of 1892 has passed into history, with its record, its triumphs and its disappoint ments. The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. It was the court of last resort established by party usage as the final arbitrator to determine the conflicting interests and claims of candidates, states and sections, and its decision will be accepted with loyal acquiescence by every true and patriotic emocrat who recognizes the necessity of party organization and discipline and respects the obligations which he assumes in its membership. From this time forward, imperative duties are im-

posed upon me. "Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be subordinated to the public good; real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambitions and individual disappointments should be forgotten in this great emergency which demands from us all the exhibition of a wide-

spread and lofty party patriotism. "Permit me to repeat what I had the fore the echoes of our national convention had scarcely died away, as follows: Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the democracy of New York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal democratic principles and to regularly nominated candidates is the su preme duty of the hour.' I reiterate these sentiments now. We are entering upon the twenty-seventh presidential election since the organization of our government. The good citizen, desirous of discharging his full duty in this crisis, according to his conscience and his judgment, uninfluenced by selfish considerations, will discover two great parties arrayed against each other, struggling for the control of the government and appealing to the peo

ple for their suffrages."

After reviewing the history of the two parties he branched onto protection and free trade. On this he said:

"President Harrison and all the other great and small advocates of this vicious system diligently seek to create an impression that the democratic party has issumed a bolder attitude than formerly and become an advocate of absolute free trade. I said in the campaign of 1888, in my opening speech at the Academy of Music, in New York city, that if I believed the democratic party favored absolute free trade, I should not advo cate its cause, and I repeat the statement here to-night. I insist that neither the democratic party nor I have changed our position upon this question, but that we stand where we have ever stood. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now as they have ever done since the famous tariff message of 1888. In that historic message, our candidate expressly repudiated the suggestion that he was entering upon any crusade of free trade. did not demand that our tariff laws

should be wiped out of existence." He then quoted from ex-President Cleveland's message, and then took up

the McKinley bill. Following out the regular line of argument, he went on to the "force" bill, which he severely densunced, and after talking on state affairs closed as follows.

"I believe that a large majority of the

people of this country are convinced of the rightfulness of democratic principles and want them to prevail. But the election will not win itself and there must be complete organization. I re peat the injunction I uttered before the democratic state convention in Albany in February last: 'It is our duty to organize, organize, organize.' With this motto inscribed upon our banner, 'public office is a public trust' supplement ed by the other sentiments which I have endeavored to present to you to night, 'no public taxation for private purposes' and 'no force bill.'

LYNCHING AT LARNED.

A Negro Hanged for Attempting an Out-

LARNED, Kan., Sept. 15. - Hugh Henry, alias Brock, the negro fiend who made a desperate attempt to outrage Miss Mabel Welch, was captured as noon twelve miles west of here, brought

back and hanged to a telegraph pole. Monday night the negro, who had been gambling and drinking in Lon Epper's dive, left there penniless and started out to seek a place to sleep. According to his own illy constructed story, the window opening into the room of Miss Welsh was open and he climbed in. This was about 8:80 o'clock Tuesday morning when the streets were wholly deserted. Then began a battle for life and honor by the young woman. The fiend held a knife in his teeth and she made a desperate effort to get it in her possession. In the attempt her hands were cut frightfully and she was soon compelled to give up the unequal contest. With the knife in one hand and the other at her throat, the wretch declared if she made an outcry he would kill her. Still she fought

silently and successfully.

About noon, near the old Lawrence bridge, twelve miles west of Larned, the wretch was found asleep. He was awakened by his pursuers and upon being confronted with his crime and the evidence, confessed his guilt. He was brought back to Larned and given into the custody of Sheriff . Thorp, who

placed him in jail. As the electric light whistle gave the hour of 12, recruits went into the elec-tric power house block in squads of twelve and fifteen and at 12:25, #fty determined men, under good leadership, advanced. The attack on the jail was begun at 12:30 and at 1:10 a. m. the leaders of the mob were in the brute's cell and had adjusted the rope about his

The wretch was then marched beyond the mineral lake to the railroad bridge, three-quarters of a mile west of the Santa Fe depot, the rope thrown over the crosspiece of a telegraph pole and at 1:45 the body was swung into eter-

CAUSTIC REPORT.

Gen. Miles Has Something to Say About CHICAGO, Sept. 15. -Gen. Nelson A.

Miles' annual report of the condition of affairs in the department of Missouri will be forwarded to Washington to-One of the most important features of the report is the statement regarding the swindling operations of a ring of lawyers who are said to have gotten \$67,000 from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians on a pretense that they had honor of expressing to the Tammany settled certain Indian claims against the government. Gen. Miles has steadfastly adhered to the belief that the

deal was a barefaced robbery and has

said so in very vigorous language in his In 1889 Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas, Matt Reynolds, of St. Louis, and D. B. Dyer, formerly mayor of Guthrie. Ok., entered into a contract with certain Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for the recovery of the value of lands in the Cherokee strip which was assigned to those tribes but never occupied or claimed by them. Capt. Lee, under direction of Gen. Miles, made an exhaustive investigation on complaint of Whirlwind and other Chevennes, after the interior department had allowed fees amounting to \$67,000 to be deducted from the money due for the lands south of the Cherokee outlet really occupied by the tribes. His report was that the contract with the attorneys was, not in the first place signed by the representative head men of the tribe, and that without the knowledge of those who did sign a clause was afterward inserted

providing that moneys from 'any other ands" should be included. The commissioners who negotiated for the Chevenne and Arapahoe lands said that the attorneys had nothing whatever to do with the sale and rendered no services. Since Gen. Miles refers to the case specifically in his report, it will necessarily be taken up by congress. Congressman Wilson, chair-man of the Indian committee, has been apprised of the facts and promises to

THE DALTON GANG. Iwo of Them Killed and Five Otherh Capt ured Through the Persistent Efforts of a Deputy United States Marshal

press an investigation.

Paris, Tex., Sqpt. 15.—For some time past Deputy Marshal Sam Williams, of the Paris court, has been quietly following the Dalton gang, which robbed the Missouri, Kansas & Texas train at Adair, I. T., on July 14 last, He trailed them out of the territory, into Kansas and thence into Colorado and New Mexico. It was not believed here that he could succeed, and his efforts were discouraged, but he doggedly followed his clew. Last night he wired from Deming, N. M., that he had captured Bob Dalton, Amy Dalton, Grant Dalton, Sam Wingo and 'Three-Fingered" Jack, and that he would get

the other three in a short time. The railroad and express companies offered \$5,000 each for the arrest and conviction of the parties, and there are rewards for the Daltons in California aggregating \$11,000 more. The parties will be taken to Fort Smith for trial.

The gang was run upon a short dis-tance from the Mexican border and in a fight between the marshal's posse and the robbers two of the latter were killed and five captured. Three of the gang are yet at large and the posse expect to capture them within a day or two. The capture them within a day or two. The marshal's posse consists of deputies and a squad of Indian trailers.

THAT BOY JOHN.

Ef I could only get him! Are you sure you haven't met him?

It's nigh upon twelve hours sence he's gone!

You bet that when I reach him a lesson I will

That boy John.

A lesson I will teach him, and a sermon I will preach him, That he will carry in his mind from this time on. You hardly will believe that he ran off without leave,

That knave John. He ran off without leave, with intention to de-

ceive,
And his ma is there at home a-takin' on.
His hide is pretty thick, but I guess this hick'ry Will fetch John.

I guess this hick ry stick will fetch him mighty quick-What's that? you wish I wouldn't lay it on? Well, I'm bound to wish you joy, for it's plain you've got no boy Like my John.

It's plain you've got no boy that will pester and A shiftless, saucy scamp, jest as lazy as

tramp, Like that John. Jest as lazy as a tramp, of the reg'lar gypsy stamp, Won't cut a stick of wood, nor mow the lawn; Must shoot or fish all day, or else be off to play-Darn that John!

I'm pledged to stop his play, and to show him that my way Shall be his—or bid him else begone For good! I'd stand his loss, for he's nothin' but a cross, Is my John.

He's nothin' but a cross, and it's only pitch and How soon old Nick will get him for his own. aiming to, that's flat! Why, ain't that thing a hat?

Looks like John! Yes, sir, it is a hat, and a ragged one at that,

A-layin' near the water, on that stone!
A fishpole too—I'm bound he's hidin' som wheres round-Here, you John!

He's hidin' somewheres round. Hark, wasn't Among them bushes? Let's creep softly on. Why, where's the little chap? a-takin' of a nap? Wake up, John!

He's takin' of a nap. What? met with some mishap? Not he. I ain't afraid. Why, he'll be gone Way off, sometimes, at night, alone. Oh, he's all right. Hello!-John!

I'll wager he's all right. Say, what's that gleamin' white Yonder—across the stream—see, further on Among them reeds. A face? To sleep in such No! 'Tain't John.

Asleep in this cold place—oh, stranger, touch his face!
Oh. my heart's joy, a-layin' here alone! Cast up like some poor weed that the river doesn't need?

My boy John!

Cast up like some poor weed, while his father's sorest need
Will be the voice and happy smile that's gone.
And to think he'll never know that I always



3 landlord who satisfactory tenants as myself. There is perfect harmony between us, even if the neighbors who occupy my summer cottages do quarrel occasionally preliminary to their final settlement for the season.

I furnish their cottages every summer free of any charge for rent, except the good will of my tenants, which they bestow freely, besides furnishing me with free concerts during the summer and the favor of their most charm-

The largest and most pretentious of these summer dwellings is a two story structure with capacity for four families, every apartment of which was occupied during the season by families of purple martins. This house is erected on a four by four inch pole sixteen feet above the ground in the center of my little garden. For some reason the martins do not take kindly to houses erected on barns or dwellings, but prefer a detached residence.

My other two cottages are precisely the same size, but differently built. One has been occupied by a family of wrens and the other by a family of bluebirds, the principal point of difference being in the size of the entrance, that of the wren cottage being so small that bluebirds and other would-be tres- | sung and warm amid the green fields passers are effectually excluded. For and flowers of the sunny south. bluebirds and wrens a single apartment is preferable. A small wooden

ing in separate places. the same time by the martins, but find-the birds for the safety of their young. threaten his orchard, garden and field ing it occupied by superior numbers he but as it occurred frequently, from the

bukes them contemptuously, and finally settles himself in his one-story cottage. Here, in his ample room, blessed with the love of his little wife and prospective family, every feeling of envy gives place to one of serene conlow warble from the time of the mating season to the flight of the young birds from the nest. There is no voice or sound in nature that more perfectly expresses contentment than that of the

> "Summer days for me, When every leaf is on its tree; When Robin's not a beggar, And Jennie Wren's a bride And the lark hangs singing, singing, In the corn fields wide."

Thus sings Christina Resetti, the sweetest singer among the woman poets of England since Elizabeth Barret

Browning. About the first of June-sometimes earlier-Jenny Wren becomes a bride, and her husband seems to be the happiest creature in all the world. He sings joyously all the day long, his note greatly resembling that of the canary, but not so prolonged, and with few variations. The house wren is a diminutive bird, much smaller than our common canary, the male a trifle larger than the female, and no marked difference in color, which is a dusty brown. By reason of remodeling my dwelling house my little wren cottage had been taken down late last autumn, and I was late in finding a place for it this season, it being past the middle of June before it was erected on the sunny southeast corner of the house. The martins already had large families and it was almost midsummer, yet I had faith that my little wrens would yet occupy the cottage even if they were too late to be fashionable. So, a few mornings after, I awoke to hear the joyous song of my little friend, and a few minutes afterward I saw him standing on the roof the cottage, and Jenny standing on the door step looking the picture of perfect happiness. That day they began moving in, the furniture consisting principally of a mattress of fresh hav and bric-a-brac decorations

of leaves and twigs. When the painters came to paint my dwelling I expressed some fears that their work would injure the health of my little tenants, and, sure enough, Jenny became ill and one day dropped dead on the walk under the cottage. We were all grieved, of course, and I curiously awaited to see what the male from the Audubon Magazine: bird would do when he came home. Soon we heard his joyous voice as he approached his little home. He entered and found it empty, and then, mounting the roof, he gave two or three loud calls preparatory to the longest and clearest burst of song I ity to changed conditions, and his willhad yet heard from his little throat. Receiving no response, he started in quest of his mate, only to return unsuccessful. On his return he saw her body on the walk and descended with joyous twittering to greet her. It was a sad scene, for the poor fellow seemed to have no knowledge of the tragedy of death. He kissed her frequently, chattered to her, and then would fly to her to return. Soon he flew away, returning with a white feather, which he offered her as a present, but in vain. s and his songs and brought purpose. He did not realize that the

Finally, when he had gone from our sight again, we tenderly removed the of the garden. I was confident that again, but he remained true all the and side by side, calling to each other summer, inhabiting the little cottage with notes of triumph and congratulaalone, his song less frequent, but yet tion, wing their way back to the home joyous and hopeful, and full of faith which they have so boldly defended: that his little bride would return to him ere the summer waned. He staved with us until the waning days of sum- length and measures sixteen inches mer, and I have not seen him since. With his neighbors, the blue birds and martins, he had doubtless started to- bluish-black with purplish reflections. wards his winter home, and when his The female is paler throughout, and little Iowa cottage is covered with the drifting snows of winter he will be

feathers he carried in his beak.



While I have always a genuine box five by eight inches, with gable friendship and admiration for my mod- ly small beetles, from the craw. About coof, is ample. This should be at- est little tenants, the blue birds and a fortnight old, they are fed from the tached to the kitchen and main build- wrens, I must confess the most inti- bill with soft insects of the size of large made by Lieut. Bradley, of the capitol macy with my large number of sum- flies; but insects with stings, such as The blue bird is the first to arrive. mer boarders, the martins. The four He is the joyous harbinger of spring. families of martins in their cottage When four weeks old large dragon-flies, Sometimes on a warm day in the latter | made a large party in themselves, but | grasshoppers and butterflies make the part of March or the first days of April scarcely a day passed during the sum- principal food." his familiar voice is heard, and you mer when they did not entertain their look in vain for the bird, who is con- friends. Frequently the roof, both that between daylight and dark thirtycealed by a friendly shed, only waiting stories, and balconies of the cottage two martins fed sixteen families of for the violet and the green earth to were covered by these cheerful and so- young birds three thousand two hunbeckon him forth to show his familiar cial birds. They were always tame, dred and seventy-seven times. I subform. Mr. John Burroughs beautifully showing no alarm no matter how many mit to my farmer friends whether these pictures him as the bird with the "sky people observed them, and frequently figures do not show the value of these tint upon his back and the earth tint when leaving the cottage the birds birds as insect destroyers, and I hope upon his breast." By the first of May would dash down and pass within a that every tarmer in the country will he and his demure little bride are ready few inches of the face of the observer. provide for them a good-sized two or for housekeeping in earnest. He some- I thought at first this was a sort of bel- three-story cottage near his poultry times takes a strong notion to the two- ligerent attack during the hatching house. They will protect his poultry story mausion which is occupied about season, caused by the apprehensions of and help destroy the insect pests which

gives them a boisterous scolding, re- opening to the close of the season. I am of the opinion that this conduct of the birds is more in the nature of a trick or pleasant greeting.

A few days before the young birds take their flight from the nest there is always a large concourse of the birds tent, which finds expression in a mel- around the cottage. One evening I counted thirty-four birds swarming around the little home, all seeming fairly intoxicated with joy and good feeling. As the same visitation occurred last season and continued for three or four days preceding the flight of the young birds, my conclusion is that the birds have a custom of celebrating the maturity of the young birds of their neighbors, and make these visitations not only to celebrate an important anniversary in bird life, but to encourage the young birds to try their pinions for the journey of life.

Truly the great voice of nature pro claims the one main object of life is to love and be loved. And the myriad voices and scenes in nature are the most blessed ministrations to the weary and suffering and despairing hearts of men if they would only reach out and touch the hem of her divine garment.

My martins have left me. They are now on their journey to the beautiful land of the orange and magnolia, and perhaps ere this have reached their southern home. Their flight marks the waning of summer and the advent



THE MARTIN FAMILY.

of harvest, and is prescient of the fading flower and falling leaf of autumn, and the icy breath and winding snows of winter.

For the benefit particularly of my farmer friends I append the following description of the bird and its habits

"The purple martin is the largest of the swallow tribe. He is also one of the most useful of this extremely serviceable group of birds. Not only does he destroy large numbers of hurtful insects, but from his ready adaptabilingness, if encouraged, to make his home on or near man's dwellings, he becomes the guardian of the poultry vard. No hawk or owl or eagle is daring enough to approach a farm-house where one or more pairs of this courageous and swift-winged species are rearing their broods. If a bird of prey, ignorant of the presence of these protectors, comes near to see what opporthe door of the cottage and sing his tunity there may be to pick up one of prettiest airs, evidently trying to coax the young chickens that are wandering about the door yard, the martins discover him at once, and sally forth with powdered sugar to a cream, add ten angry twitterings, to give battle to the eggs, one at a time, then stir in one He repeated his embraces, his en- intruder. Their powerful wings bear them swiftly toward their enemy, who, numerous pretty feathers, but all to no too late, turns to fly. They easily and four ounces almonds blanched and overtake him, and dart down from faithful little bride was but a speek of above, buffeting him savagely. The add half a pound of mixed candied peel dust, as mute and lifeless as the white intruder wastes no time in trying to cut in thin slices, one pound of well sailants, and, with all the speed he can command, hurries to the nearest shellittle body and buried it in the corner ter. When he reaches the woods or some thicket into which he plunges, the little widower would soon wed the victorious martins rise high in air,

> "The purple martin is from seven and one-half to eight inches in across its extended wings. of the male is a deep lacks the iridescence of the male, its throat and breast are dark gray and the other under parts lighter gray. The young are gray streaked with

Some observations made by Mr. O. Widmann, of St. Louis, and published several years ago in the Forest and Stream, give an idea of the unceasing way in which the old birds perform this labor, and of the vast number of insects-many of them hurtful-which are destroyed daily by a pair of these useful birds. He says:

"It may be interesting to many of our readers to know more about the family cares of our birds. In order to find out how often young martins are fed by their parents, and at what time the principal meals are served, I watched my sixteen feeding pairs during an entire day, June 24, from four a. m. till eight p. m., marking every visit of the feeding parents, males and females, separately. The martins began hunting at four fifteen, but no food was brought until four

"The youngest birds are fed at longer intervals with crushed insects, most bees and wasps, are never brought.

He then shows the remarkable fact

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Salad Dressing. -Add one teaspoonful of salt, mustard, and white pepper, to two well-beaten eggs, and beat them all together. Cook the mixture in a double boiler, stirring continually till thick like cream. Stir into the hot dressing a table-spoonful of butter, and lastly add a table-spoonful of vinegar.

Cool and use.—Harper's Bazar. -June Mange-Boil an ounce of isinglass in three-quarters of a pint of water till melted; strain it, then add the juice of two Seville oranges, the yolks of four eggs, beaten and strained, sugar according to taste, stir it over a gentle fire till it just boils up; when cold, put it into a mold, taking care, if there should happen to be any sediment, not to pour it in. - Boston Herald.

-A very nice apple dessert is made as follows: Peel, core, and cut a couple of pounds of apples, boil till soft in a little water, then rub through a sieve; mix some powdered sugar with the juice of a lemon, and half an ounce of red gelatine dissolved in a little water, stir into the apples, and pour into a mold; when set and cold turn out and serve with eustard or whipped cream. - N. Y. Times.

-Tomato Mayonnaise. - Choose large, smooth tomatoes of a uniform size; cut a slice from the stem end of each, after having carefully peeled it. Take the seeds out carefully, so as not to break the tomatoes, and fill the cavity thus made, with a mixture of finely chopped cucumber, onion, and a little water cress or mustard. Put a spoonful of Mayonnaise dressing on the top of each one and serve on lettuce leavesone to each person.-Toledo Blade.

-Layer Cake. -Three eggs, saving the white of one for frosting; one cup of granulated sugar; one tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, one cup of flour. Mix sugar and butter together: then beat in the eggs; then stir in the milk. Sift the bakingpowder and flour well together, and stir into the other ingredients. Butter three jelly tins, put the batter in and bake in a quick oven .-- Detroit Free Press.

-Nice Fried Egg Plant .- Cut the egg plant in slices one-third of an inch thick; take off the rind, lay in salt water two or three hours before cooking; then wipe dry, dip each slice in beaten egg and coat it well with bread or cracker crumbs, and fry to a nice brown in hot fat, or in lard drippings and butter. Cook slowly, as it is not palatable unless thoroughly done, but with the right cooking it is a very popular and delicious dish .- Orange Judd Farmer.

-Red or Black Raspberry Jam-To use one-third currants to two-thirds raspberries is better than the berries alone. Mash the fruit well and let it boil twenty minutes; weigh the quantity; allow two or three pounds for the kettle to weigh, and to every pound of fruit use three-quarters of a pound of sugar. After this is put in let it boil till, by taking some out on a plate to try it, no juice gathers about it. Then it is ready to put away, as you would jelly, in glasses, or stone jars are nice

-Boston Budget. -Tinlock Cake-Beat half a pound of butter and quarter of a pound of white pound and a half of sifted flour, add a ittle mixed spice, half a nutmeg grated cut in halves; mix well together; then give battle to his small but dreadful as- washed and dried currants, and two pounds sultana raisins. Flavor with lemon, turn the mixture into a square baking-tin, and bake in a moderate oven until done; it will take about two hours.-Housekeeper.

Worth the Trouble.

Family anniversaries and the celebration of them occasion some trouble in the household, especially if there are no servants, but they pay for the effort involved. "This has been the nicest day I ever knew," said a boy to his mother one evening. "The birds have all been singing and the sun has shone every minute and everything has been so lovely, just for your birthday, mamma, and I am so glad!" and he emphasized his gladness with a hearty hug and kiss. For weeks he had been looking forward to this day, planning and making a little birthday gift as a surprise, and when the time came his whole mind was for making his mother happy. Everything that is desirable is attended with some trouble, and how can we keep our children contented and happy at home without taking trouble? And no mother regrets the trouble when she sees her children regarding their home as the very best place in the whole world. Try to celebrate the birthdays one year and see if it does not "pay" in the enjoyment of the whole family.—Waverly Magazine.

Vice-President Morton's Gavel. The gavel used by Vice-President Morton in closing the first session o the senate of the Fifty-second congress, is one of historic interest. In 1785 Gen. Washington planted six trees at Mount Vernon, which were named after distinguished heroes of the revolutionary war. The wood used in the head of the gavel was taken from one of these historic trees (a magnolia) and the handle was made from a boxwood tree named a fortnight old, they are fed from the in honor of Lafayette. This gavel was police, and is a fine piece, of workmanship.-Washington Star.

> A High-Toned Place. Spindler-I-er-don't like to complain, Mrs. Slimdiet, but it seems to me this is rather a light supper for a hun-

> Mrs. Slimdiet (haughtily)-I am used to fashionable boarders wot gets a hot lunch down town, an' don't come home half-starved .- N. Y. Weekly.

Ruler of the Household. Wife-When the dressmaker was here this morning she had the impudence to

box Willie's ears. Husband-I am glad I wasn't here. Wife-Why, I should like to know? Husband-She might have boxed

TOTS WHO GAMBLE.

Miniature Wheels of Fortune All the Go Nowadays.

"Take a chance, mister. Please do. It's only a penny, and just look at the prizes?" This is the request that greets everyone passing through uptown streets nowadays. The beggars are little boys and girls who are practicing to develop the gambling instinct. A re-porter ran a gauntlet of four girls and three boys on one block on East Twenty-sixth street a day or two ago. Nor would they take "no" for an answer,

but followed, imploring him to invest. Each held a toy wheel of fortune that was an exact counterpart of the gambling machines one sees operated by hard-faced fakirs at Coney Island. Those used by children are smaller; but for all practical gambling purposes they are identical. A flat metal arrow, about ten inches long, swings on a pivot standing in the center of a round piece of stiff cardboard, something like a foot and a half in diameter. A strip of cardboard, an inch high, is glued around the outer edge of the layout to prevent the prizes lying in between lit-she is a gallus girl.—Buffalo Express. tle partitions around the circle from falling off. There are twenty-four spaces, eight of which hold prizes. The remaining sixteen are blank.

The prizes consist of dimes, nickels, toys, watch charms, brass rings and candy. The little gamesters arrange the best prizes in compliance with the printed rules on the under side of the layout. In other words, the four prizes worth from five to ten cents each are placed at equal distances about the outer edge of the circle, after which four worthless rings or some other articles are placed midway between the four first laid down. This leaves sixteen blanks in the baby gambler's favor, to say nothing of the four worthless prizes. One who invests a peray gives the arrow a twirl and wins or loses according to what its head stops in front Lowell Courier. of. No toy of recent years has been so popular with little folks as are these wheels of fortune.-N. Y. Advertiser.

-There are 3,643 policemen in New York city, an increase of 1,122 since 1880, an increase justified by the gain in population. Last year 90,124 persons were arrested, 18,912 of whom were fe males. There were 3,420 persons arrested for violations of the excise law a decrease of 1,323 as compared with the preceding year. The value of lost property restored to owners was over one million dollars. There were, 203 dead bodies taken to the morgue.

THE GENERAL MA	RKE	TS.	
KANSAS CI	TY. S	ept. 1	9.
CATTLE-Best beeves		@ 4	
Stockers		@ 3	55
Native cows			
HOGS-Good to choice heavy			
WHEAT-No. 2 red		0	
No. 2 hard			
CORN-No. 2 mixed		0	
OATS-No. 2 mixed			
RYE-No. 2		0	
FLOUR-Patents, per sack			
Fancy			
HAY-Choice timothy			
Fancy prairie			
BRAN			54
BUTTER-Choice creamery	19	@	21
CHEESE-Full cream		@	
EGGS-Choice			15
POTATOES			50
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Fair natives			
Texans			
HOGS-Heavy	4 80	@ 5	
CITIZITY Their to chains	1 00	170 H	00

HEEP-Fair to choice	4	00	@	5	00	ı
LOUR-Choice	3	20	@	3	50	ı
VHEAT-No. 2 red		68	0		6814	ı
ORN-No. 2 mixed		435	8 @		43%	ı
ATS-No 2 mixed		29	0		29%	P
RYE-No. 2		55	0		551/2	ı
BUTTER-Creamery					25	ı
ARD-Western steam	7	15	0	7	171/2	ı
ORK-New	10	60	@1	10	621/2	ı
CHICAGO.						ı
ATTLE-Prime to extra	4	75	0	5	40	ı
IOGS-Packing and shipping	4	50	0	5	20	ı
HEEP-Fair to choice	4	50	@	5	15	ı
LOUR-Winter wheat	4	00	0	4	20	ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red		723	200		72%	L
ORN-No. 2		47	0		471/2	ı
ATS-No. 2		331	600		3354	ı

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers. 3 60 @ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice 5 20 @ 5 80
FLOUR—Good to choice 4 00 @ 4 79
WHEAT—No. 2 red 78 @ 80
CORN—No. 2 55½@ 55½
OATS—Western mixed 37 @ 33
BUTTER—Creamery 19 @ 24½ BUTTER-Creamery 19 @ 24½ PORK-Mess 11 00 @12 00

FACE AND FIGURE show it, if you're a healthy woman. They'll have a beauty of their own, no matter what your features.
Perfect health, with its clear skin, rosy cheeks, and bright eyes, is enough to make any bargains this season! No sou-

health, flesh and strength.

CURES RISING BREAST :

MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever flered child-bearing woman. I have been a mother's Friend had been used much ished wonders and relieved much g. It is the best remedy for rising of ist known, and worth the price for that Mrs. M. M. Bruster, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.

Mrs. May Branklam,
Argusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise.

Mrs. J. F. Moore, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

Breathes There a Man

Breathes There a Man

Who can inhale malaria-breeding air with impunity? No, not unless he be fortified against its insidious poison with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then, indeed, is he defended. Not only is this medicine most thorough as a bulwark ngainst chills and fever and bilious remittent, but it thoroughly relieves dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervousness and kidney trouble. kidney trouble.

Jagson says it is a great thing to be able to keep the respect of the man who passes the plate to you every Sunday.—Elmira Ga-zette.

Kave You Asthma?

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

"I AM hard pressed for money," as the romantic heroine said when the ardent hero of the play hugged her on the stage to earn his salary.—Battimore American.

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Caturrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c. BECAUSE a young woman sees fit to wear

BOHEMIAN Hops and Minn. Barley is what "The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis is made of. Nothing healthier.

A BIT in the morning is better than nothing all day.—Ram's Horn.

Wno suffers with his fiver, constipution, bilious ills, poor blood or dizziness-take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.

The auctioneer is the only man who likes to see his customers wear a forbidding aspect.—Philadelphia Record. For a Cough or Sore Throat the best med-

icine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. RAPT ATTENTION-the attitude of the man who is hit with a policeman's birly .- Lowell



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever proluced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its nany excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any gubstitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE. KY. NEW YORK. N.Y.



-IT MEANS-MONEY TO YOU!

Good News!

woman attractive.

To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all OPENING! But instead—and OPENING! But instead—and manhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings we're going to distribute the thousands of dollars, usually health, flesh and strength.

For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and "female complaints" generally, it is so effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "inst as good."

"inst as good." make these reductions during Carnival Week when so many of our out-of-town customers will be present to profit by the distribution .- See Next Week's Paper.

Bernheimer Bros. & Co.

Bullene Moore Emeryolo,

He came into town as the sun went down, An old man bent and gray,

An old man bent and gray,

And he plodded along with a weary pace

And watched the children at play,

And his wan face lighted up with a smile,

As he chuckled low in his glee,

As the urchins sailed their shingle boats

On a guddy minature see On a muddy miniature sea

"And what are you playing, my lad?" he said To the eldest of the group.
"We're sailing ships," replied the lad,
As he launched a tiny sloop.
"When we get big we're going to go A long, long journey away,

And travel around the big round earth,

And see all the world some day."

"Alas! my lad," the old man said, "Once I was young like you, And longed to see this great, wide world, As you boys wish to do; And when a man I wandered away O'er many a land and sea,
But wherever I went I could not find

The place that suited me.

"I've wandered east, I've wandered west, And yet, wherever I go, I think: of my home in that country town, And my friends of long ago, And wish myself at the old fireside, Upon my mother's knee,

As when a boy I used to dream
Those dreams of the sounding sea." The old man brushed a tear from his eye, And arose and went his way: The children watched him fade from sight, And turned again to play; And the sun shone down on that country town, And lighted the tall church spire, While the western cloud-land hovered o'er Like a sea of crimson fire.

You may wander east, you may wander west, Till time and eternity meet, O'er many a land, o'er many a sea, You may plod with weary feet, But whatever the clime, wherever the place, Whichever the sea you roam, You still will long for the old fireside, -Charles M. Crayton, in Inter Ocean.



CHAPTER VIII.-CONTINUED.

"But de worl', chile, am mouty cold to de frien'less," the old servant urged. "I know that," I replied; "but at the most it can do no more than allow me to die, an' I had as well be dead as to live as I have."

"'Specks dat's nigh de trufe," Aunt Mary admitted.

"It is the truth," said I. "Death would be preferable to such an existence, and I am not sorry to get away from it. I regret to go, because I have a liking for the old 'ome, and it is hard, Aunt Mary, to leave my father like this. If I could only go away with some tender remembrance of him-if I had but one word of love from his lips, one expression of sympathy, even, I could go a thousand times more cheerfully, and remembering that I could bear-up under the crosses that will come to me and feel contented to struggle and suffer. But as it is I go without one fond memory of him-without a word or a look to cheer me."

"Yes, yes, honey, I un'erstan's all dat. Yo' ain' got much what is pleasant to 'member, sho', an' I 'specks when yo' looks back ober yo' life yo' won't fin' much what's cheerin'. But, honey, dar is a frien' who'll be true to yo' an' who's done said a mouty lot ob t'ings what is cheerin' todem as is rowin'. Dat frien', honey, is Marse Jesus, an' de t'ings what He's done said fer de joy ob de po' sinners on dis veath am wrote down in de good book. Yo' 'member, chile, dat Marse Jesus am yo' frien', an' when yo' feel lonesome an' down-hearted yo' jis' read de lubin' words what He's done put down in de Bible. Dar's joy fer de sad in dem words, an' readin' ob 'em takes all de pain away f'om de achin' heart."

I confess that at the time the old colored woman's words regarding the Bible did not have the effect on me that they ought to have had. I knew very little about that book and about Christ, but I knew that my stepmother read the Bible a great deal and made great pretentions to religion, and I felt that neither had done her any particular good, and unless they had a very different effect on me I did not see that I would find much good in them. Long years after, however, I came to understand that many professed followers of Christ were so far behind that they had lost the way and were not following Him at all, and I'm sure my stepmother was one of that I recalled Aunt Mary's words, finding and the nearest house. consolation in them and in the suggestions they contained.

"Now, honey," continued the old servant, after a long pause, "if yo's sot on goin' away, an' will go right off, I



"MARSE JESUS AM YOUR FRIEND." to fin' some of yo' mudder's people,

'c'ase dey's mo' like to be kin' to yo' dan any odder folks is." "I thought my mother had no relations,"I exclaimed, eagerly.

"She ain' got none dat's bery nigh, I reckon, ca'se she ain't got no brudders ter. an' sisters, an' her fadder an' mudder's done dead. Yit I've heerd 'er talk

speck yo' mout fin' her."

and obtaining all the information I forthwith to go in quest of her, feeling confident that though the relationship was distant she would gladly and kind-

ly receive me. I took an affectionate leave of my old colored friend and began the long, weary tramp of thirty miles that lay

He looked very hard at me. before me. I knew not how I should accomplish the journey nor what the end would be, neither did I stop to consider. I had never been accustomed to was as incapable as a child in the matter of reasoning and planning out the many years had elapsed since Aunt Mary had heard my cousin spoken of, and that in all probability she had She's awful jealous, she is." either died or moved away in the meantime, and that in the end I should find my journey fruitless.

I stopped on a distant rise, and, turning my eyes back, looked for the last time on my old home. I saw my little man, and if my situation had not been sister at play in the yard, and my father, who just then came from the from him even then. house, stooped to kiss her, then passed out and down the road in the opposite direction from me. I saw Aunt Mary in the same place I had left her, sitting flat on the ground with her head lying against the fence, her kind old heart rent with sorrow for me. For an instant I looked upon the scene, then turned and walked rapidly down the slope, shutting it all out from my vision, but not from my memory.

CHAPTER IX.

1 GO UPON A JOURNEY. All day I tramped the long, hard, white road that seemed to stretch away trudged through narrow, hot lanes between long lines of hedges or crooked rail fences. Now and then I passed a of helping me in the wagon, but I farminouse where all the children came shrank away from him and bade him out and perched themselves on the yard fence to stare at me in wonder, moment with evident surprise, then exwhile a half-dozen dogs of various sizes | claimed: and breeds came out to bark themselves been truly astonishing. Occasionally I like to know what more you want?" passed a traveler on horseback or in wagon, some countryman going to mar- me," I cried. ket, and he gazed at me as he passed as though I was quite an uncommon creature, turning his head to look back after he had got by, until I had fears for the safety of his neck. Two or three times I stopped in shady places to intentions he had his arms clasped rest, and several times I had asked at about me. I struggled and sereamed, farmhouses for a drink of water, but but in spite of all I could do he held me all day I ate nothing, for I had no fast. money to buy food and I could not beg.

The sun was just sinking below the far western horizon when I came to the top of a long, steep hill, and saw spread out before me a wide reach of level prairie across which the white road wound like a narrow belt of ribbon. I could see for miles ahead and on either side of me, and nowhere was there a sign of habitation. All about me, as far as I could see, there lay only wild, un-



"SO YOU WON'T RIDE WITH ME, EH?" broken plain, with here and there in the distance a small herd of grazing me from this wretch.' cattle. The solitude of my surroundings, and the near approach of night, filled me with a dread and a feeling of him sprawling to the earth, but I was loneliness that I could not shake off, and for the first time that day I felt how utterly alone in the world I was. Night was coming on and there was no prospect of shelter, and the thought of spending the long dark hours alone on the open prairie was distressing beyond measure. I was hungry, too, and weak, and, exert myself as I would, I knew I could travel little farther that night and that I could not number. The time came, too, in which tramp the distance that lay between me

Thoroughly disheartened I sat down by the wayside, wishing with all my soul that I could go to sleep there and never awake again. My mind was too much confused to admit of any sensible 'specks de bes' ting yo' kin do is to try reasoning and though I attempted to decide what was best to do I could reach no intelligent conclusion. So I sat there while the darkness deepened around me, and, recalling all the long bitter past, afflicted myself with the old pains that had racked my heart so often. I thought of my father, now so far away, and I wondered if he wouldn't feel a little touch of pity for me could he see me and understand the desola-

tion of my soul. It had become quite late while I sat there, and the darkness had increased until I could distinguish objects but a few yards away. My mind had drifted back to the present and I was wondering in a confused, uncertain manner, whether I had better lie down and try to sleep the night out or whether I had better drag my weary limbs a little farther on toward my destination. I was still pondering, and undecided, when I was arrested by the rumble of a one.' wagon, which I discovered was approaching from the direction I had of miles distant, and if you can reach it come. I sprang to my feet and waited | you will be welcomed by my parents in hopeful anticipation, feeling sure and whatever there is in the house will that whoever the driver might be he be at your command. But you cannot could not, seeing my distress, do less | walk. than take me safely to a place of shel- that."

After the lapse of two or three minutes the wagon came into view and I when I reached this spot my strength bout a cousin dat libed a right smart saw that its only occupant was a man. | was all gone." piece I'm yere, an' if she ain' dead I I knew nothing of the world, nothing of humanity, as I have said, so I did not | in thought. Then, after a pause: "If I grasped readily at the idea of find- have that distrust of strangers which | you wouldn't mind, you might ride with | pane."-Golden Days.

had no thought of the man offering me lady cannot ride him alone. could regarding the cousin, her name, violence, and did not hesitate to call place of residence, and so on, I resolved to him when he drew up where I stood. "What you want?" he demanded, reining in his horses and glancing

shelter for the night," I replied, "if you

around.

little while, and some way I did not count for my strange situation.

altogether like his manner. I felt that Finally we reached our dest there was something of familiarity in it.

wouldn't much fancy the idea of me greatly surprised at my appearance, rehauling other women around with me. Having said so much he broke into a

loud laugh which grated harshly on my nerves and which had the effect of frightening me most thoroughly. I felt almost sorry for having called to the so desperate I should certainly have fled

"That's one o' my little jokes," he said, letting his laugh cease. "I ain't got no wife, nor nobody else to interfere with my privileges, so I do as I please and don't keer what nobody says. you want to ride with me you can, and welcome, so hop up."

"Will you take me to some place where I can find shelter and food?" I asked, hesitatingly.
"Sartin I will," he answered, with a

queer grin. "I'll take you to my house whar thar's plenty to eat, and drink, too, and whar thar's plenty o' shelter an' nobody to occupy it but me an' you. before me forever. Hour after hour I That's good enough, I reckon, so climb in an' le's be trav'lin'.' He extended his hand for the purpose

leave me alone. He looked at me for a

"Ho, ain't my offer good enough? I hoarse at an apparition that must have offered you all you asked for, and I'd "I want you to go away and leave

> "What? Ain't you goin' to ride with me?" he asked.

"No, I am not. In an instant he had sprung to the ground, and before I could divine his

"So you won't ride with me, ch?" he said, hoarsely. "And after askin' me if you could, too. We'll see about that, I guess. You've got to do it now, if I have to put you in the wagon by force and hold you there when you are

I caught a whiff of the man's breath and I knew that he was intoxicated. I comprehended then the danger that environed me, and my soul sank with a power of the wretch, and I understood deal with me as his fiendish nature might suggest. I continued to struggle for my freedom, but it was useless. I sent up scream after scream, but I had no hope of anyone hearing me.

The man dragged me to the wagon held on with superhuman strength, re- game fusing to be torn away. For a long time the terrible struggle continued and I felt my strength failing me, and I realized that in a little while I must give up the contest.

Then I heard a horse galloping across the prairie. A ray of hope sprang up in my heart and I took a firmer hold on the wagon and waited. The horse stopped near us and I heard some one dismount. Then I heard a voice say: "What does this mean?"

"Save me, save me," I cried. "Save

I was aware that the newcomer struck my persecutor a blow which sent conscious of nothing else for some time, for I had swooned.

When I recovered my faculties I was lying on the grass and a kindly looking young man was kneeling by me engaged in chafing my hands. I looked up into the young man's face and examined his features minutely, and I had no fear of him. I read true nobility in every lineament, and I knew I could trust him implicitly. He was the first to speak, and his voice was so soft and gentle that it sent a thrill of pleasure through me to hear it.

"Are you better now?" he asked. "Yes, much better," I replied. "Is he gone?"

"That man? Yes, you need have no fear of him now. "How can I thank you for what you have done for me?" I said, after a short

"I do not want any thanks," he replied, "but I will be only too happy to render you any other service I can.

I made no reply aside from murmuring my thanks, and for a minute or so we remained silent, he in the meantime keeping his eyes fixed inquiringly on me. I suppose he was at a loss to account for my being there in the plight he found me, yet was too delicate to question me. At last, seeing that I was not inclined to speak, he said:

"I am ready to serve you as you may direct. Don't hesitate to express any wish you have in mind."

"I only want to be conducted to some place to spend the night," I answered. "I am a stranger here, and I know no

"My home," he replied, "is a couple You haven't the strength for

"I cannot, indeed," said I. "I have walked a long way since morning, and

"I see," he mused, seemingly buried

ing one who was related to my mother, my sex acquires from experience. I me. My horse will carry double, but a

"I do not mintl," I answered. He arose and brought the horse, and, mounting into the saddle, lifted me up behind him. We went slowly across the prairie, talking very little, my com-"I want to ride in your wagon to a panion asking no questions and I volunteering only such scraps of information as I thought necessary to establish He looked very hard at me for quite a my character and in some degree ac-

Finally we reached our destination, and, stopping in front of a great, "So you want to ride with me, ch?" rambling old farmhouse, my comthink and act for myself, and now I he questioned, and at the same time panion dismounted, and, lifting me gave vent to a low chuckle. "I'd like gently to the ground, conducted me inmighty well to accommodate you, but doors and confided me to the care of a future. I did not recall the fact that | I've got a wife at home and I guess she | motherly-looking old lady, who, though ceived me with the greatest kindness. asking no questions and making no comments.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NEGROES ON SAFETY VALVES. A Reminiscence of the Mississippi River

Before the War, In talking about old times on the Mississippi river, a Cincinnati man lately said to a Detroit Free Press reporter:

"Before the war I used to run on the Mississippi river, and you may depend times were red-hot in those days. The stories that you hear about the exciting occurrences that were daily happening on the big passenger boats in ante-bellum days are not the least exaggerated. On the contrary, I have seen livelier times there than I have ever read and heard about. Gambling W-h-e-w! Well, I should rather say so, and to tell the truth I was right in it myself. I have sat in poker games day after day and night after night where bowie-knives and seven-shooters were to be seen on every side and where negro slaves were the stakes. I am no slouch of a card player, and have fingered the pasteboards with the cream of the prossion, and yet when I recall some of those old times it makes the shivers run up and down my spinal column.

"Passengers on the river boats in the days referred to lived high, I assure you, and such a thing as having water on the table for drinking purposes was unheard of. Wine and whisky flowed freely, and it was a mark of great effeminacy to be seen drinking Adam's ale. To give you something of an idea how they used to do in the '50s I will relate an incident that I witnessed on the steamer Monarch in '56. A passenger walked up to the clerk's desk one morning, threw down a twenty dollar bill and said; 'Take what I owe you

"The clerk-and all such function aries were important feeling fellows aboard a Mississppi river steamboatglared at the bill and then threw it back with the remark: 'That's bad.' can't be,' replied the passenger, 'I just drew it out of a bank.' One word drew on another until finally the clerk called the passenger a liar. Ouick as a flash the passenger drew a gun and sickening fear. I was entirely in the fired, shooting the clerk through the head, killing him instantly. The boat's very well that he would not hesitate to crew seized the passenger, tied him to a chair and threw him overboard, and, sir, do you know, not a man playing poker in the cabin at the time left his chair through the entire scene. Such a trivial occurrence as two human beings and attempted to lift me in, but I sufficient interest or importance to tone. warrant the gamblers stopping their

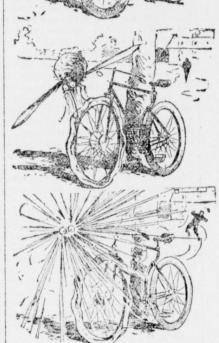
"Steamboat races? Well, I guess so. Time and time again I have seen hams and barrels of pork thrown into the the visitors, "but my silence means that furnaces during a steamboat race, and I want some more of that pie."-Chicawhile the passengers on both boats go Tribune. were standing on the brink of eternity, you might say, the boats shivering and groaning under the awful strain like a ouple of suffering animals, the gamblers would stand calmly by and lay wagers as to which boat would win the race, or as to the likelihood of one or both of them blowing up."

The Yankee Remained.

An American was recently in the dining-room of a hotel in Berlin, and. observing that two young officers who entered after him were served before him, he expostulated with the waiter very sharply, and was interrupted by one of the officers as if the remarks were intended for him. "I have not addressed myself to you," said the American, in fluent German, "and I will thank you not to interfere." The young officer haughtily demanded an apology, and the American promptly knocked him down. There was instantly general confusion, and the host hurried into the room, begging the American to leave, on the plea that such an insult to an army officer would ruin his house. The American explained and the host acknowledged the justice of the explanation, but still begged him to leave. "Certainly," said the American, "if you wish, But I give you fair notice that I shall publish a statement of the facts in every important newspaper in the United States, warning all Americans to avoid your house if they do not wish to be insulted." The host ruefully begged him then to remain and, wringing his hands, departed. - Harper's Weekly.

Jewish Colonies in Argentine. In a recent interview Baron de Hirsch spoke of the new Jewish colonies in the Argentine Republic. He said he had sent 6,000 Jews there and had negotiated for the purchase of 7,000,000 acres of land, but the government would grant only 5,000,000, as it did not wish too many aliens to settle in a body. There are now three Jewish colonies in the province of Buenos Ayres-one with 80,000 acres, one with 40,000 and one with 20,000. The Jewish Colonization society expects to send from 15,000 to 20,000 people there this year. He says that when the newcomers reached Argentine it could easily be seen that they knew nothing of agriculture, "but by the gift of assimilation, which is the peculiarity of our race, they quickly became accustomed to their new profession, and to-day they are as hardworking and capable farmers as emigrants belonging to any other religion.'

THE glazier is not necessarily a tiresome man because he "gives you a THE PNEUMATIC MOSQUITO. [A New Jersey Idyl.]



Tricks in All Trades. Customer-I would like you to repair this watch. Now, I don't want you to tell me the whole mechanism is out of order and it will take two weeks to re- about? pair it, and cost half what the watch is worth. You can't fool me! I know a trick or two.

Watchmaker (meekly)-H'm! You are a watchmaker, I presume?

Customer-No; a doctor.-Puck. The Naming of the Paper.

One man suggested "Bugle," another "Weekly Blow, And still another thought "The Light" would flash and make her go; Another man—a candidate—suggested "Weekly

Another thought "The People's Flag" was good enough to float:
But the man who caught the editor—though

others thought him rash—
Was the man who planked a dollar down and simply murmured "Cash!"

-Atlanta Constitution His Eloquent Silence.

"You've eaten all that is good for losing their lives was not deemed of you, Willie," said his mother in a low "You must not ask for anything Remember now that little boys should be seen, and not heard."

"I'll quit talking," replied Willie, in a hoarse whisper distinctly heard by

Sweeping Out.

Fashionable Wife-Did you notice, dear, at the party last evening how grandly our daughter, Clara, swept into

the room? Husband (with a grunt)-Oh! yes, Clara can sweep into any room grandly chough, but when it comes to sweeping out a room she isn't there.-Texas Sift-

Didn't Like 'Em.

Dreistein-Dot gentleman is a pank cashier-I yoost sold him a suit of clothes

Boodleheimer-He vas in our shtore, put dit not puy. Dreistein-Vy not? Boodleheimer-Dot new clerk asked

him if he efer wore stripes.-Puck. No Wonder.

Husband-How fresh and smiling the face of nature is to-day!

Wife (whose last season costume rankles)-Why shouldn't nature smile? de rent wif a gun; sho' 'nough we Every blessed thing she wears is new and this year's style. I could look happy under such circumstances myself!-Brooklyn Life.

Missing Change. Husband-I think there must be a hole in my trousers pocket, as I never tor: seem to be able to keep any loose change in them.

Wife-No, my dear, there isn't, for 1 have carefully examined them every morning.-Detroit Free Press.

No Time to Be Lost. "We had better be married to-mor row," said he. "So soon?" "M'hm. Your father and I differ in

soon we may be deadly enemies."--Indianapolis Journal. To Drive Dull Care Away.

Bingo—Since your mother came that whisky hasn't lasted half so long. Mrs. Bingo-Dear me. You don't mean to accuse her, do you? Bingo-Great Scott! No. I'm the

guilty one.-Life.

No Pensions. Mrs. Gotham-It is nonsense to say popular. that love and war are much the same. There are no pensions given in love. Mrs. Porcu-What is the matter with alimony?-N. Y. Herald.

Call It Colic. Little Johnny ate an apple-That apple it was green. Little Johnny's sleep is peaceful Underneath the turf serene. -Chicago Mail

Art Note. Artist-The public makes me sick. Critic-Why, what's the matter with

the public? "Nobody will give even as much as ten dollars for my last picture. I've a notion to throw my brushes out of the window.

"Don't do that. Keep the big ones at least."

"Why should I keep the big ones?" "You may need them some of these days in painting fences."-Texas Sift-

The Kind of a Client to Have.

"What advice did you give him?"

"My client Burker is the kind of a man I admire," said Brief. :'He told me he was willing to spend ten thousand dollars to recover one hundred dollars he had been defrauded of."

"I told him to go ahead-that I was with him in all matters involving . principle of that sort."-Puck.

How It Sometimes Happens. "Who is that coarse looking, fat man

crossing the street?" "That's Hobson, the author of 'Songs

of the Heart and Other Verses.' "And is the high-browed, palafaced man behind him another poet?" "Oh, no; that's Lardovle, the packing house prince."-Chicago News.

A Tough Boy.

Judge Duffy-Your son has been arrested for throwing stones at a passing railroad train. As he is not sixteen years old, I shall send him home to be thrashed.

Father-We at home are only too glad if he doesn't thrash us. You don't know that boy.—Texas Siftings.

A Unique Example.

Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum-That, ladies, is a summer hotel clerk recently thrown out of employment. The Ladies-Why was he brought

here? Superintendent-He got to thinking he was no better than the guests of the hotel.—Life.

It Happened to Come to Her. Young Wife (at midnight)-Wake up! Wake up!

Husband-What is it, dear? Robbers? Young Wife-Mercy, no! You asked me at supper what ailed the cake. It just happened to come to me this ninute. I forgot to put any sugar in it. -Truth.

Always Angry.

Jack-What are you feeling so blue Tom-I got in the habit of kissing Imogen whenever she got angry at me.

Jack-Yes. Tom-And now her temper is completely ruined .- N. Y. Herald.

His Weak Point.

Bronson-I suppose that Henry M. Stanley is the greatest explorer and discoverer of the nineteenth century.

Johnson-Undoubtedly he is. Bronson-Then isn't it very strange that it took him so many years to find a wife?-Household Monthly.

Outte the Reverse.

Goggin-Do you mean to say you got that suit of clothes for only \$18? That's what I should call a regular pick-me-up. Maygog-It isn't though. It's a reg-

ular hand-me-down.-Chicago Tribune. Woman.

She'll ride if only for a block, Thinks exercise is vile: And walk at least a mile.



Mr. Jennings-I could jes' ride on fo'ebber wif yo', Miss Edif. Miss Edif-'Deed yo' couldn't. Yo'd have dat bicycle-bazar man aftah us fo

would .- Judge. What He Needed. The New York druggists make a large percentage on the money invested

They are very exorbitant. Recently a New York invalid was told by his doc "Your condition is much worse than it was. You are getting weaker."

"What am I to do about it?" "You must change your climate." "I'll do it, do it at once, for if I have to pay many more druggists' bills the climate will be the only thing left for

me to change."-Texas Siftings. Seaside Note.

"Did you pick up any weight by politics, and there is no telling how going to the seashore, Smithy?" "I did, indeed, Browny-gained one hundred and twenty-five pounds."

"Pshaw! impossible." "Fact, my dear fellow. Come up to the house and I will introduce you to her; we were married last week."-Texas Siftings.

A Warning. Rosalie-May Foster seems to be very pleasant girl-always good humored and laughing-but yet she isn't

Grace-That's just the reason. Men don't like to be laughed 22 .- Jury.

A Close Observer. Sweet Sixteen-What a handsome

man that is! Sweet Eighteen-He's engaged. Sweet Sixteen-How do you know? Sweet Eighteen-His coat sleeves bag at the elbows. -Judge.

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. ALLEN Jefferson	Coun
E B. CABBELL Prati	Coun
H. A. WHITE Butlet	Coun
D. E. BARRY Atchisor	Coun
A. C. SHINN Franklir	Coun
H. C. BOWEN Moutgomery	Coun
S. A MARTIN Greenwood	Coun
A. J MCALLISTERCloud	Count
L D. RAYNOLDS Jewel	Count
NOAH ALLEN Sedgwick	Cou

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. 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 Marion County TARIFF REFORM.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud. The labor of the great majority of the American people is for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government has no constitutional pow. er to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered. - Democratic platform.

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms .- Decision of the United States Supreme Court, February 1, 1875,

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Demorracy of Kansas, Inconvention assembled, hereby endorses the declaration of principles announced by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on the 22nd of June, 1892, and cordially approves of the nomination of Grover Cleveland, of New Yor., and Adlai E. Ssevenson, of Illiaois, for President and Vice-President of these United States, believing that the principles announced in the platfo, madopted by that convention, and the public and private recor is of Cleveland and Stevenson give an assurance to this people of stable and honest government in the interests of the messes of the people as against classes, and that their election will make this government in truth and in fact what Henry Clay called "The fairest form of government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man"

Resolved, That, whereas the amendment to our organic law is the most important matter hefore the people of this State, and, whereas, the Legislature of 1891 submitted to the electors of the State a resolution recommending the calling of a convention to revise-ramed or change the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and, whereas, the late Republican State convention, claiming a majority of the electors of this Commonwealth was too cowerfuly to express even an opinion as to how the electors should vote on this question, we denounce such cowardly act as unworthy of any political party, which has an opinion at all, upon the political welfare of the people of this State; and we demand and advocate the calling of such convention, to the end that the people of the State shall have an opportunity to amend their organic law, so as to make it adequate to the necessities of our great and growing State.

Resolved That we denounce as a fraud and a palpable misrepresentation, the resolution of the State Republican party is the grant of the party of the warm of the state that this declaration is not true and is but a tub, thrown in bad faith by the Republican party to the Prohibition party of the State.

Resolved, That

ligence of a railroad company, and whether such defect was known to such injured em-

such defect was known to such injured employe or not.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature to enact such legislation as will provide for a just and equitable system of freight rates which shall extend to every locality in the State
Resolved, That the Democratic party of Kansas is in favor of the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.
Resolved, That we are in favor of and recommend that the Legislature provide for an effective system of highway improvement so that transformation from the farms to depots and centers of trade and business may be made easy and rapid at all seasons of the year. made easy and rapid as an according to the year.

Resolved, That we are in favor of liberal appropriations for the World's Columbian Exposition.

Upon these principles we place our candidates in the field, and ask the support of the level headed, intelligent and honest electors of the State

handed over to his successor a surtariff, or tariff for revenue only.

At the end of Cleveland's adminis-

Ignatz Zeisler, Secretary of the Chicago Pearl Button Company, has filed a bill in the Superior Court ask-ing for a receiver for the corporation which was organized, last March, with a capital of \$10,000 fully paid up. Zeisler represents that the manufacture of pearl buttons is an industry practically impossible in this country; and yet the McKinley bill imposes a tax of 300 per cent on them, which the consumer, of course, has to pay.

Hon. Joseph G. Lowe has written a letter in answer to Judge John Mar-tin's, in which he takes issue with the latter in regard to Democrats voting with the People's party candidates for Governor and other State officers. 12 2-year-old mules, 14 1-year-old Mll we have to say is if it is "good politics to vote for the People's party 1 stirring plow: 2 breaking plows: 3 Electors" why it surely must be "good politics" to go the whole hog.— Wyandotte Herald

and philanthropy justead of confined per cent. interest, bankable notes, exto the narrow limits of fanaticism as they are too often inclined. The New York State board of women managers for the World's Fair has passed a resolution requesting "that the Columbian Exposition be opened on Sundays for the benefit of all classes." Any other action on the part of Congress would be legislation in favor of saloon keepers and against the people, from the entire State. Fuller (Rewhich is contrary to the great doc-trine of the Democratic party. Let the women of other States emulate the example of their New York sis-ity 19,664 and majority, 18,014. Comters and work for the opening of the pared with 1888 this is a Republican World's Fair on Sunday and permit those who otherwise would never see the inside of the grounds or buildings to spend their Sundays there.—Mrs.

Frank Lynch in the Leavenworth Stant.

The Kansas City Live Stock

To-day, with one hand, the power of the government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it up in favored individuals, to products of their toil to those lords of under order of Receiver Acheson in the nation and thousands denied this such quantities as he desired, subject poor privilege, go clothed in rags, to the quarantine rules and orders of wanting the necessities of life. Under these conditions life becomes a fierce and terrible struggle, men sell their honor, women their virtue, children become criminals and outcaste, in a land where the forces of producing wealth are so enormous." But no ling wealth are so enormous." But no County of Chase, { SS. County of Chase, { Sounty of Chase, { Sounty of Chase, { Sounty of Loseph M. social system which offers to tender, virtuous and independent woman the

> and to those Democrats who have issued a call for a conference of those Democrats who are displeased with the action of the regularly constituted Democratic State convention which met at Topeka, July 6, to be held in the Senate Chamber, October 7, we would ask: Supposing you get up a separate ticket for yourselves and the rest of the dissatisfied Democrats to Charles K. Wells, plainvote, what will you call it? or supposing you refuse to have printed on the regular ticket the name or names of J. any of the regularly nominated Democratic candidates for the various offices to be voted for by the electors at the coming November election, do you not know that you will be violating section 2 of the election laws of Kansas, which reads as follows:

Sec. 2. Any person printing or causing to be printed or posted ballots with a designated heading containing a name or names not found on the regular ballot having such heading, or which omits any name found on such regular ticket; or any person knowingly peddling or distributing, or causing to be distributed, any such ballot, with intent to have such ballot voted at any such general or special election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, for each offense, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding sixty days.

MONDAY, OCTOBER THE 3D, 1892, at 2 o'clock, p. m of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, with a reservation of crops at time of sale, to-wit:

'the southeast quarter (24) of section thirty-two (32), in township No. east; also lots Nos one (1) and two (2) and the south half (34) of the northeast quarter (44) of section No six (6), in township No. east of the sixth (6) Principal Meridian, containing 320 acres more or less, all in Chase county, Kansas.

Said property is taken ps the property of said derendants.

Sheriff of Chase outlet, any such described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, with a reservation of crops at time of sale, to-wit:

'the southeast quarter (24) of section thirty-two (32), in township No. east; also lots Nos one (1) and two (2) and the south half (34) of the northeast quarter (4) of section No six (6), in township No. east; also lots Nos one (1) and two (2) and the south half (34) of the northeast quarter (4) of section No six (6), in township No. east; also lots Nos one (1) and two (2) and the south half (34) of the northeast quarter (34) of section No six (6), in township No. east; also lots Nos one (1) and two (2) and the south half (34) of section the south east (35) and two (3 with a designated heading containing

36 sheets of note paper 5c at HAGER'S.

The Democratic State Central Committee, after consultation with the leaders of the allied parties, outlined, on Monday last, this campaign for Kansas Democrats: Beginning October 1st, four Democratic rallies will be held daily in different parts of the State, making one hundred and twenty meetings during the month. Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska: Judge John Martin, ex-Governor G. W. Glick, Tully Scott, L. S. Greene, Sam Riggs, and John B. Scroggs, of Kansas City, Kansas, and Jim Sheridan will be the speakers. What do One of the most important acts of our Republican friends who are anx-General Jackson's administration was ious for a bolt in the Democratic the payment of the national debt. He ranks now think of ex-Governor Gliek's not only left the nation free, but being at the bottom of the call recent plus of forty million dollars in the ly issued for a conference of the dis treasury. This was done under a low satisfied Democrats. Chairman W C. Jones, of the State Central Committee. is also working in perfect hartration times were good all over the land, in all branches of business; but gentlemen, and about the only disnow in the fourth year of Harrison's satisfied parties are the eight gentle administration and one year of the McKinley tariff law business in every line, from ocean to ocean and from the tire Republican party of the State, as lakes to the gulf, is most terribly depressed. Why is this thus? the latter know the g.o. p. of Kansas will retire to private life after the will retire to private life after the November election.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

---OF--

HORSES and MULES.

The undersigned will sell at auction at the farm of the late E. T. Baker, 10 miles south of Cottonwood Falls a,nd 5 miles north of Matfield Green, in Chase county, commencing at 9, a. m.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892, 1 jack. 9 years old; 1 jennet and colt 1 stallion, 8 years old; 6 work horses 22 brood mares; 3 4-year old horses 13 2-year-old colts; 4 1-year old colts 1 sucking colt; 3 3-year-old mules 12 2-year-old mules, 14 1-year-old feed wagon; 1 buggy; 2 sets harness; 1 stirring plow; 2 breaking plows; 3 cultivators; 2 mowers; 1 hay rake, 1 stacker; 1 godevil; 1 saddle; 33-year-To which we say: Amen.

It is refreshing to see the women

It is refreshing to see the women in shock and 40 or 50 tons of millet. ranged on the broad side of goodness Terms-A credit of 12 months, at 10

Administrators.

FULL RETURNS FROM VERMONT. The returns of the recent elections in Vermont have now been received loss of 9,262, a Democratic loss of 1

THE QUARANTINED CATTLE.

The Kansas City Live Stock Commission concluded its work, at Emporia, last Saturday evening regarding

[First published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR-

In the matter of the estate of Joseph M

virtuous and independent woman the alternative between prostitution and suicide as an escape from beggary, is organized crime, for which some day unrelenting justice will demand atonement and expiation." Sometimes it makes a heap of difference to Republican papers who says it.

To those Democratic editors who refuse to carry the Democratic State ticket at the head of their columns, and to those Democrats who have is-Bielman, deceased

First published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR-ANT, September 1st, 1892.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS.) County of Chase,

In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District sitting in and for Chase

County, State of Kansas.

I. W. McWilliams and L. D. McWilliams, his wife, George Storch, William G. Wheeler and Mrs. William G. Wheeler, the wife of the said William G. Wheeler, whose full and true name is un-

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

MONDAY, OCTOBER THE 3D, 1892,

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. g vertising Bureau (10 Sprice St.), where advertising matrices may be made for it IN SEW YORK

W. H. HOLSINGER.

Hardware, Tinware, Machinery,



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Stoves.

Farm

Fittings

KANSAS.

J. M. WISHERD,

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

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

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

AV THE STATE OF TH

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.

Tonsroial

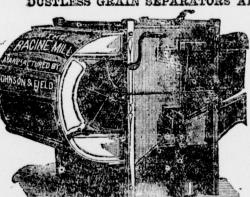
Fine, Artistic Photographs,

It is no use losing 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 artistic manner.
Come and examine

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photgrapher

THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Beaters throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BeST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description.

Corn and Seeds of every description.

They do the work more theroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.

Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warchouse, Elevator and Hillers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of the firm.—Editor.

First published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR-Notice of Service of Summons by Publication.

Chase County, ss.

In the District Court of Chase county, in the State of Kansas.

David N. Burton, plain-

- Perrin and -

Thornton, the first and given name of each of said defendants unknown, defendants.

said defendants unknown, defendants.

You and each of you, the defendants.

Perrin and. — Thornton, are hereby notified
that you have been sued in the above entitled
Court, in the above entitled action, by David
N. Burton, plaintiff in said action, and that
said plaintiff has filed his petition in the District Court of the county of Chase, in the
State of Kansas, against you, and that unle-s
you answer said petition on or before the 4th
day of November. 1892, said petition will be
taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly of the following nature, to-wit: For
the sum of (81400,00) fearteen hundred dollars
and costs of above entitled action, and for
the sale of thirteen hundred head of cattle,
or so many of same as may be n cessary to
satisfy said plaintiff's claim and judgment
and the costs of soil in above entitled action,
the said cattle having been duly attached in
above entitled action, as your property.

Dated and first publication, this 22d day of
September, 1892.

DAVID N. BURTON. Plaintiff.

September, 1892.

DAVID N. BURTON. Plaintiff.

By IRA E LLOYD, his Attorney

Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

PENSIONS. THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled, Dependent widows and parents now depend-ent whose sons died from effect of army sery-ice, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver the Issue.

SILVER'S CHAMPION.

The Rocky Mountain News.

THOS. M. PATTER ON & JOHN ARKINS, Props.

THE DAILY—BY MAIL. Subscription price reduced as follows:

One Year (by mail) - \$600 Six MO ths (by mail) - 300 Three Months (by mail) 1.50 One Month (by mail) - .50 THE WEEKLY—BY MAIL.

One Year, in advance, - \$1.00

THE NEWS is the only great daily newspaper in the United States favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It you desire to read up on this great issue, and to keep fully posted regarding the West, her mires and other industries, subscribe for this great journal.

WIRE ROPE SELVAGE



THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1e23-tf

WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWCODFALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANEAS. Practices in all State and Federi al courts

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the 1. actice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispersary 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. Permanently located. Office over National ank. Gas, Devitalized Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain. No efforts spared to give satisfaction. COTTON WOOD FALLS,

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

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all,



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.

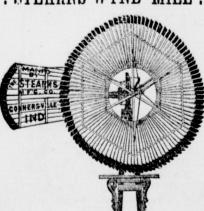
LEADER RANGES

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 THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US

COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICACO.

THE -:-STEARNS WIND MILL-:-



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

the trade.

We build all sizes of both power and pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds, tank work of every kind a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesale Send for our large 72 page illustrated cata-ocue and mention this paper. Address all correspondence to the

STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.. CONNERSVILLE, IND., U.S A. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—per year. \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.76; after six months, \$2.00 For six months. \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

C. K. & W. R. R. Strong City 4 00am 8 30am Evans 4 10 8 45 Hymer 4 27 9 16

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cludy, Tuesday afternoon. The sun is now crossing the equinox. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

90° in the shade, Monday afternoon. School books at the Corner Drug Kansas zephyrs, Tuesday and yes-

The days and nights are now the

same length. C. W. White, of Strong City, was at

Topeka, last week. Mrs. Tony Carpenter, of Matfield Green, is quite ill.

O. T. Ellis, of Birley, spent last Sunday in Emporia, J. M. Kerr is having a new fence

put around his corral. C. R. Simmons visited friends at Cedar Point, last week.

"Grandpa's hat" has made its appearance on our streets.

Miss Carrie Breese was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mrs. S. E. Doney, of Matfield Green, was quite sick, last week. C. Mundy arrived here, Saturday, from his home in Illinois.

Park McCandless, of Bazaar, is attending college, at Manhattan. J. R. Hughes, of Strong City, was

down to Emporia, last Thursday. H. D. Dickson, of Emporia, was in town, this week, on law business.

Q. Hager, of Emporia, visited his old home, near Toledo, last week. Chas. Klussman, is suffering with a boil on his left leg, near the knee.

Chas. Hofman shipped two car loads of ice from Strong City, Tuesday. Mrs. W. S. Crowe, of Florence, was visiting in Strong City, last week. Candy ten cents per pound at

Scott and Pearl Blackshire, of Elmdale, are attending school in this city. George Davidson, of Florence, was visiting relatives at Strong City, last

Mrs. Will Foraker, of Emporia, was visiting relatives at Strong City, last

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

Mr. and Mrs. E D. Replogle visited in Emporia, last Monday, on their

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at

Second-hand school books bought, sold and exchanged at the Corner Drug Store.

Miss Lizzie Clay, of Strong City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. Fleming, of Emporia. The County Commissioners will

meet in regular session, on Monday, October 3d. C. Wilson, of Bloody creek, was

on business.

the State Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Richards, of Strong City, were down to Emporia,

one day last week. Robert McCrum, of Strong City. was at Council Grove, one day last

week, on business. John Shaft, of Clements, who was visiting at his home, has returned to his mine in Colorado.

Born, on Tuesday, September 6, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Higgins, of Clements, a daughter.

B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green. was in town, last night, on his way

home, from Emporia. U. Handy and family left Strong City, Sunday, but for what place we

were unable to find out. Born, on Sunday. September 18th, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, a son.

Tom Boylan, of Strong City, has taken a position in the Santa Fe freight depot, at Emporia.

Born, on Sunday, September 11-1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strad-

ley, of Strong City, a son. Clement Ice and Will Penny, of Claments, have gone to Emporia, to attend the Normal School.

FALL GOODS. THEIR City, has returned to her home, at STOCK WILL BE VERY LARGE, AND CONTAIN THE LATEST STYLES. City, has returned to her home, at Kingston, Ohio, accompanied by her from now to January first, for the small price of fifty cents. This low rate is made only with the hope of doubling the circulation of this paper THE LATEST STYLES.
Ago," last week's Florence Bulletin says: "Bert Dunlap moved his printing office to Lost Springs, and established a 'long felt want." AND SHOES.

John Kelly, of Bazaar, is enjoying a visit from his daughter, Mrs. Charles Evans, of Sheridan county. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, was at

Kansas City, last week, buying a new stock of goods for his store.

Theodore Fritze, of Strong City, went to his farm, near Elk, Tuesday, to look after his corn crop on it.

Jesse Gray, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, was visiting his relatives, at Emporia, last week. Miss Maggie Senior and Miss Mag-

McDonald, at Strong City. sep15-3t

Mrs. W. P. Pugh is having her residence repainted, and L. W. Heck and H. A. McDaniels are doing the work. Mrs. Wm. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, who was visiting at her old home, in Strong City, returned home. Tuesday.

Frank Darling is putting in sewer pipes from the cellar of the Heintz house to the ravine across the street. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, shipped

last Friday, for which he got \$4.55 per Mrs. A. D. Simmons and daughter, Lena, and Miss Viola Simmons, of Emporia, are visiting Mrs. L. T. Sim-

The bicycle brigade increases so rapidly that it is impossible to keep track of the names of the new con-

Rettiger Bros. & Co., spent last Sunday at home with his family.

The recent rains having left the ground in such splendid condition an increased acreage of wheat will be sown in this county this fall.

Pete Sampsell was here, Monday number of towns, with horses,

When you go to Matfield Green don't forget that B. F. Talkington is still on deck, at the old stand, and selling goods at bed rock prices. City Marshal Frank Darling took

the wooden flooring from the bridge near George Holsinger's, last week, and put a stone floor in its place.

Dr. Fulton, of McPherson, will preach next Saturday at 11 a. m., and Rev. C. H. Wareham at 7:30 p. m., at the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls.

gone to housekeeping in the house west of Dan Kirwin's in Strong City. R. M. Ryan and son, Theopholis, of

Strong City; and Dr. A. M. Conaway and H. P. Coe, of Toledo, were down to the State Fair, at Topeka, last week. The Presbyterian pulpit in this city will be occupied, during the ensuing year, by Col. Flory, of Emporia, but

Died, at her home, in Matfield Green, on August 24, 1892, Mrs. Charles Rudolph, leaving a young child, which is getting along very Giese and David Biggam were up to

The Central Kansas Baptist Association will meet in the Strong City Baptist church on Friday and Satur day, September 23d and 24th. All are invited.

Last week's Reveille was illustrated with a very good portrait of L. D. Lewelling, the next Governor of Kan down to Emporia, one day last week, sas, the artist being Don A. Gillett,

of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. McDowell
were at Topeka, last week, attending
Carnes, of Matfield Green, who had been visiting her daughter for the past year, has returned to her home,

in Kentucky. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton creek, were at Emporia, Saturday and

Fair, last week.

Mrs. Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong
City, has gone on a winter's visit with
relatives at Cedar Point, Ohio. She
itheir residence, near the Presbyterian
church, which Mr. Replogle recently
put in good repair and elegantly furnished for them, and he was setting

Hattie B. Gray. K. D. Lee, of Strong City, went to Washington, last week, to attend the G. A. R. reunion. He will visit relatives and friends in Virginia before

returning home.

HOLMES & CREGORY Mrs. L. E. Bush, who was visiting her brother, Ben Recards, of Strong

Hon. M. A. Campbell, of Plymouth, Lyon county, arrived here, yesterday morning, on business and to visit his sister, Mrs. Barbara Gillett, and re-turned home, this morning.

The foundation for a large two-story residence for E. W. Tanner is now being laid on the lots south of and on the same block with the residence of Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh.

R. B. Evans, of the Emparia Republican, which paper now reaches this office regularly on the day of its publication, was in town, Sunday, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Geo. B. Carson.

Miss Hattie Pinkston, who is at-

Corn Cutters will find plenty of the best Corn-cutting Jackets, Shirts, Jeans Pants, Cottonade Pants and

Overalls at HOLMES & GREGORY'S. Died, on August 29, 1892. at the home of his parents, near Elk, after three weeks' illness, with malarial fever, Robert B. Hays, son of J. M. and Julia Hays, in the thirteenth year of his age.

Mrs. Capt. C. N. Sterry, of Albu-querque, N. M., arrived at Emporia, sixteen car loads of cattle to Chicago, Tuesday, on a visit at her old home. The Captain is now in New York, on law business, but will soon join his family, at Emporia.

Mrs. P. B. McCabe and her sister, Mrs. Al. Brandley, and son Allie Brandley, of Bazaar, will leave, to-morrow, for a month's visit with the brothers and sisters of the two ladies, at and around El Reno, Oklahoma.

creek, has returned home, from her visit to Colorado, and she reports the family of M. H. Pennell, of Colorado City, and the rest of the formerly of Cottonwood Falls people, at that tional, met with a serious accident, place, as well and doing well.

and Tuesday, from Council Grove.
Since leaving here he has been in a

Rev. C. H. Wareham at 7:30 r. m., at the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Iou A. Mason have their support at the polls. You can do so through an announcement in the Courant for a V. Don't be back.

badly kicked by a horse, Tuesday, over the left eye, on the left arm and on both legs. He went to knock a gad fly off one of her hind legs, when she began he will continue to reside in Emporia. kicking. He was not laid up, and

Giese and David Biggam were up to Cedar Point, Sunday, attending French picnic that took place, that day, in Alfons Bichet's grove near that place. They report that the picnic was a most enjoyable affair, and they had a most excellent time.

C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was in town on Monday and made us a fraternal call. Charley is a Democrat but is working harmoniously with the Populists in Chase county this year. Barney Lantry, W. E. Timmons and other leading Democrats are doing the same thing.—Coun-cil Grove Courier, Sept. 16.

E. D. Replogle and wife returned Monday afternoon, from their wed-Sunday, on their way home, from To-ding trip to St. Joseph, Mo., and im peka, where they attended the State mediately went to housekeeping in ding trip to St. Joseph, Mo., and im was accompanied by her sister, Miss up the cigars, Tuesday, to the "boys."

Democrats, bear in mind that the county convention will reassemble, on Saturday, October 1st, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to settle the question of whether or not a Democratic county ticket shall be put in the field, and turn out en

Now is your chance! New subscribers and those who will pay up all and to give you a reliable paper during the campaign now upon us. It is hoped that everyone will take advan-tage of this golden opportunity.

There will be a "missionfest" at the German Lutheran church, Strong City, next Sunday, September 24; services at 10 o'clock, a. m. by the Rev. Drægmiller, of Hope; at 2, p. m., by the Rev. Vacor, of Hillsboro; and in the evening, at 7:30, the services will be in English, by the Rev. Groeb-ner, of Topeka. All are cordially in-vited to attend, especially the English

speaking people, in the evening. The initial number of The People's Paper, a five-column quarto, weekly, all-home print paper, published by O. F. Dornblaser and J. H. Fowler, at to her home at Cedar Peint, Sunday, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her father, E. W. Pinkston.

Dr. J. T. Manner, E. W. Pinkston. Waxahachie, Texas, has reached this vertisements. Many of the readers of MC1 S Dr. J. T. Morgan intends going to the COURANT will remember the jun-Colorado, about the 1st of November, ior member of this firm as Hal Fowler for the health of his wife; but in the who was, about ten years ago, "devil" mean time he will be at his office on at the COURANT office, and will wish Wednesdays and Saturdays, as usual, him well in his new field of labor. He Mr. Dornblaser is its editor. We extend them our for and wish them an abundance of financial success.

D. S. Gilmore, editor and publisher of the Town Topics, of Emporia, was in town, Monday evening, visiting the family of ye editor, and shaking hands with his friends, while on his way to Fairbury, Neb., where he has secured a position in a job printing office, and to which place he may move his wife and household goods in the near fu-ture. The last issue of the *Town* Tipics was a red hot Democratic edition and, therefore, we are sorry to miss Mr. Gilmore and his paper from the Kansas field of journalism. He

been made to me by persons high in so as the eastbound passenger train No.

Mrs. M. M. Young was down to Ossawatomie, this week, and found Mr. Young very low, with little hopes of his recovery.

W. H. Cushing and family, of Plattsmouth, Neb., are visiting at Capt. B. Lantry's, in Strong City, the father of Mrs. Cashing.

T. J. Acheson, receiver for the attached Texas cattle, will ship about three train loads a week until the entire 2300 are marketed.

Hon David Overmyer will speak in the Opera House, at Strong City, some night next week, on the issues of the day. Look out for bills.

David Mercer was, last week, fined 2200 and sentenced to 30 days in the county jail, for violating the prohibitory law, at Matfield Green.

John Shofe, who is at work at Reading, on the bridge being built there by Rettiger Bros. & Co., spent last Sun-day at home with his family.

At 330 o'clock, yesterday morning, as the eastbound passenger train No. 8 was running at a high rate of speed, on a stee astbound passenger train No. 8 was running at a high rate of speed, on the more passing Barelay, and about two miles west of Osage City, it was derive passing by. And so miles west of Osage City, it was derive passing by. And so miles west of Osage City, it was derive passing by. And so a rail, on doubt, for the purpose of a rail, no doubt, for the purpose of robbery, and down the embankment went a mass of locomotive and cars, with men, women and children awakened from their sleep, in the prosence of death. Ed. Maher, engineer, and Jas. Chittick, fireman, of Topeka; J. A. Bloomsbury, expressman, of Elevant of the robots of which, though a long way for the purpose of the three of the day. Look out for bills.

David Mercer was, last week, fined a rail, no doubt, for the purpose of a ra ing this wreck.

Capt. C. C. Whitson, the gentle-manly and obliging clerk at the Nawas a well and doing well.

Mrs. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, who was at Emporia, last week at tending the Lyon County W. C. T. U. convention, went from there to Osage City, on Wednesday of last week, to attend to list light, instead of the left, and fell distance of about cight feet, lighting on his head and shoulders, attend the District W. C. T. U. convention, went from there to Osage City, on Wednesday of last week, to attend the District W. C. T. U. convention, attend the District W. C. T. U. convention at that place, last week.

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.

In the County W. C. T. U. convention, went from the stairs, he the came to Salina about six.

In the convention, went from there to Osage for cash or for sale on easy terms.

Farm K. M. Baker.

In the County W. C. T. U. convention, went from the stairs he the came to Salina about six of the stairs of t Friday night. One of the water pipes To Local Boards of Health, Health Of-

Mr. J. R. Drake, a gentieman from Chase county who has been selling tombstones in this vicinity for some time, met with a very severe accident yesterday morning. He was driving in his cart through the southwestern part of town when the horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. Drake jumped out and fell in such a way as to cause a compound fracture of the thigh. He was taken to the Parlor hotel, where Dr. Pierce, assisted by Dr. Wakefield, set the limb and dressed the wound yesterday morning. Mr. Drake is 63 years of age, a fact which makes his injury more alarming than it would be were he a young man.—Eureka Messenger, Sepjember 16.

Mr. Drake is a resident of this city, and as soon as the accident happened the news was telegraphed here, and his brother and brother-in-law, L. T. Drake and E. Cooley, left on the first train for Eureka. The former returned, Saturday, bringing with him the horse and buggy, and the latter returned, Monday afternoon, bringing very nicely, and the doctors now thought he would soon recover.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kansas, I Scottember 18, 1892.

To the Press of Chase County:

Enclosed please find circular from the State Board of Health, which I would be also and the state Board of Health, which I would be also and the content of the State Board of Health, which I would be agent to have conditions undoubtedly furnish as desirable which shall ended to have conditions of the conditions of the first train for Eureka. The former returned, Monday afternoon, bringing with him the horse and buggy, and the latter returned, Monday afternoon, bringing very nicely, and the doctors now thought he would soon recover.

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Enclosed please find circular from the State Board of Health, which I would be glad to have you publish in full. Anticipating a circular of this kind a week or more ago. I addressed a communication to each of the city For SALE.—A new process gasoline stove; will exchange for a young cow or yearling heifer; reason for wauting or yearling heifer; reason for wauting racy of this county, and, perhaps, of the State and nation; so, turn out.

The Democrats of the county should make arrangements to be in the McCabe, who has been sick for several weeks past, at his Brother James McCabe's, on the Belton farm, on the Cottonwood fails, Saturday, October 1st, and should attend the county content on Business of much importance to the party sull be transacted, and it is essential that every Demony for the State and the county continued to be up and around.

Mayors and Councilmen calling upon them to enforce without delay certain measures and delineating them in full. But am sorry to say there has been no notice taken whatever, or if there has I have failed to notice it. Now all will agree, at once, it would estating be an act of good public sanitary measures to give the cities a good and reliable Democrate. Unput the first of measures and delineating them in full. But am sorry to say there has been no notice taken whatever, or if there has I have failed to notice it. Now all will agree, at once, it would estating the arm of the county of the county of the promote of the state should agree, at once, it would estate in the premises will determine much for the Democrate in them to enforce without delay certain measures and delineating them in full. But am sorry to say there has been no notice taken whatever, or if there has I have failed to notice it. Now all will agree, at once, it would estate the following described in the strange bottles for an definition of the State should be notice to sell, on them to enforce without delay certain the premises will determine much for the Democrate in the transaction of the State should be notice its. Now all the stransaction of the State should are the field. And turn outer masser of the scate should be notice its. Now all darks of the State should are the field and turn outer masser and delineating t Mayors and Councilmen calling upon

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

0 8 9 9 9 8 8 8 9 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

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 frotwear, it will be to your advantage to give us a call be-fore making your purchases. We have

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

We have

and Youths' Shoes

THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

is business manager of the paper, and If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our

"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES.

A MOHLER,

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

the Kansas field of journalism. He is a first-class printer, and has many friends in this city, where he worked on the Courant for a long time, who wish him success wherever he may be.

At 3:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, as the eastbound passenger train No. 8 was running at a high rate of speed, after passing Barclay, and about two miles west of Osage City, it was devaled as the courant for a long time, who wish him success wherever he may be. At 3:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, as the eastbound passenger train No. 8 was running at a high rate of speed, after passing Barclay, and about two miles west of Osage City, it was devaled by the courant formulation of this city is an open cellar half full of water into which may be dumped the excreta of any number of the surrounding inhabitants and passers by. Complaints have also been made to me by persons high in authority, living on the river, of stinking alleys and places so bad, indeed, that they had to close their olfactories while they were passing by. And so

Yours, etc.. F. Johnson, M. D., County Health Officer.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, TOPEKA, September, 15, 1892

fected localities than by infected uals."
Dr. Shakspearse, of Philadelphia, in his report to the United States Government upon Cholera in Europe and India, States: "The spread of the disease after its introduction into a locality is universally associated with contaminated water supply, filthy habits, and bad personal and domestic hygiene".

sale.
On the part of private citizens and householders, it is recommended that they make a careful survey and thorough cleaning up of cellars, barns and outhouses; of house grains, sinks, cesspools, privies, and foul ash heaps; and, in short, the most scrupulous cleanliness both in and out of doors should be secured and maintained. All the preventive measures against cholera may be preventive measures against cholera may be summed up in the words: Live healthily in

mealthy homes.

What has been said concerning the clean-

healthy homes.

What has be en said concerning the cleanliness of towns and private premises will apply with even greater force to railway stations, railway cers, hotels and similar places.
Every one who is responsible for the sanitary condition of any building or apartment
for the accommodation of the traveling public is urged to see that his charge is kept in
the cleanest possible condition, and to have
special care that all privies water closets
and urinals shall be regularly and systematically of ansed and disinfected.

The Board desires to catt sp cial attention
of all individuals and communities to the
great importance of looking with especial
care to the character of their drinking-water
supply, and the early adoption of such precautions as will insure its purity. It is in
the drinking water that the germs of cholera
most often enter the system; hence the necessity for examining the wells and other
sources of supply without delay. The leakage of privy-vaults and cess-pools inte wells
is a matter of much more irequent occurrence than is generally deemed possible by
owners. In cases of doubt, the drinking water should be boiled before use. Similar
care should be boiled before use. Similar
care should be defered to the pro-

that, as far as possibe, they will aid the health and other efficials to the extent of their ability in promoting the health interterests of the people in this emergency.

Ey order of the Board of Health

M. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTRemarked to a friend the other day tha
she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throa
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 wil give you a Sample Bottle
FREE. Large size 50c. and \$1.

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

HARVEST EXCURSIONS. On August 30, September 27 and October 25, harvest excursions will be run via the Santa Fe route to Gainsville, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, Gelveston, and other Texas points. The rate will be low—one fare for round trip Through Pullman sleerers and free Chair cars. Only line to Texas through the beautifut Okia-coma country. Ask local Santa Fe agent for more facts.

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD FALLS

1s 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.

STINGING INDICTMENT.

An Open Letter From a Late Prominent Republican.

John Madden Arraigns the Republican Party at the Bar of Public Opinion -Its Many Sins of Commission and Omission.

The Kansas Democrat publishes the following letter, written by John Madden, of Cottonwood Falls, Kan., to J. M. Simpson, chairman of the Republican state central committee, in answer to Mr. Simpson's Macedonian cry, "Stand up for Kansas." John Madden was a republican presidential elector in 1888 and voted for Harrison. As a letter writer and hard hitter he takes rank with Judge John Martin. Indeed, his arraignment of the republican party is one of the most powerful documents ever produced by pen, and will prove a terrible stumbling block to the republican party of this state. John Madden's position for the right is but another illustration of the very, very rapid disintegration of the republican party: COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kan., Aug. 13, 1892. Hon. J. M. Simpson, Chairman Republican State

Central Committ e, Topeka, Kan.: DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 9th inst. re-questing my services for the state campaign in behalf of the republican party duly received. I will state the reasons why I cannot accept your invitation and hope the same may be received by you as sufficient; they are not intended to be personal and I hope you will receive them in the same kind spirit in which they are penned. They are reasons why I oppose a system which in my judgment is not truly American.

I have never been what might be termed a partisan, for the reason that I could never see anything sacred in political doctrines when y did not impress the consciences of men as

I have always been opposed to the protection of one class of men at the expense of the great wealth producing masses, and never supposed any party would be short sighted enough to attempt a thing of that kind. I find I have been mistaken, like thousands of other men who have been voting with the republican party, and we see our brethren of the producing and laboring classes surrounded by conditions which are absolutel/ appalling, and the great question now is to save them before it is too

I am an American by birth, training and education, and as such I am unalterably opposed to any political movement of men that tends to set aside the simple faith and loyalty of the fathers and create conditions unnatural and un American, whereby capital becomes a heartless oligarchy, and labor drops down to the level of

a homeless and hopeless peonage.

Partisan prejudice cannot close the flood gates through which rush the clear and living waters of truth: neither can its blind dogmas draw unto the meetives respect, veneration or reverence, when hungry thousands clamor for bread and labor's voice is heard at every gathering demanding protection, and it is answered by Pinkerton bulle s.

by Pinkerton bulle's.

The motte, "Stand up for Kansas," on your letter head, in view of the condition to which the tolling masses have been reduced; in view of the fact that your political system has contracted the people's money, so that obligation cannot be paid; in view of the fact that homes are being sold under mortgages and passing into the hands of syndicates; in view of the fact that the people have been robbed by rail-road corporations and transportation lines; in view of the fact that trusts and combines control the people's market and get what is left; In view of the fact that you passed an in-iquitous law extending municipal aid to railroads, and now a great number of the counties of Kansas are resting in the sleep of death under bonds voted by hired votets of the companies through the operation of such a law: in view of the fact that such a system of municipal aid has been maintained, even when its repeal was urged by your patri-otic governor, John A. Martin; in view of the fact that our immense wheat crop of this year fact that our immense wheat crop of this year is being already absorbed by the railroads and wheat combines; in view of the fact that the most industrious can scarcely maintain themselves and families, the motto, "Stand up for Kansas," is unnatural, inhuman and ghoulish, nd sounds like the hollow mockery of winds

blowing over graves. You say you want speakers, "capable of expounding party doctrine and especially the magnificent services which the present administration has rendered the farmers and laboring

men of the country."

As you know, four years ago as one of the presidential electors of Kansas, I cast my vote direct for Benjamin Harrison; I hoped then a change of administration would benefit the country and lighten some of the burdens rest-

ing upon the people.

In the campaign of that year I advised the barefooted men whom I met at political meet-ings in western Kansas to vote for republican supremacy. I shall never forget the pathos of some of those gatherings, when I stood in the solemn presence of toil-worn men and women whose faces indicated that they needed bread. With these things in mind, and deeply impressed as I am with the frightful condition of the people, I am in no mood to expound the "magnificent services" which you say this ad-ministration has rendered the people.

ministration has rendered the people.

If the services have been as you claim, the people need not be told of them, as results would speak for themselves. The fact is, the administration has rendered "magnificent services," not to the farmers and laborers, but to the Carnegies, with their Pinkertons; the McLeyds with their real trusts: the Armourt Leods with their coal trusts: the Armours

Leads, with their coal trusts: the Armours, with their beef combines, and the Goulds with their railroad systems: and, in fact, all of the many agencies formed for the purpose of controlling the output of the mines, the shops, the fields and the farms.

I fear your party has departed from the teachings of Lincoln, Stanton, Seward and Chase. I fear that spoilsmen dominate your councils, and lobby ists corrupt your law making body. I fear that you follow leaders who by slow but sure transitions lead you to do the by slow but sure transitions lead you to do the bidding of the most cruel and heartless power this country had ever known-the money power. Your rank and file are honest, but they are de-ceived by sophistry and false logic. Your lead-ers stir up prejudice and set men against their neighbors. They light the fires of sectional hatred, and arouse partisan bigotry. They have placed your party practically on the side of capital, which is nothing but property chat-tel, and against labor, which is humanity in ac-tion. Humanity is above all the chattel property on earth. It holds within it mighty poten tialities human hearts and immortal souls which cannot be made to long submit to useless ceremonials, empty formulas and question

With 10,000,000 men organized in the vario industrial and political organizations of the country protesting against the conditions that now confront them; demanding that the bread winners and wealth producers receive an equal distribution in the demanders of the conditions. distribution in the democracy of life, admo us that something is wrong with the machinery of government and that it should be adjusted. Great social problems are living down among the people, and are continually presenting

emselves for solution. Senator Palmer, in the United States senate. Senator Paimer, in the United States senate, in speaking of the Homestead trouble, sprung some of these problems, and he was denounced by the republican press as a socialist because he said labor had a property interest in that which it created. If this belief is socialism as understood by the old and existing order, then I am proud of the honor of being encolled in the I am proud of the honor of being enrolled in the new school of political thought, and I here enter new school of political thought, and I here enter my protest against a system which enslaves and degrades labor by denying to it equal pro-tection with capital—a property interest in that which it creates, and an equal distribution in the proceeds of its carnings. Your tariff theories are surface questions and very incomplete because, you do not take in

very incomplete because you do not take into account the social questions and inequalities of adjustments that lie back of the theory of proto their of lock-outs and strikes. They are but the voltantle outbursts of the convulsive fires with the white if property adjusted are harmless, just like other people.—Truth.

otherwise destructive. It is the duty of government to so adjust these relations that peace and prosperity may belong to all classes and become the common birthright of every citizen. Your silver plank was framed in the interest of the money power, hence it is not entitled to any respect from the laboring and producing classes, or in fact from any class of citizens who have a patriotic regard for their country. Your force bill was intended to country. Your force bill was intended to be the safeguard of the same dominant power and compel enslaved labor to vote under the touch of federal bayonets. Your idea of gov-ernment is force, which is monarchial and is, per se, destructive of the liberties of the citizen in a free republic. Your idea of money belongs n a free republic. Your idea of money belongs to the paganism of the past—imperialism, Csmarism, absolutism. Your idea of wealth distribution is centered in corporations, trusts, combines and transportation lines. Your idea of land is not use, which is the primary test, but ownership in large bodies by a landlord class Your idea of transportation is private ownership, when the very results demon-strate the danger of such a system. Finally, our ideas of individual liberty are so strongly repressive that men tremble when they face the future, knowing that a long course of repressive legislation creating unequal conditions must wipe out the now powerful middle class, which is the balance wheel of our civilization, and drive the two extremes of society-the millionaires and anarchists-into two hostile camps, between which no white flags can pass, and no heralds proclaim peace. To prevent such a condition of things, it is the duty of every citizen to labor unceasingly and untiringly to bring about an equality of conditions and a wise and humane administration of law. A law which extends "equal rights to all

and special privileges to none."

It must follow from what I have stated, and believing in the principles which I have men-tioned, that my place is in the ranks of the new political movement. It embraces within it not only the humanities but the true essence of American citizenship. Its foundation corner is not sectional hatred, but American equality. It is distinctly American in every fiber and gives to the man, native or foreign born, the proud assurance of citizenship, and all the rights that flow from the same. It is the party of law and order, and carries within it the very soul life of patriotism. Its principles, as they evolve from year to year, under the old names or new ones that may follow, will give no quarter, and ask none of plutocracy that has raised the pirate flag of the skull and cross bones. These principles will fight the battles of American equality until the toiling millions of our country win back the heritage of the fathers. They will carry the American flag to the highest mountain of advanced polit-ical and injustrial liberty and no power on earth can stay the upward trend of this mighty movement of thought.

The men who abvocate these principles are the men to "Stand up for Kansas," and every other state of this union. They know what it takes to make a state, and what citizenship is worth. They will fling down to you from every rostrum and every forum the gage of battle. They are fighting for their homes, their children, their country, and the sooner you learn what an empty absurdity is your motto, the

'What constitutes a state? Men, high minded men, Men who their duties know, But know their rights, and knowing dare main

Prevent the long aimed blow, And crush the tyrant, while the y rend the These constitute a state."

Yours truly, JOHN MADDEN.

COST OF MULE RAISING. Expert Testimony on a Subject of Some The drummer had been telling some

large stories about the profits of mule raising, when an old man in jeans clothes got up, and, after shaking the wrinkles out of his trousers, sat down again.

"I've had experience in that business," he said, as if inviting argument. "And didn't it pay?" inquired the drummer, with an of-course-it-did ac-

"Not a great deal."

"What was the matter?" "Guess it must have been the breed."

"What breed was it?" 'Don't know. If I did I'd hunt ur the man that started it and kill him." "What was wrong with the animals?"

aughed the drummer. "Nothing that you could see only that

they kicked so like the dickens." "Oh, well, that's the mule's special

prerogative.' "But not like them mules."

"Wherein did they differ from oth-"Well, it was this way," and the old man's angry disappointment showed itself. "I had a hundred head of three year-olds that I bought out of a drove to

go with some of my own raising, and before I mixed 'em I turned the new ones into an adjoinin' lot to the others with a fence between, so's they's get acquainted. Across the road from the lot had a hot-house with a glass roof that cost me \$1,200 to build, and I had \$2,500 worth of growing stuff in it, and there was snow on the ground. I got the mules about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and they had all huddled up with their tails toward the road to keep them warm, I guess. Anyhow, there they stood, and about four o'clock I went in with a stick to hustle them around, but they wouldn't hustle. They just begun to kick, and such kickin' nobody ever seen in that country. They kicked so hard that their hoofs began to fly off, and it wasn't no time till the air was full of flyin' hoofs, and I was layin' flat on the ice cold slush, afraid to stir a leg, and takin' on the rheumatizat the rate of forty aches and pains a minute. Nor that wasn't all, every time a hoof flew it went clean across the road,

carryin' glass and sash with it." The drummer began to show signs of uneasiness and two rivals of his began to snicker.

and spang through that hot-house roof,

"But it couldn't keep up always," went on the old man, "and by five o'clock it was safe fer me to git up and reconnoiter, and what a s ght I beheld. A hundred hoofless mules settin' around on their hunkers, a twelve hundred dollar hot-house ruined, twenty-five hundred dollars worth of garden truck exposed to a bitin' frost, and a hundred dollar doctor's bill chasin' itself up and down through my jints. That's what the sight was I witnessed, and now when I heer a man talkin' about mule raisin', he's either got to set up the drinks or I'll lick the pantaloons off of him in two minutes."

The old man began to take off his coat, but the drummer stopped him. "The drinks are served, my lord," he said, and led the way to the bar.-Chicago Mail.

All of the Same Stock. Mr. Ely-Do your freaks ever fall in

love with each other? Dime Museum Manager-Sometimes Mr. Ely-I suppose they act very

Dime Museum Manager-Yes, indeed

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE SINGLE TAX. Its Adoption Would Solve the Labor

Problem irrespective of improvements, to the ex- household effects are much less in clusion of all other taxes. The value of proportion than on his own small farm land is caused by the increased competi-tion for its use, and is due to the growth and unused. In the villages he will find of population and public improve- acre, half-acre and quarter-acre lots-

If in force in this country-It would raise wages.

It would lower rent.

It would encourage industries. It would equalize opportunities. It would benefit all (except land spec-

ulators, as such). present system discriminates against of agricultural land such as his, and as the land user and in favor of the land he goes toward their centers he will greater crime to build a hen-house than than the ground on which they stand, by the payment of one fine, but the would sell for more per foot than his taxes on land values cheapens, land. With such a tax it will not pay to keep taxes the working farmer has to pay .-land idle, therefore the owner will either seek labor and capital to make it productive, sell it at a low price, or abandon it to others. Natural opportunities will then be opened to labor. Workmen who can not make fair bargains with employers will then be able to employ themselves, not that every body will take to farming, but that with agricultural, mining and building lands accessible to those willing to put them to use, there would be no lack of employment, and wages in all industries full earnings of labor. The labor probwork always find opportunity to work and thus increase wealth? The single of natural opportunities embraced under the general term land, solves the labor problem.

By the erection of dwelling houses upon vacant lots, house rents would be reduced by the competition between house-owners for tenants.

As a result of taxing the coal lands of Pennsylvania as agricultural land, the coal barons are enabled to hold out of use whole counties of coal land. They pose of at boom prices. -Pensacola Comcurtail the output and raise the price of | mercial. coal at will. If the coal land was taxed at its full value, the coal barons would only pay tax on the land which they were using. Labor and capital would then have free access to the unused coal land, and the competition between mine operators for customers would make coal cheaper than it could be fur- to the present law that benefits the nished by such a charity scheme as the few at the expense of the many. It is nationalistic fad of municipal coal "a revelation and a revolution." yards. When a coal mine is closed, the world is deprived of the wealth which to become a single taxer. Advocating labor would have extracted from it had its cause to-day are some of the best it been kept open. When a city lot is kept vacant, the community is deprived its practical use it is most beneficial of the building which labor would have to the farmer, for it is not a tax on land erected had it been put to use; and in but on land values. Right here is the each case laborers are deprived of the wages they would have earned.

As lack of employment is the cause of poverty, the adoption of the reform offered would abolish unnecessary poverty, and the greed, intemperance and vice that spring from poverty and the fear of poverty.

Single taxers advocate the abolition of every form of restriction that in any people, all other "unearned increments" 1890. No change since the McKinley way abridges the free and equal rights do also; and, inasmuch as "the commuof all to sustain life by having free access to all common bounties of nature, without the use of which life can not be sustained. Those natural bounties as well as to the other. This way of are air, water, sunshine and land. As putting it would doubtless delight the are air, water, sunshine and land. As the first three elements are now free to heart of our good friend Prof. Seligman. all, we propose to take by taxation the of Columbia college; but the Hummer. rental value of land, in order that the equal right of all to the use of the earth

may be established. And if equal rights to all are to be secured, it is not only just but becomes necessary that ground rent should go into the public treasury, in order that no one shall derive any advantage over his fellows by the possession of natural advantage. Ground rent is sufficient to defray all the expenses of government, and it is not necessary to have a multiplicity of taxes.

The necessity for government and the value of land are both the result of population, and the revenue of ground rent from the one should be made to pay the expenses of the other.-W. L. Crossman, in St. Louis Courier.

Farmers and Taxes.

It requires no grasp of abstractions for the working farmer to see that to abolish all taxation, save upon the value of land, would be to his interest. no matter how it might affect larger landholders. Let the working farmer consider how the weight of indirect taxation falls upon him without having power to shift off upon anyone else; how it adds to the price of nearly everything he has to buy, without adding to the price of what he has to sell; how it compels him to contribute to the support of government in far greater property of government in far greater portion to what he possesses than it she can not yet understand. Her does those who are much richer, and he mother said: "When you can't understand what the minister means you will see that by the substitution of di- stand what the minister means, you rect for indirect taxation he would be must remember he is talking about he will be still more largely the something good yourself." That day gainer if direct taxation were confined to the value of land. The land of the her, mother praised her for it on the working farmer is improved land, and way home. "I did just as you told me," usually the value of the improvements said the wee maid. "I thought of someand of the stock used in cultivating it bear a very high proportion to the value of the bare land. Now, as all valuable land is not improved as is that of the working farmer-as there is much more of valuable land than of improved land is a diver's costume." "Oh! do be to substitute for the taxation now one, mammy dear." "What for?" levied upon improvements and stock, a when you wash me!"-La Tribune. tax upon the naked value of land, irrespective of improvements, would be manifestly to the advantage of the owners of improved land, and especially of small owners the value of whose improvements bears a much higher ratio to the value of the land than is the case with larger owners, and who, as one of the effects of treating improvements as a proper subject of taxation, are taxed went in bathing at Manhattan and of their land, than are larger owners, Inter Ocean.

The working farmer has only to look bout him to realize this. Nearby his farm of eighty or sixty acres he will find tracts of 500 or 1,000, or in some places tens of thousands of acres of equally valuable land, upon which The single tax is a tax on land values, the improvements, stock, tools and unimproved or slightly improved, which are more valuable than his whole farm. If he looks further he will see tracts of mineral land, or land with other superior natural advantages, having mense value, yet on which the taxable improvements amount to little or nothing; while, when he looks at the great Land is now held idle because it is cities, he will find vacant lots, 25x100 not assessed at its full value. The feet, worth more than a whole section speculator. In some localities it is a find magnificent buildings less valuable to steal hens. The latter is punished and block after block where the land former offense involves payment of a whole farm. Manifestly, to put all began to get uneasy because they could 10 per cent. The reduction by law of penalty annually. The levying of taxes on the value of land would be to not tell anxious inquirers exactly where working hours from 60 to 58 caused no lessen relatively and absolutely the wage advances had occurred. They be- reduction of wages of day laborers but

-Cleveland American Union. Land! Who Makes Its Value? The owners of land that are not users of land for agricultural, manufacturing or residential purposes, do not create the value of land or city lots. Those men who simply hold land out of use for speculative purposes are, as a rule, themselves idle and unprogressive. They neither make improvements on their land nor encourage any enterwould rise to their natural level-the prises. They take no share, neither do they spend any money in furthering lem is-how shall all men willing to public improvements. They simply set still and wait until population comes and gives value to their vacant lands tax, by opening to labor all the forms and lots. When railroads and other schemes for attracting population and business to any city are proposed, they go around with a subscription book among mechanics, merchants and laboring men, who can in no case get any benefit therefrom, and get them to pay their hard-earned money for the exclusive benefit of the landlord, who has houses to rent, and the land speculator, who has lands and city lots to dis-

The Coming Politics.

The single tax is the coming politics. Its adherents will be those from all parties and all creeds. It proposes to benefit the many with that which the many have produced, and it is opposed thoroughly investigate its principles is and most brainy men in the world. stumbling block for nearly all who start to investigate its principles. A little light is all that is needed .- Sycamore (Ill.) Democrat.

A correspondent of the Wagga Hummer, a leading labor union paper of nity creates the value of socks, boots, etc., as well as the value of land," that the community has the right to the one with well feigned caution, asks its cor respondent to tell it what is the 'unearned increment" of a pair of socks six months in use! Thus are the best woven theories of culture torn into shreds by the gibes and sneers of the lower classes. - The Standard.

L. J. W. Wall and Festus J. Wade bought the southeast corner of Twelfth and Locusts streets in St. Louis, in September, 1887, for \$40,000. They sold it to J. W. Sullivan for \$44,500 four months later, and a few days ago Sullivan sold it to H. H. Culver for \$68,750. The lot is 76x100 feet and has never been improved. No act of Wall's, Wade's or Sullivan's added a dollar to the value of the land. It was the growth and improvement of the community that made the site \$24,250 more costly in February. 1892, than four years before. The com-munity made that value. Sullivan got Numerous reductions each year fully it.-N. Y. Standard.

A single land tax has the advantage of being put upon property that can be reached, and the value of which can be accurately estimated. It is the simplest, easiest and most economical of all tax to collect. It is the most equitable of all taxes.-N. Y. Times.

-Little Marjorie is by no means fond of going to church. She has to sit too she can not yet understand. Her largely the gainer. Let him con- good and beautiful things; and you sider further and he will see that must make up your mind to think of Marjorie was very quiet in church, and thing good." "What was it, dearie?" "Apple pie."

-Toto stands in ecstatic contemplation, in front of an india-rubber warehouse. "Mamma, say what's that?" "That "Oh! do buy me

-Of a Different Set .- "No," said one chicken to another, "we don't speak of her. She wasn't hatched from the same lot of eggs that we were." "Oh, I see, She's from a different set, isa't she?"

-Washington Star. -Rash Cholly.-Gawge-What an awful cold you've got! Cholly-Yaas, ore heavily, even upon the value without me eyeglasses, doncherknow .-

History of the Small List of Bogus Wage at No. 13.

Advances That Now Supplies Two Par.

16: W. H

where, according to the American the time. Economist and other high tariff authorities, wages have been advanced in pro-Trustworthy examiners were sent to that such a report was made. each place to get the facts. Their reports were of such a. nature that the Reform club has published them as a advances, but more work for the same number of Tariff Reform and the New pay. York Weekly World of August 25 gave them a full page. It will be remembered that the Re-

form club has prepared and published

in the World and in Tariff Reform a

list of nearly 500 wage-reductions and the McKinley act took effect. The protectionists who had promised higher wages with the McKinley bill and had been shouting higher wages ever since, gan to search, feeling confident that piece workers may earn less. wages must have advanced in many of the thousands of protected mills in this lyn, N. Y., 5 per cent.-The ten or fifcountry. They sent out circulars to teen employes knew of no advance. managers asking them to report the percent that wages had been advanced in their mills since October, 1890. In were advanced; many others of the 100 this way and in other ways they got together what purported to be a list of | 121/2 cents per dozen. wage advances. Apparently it did not occur to the American Economist editor (or if it did he was so anxious to pub- changed for eight years. ish the list that he did not, consider or it may be to attract laborers to their mills. The twenty-eight cases of "wage of other five employes unchanged. advances" were published with a flourish in the American Economist. Repubthe list. "At last McKinley has been vindicated and the free trade liars" silenced. But the one great fault with the list was that it was short; indeed, troduced. it was its brevity that betrayed it in more ways then one. It not only exposed the meager results of great promes. but it offered inducements to investigation which a more formidable list would have precluded. If the protectionists were attempting a game of bluff they should have made a list of several hundred advances—so many furnace. that it would be a very big and very expensive piece of work to make inquiry in regard to all. But twenty-eight cases were just enough to challenge investigation. If a few of them could be shown to be incorrect the already small list would be diminished so that even republican editors would be ashamed to publish it. It was not expected by Mr. Warner, when he began the investigation, that the whole list was a fraud and that he would in the majority of cases get wage reductions for his already long list. The following are the briefest possible summaries of the listthe quotations being from the American Economist's list of "examples of wages advanced under the McKinley tariff, showing increased per cent.:"

1. Haskell & Baker Car Co., Michigan City, Ind., 5 per cent.-Wages were re-Australia, insists that, if the "unearned duced from 121/4 to 25 cents per day in increment" of land belongs to the 1889 and restored 121/2 cents in May

act took effect. 2. Wooster & Stoddard, Walden, N. Y., 5 per cent.—Strike in May, 1892, causes a readjustment of wages by which some got more and others got less; total effect not certain.

8. Camden Woolen Co., Camden, Me. 10 per cent.-Four looms got a raise be cause they changed to heavier work; weavers' earnings were not increased. 4. Rider Engine Co., Walden, N. Y. 5 per cent.-No advances in ten years, but reductions of 10 and 121/4 per cent.

since 1884. 5. Hawthorne Mills Ca., Glennville, Conn., 15 per cent.—One man advanced from \$1.15 to \$1.25 in July, 1892, and nearly all of the 200 employes reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. since 1800.

6. Alfred Dolge, Dolgeville, N. Y., 20 per cent. -Alfred Dolge has for years had a sytem of encouraging employes to work for little and to expect more, by advancing the wages of twenty or twenty-five of his more industrious workmen a shilling at the end of the year. In February, 1891, forty or fifty received this advance, but in February, 1892, no advance whatever occurred and many employes were disappointed. offset these bunched and widely her-

alded advances. 7. Lake Superior Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 15 per cent.-No advance at all was made in this planing mill: report was purely for political

reasons 8. J. C. Bass, Roxboro, N. C., 25 per cent.-The two or three employes of this grist and saw mill never got less. wages than now. The report furnished

amusement for neighbors.

9. H. L. Chapman, White Pigeon,
Mich., 15 per cent.—One of the two employes here is an apprentice and had his wages advanced to 50 cents per day

from 25 cents. 10. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Grafton, W. Va., 20 per cent.-No advances here, but the few that have mot been discharged by closing of foundries, etc., have had their wages reduced in the last year from \$2.25 to \$1.57.

11. Wilkins & Close, Mayfield, N. Y., 15 to 55 per cent.-Mr. Witkins says the report is false, as only the usual advances to new hands have occurred. 12. Close & Christie, Mayfield, N. Y., 15 w 25 per cent.—Same situation as

No. 11. 13. Canastota Knife Co., Canastota, N. Y., 10 per cent.-In 1871 by threatening to strike the employes got back als without verification rather than about 10 per cent. of the 20 per cent. re- their own experience. They will not

duction made four or five years ago. 14. New York Knife Co., Walden, N. 1892, about two-thirds of the workers, by having a union and by threatening

15. Thomaston Knife Co., Thomaston, tempted to be proven .-- Utica Observer.

McKINLEY WAGES BREAK DOWN. Conn., 10 per cent.-Same situation as

16. W. F. Epperson, Ladoga, Ind., 10 Advances That Now Supplies Two Parties With Campaign Material—Brief Per cent.—Mr. Epperson's reply to the republican letter sent him is being republican letter sent him is being Hon. John Dewitt Warner, of widely circulated by democrats. Inthe Reform club, has completed his in- stead of advancing wages he has had to vestigation of the twenty-eight cases shut down his heading factory part of

17. Pittsburgh Reduction Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 10 per cent .- The proprietor tected industries since October, 1890. knew of no advances and was surprised

18. Sultan Buggy & Carriage Co., 19. B. Howitzer, Chaseburg, Wis., 10

per cent.-Chaseburg has fifty inhabi-

tants. No Howitzer there. 20. Enterprise Manufacturing Co., Manheim, Pa., 30 per cent.-The girls making socks and overalls at \$2.50 to lock-outs in protected industries since \$3 a week became dissatisfied and were irregular at work. The firm advanced piece prices from 35 to 45 cents and

from 11 to 15 cents a dozen. 21. Shaw Stocking Co., Lowell, Mass.

22. Kings County Knitting Co., Brook. 23. Western Knitting Mills, Rochester, Mich., 15 per cent. - Four apprentices

employes received reductions from 15 to 24. Western Knitting Milis, Detroit, Mich., 15 per cent.-Wages have not

lish the list that he did not consider that the consequence of an exposure) that Falls, N. Y., 25 to 50 cents a day—Two the manufacturers might misstate foremen and one apprentice advanced facts-perhaps to get free advertising, slightly; six weavers and one finisher reduced from 11 to 16 per cent.; wages

26. William Carter & Co., Highlandville, Mass., 15 to 50 cents a day-Five lican papers were not slow in copying of 90 employes were advanced to prevent them from returning to England. A few other changes in the mills were made because new machines were in

27. McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 15 to 50 cents a day-Forty laborers whose wages were reduced from \$1. 20 to-\$1.10 last fall had the ten cents restored in June. Forty puddlers on February 15, 1892, were reduced from \$4 to \$3.50 per ton. Eighty-five were thrown out in March 1892 by the closing of one

28. He (John De Witt Warner) should not forget the 25,000 employes in the Fall River cotton mills, who had their wages increased on July 11.

The legal change of hours from 60 to 58 per week caused no reduction of wages, because the employes were contemplating a strike to get back a reduction of 10 per cent. in 1884.

HOW IT WORKS.

How the Tariff on Tobacco Makes the Manufacturer of Cigars "Tricky." I hear so much in regard to the increase of wages the workingman receives since the passage of the McKinlev bill that I would like to say a few words about the great (2) benefits derived by the people employed at the

Prior to the passage of the McKinley bill the duty on Sumatra tobacco (for wrappers) was 75 cents per pound. Since, it is \$2.25 per pound. It takes hree to three and a half pounds of Sumatra to make wrappers for a thousand cigars, so you can figure at least \$5 more on a thousand. The retailer will not buy a five-cent cigar unless it has a Sumatra wrapper, and still he wants it at the old price, the same as before the McKinley bill was passed. So the manufacturer is at his wits' ends to know how he shall do it and yet make a profit. How does he do it? The first thing, where he could formerly afford to put a sprig of Havana in a five-cent cigar, he now puts in the commonest truck for filler; where previously the consumer was able to procure a fair cigar for five cents he now has to pay ten cents for the same thing. Second, when a foreman over the cigar-packer gives him a lot of 5,000 cigars to pack he gives 2,500 with Sumatra wrapper worth \$4 a pound and 2,500 with Havana seed wrappers worth thirty to forty cents a

pound. The packer puts the cigars with the seed wrappers in the bottom of the boxes and the cigars with Sumatra wrappers on top. The deception is not perceptible to the average retailer. And lastly the numerous reductions the people in the cigar trade have been subjected to during the reign of the Mc-

Kinley bill, is a warning.

I think the people in the tobbaeo business will know how to cast their votes this November, as their experiences tell themifthey have to go through another four years of strikes (which have been lost by the working class in nearly every instance) and the reductions, they might as well give up the business and pursue something else for a livelihood.—"A Cigar Packer," in N. Y. World.

Peck's Anonymous Report The influence of the report will be in proportion to its truthfulness. If, as the report states, 285,000 in the state had their wages, increased because of the McKinley bill, let every workingman ask: "Am I one of this happy band?" We are firmly convinced that the affirmative answers will be few.

As we said yesterday, the report is based on statements made in secret and concealed from public view. They are of equal value with anonymous letters. The figures are not Mr. Peck's. They are the figures of men interested in maintaining the system of high tariff The people are asked to accept the statements of these interested individu-

do it. One further point about the report. Y., 10 per cent .- In April and in June, Mr. Peck jumps to the hasty conclusion that the increase of wages which he hears of is because of the tariff. He to strike, received advances of from 7 to reasons on the principle of Post hoc 10 per cent. A general reduction of 10 ergo propter how. It is unnecessary per cent. occurred in 1885, which the to point out the connection between company promised to replace if Harrithe McKinley bill and the increase is simply assumed and not proven. or at-

GOVERNMENT JOBS.

What an Applicant Must Do to Secure One.

Influence Necessary to Bring Your Claim to the Notice of the Proper Authorities-A Perpetual Struggle for Political Existence.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The executive offices of the government are thoroughly accessible to the political patrician and plebeian, but to the middle classes they are not, on account of the civil service law. I mean by this that the best offices and the poorest, from a financial point of view, are obtainable by politicians when their party is in power, while the clerical branch of the government, known as "the classified service," is partially pro-tected by the law of '83. The superior politicians, that is those who are able to make stump speeches and appear to good advantage on the hustings, may obtain chief clerkships, which pay \$2,000 per annum, and other offices with larger incomes, without entering into competitive examinations with other



politicians of their own party. The ward strikers, workers and toughs of our great citles can receive appointments as watchmen, messengers and laborers, positions which pay from \$25 to \$60 per month. The clerkships which pay from \$900 to \$1,800 per annum constitute the great body of the working forces in the executive departments, and are partially protected by the legislation enacted at the behest of the late Senator George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

Inasmuch as there is in every com-

munity one or more persons desirous of obtaining government employment at the national capital it may not be amiss to make a recital of the methods whereby such positions of the highest and lowest grades may be obtained. It will make no difference whether you want to be chief clerk of a division in the treasury department or a cuspidor attendant in the post office department. it will be necessary for you to obtain the same amount of influence. In order to secure a government appointment outside of the civil service ban you must first impress upon the chairman and members of your county committee the importance of your political work at home. You must compel this great personage, the chairman of the county committee, to believe that the salvation of the party in your county has depended mainly upon your political shrewdness and influence with your neighbors. You might as well try to foundation as to enter political life with hope of official preferment without first impressing upon the mighty brain of the great man who is chairman of your county committee the indisputable fact that you are the head

Now, assuming that you have already done this, and that the chairman is really impressed with your political standing, the next thing for you to do is to secure the recommendation of your representative in congress. It will be practically impossible for you to get this recommendation without the indorsement of the chairman of your county committee. I am not personally acquainted with the chairman of your county committee, and cannot say whether he is sincere in the promises which he is now making to you; but if he is sincere he will further your ambition by informing the representative in congress for your district that it is necessary that your appointment should be made, because he has promised it to you; and such a good politician as your representative will always fulfill all political promises.

and front of the aggressive element of

your party in your own county, and

particularly in your own township.

Now, having secured the indorsement and recommendation of your member of congress, you are in a fair position to take the first step in the matter of getting a government office, and that step is to secure the cordial, hearty, sincere, earnest and united recommendation of the entire congressional delegation of your state. If there is a democratic administration, and both the senators are democrats, or if there is a republican administration, and both senators of and after (such a date) your services your state are republicans, it will be necessary for them to unite in a letter to the head of the department which you want to enter, indorsing your appointment and urging it in the interest of your representative, whose letter, we will presume, is already on file in the department in your behalf.

But if you imagine that, with all of this influence, you are certain to receive an appointment without further delay, you will find yourself greatly mistaken. Inasmuch as there are from fixe hundred to five thousand men after each office, you will naturally assume that several hundred or several thousand people will be disappointed, and you may be one of those people. Much, in fact all, will depend upon the standing of your senators in Washington and their earnestness in seeking office for you. If your senator will go every day to the head of the department in which pur application is filed and personally insist upon having that appointment made for the welfare of the party of his tate no matter who may be removed office and sent to the poorhouse or

of appointments upon all accasions, and that is the new state of Idaho. The cabinet officer said: "Senators Shoup and Dubois and Congressman Sweet, the only representative of Idaho, are a trio very popular in the executive departments in Washington. If any member of congress from any other state seeks an appointentire state delegation must be required to put their names on paper to prove that they are in harmony in seeking an office. But these three gentlemen from Idaho are so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of harmony that if one of them calls at the department for an appointment or favor of any kind and states that the congressional delegation of Idaho unites in the matter, his word is taken freely, because the two senators agree with Mr. Sweet in all depart ment matters, and Mr. Sweet agrees tion of it and a description of its method with the senators, so that there is never of operation. The principle used is any friction whatever in the congres | that of suction by the use of pipes and sional delegation from the state of Idaho. I wish I could say as much for all the other states in the union, because it would greatly lessen the bur-

dens and anxieties of my position here." Another member of the cabinet, in a sarcastic manner, says: "If I were to believe what is told me by senators and representatives who are seeking ap pointments for their friends, I would the grave; if the senator will persist every day for a couple of months, he may secure your appointment as a chief of division at \$2,000 per annum, or messenger at the door of some other chief of division at \$60 per month. In of division at 800 per month. In either event, if you have any politic-al gratitude whatever, you will sin-cerely thank the senator, whether the office is of a character which you may want to accept or not.

In conversation with a member of the cabinet a few days ago I learned that there is only one state in the union which has an absolutely harmonious congressional delegation in the matter say that in the presidential election, soon to be held, only one party will have any show at all. I mean by this that senators and representatives come to me with positive assurances that the appointment of a particular man will render certain the electoral vote of their state for Benjamin Harrison, Representatives and senators from every state, north, south, east and west, have come to me with this same story, and I know of but one state which has not been misrepresented to me in this matter by enthusiastic politicians, and that is the state of Texas. The machine politicians of the state of Texas will probably realize the fact that it would be impossible for me or any other man to absorb and digest any such story concerning that state, and hence they have not only wisely, but very kindly, refrained from assailing my credulity in

that manner.' If you receive an appointment, out side of the civil service, it will be after all the tribulations indicated above, and many more. There will be anxiety on your part until the matter is settled; but the tribulations will all be upon your senators and the representative of political system rests upon the county politicians. Every member of congress depends upon the county organizations for stalwart support. This is necessary

The senators also look to these county organizations and pray for harmony in results compared, when unprofitable build a great cathedral without a them. Consequently, when the chair cows can be at once culled. By these man of a county committee says that quantity-registering pails it can be an appointment must be secured for a certain party worker, the senators and and owners can soon learn what cows the representative feel that something are worth retaining in their herds." must be done. When they see that the The machines are so simple in conmatter is urged and demanded, you struction that it is not likely they will cannot imagine how earnestly and persistently they haunt the executive departments, seeking a vacancy and urging cabinet ministers to make vacancies, by removing some poor fellow whose political backing is weak. Thus it often happens that some good man who needs



THE SUCCESSFUL OFFICE-SEEKER. order to support his family, is discharged without any fault of his own. He receives no other information than is contained in a little note saying: "On will be no longer required by the de-partment." Immediately thereafter an order is issued for the appointment of another to fill the vacancy, and your county chairman is satisfied, the representative breathes more easily and the senators look more cheerful, for a few days, until another county is heard SMITH D. FRY.

True Courtesy. Lambson-I missed my new tennis belt from my room yesterday, Mrs. Grinder, and this morning you had

tripe for breakfast. Mrs. Grinder (the landlady, haughtily)-Well, sir, what of it? Lambson-Is there anything special that you would like me to get to-day?--

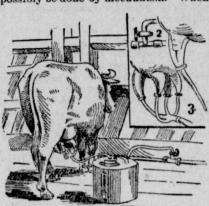
A Good Omen. She-Why-er-really, Mr. Champ-lain, the idea of my marrying you is very unexpected. He-I am so glad!

She-So glad? He--Yes; because the unexpected always happens. - Puck.

THE FARMING WORLD.

MILKING BY MACHINERY. Description of a Device Invented by an

Antipodean Genius. hit upon some device by which the operation of milking cows may be successthe labor is entirely mechanical, and is one of the most arduous and monotonous operations of the farm, none of the many machines that have at various times been invented has proved successful, and milking is still performed by hand. It is claimed, however, that a Scotch inventor has at last hit upon an idea which has been put into prac-tice with great success. This machine has been introduced into Australia, and the Melbourne Leader gives an illustraan air pump. "It takes about an average of six minutes a cow, and with a teats, a large number of cows can be got through. The machine is worked near nature's plan (calf sucking) as can possibly be done by mechanism. When



MILKING MACHINE AT WORK. -Cowhorn showing teat. 2-Air main and tap. 3-Apparatus in position.

the vacuum gauge registers from seven to twelve, the cows may be coupled, and immediately the milk will begin to flow freely, and after the first or second milking the cows take to it kindly, and stand chewing their cuds the same as if their calves were sucking them.

"The machine strips the cows cleaner than I expected; in very few cases efter the operation can more than a wineglassful of milk be got by the hand. The machines are very simple, easily cleaned and kept in order, and they can be got in any size, from to milk two cows up to one hundred; the one shown in the illustration is for from fifteen to twenty cows. A man can work the pump for machines up to thirty cows, but for machines over that size an engine is necessary. In connection with this machine, another great benefit is that the milk pails register the quantity of milk. In any scheme for the improvement of common dairy cows there should be far greater care than is usually employed your district. These public men have in ascertaining the exact and comparatrials of which you do not dream. Our tive milk production of all the cows in the herd.

"It is quite certain that most dairy farmers are continually milking cows which pay them very little profit, and in the first place in order to secure re the only way to arrive at correct ideas nomination; and in the next place, to on this subject is to institute a regular carry on the campaign and be elected. system of weighing or measuring each eow's milk and record the same ar seen at a glance what each cow gives, be costly.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

THE only highly successful cow milker yet invented is a calf or the human

Pur a tablespoonful of ground cloves in milk and use it for calves with scours.

WHEN you take milk to the factory have it clean. Straining will be necessary to insure that. THE business of making "filled"

of making bogus butter. of butter, we would say to a corre-and buttock lean; body deepest at

is nonsense. THE dairyman can get his product into market in less bulk than the grain grower can ship his, and that is a big

dvantage. It is estimated that we consume in this country 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter a year. That is only half a pound per head. The people can eat

more butter than that. Some cows just after calving will give a good quantity of milk for a little while and then begin to shrink. The eow to tie to is one that yields a good

THERE is unquestionably a demand for skim milk cheese and it is legitimate to supply the demand, though we doubt if in the long run it is best for trade in this country. Now, however, the cheese interests. Skim milk cheese is honest; "filled cheese" is meant to

WE give the following remedy which we have seen suggested for warts on a cow's teat, and we are of the opinion that it will work: Saturate that portion of the bag and teats that warts are on every few days with kerosene oil, and in a short time you will miss the warts and the flesh will be left smooth, and the flies will not trouble the bag.-Farmers' Voice.

Insufficient Cultivation.

In attempting to cultivate too much land, insufficient cultivation will be the result, and two acres will be required profit from his flock. There are thouto produce that which should be grown on one acre. A lot of manure may be of great service on half an acre and show no effect when spread over twice that surface. Less labor is also required on small areas than on those that are large.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A Subject That Is Beginning to Attract Everybody's Attention.

There has of late been a great awakening in the interest of the improvement of the country highways which is For years inventors have striven to more encouraging for a better condition of affairs than have prevailed heretofore. The embargo put upon country ment his word cannot be taken, but the fully performed by machinery. While traffic during the long rainy season continuing through the first half of the present year, was certainly very disastrous to the comfort and material prosperity of the farmers especially, and detrimental to the interests of the en-

tire country. Through the agitation of the manufacturers of bicycles, in behalf of their industry, great interest has been awakened in the interest of better roads in the farming districts. Now that the subject has been presented, the farmers begin to realize somewhat the pitiable condition in which they have been during all these years of rapid advancement in all respects, except in roadmaking. Several of the states of late man to work the pump, and with two lads to bail and fix the cups on the lows the state is being organized by Iowa the state is being organized by counties, for systematic work in behalf of more permanent improvement than by an air pump (vacuum), and it is as the ordinary grade of a prairie roadway provides.

Provision should be made by congress for liberal appropriations, conditioned upon similar sums being provided for by counties for road improvement. The state legislatures should also provide for similar appropriations and all these made contingent upon the willingness of the citizens of the township to tax themse'ves to assist in the local benefits. Even the farm frontages should pay something. The aggregate of the sources of revenue would soon put all the main lines, at least in the well-settled districts, in good condition. A large general tax for such purpose would be a just tax, for the people of the cites are interested in a moral, social and material sense. There are continually being developed new processes for road making which will in time complete the work. Thorough drainage, being one of the most important features and available, should be applied. We hope to see at the world's exposition a complete display of all the agencies known to man for road and street improvement, for we believe it will do much to help on the work which has been so enthusiastically begun.-Western Rural.

THE TYPICAL JERSEY.

History and Description of a Popular Breed of Cattle.

The Jerseys originated in Normandy, France, but were long ago transferred to the island of Jersey, lying between France and England, and there developed. In America they are more widely known than the other Channel island breeds. They were brought to this country as early as 1830, and have since then been much improved. They rank among the small breeds, bulls weighing 1,000 to 1,300 pounds and cows 600 to 950. The beef capacity of the breed is small. There are four different styles of color



among registered Jerseys: 1, fawn and white, evenly variegated: 2, solid fawn: brown and white; 4, solid brown. The distinctive mark is a light mealycolored ring of hair at the edge of and encircling the nostrils. The head is small and full-fleshed, with strongly dished face, large, expressive eyes, cheese is not a whit better than that thin delicate cars and small crumpled horns; the neck is long and thin; shoul-Ensilage will not hurt the quality ders light; hips wide but rump narrow spondent. The declaration that it does flank; legs fine and short; udder of good capacity and escutcheon well marked. The Jerseys have the typical wedge shape. They are highly sensitive and somewhat nervous .- Orange Judd Farmer.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

How to Get Most Satisfaction and Profis Regarding the present status and ten-

dency of sheep husbandry, the Wool and Hide Shipper says: "It requires but a slight investigation of the subject to show that the sheep industry is 'lookquantity right along. The thoroughbred ing up' over the country. Only a few darry breeds will yield regularly as a years ago sheep were held in very general disfavor by farmers and stock growers alike, on account of the low price of wool and the apparent difficulties surrounding the future of the wool sheep have once more come to be regarded as an essential part of the makeup of the stock and general farmer; perhaps large flocks are not any more common than they were years ago, but the number of individuals who are keeping sheep has very materially increased. In every section may now be found a vast number of flocks of moderate size, carefully and profitably kept. This is due largely to the fact that we have, after a long time, learned that great lesson that wool is not the only productive feature to be looked after in sheep growing. It is now the producer of mutton, as well as of wool, who gets the most satisfaction and the most sands of acres throughout the country which cannot be successfully utilized for growing stock, that will give but one source of income, the carcass-but which would yield a good return if judiciously devoted to growing wool and mutton."

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me, It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.







Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Give To the plain facts about Pearline,

and then give Pearline a chance to prove them, by giving it a fair trial. Nothing else will give the same result. It washes safely, as well. as surely; it cleans carefully, as well as easily. It is as cheap as soap and

better. Anything that can be washed, can be washed best with Pearline. It lightens labor and does lightning work. As nearly as we can figure, about eight millions of women use: it. Do you? You will sooner or later.

Don't To peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of Pearline, and say, "it is just as good as," or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE.—Pearline has no equal and is never peddled.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

THE OPENING.

The Grand Army in Session at Washington.

INAUGURATION OF THE GROUNDS.

A Preliminary Parade Reviewed by Vice President Morton-President Harrison Sends Regrets at His Inability to Be Present.

Washington, Sept. 20. - Yesterday the Grand Army of the Republic, formed twenty-six years ago in Illinois by veterans of the late war, began the first national reunion since the grand one at the close of the rebellion. For days the comrades have been gathering from every part of the United States. Great cities, small towns, little hamlets and solitary farm houses have sent their quotas and the result is an attendance that no man can closely estimate, and one certainly surpassing any ever before seen in Washington.

The vast barracks erected in Garfield park southeast of the capitol, and those just south of the reunion grounds known as camp Alger, were filled by thousands of veterans, and in addition the many handsome public school buildings were turned into temporary lodgings for as many of the veterans as could lie side by side. All of these quarters were furnished free of cost by the citizens of Washington.

The feature of the day was the inau-guration and dedication of Grand Army place, as it is called, which is known as the White lot, just south of the grounds of the executive mansion, a magnificent lawn, comprising many acres, covered with well kept green sod and unbroken by a single tree or bush. In the center of the hall representing Richmond, is a commodious grand stand. Surrounding it are myriads of tents, set apart for the various army corps that wound up the war. Five great tents known as Grant, Sherman, Sher-idan, Meade and Thomas separate the four great divisions. In these, of which the Grant tent is the largest, will be held the reunions of the various corps. The smaller tents are kaid out in regular avenues and bear large colored symbols indicative of the corps to which they are assigned. In the place set aside for the reunion of the naval and marine veterans has been erected a reproduction of the famous frigate Kearsarge, which sunk the confederate cruiser Alabama after she had made her unparalled record as a destroyer of

The inauguration of Grand Army considerable portion of the Grand Army men, the regular soldiers, sailors and marines stationed in Washington and guards, which ranks high among the military organizations of the country. The procession consisted of five brigades, commanded by Gen. Eugene A. Carrusa, as follows: Troop of the regular army, naval batteries and marines, District national guard, posts of the department of the Potomac, G. A. R. and word to police headquarters. Two of Sons of Veterans. The procession start- Inspector Steers' detectives were sent of the capitol and proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue to a stand in front of the treasury, where it was reviewed by Vice President Morton. The main bad been soaked in water for all the intelligence and integrity of the people of the country, otherwise scenes of riot and perhaps bloodshed may follow these efforts to defraud the will of the voter. They will lead to a serious collision, and that body of the procession continued on its ! hours. way to Grand Army place, the cavalry an escort for the vice president.

The formal opening of the exercises tion of Grand Army place by Vice President Morton and the reading of the following dispatch from President Harrison:

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Gen. John Palmer, commander-in-chief G. A R: I had looked forward with much interest to the great rehearsal in Washington next Tuesda, of the vietors' march of 1855. I would have esteemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have attended at the national capitol and to have received on its historic avenue this representative assembly of the men who not only saved the city from threatened destruction, but made it the worthy political capital of an unbroken union. It would have been one of the most interesting incidents of my life to have taken these victors by the hand, but this is prevented by a sad duty, and I can only ask you to give all my cordial greetings and good wishes. Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Rev. D. Paine, of Florida, chaplainin-chief, of the G. A. R., offered prayer, making a special plea for the restoration to health of Mrs. Harrison. "The Red. White and Blue" was played by the Marine band and then Commissioner U. W. Douglass, of the District of Columbia, spoke and Commander-in-Chief Palmer delivered the introductory ad-

GRAND ARMY GOSSIP. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. - A meeting of department commanders, which had been called by Commander-in-Chief Palmer, was held at headquarters. Only matters of detail in connection with to-day's parade, such as the allowance of two carriages to each department for the use of cripples, were discussed. After the meeting had adjourned, the Indianapolis glee club, composed of John G. Blake, Lou M. Neely, M. D. Butler, S. G. Woodward, W. S. R. Larkington and Will C. David, entered the room, and in response to hand clappings sang two or three catchy songs. The club's principal mission here at this time seems to be to secure Indianapolis the national

line of business. It was a great success. The fight for the honor of entertaining the G. A. R. here and the honor of being its commander in chief from now until the next annual encampment has begun and will wage with increasing but friendly intensity until the two matters are settled Wednesday and

encampment for next year, and their

concluding song was strictly in their

The west seems to regard the location of the next encampment as hers by right next year and with sanguine confidence that what is her's she will secure, had two cities in the field striving for the encampment. Indianapolis is first in the field and is pushing its case the more vigorously, but lately Lincoln, Neb., has begun to urge its claims.

9

GREAT RAILROAD SCHEME.

An Air Line From San Francisco to New

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.-William Dallin, of Chicago, vice president and general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Construction Co., who is in the city temporarily, gives an interesting account of an air line railroad to be built between New York and San Francisco which will be a shortening of the distance of over 800 miles and a proportionate saving of time. In an interview he said: "Ever since October last I have been at work perfecting the plans of the com-Perliminary surveys have been made and charters secured in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania in addition to the work already done in Indiana. We are now engaged in surveying the route through New Jersey. The grading for the road bed and laying will commence in 1893, and the road will be completed and in operation in the year 1900. The cost of the division from New York will be \$100,000,000 and of the Chicago-San Francisco \$600,000,000. This includes everything. We will be through with our work in the various states and will secure a right of way extending on each side of the road for twenty miles. When we come to a river we will bridge and when we cannot go over a mountain we will bore through it, no matter how long it may be."

"Our main line will run within a few miles of Chicago and within fourteen miles of Cleveland. Instead of turning out to take in these cities we will build tracks to connect them with the main line. The same policy will be followed with other cities and towns we may skirt. The cities will come to us. We would look for all the through and local business between New York and San Francisco and we will get it without trouble. I figure that a dividend of 5 per cent. a year, or \$15,000,000

would be cleared.' The road will be built with English

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.

Miscreants Seek the Life of Gov. Flower,

of New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The life of Gov. Roswell P. Flower was threatened by an infernal machine sent to him at the Windsor hotel, this city, a couple of days ago. The box is now in possession of Chief Inspector Steers at police headquarters together with the infernal nachine and its mechanical arrangements, and a large number of detect-

ives have been put on the case.

The police officials are very reticent, but notwithstanding this it came out at police headquarters that the machine had been sent to the governor by mail. place was preceded by a parade of a It was received at the hotel office and sent to the governor's room by the clerk. Gov. Flower had gone away in the morning to inspect the oyster beds on the Sound, and when the package was received it was carelessly laid aside, as the District of Columbia national the Sound, and when the package was everyone at the time was busy attend-

ing to other matters. When the box was finally opened it was found to contain a box so curious that no one would open it. A consultation was held and it was decided to send

After it had been opened the discovcontingent remaining behind to form ery was made that the box contained far visited, and our information leads us to be an infernal machine, in a cigar box filled with giant powder and matches. of the week opened with the dedica- It was so arranged that if the box was opened under ordinary circumstances it

would have exploded. After Inspector Steers had satisfied himself that the governor's life had been threatened, he held a consultation with Superintendent Byrnes and immediate steps were taken to run down the sender of the affair. No less than twenty detectives are working on the case. It is known, of course, from which post office station the box was sent, and the detectives are turning their investigations in that direction.

MISHAP TO VETERANS.

Collision Between G. A. R. Excursion Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio-A Num-

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19 .- A rear end collision occurred between two sections of a G. A. R. excursion train on the Baltimore & Ohio road at Kent, O., yesterday morning. Two sleeping cars were badly damaged and several passengers were hurt, though not seriously. The injured are:

Henry J. Knopp, Elgin, Ill., cut about Mrs. Julia M. Rhodes, of New Mexico, injured in back and internally. Unknown woman, arm broken and injured internally; unconscious when

taken from the wreck. Mrs. Isabel Fuller, Pawnee City, Neb., trampled on.

Mrs. Bowen, Lincoln. Neb., three fingers cut off and hand smashed. P. J. Hall, Memphis, Neb., badly

bruised and injured internally. Jesse D. Scott, La Fontaine, Ind. nose broken and arm injured. J. K. Erwin, Filmore county. Neb.

All the injured were taken aboard the train and carried through to Washington. The blame for the collision has not been located. The company was trying to keep the two sections of the train one station apart, but through somebody's blunder the order was not followed.

A Perilous Trip.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 19 .-Ross Ward, a cog road conductor, yesterday performed a remarkable and most perilous feat. He wagered \$25 that he could descend Pike's peak from the United States signal house, on the summit, to Manitou, a distance of nine miles in fifteen minutes. He constructed a rude toboggan, fitted it to the rails of the cog road and controlled it by means of a rudder, which was placed in contact with the cog rail in the middle of the track. He safely made the trip in eleven minutes and

THEIR ACCEPTANCE.

Gens. Weaver and Field Accept Their Nominations.

They Peclare For a Free Ballot and Fair Count-The Success of the People's Party Held to be the True Remedy.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 19. — Gen. Weaver and Gen. Field, the people's party candidates for president and vicepresident, have issued the following ad-

To the People of the United States: Having been nominated respectively for the ffice of president and vice president by the national convention of the people's party, which assembled at Omaha July 4, 1892, we take this ethod of formally notifying the public of our eceptance of the nominations and of our ap preciation of the honor conferred upon us by the action of the convention. We are heartily in accord with the platform of principles adopt-ed by that convention, and if elected will en-deavor to faithfully carry out the demands in letter and spirit.

letter and spirit.

We have been requested by the national committee to visit the various states of the union so far as it should be within our power and to address the people upon the political situation and issues presented in the platform. We are now in the discharge of that duty, having already one or both of us visited fifteen states in the northwest and south, and if health and strength are spared we intend to continue the work until the campaign is closed. We have been received with cordiality. The enthusiasm everywhere is without parallel and extends to every part of the union we have visited. By contact with the people we have become acquainted with their, wants and sufferings and have been brought face to face with the manifold perils which so seriously threaten our civilization and the overthrow of popular government. We wish to express our judgment freely and without reserve in order that we may stand acquitted before our fellow men and our own conscience touching the whole matter.

The people are in poverty. Their substance is being devoured by heartless monopolists, trusts, pools and money sharks. Labor is largely unemployed, and where work is obtainable the wages paid are small and the products of labor not paying the cost of production. This is a matter of serious concern to the whole people. The leaders of the heretofore dominant parties are everywhere controlled by the great monopoly and money centers and manifest utter disregard for the wants and wishes of the people. The parties are hostile camps arrayed on sec-We have been requested by the national com-

disregard for the wants and wishes of the people The parties are hostile camps arrayed on sectional lines, and represent the bitterness and cruelties of the past, every four years discussing the issues of the late war, which should long since have been allowed to pass from the political discussions of the day. Notwithstanding the bit terrees existing between the old parties the terness existing between the old parties they vie with each other in their subservience to capitalistic and corporate greed. They are incapable of dealing sincerely with the vast prob-lems evolved by the growth of the last quarter of a century. Upon the great economic ques-tions of the age they are practically one in pur-pose, differing just enough to enable them to carry on a sham battle, while the work of rob-bery and spoliation proceeds unablated. In the bery and spoliation proceeds unabated. In the meantime the farmers and planters, north and south, and wage-earners everywhere are proscribed, maltreated, brought into competition with convict labor, and in many instances shot down by hired mercenaries acting under order of arrogant corporations who have unblushingly usurped the functions of the government and presumed to act in its stead. These corpor-ations dominate the daily press and control the lines of daily communication with the people.

bility rests the perpetuity of free institutions and representative government. We are pained to discover in the public mind of the southern states through which we have passed a widespread loss of confidence on the part of the people in the integrity of the judges of elections in receiving the ballots of the people and counting them for the candidate of their choice. believe it to be true beyond reasonable ques tion that the majority of white voters are with the people's party in every southern state thus heve that the same thing is true in the other states also. The white people are leaving the old parties and casting their lots with us, and our numbers are constantly increasing. We are informed by a large number of intelligent and reputable people that in the recent state election in Alabama Capt. Kolb was chosen governor by over 40,000 majority, and yet his opponent was counted in by a majority of 10,000. County tickets throughout the state were

ounted out and others counted in. By the same unblushing methods we are informed that in the state election, which occurred in Arkansas on the 5th of September, at least 50,000 qualified voters of the state were deprived of the right of suffrage, that the re-turns were inaccurate: and at this election the people's party, though polling a large vote in the state, were denied representation in the ap-pointment of judges and commissioners by whom the election was to be conducted. In consequence of these methods the will of the authorized voters have been defeated. The only thing that our frends in that state have to guide them is in the few counties that had an honest count. In every one of these counties

our vote ran fully up to expectations. In Washington, Independence, White, Clark, Nevada, Crawford, Sebastion, Scott and White counties the people's party had an immense vote, their ticket leading the republican largely and was about equal with the democratic. We believe that a fair count would have shown similar conditions through-out the state. These frauds and irregularities

would have shown similar conditions throughout the state. These frauds and irregularities in the state referred to, though local, are yet matters worthy of the serious consideration of the people of the United States. This deplorable condition of affairs cannot be remedied from without. The solution must come from the people within these states, supported by a healthy public sentiment everywhere, and we believe it to be the duty of all people, without regard to section, to stand by these noble people of the south who have risen up to demand good government and honest elections.

After an experiment of many vears it is apparent that neither the republican party nor the democratic can or will accomplish the much desired end, to-wit: The restoration of the ballot to a fair and honest basis in the states of the union. The people's party alone can secure the desired end, if the people of the whole country who desire honest elections and the repeal of class laws will rally to the support of this great industrial movement and place the party in power under whose banner the white people of the country are marshaling themselves to battle for the right and win the day in November. With the aggressions of capital on the one hand and the over throw by fraud of free elections on the other, how is it possible for our civilization to last. The new party has its face turned to the glorious future in its sublime mission to usher in an era of fraternity and justice among men. In the presence of such an opportunity to emanci-The new party has its face turned to the glorious future in its sublime mission to usher in an era of fraternity and justice among men. In the presence of such an opportunity to emancipate our country from misrule of every kind let party lines be forgotten and let the general flame of a common patriotism nerve every heart and move every soul.

[Signed]

JAMES B. WEAVER,

JAMES G. FIELD.

Welsh Tin Plate Workers. LONDON, Sept. 19.-The council of the Tin Plate Workers' association assembled at Swansea has resolved to accord its readiness to do all in its power to maintain the Welsh tin plate industry. It has instructed a committee to confer with masters as to the best methods of helping the trade.

A Cholera Ship From Genoa. VALPARAISO, via Galveston, Tex., Sept. 19.—The steamer America has arrived at Buenos Ayres from Genoa. She from cholera and has been strictly

quarantined

"PECK'S BAD BOY."

Warrant Issued For the Arrest of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York—He is Accused of Burning Official Papers. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—At5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the request of District Attorney Eaton a warrant was issued for the arrest of Charles E. Peck, commissioner of the state bureau of labor statistics, and his stenographer, Elbert Rodgers, by Justice Gutman. It is for a misdemeanor punishable by five

records. The charge is that statistics received by Mr. Peck from manufacturers of the state upon the effect of the McKinley tariff on wages have been removed from

years' imprisonment for destroying

his office and destroyed. The proceedings leading up to the issuance of the warrants were begun before Judge Gutman behind closed Those present were Dis-Attorney Eaton, Corporation doors. Counsel Delhanty and ex-Senator Norton Chase. Among the persons who were subpænaed and who gave the testimony on which the warrants were issued were William Dennison, janitor of the room in the pavilion to an isolated the private house where Mr. Peck and Mr. Rogers have rooms. Servant Jail, who has charge of Mr. Peck's rooms, and Miss Schaefer, a clerk in the bureau of labor statistics.

The facts secured from Mr. Dennison, as learned by an Associated press re-porter, are that two weeks ago an expressman brought about twenty-five packages, each about two feet long, to the house where Mr. Peck boards and he, with the man who was with him, carried them up to the rooms of Mr. Peck and they were afterward stored in the private bath room. The packages remained there till last Sunday.

On the afternoon of that day Mr. Rogers told Janitor Dennison he wanted to have the packages burned in the house furnace that night. Mr. Dennison said that that was his night off, when Mr. Rogers gave him \$2 to do the work. He consented and shortly after 6 o'clock that night Mr. Dennison carried the packages down to the cellar from Mr. Beck's bath room, and, starting a fire in the furnace, kept feeding it steadily with the contents of the packages until twenty minutes past 3 o'clock Monday

morning. Mr. Rogers made all the arrangements with Dennison. Some of the packages were thrown in a vault, but most of them were burned. Nearly all of the paper burned was blue sheets, which were the same color and size as those sent out to manufacturers asking for returns on the effect of the tariff. It is not known just how the burning of the papers leaked out.

Norton Chase said after the warrants had been issued that he had proof that, if not all, part of the tariff circulars received by Mr. Peck for his report had

been burned. Commissioner Peck said last night that he had just been served with a notice to answer the warrants in police court. He said: "The securing of the warrants is the culmination of the fight by anti-Hill democrats and it is all they can expect henceforth from these quar-

NORMANNIA'S PASSENGERS.

Their Ill Luck Lasts Until They Reach the Mainland. LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 17 .-

The train carrying the passengers from Fire island who availed themselves of the railroad facilities for reaching this city arrived here shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The passengers were met at the depot by a large crowd of their friends. They were all completely tired out, and did not care to talk much about their experiences. All described their experience as terrible.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- The 447 passengers of the Normannia which it had been decided should leave Fire island for Hoboken on the Cepheus were brought aboard by the tug Ribble. The tide was low, and when within a half a mile of the ocean the vessel went hard aground on the bar. After a delay of two hours the tide rose sufficient to float her, and her nose was again pointed to the ocean. It had been understood that Dr. Voight had decided to send all the passengers by boat, but after the start the absence of Senator McPherson, A. M. M. Palmer, L. Lew-

insai and others was noticed. There was much indignation when the fact became known, as any of the passengers would have willingly paid their own expenses if allowed to go by way of Babylon to Long Island by rail. There were thousands of men and women on the Hamburg's company's pier, at Hoboken, when the Cepheus hove in sight. The vessel was soon tied up, and as the passengers ran down the gang plank they were welcomed by friends in waiting.

RIOTERS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury at Pittsburgh Hands Down True Bills-Hugh O'Donnell is

Charged With Murder. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 17.—The grand jury yesterday handed down true bills against forty-nine participants in the Duquesne riot. They are charged with unlawful assemblage in connection with the trouble at Duquesne on August 4. The informations were all made by F. T. Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie Steel Co., before Alderman McMasters. The cases against the Homestead men were also returned until next week.

Hugh O'Donnell, of Homestead, was court to-day.

Suppressing the Facts. Washington, Sept. 17.—A gentleman

who resides in New York city, and who has been here for a few days, wired his family physician asking if there were than reported in the papers. and he would not have them return if cholera is assuming alarming proportions. The answer was that the to-day over fifty cases of cholera in had on the voyage twenty-four deaths New York city, and for comme cial and other reasons the facts were b ng sup

CHOLERA AGAIN.

A Normannia Passenger Seized at Camp Low.

Woman and Four Children Also Afflicted-The Disease Breaks Out in a New York Boaring House-Deaths at Hamburg.

CAMP Low, Sandy Hook, Sept. 20 .- It is officially announced at this late hour that Asiatic cholera has broken out here. Francesco Moreno, a Normannia passenger, who was landed here Sunday morning, died of the disease in a tent where he has been isolated at 10 p. m. The body will be cremated at Swin-

burne island. A widow, name unknown, who was accompanied by her four small children, was taken ill with every symptom of the disease shortly after 11 p. m., and Dr. Rauch, the cholera expert, immediately had the family removed from tent.

The man's death is said to be largely due to excess in which he indulged Monday nigh'. Great excitement prevails among the officials of the camp and fears are entertained of a stampede of the people from fear when the facts are published. The dead man and the infected family were passengers by the Normannia and have been in quarantine for eighteen days past.

THE FIGURES AT HAMBURG. LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Standard from Hamburg says: The cholera epidemic shows no abatement. The figures for Saturday are 703 new cases, 224 deaths and 321 burials, and for Sunday, 668 new cases, 21 deaths and 330 burials. The number of cases in the hospitals is 5,031. The epidemic has increased in the suburbs, Emsbuttal and St. Pauli. The majority of the public schools in Altona will be within their own lines, and opened on Monday. Theatrical performances and concerts last night were thinly attended.

A PROBABLE NEW YORK CASE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Louis Weinheigle, a coachman, 35 years of age, was removed last night from his boarding house, Nos. 4 and 6 Extra Place to the receiving hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth street. He is believed to be suffering from an attack of Asiatic cholera and the physicians in attendance expressed the opinion that Weinheigle would not live through the night. The house, which contained over 200 other boarders, was placed un der quarantine.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The special committee of the emergency committee appointed by the chamber of commerce, of the city of New York, to act upon the cholera, made a report reviewing the situation here from the beginning of the outbreak, and assuring the public that there was no longer any cause for fear of cholera in New York.

QUARANTINE LIMIT EXPIRES SATURDAY, FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The passengers by the Wyoming now here will probably be kept here till Saturday, when the twenty days quarantine expires. Dr. Voght says the report of the physician in the cases of death on the Wyoming is that the disease was

Asiatic cholera.

They All Go Out on a Division of the Iron
Mountain.

They All Go Out on a Division of the Iron
Would be practically our vote for pr VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 20 -- Last

night at 9 o'clock every brakeman on this division of the Kansas and Arkansas valley branch of the Iron Mountain railroad refused to go out with their trains, and as a result trains have been piling in all day from the east until now the yards are crowded. The trouble was caused by the Iron Mountain Co. issuing an order, to take effect last night, that trains from here to Coffeyville should run with only two brakemen, instead of three, as heretofore. This is now a part of the trunk line, and the trains from here to Coffeyville are nearly all long ones, heavily loaded, and the men say it requires three brakemen to insure safety. Yesterday the brakemen, engineers, firemen and conductors had a meeting, at which a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Flanders, superintendent of the Central division of the Iron Mountain, who arrived on the 3:45 train from the east. The men were very reticent, and would make no state ments, but your correspondent learned that the engineers, firemen and conductors, both union and non-union, all agreed to stand by the brakemen, and they will not go to work unless the third man is given them. Mr. Flanders was seen and stated that he was satisfied the matter would be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, but he could proceed no further until he heard from St. Louis. At 10 o'clock he had not received any word. The men have been very quiet and orderly, and if it were not for the number of cars on the track and the knots of railroad men gathered in various places one would not know there was a strike on hand.

Yellow Fever.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 20.-An apparently well founded report is in circulation here to the effect that the vessel Rosina Smith, now loading at before the grand jury, but will not be Ship island, has yellow fever aboard. She came from an infected port. One man died on board yesterday. What arrested yesterday on the charge of the such an infected vessel is doing at Ship murder of Detective Klein. He was island, when she should be at quarancommitted to jail. His application for tine at Chandeleur island, is the agitatrelease will be heard in the criminal ing question. No parties in any way connected with this vessel or Ship island are allowed to land here.

Forbidden the Church.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 20.-Rev. John Klindworth, who is pastor of a Luthermore cholera cases in New York has charge of a country parish, have an church in Galena, and his son, who explained that his family had not the G. A. R. and Farmers' Alliance and refused the sacrament to members of returned from their summer outing, notified the members of those orders to withdraw from the orders or stand suspended from the church.

> Francis Gonzales, charged by the Venezuelan minister at New York with fitting out a steamship with arms for Venezuela rebels, has been arrested and released on bond.

INTERESTING MEN

Presentation of a Medal to

federate Officer For Sar Prisoners From Guerrillas, Кеокик, Ia., Sept. 16.-Y gan the joint reunion of sur-First Iowa cavalry and Iowa infantry. It will cl with a banquet tendered zens. On their way to the these regiments rendezvous kuk and encamped on the of the beautiful Rand park. feature of last evening w sentation of the Graves tember 25, 1864, Lieut. J. of company A, Third Mi alry, with forty confeder escorting under a flag Capt. J. T. Foster and sixte the First Iowa cavalry, were ed by detachments of Tode son's and Quantrell's gue lonely spot about twenty Lexington, Mo. The guerr bered about 150 men, and w mand of the notorious and Jesse James and Cole Younge halted both detachments m der the flag of truce the gu manded of Col. Graves that ! ately surrender to them the diers. This, he felt, would them over to be massacred, a honor and valor that were defiantly declined to do so. front of his men and add guerrilla leaders, Lieut. Gr that the men they asked to dered were in his charge, and shot was fired or an attemp injure them he and his men in defense of their trust federal soldiers. This declaration quailed the and they sullenly departe out being able to grat brutal taste for murder a They insisted, however, that al soldiers should at once pro lowed them for some distance for a safe opportunity to atta Lieut Graves is now editor of er at Graham, Tex. The m beautiful creation of gold stud

diamonds, and is inscribed thu With our lives we will defend our Presented to Lieut. J. W. Graves A. Third Missouri cavalry, C. S. A., 1 cers and men of the First Iowa caval States veteran volunteers, in commof his valor on September 25, 1894, his command of forty men he saved Foster and sixteen men of the First I ry, whom he was escorting under a first. ry, whom he was escorting under a f from being murdered by a band of o Lexington, Mo.

AS VIEWED BY DEMOC

The National Democratic C Takes a Cheerful View of th State Elections.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.-The de national committee has issued lowing address:

To the People of the United States:
HEADQUARTERS DEMOGRATIC
COMMITTEE, 139 FIFTH AVENUE, N
Sept. 14.—The democratic national
congratulates the country on the rerecent state elections in Maine, Ver
Arkansas. In Arkansas the combintion, after so many extravagant e short over 30,000 of the vote of the alone. This has brought dismay to bination in the south and its many

the north.

In Maine and Vermont the contest ducted distinctly on national issues publican managers appealed for ve ralities would exert a great moral Similar appeals summoned to the potent resources of the national or with its exhaustless treasury and it equipment of orators of national fam

With every favoring force at their except public opinion, with no of opposed save those made up within by a minority party which has be from without, the campaign of our a for a triumphant test vote in these carefully planned, and so thoroughly bly executed, has ended in a conspi

Our friends everywhere are entitle fresh courage from these results. The that the strong tendency of public sen with the democracy, and that the peof country are prepared to enforce, rat Chairman National Com DON M. DICKINS

Chairman Campaign C

RESTRICTING IMMIGRAT migration to This Country Pend

Epidemic. LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 13 president received in his mail an o from Attorney-General Miller co ing the powers of the executive viding against the dreaded chol vasion. The attorney-general believes the president has the and freest power under the stances and that there is sufficient authority for the issuance of a mation assuming radical jurisdie the matter. The president outli order to be issued by the treas partment. Secretary Foster and ney-General Miller will prepare der and submit it to the presid

his approval. Soon after receiving the opin Attorney-General Miller concer power of the executive in taking ures to prevent the introduction era in this country, the president Secretary Foster that the attorne eral had decided it possible to immigrants even to the point o lute prohibition. The presiden the secretary if the steamship com persisted in sending to this count migrants from foreign countrie would take action to restrict the cordingly.

A Bridge Knocked Down. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. scaffolding of the Terminal & Bel bridge across the St. Louis river torn away by a tug yesterday after and the whole bridge fell. Four were more or less injured. For Hudson, of the King Bridge Co cinnati, was taken out of the r an unconscious condition. His wrist was dislocated and arm br and he received also internal inj which are likely to prove fatal. In at the St. Francis hospital, still unscious. The other injured men are the contractor's camp at St. Louis, We twenty miles from here.