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HARRISON ACCEPTS.

His Letter to the Republican Committee.

He States the Position of the Republican Party and Tells What the Tariff Has Done for the Country-His Views on Many Public Questions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Yesterday afternoon President Harrison, through Secretary Halford, gave out for publication his letter accepting the presidential nomination on the republican ticket. The letter bears the date of September 3, and is as follows: Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and Others, Com-

mittee etc.: Gentlemen—I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to period of Pelier from public duties to respond to the notification, that you brought to me on June 20, of my nomination for the office of president of the United States by the republican national convention recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the

acts of the administration.

I have endeavored without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have not been distinctly and progressively. American and republican and progressively American and republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose,

policies, the tattr had but in the execution.

I shall speak frankly of the legislation of I shall speak frankly of the executive decongress and of the work of the executive de-partments, for the credit of any successes that have been attained is due to others-senators and representatives—and not the efficient heads of the several executive departments. I may do so without impropriety. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept.

The great work of the Fifty-first congress has

been subject to the revision of a democratic house of representatives and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A democratic national adminis-tration was succeeded by a republican admin-istration, and the freshness of the events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judg-ment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the republican to the declared policies of the democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what brief review of what has been done and of what

the democratic party proposes to undo will just-ify this opinion.

The republican party during the civil war, devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government and national bank notes based up on the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men ong us now who never saw a state bank note. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treas-ury note—for the credit of the United States is behind it.

Our money is all national money-I might almost say international—for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the states, but in some foreign countries. The democratic party, if intrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on state bank issues with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the state may accept, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who in the years before the war experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the uses of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves

The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank detector of yesterday was not a safe guide to-day as to reditor values. Merchants deposited several times during the day lest the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the east, the is-sues of the most solvent banks of the west, and in consequence a money-changer's office the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened Changes may become necessary but a national system of currency, safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of bitter experiences, and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal

made by the democratic party.

None of these subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than the recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of its ocean carrying trade. This subject touches not only our ckets but our national pride. Practically the freights for transporting to Europe the enormous annual suplies of provisions furn ished by this country and for the large return of manufacturing products have for many years been paid to foreign ship owners. Thousands of immigrants annually seeking homes under our flag have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook, while increasing thousands of American citizens bent or European travel have each year stepped into a foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks The merchandise balance of trade, which the reasury books show, is largely reduced by the tribute which we pay for freight ssage moneys. The great ships—the and passage moneys. st upon the sea-which are now, in peace profiting by our trade, are in a secondary sense, war ships of their respective governments, and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the pared and enter with terrible efficiency upor

the work of destroying our commerce.

The undisputed facts are that the great steamship lines of Europe are built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect gov-ernment aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails or of an ar I bonus given in consideration of agree its to construct ships so as to adapt ther for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the government on demand upon speci

plain to every intelligent American a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficent influence, sixteen Ameristeamships at an aggregate tonnag of 57,40, tons and costing \$7,40,000 have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards. In addition to this it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, cost-ing about \$8,000,000 and will add to our navai reserve six steamships, the best upon the sea.

the rescinding of discriminating laws and duties. On the tariff he says:

The democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision and especially denounces as a sham the reciprocity section of the law under which these trade ar-rangements have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign this alone would give it importance. Are the farmers of the great grain growing states willing to surrender these new, large and increasing markets for these new, large and increasing markets for their surplus? Are we to have nothing in exchange for the free importation of sugar and coffee and at the same time to destroy the sugar planters of the south and the beet sugar industry of the northwest and of the Pacific coast, or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee which a "tariff for revenue only" necessarily involves, with the added loss of the new markets. which have been made as I have shown? Our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," but a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. They would rejoice—and if prudence did not restrain would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities -over the news that the United States had abandoned its system of protection and reci-

Procity.

They see very clearly that restriction of American products and trade and a correspond-ing increase of the European production and trade would follow and I will not believe that what is so plain to them can be withheld from

our own people.

The declaration of the platform in favor of "the American doctrine of protection" meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rates moon particular articles processary. ferences of opinion among protectionists as to the rates upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaigns the is-issue has been said, or more correctly, has been made to appear, to be between a high and a low protective tariff—both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous lead-ership, the democratic party has now practicership, the democratic party has now practically declared that, if given power, it will enact a tariff law without any regerd to its effect upon wages or the capital invested in our great industries. The majority report of the commit-tee on platform to the democratic national con-

vention at Chicago contained this clause:
"That when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen."

Here we have a distinct admission of the re-

publican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged additional "impositions" of the existing tariff

law.

Again, this majority report further declared:

"But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rether to promote their healthy growth.

** Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must at every step be re-

was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional—high protection, low protection—all unconstitutional. A democratic congress holding this view cannot.

These new political movements in the states and the protection of the party or party faction in power. enact, nor a democratic president approve, any tariff schedule, the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations or to give any advantage to our American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importers increase importations, and so the revenue, for

revenue only," is the limitation.

Reciprocity, of course, falls under this denumciation for its objects are not revenue, but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers.

This destructive, un-American doctrine was not held or thought by the historic democratic statesmen whose fame as American patriots has reached this generation—certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson. This mad crusade against American shops, the brutal epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill or an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into a law of the declaration of the Chicago convention on the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen: and there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country

The general condition of our country. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. and by the increase of importations that would come in would necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard.

If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed after the democratic party assumes party, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would

claimed to have brought several industries to this country, as tin plate, pearl button and plush works. Mr. Harrison

The tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women and will each year give employment to increasing will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages. The appeals of the free trader to the workingman are likely addressed to his prejudices or his passions and not infrequently are pronounced communism. The new democratic leadership rages at the employer and seeks to communicate his rage to the employer. I greatly regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate and that capploye. I greatly regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate and that cap-ital sometimes takes too large a share of the

Rimetallism. The resolution of the convention in favor of of the resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has upon these lines my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio of gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all the great commercial nations of the world.

The one essential condition is that these dol-

lars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions.

They are not only a medium of exchange, but a The Tariff.

Mr. Harrison is satisfied with the results of the reciprocity movement, which he says has alarmed Europe with the fact that a new commercial contestant is in the field. He refers to the pressure brought to bear under it upon Germany and other countries to compel

coin, issued or authorized by the government shall at all times and in all its uses, be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying, but in pur-chasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this sub-ject, independently of other nations, we would greatly promote their interests and injure ou

own.

The monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver, and I was much pleased and encouraged by the cordiality, promptness and unanimity with which the invitation of this government for an international conference upon the subject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for, but expect highly beneficial results from this conference which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known, we shall then be able, intelligently, to readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions.

legislation to any new conditions.

The Lodge Bill.

In my last annual message to congress I said,
'I must yet hope that it is possible to secure a
calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be neessary to secure the choice of the officers
of the government by fair apportionments
and free elections. I believe it will be
possible to constitute a commission, nonpossible to constitute a commission, non-nartisan in its membership and composed of partisan in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed with a good prospects of securing unanimity in some plan for removing

or mitigating those evils.

"The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court, if that method would give this guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of inquiring into the law of elec-tions as related to the choice of officers of the national government with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand for limitation of suffrage shall be found in law and only there is a just de-mand, and no just man should resent or resist

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give fair advantage to the party would sometime be used to present the party would sometime the party would some the party party would sometime be used to perpetuate a powerful faction of a party against the will of a majority of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. There was no republican ticket in

the field.

The contest was between white democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards, and that, when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong, an appeal that could not be he heard until after the election made the writs ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregular-ities or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one half, at least, of the white voters of Alabama that the officers to whom tertificates

have been given were not honestly elected.

There is no security for personal political rights. The power of the states over the question of the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant that any change of law must at every step be regardful of the labor and capital thus involved."

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties "for their successful continuance," and a declaration that tariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital. The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received the sanction of democratic national conventions was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself than the substitute which and several particular departs and from the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted, cannot be abated. Our old republican battle cry, "A free ballot and free count" comes back to us not only from Alabama but from other states and from men who, differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see where parties and political debate is ended the judgment of honest majorities is now committed itself than the substitute which is ended the judgment of honest majorities is

and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment laws, encourage the hope that the arbitrary partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the states, the laws made equal and nonpartisan and the election free and honest. The republican party would re-joice at such a solution—as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections. I shall again urge upon congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections, in their relation to the choice of federal officers.

Conclusion. The president pays a tribute to the public school system, agriculture and the Nicaragua ship canal. Discrimination is needed in immigration. The foreign policy of the government has been remarkably successful and Mr. Egan has had his entire confidence. The concluding paragraphs of the president's letter of acceptance are as follows:

The general condition of our country is one increased more than \$400,000,000 over the average for the preceding ten years and more than \$210,000,000 over 1890, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than \$172,000,000 and the annual average for ten years by \$25,000,000, Our of party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would may be less hurtful than the fact.

The effects of the McKinley law are 1800 000, and of manufactures over \$8,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was \$201,944,342. No other nation can match the commercial progress which these figures disclose.

Our compassion may well go out to those

whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff. It is not possible for me to refer even in the brief est way to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed I have before publicly expressed my views. A change in the personnel of a national administration is of comparatively little moment, if those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful. Others possessing all these qualifications may be found to take functions are able, honest, their places. But changes in the law and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself to those lines, any sudden change involves a stop page and new business adjustments. If the page and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable into use the business changes involved are not readjustments but

reconstructions The democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy-to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted—the reciprocity policy, the new mer-chant marine, are all to be demolished—not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature—the re-establishment of state banks of issue.

The policy of the republican party is, on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development—of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expectation upon familiar lines. Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Senator Ingalls is expected home

Senator Perkins opened the republican campaign at Emporia on September 1 in a two hours' speech.

The military authorities at For Leavenworth are cleaning up the quarters in order to head off the cholera. The statement published that Span-

ish fever had broken out among the cattle in Greenwood county is positively denied. The report that Spanish fever was

counties.

prevalent among cattle has caused

City, Ore.

While boating on the Delaware, near Thompsonville, the other day Grant pler hearses, dashing along at full Evans and his sister Bertha and Miss speed to the graveyard. There are a Maggie Worthington, the betrothed of fearful number of these vehicles, laden young Evans, were drowned by the with the bodies of children. A heavy capsizing of their boat.

at Kansas City, Kan., the other evening and then shot and killed herself, Faster horses draw cholera carriages because, as she stated in a note left, on their way to the Eppendorf hospital. that her love for young Swartz was not They are large, comfortable landaus, returned.

Thomas Devine, who worked in the ing house, was accidentally drowned in and pathetically from inside the carthe Kaw river just below the Union riage at the crowd which the passage Pacific bridge at Kansas City, Kan., the other day. He was boat riding while

Kansas got away with the three leading prizes at the Knights of Pythias drill at Kansas City. Mystic division, of Girard, won the prize of \$1,500; Galaxy division, of Pittsburg, carried off the second prize of \$1,200, and Erie division took the third prize, \$1,000.

A gasoline stove explosion caused a fire in the bottoms at Kansas City, Kan., the other night that burned Daniel & Comfort's livery stable and about a dozen horses, several gambling houses near the state line and a number of smaller buildings, covering an entire square. The loss was over \$50,000.

The other night the residence of Eli Pottor and the adjourning residence of City Clerk Albright at Kansas City, Kan., were burned. The Pot We smell nothing else here. We get it ter residence was the most singular in the water with which we wash and structure in the west and was built and rinse our mouth; floors are washed with furnished at an expense of \$75,000. It was insured for \$40,000. Mr. Albright nothing but dry toasted bread, with

Endeavor convontion, held in Lawrence. C. M. Brown, of Ottawa, was elected president for the ensuing year; W. F. Haskett, of Marion; Effie Parker, of George Foster, of Douglas Olathe; county; Maud Sayers, of Franklin county; vice presidents; Maud Sayers, of Franklin county, secretary and treas-

A car load of watermelons shipped from Texas to a firm in Topeka, upon which the shipper had prepaid \$96.25 freight, was stolen from the Santa Fe yards in that city the other night. There were 920 fine melons in the car. and who got them is the question the Santa Fe officials are interested in learning, as the company will have to stand

The tenth state fair will be held at Topeka September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and incidents are not uncommon in the 17; and no meeting is of more importance to the people of the state than this fair. There are offered this year some \$40,000 in premiums, purses and specials. An extraordinary effort has been made to help place Kansas where she belongs, at the head of the world's fair, they can get fresh supplies of disinfect by offering the largest premiums for cereals and grasses that have ever been offered in the west.

As the north-bound passenger train harder. on the Joplin branch of the Memphis road reached Neutral station the other day some neighbor boys reported that they saw several persons lay ties and rails across the track at a bridge a short distance north of the station for the purpose of wrecking the train. The train approached the place cautiously and the obstructions were removed but the miscreants had fled. The train was full of passengers returning from the re-union at Baxter Springs.

The grand lodge of the colored Masons, recently in session in Atchison, elected the following officers: Grand master, Benjamin Wilson, Wichita; senior grand warden, J. M. Stewart, Iola; junior grand warden, J. M. Glass, Leavenworth; grand treasurer, J. B. Moore, Lawrence: grand secretary, H. H. Curtis, Baxter Springs; commissioners to the World's Masonic assembly, which meets in Chicago in 1893, G. W. Smith C. H. Langston, H. H. Curtis, W. B. Townsend and Joseph Jones.

The weather report of Chancellor Snow, of the state university, for August shows that it was an average August. The temperature was very little below the average, although the first week was hot, the mean temperature of that week being 82 degrees. The rainfall was a fraction of an inch lower than the average. The humidity was somewhat greater than usual. marked increase is noticed in the miles of wind traveled, the whole number being 9,280 miles, 855 more than the August average. There was not an entirely cloudy day in the month.

SCENES AT HAMBURG.

Much Suffering in the Plague-Stricken City-The Death Cart and Ambulance

Everywhere. HAMBURG, Sept. 6 .- Secretly and as silently as a specter the dreaded guest cholera has disturbed the rush and bustle of this great city in its awful thirst

for pleasure, its Godless fin de siecle life. Thousands have already fled from Hamburg to avoid the pestilence. It is not exactly agreeable to stay here, but it gives one rare material for the study of human nature. Let them only put their heads out of a window for half an hour and nervous folk will feel qualmsome uneasiness in several southwestern ish, while serious people will recognize how grave things have grown. One Perry King, wanted in Crawford funeral procession after another rolls county for the murder of a man named by our house, which stands on the road Page in 1885, is under arrest at Baker leading to several cemeteries. Now it is a costly cortege, an imposing hearse John Boone, a deserter, was shot and drawn by four horses; then apkilled by a sentinel at Fort Leaven- pears a curiously clad leichenbitter, worth the other morning while trying knee breeches, buckled shoes, white to make his escape. He was doing duty collars and barretas, and last, mournas a convict at the time. ing coaches, mostly without clergymen. After this brave show came much simrumbling announces the approach of Maggie Jonas, 18 years old, fired a one or those abominable wooden boxes shot at her sweetheart, William Swartz, on wheels which fetch pauper victims well padded. On the box sits the driver and hospital attendant, while another butterine department of Swift's pack- overworked attendant stares blankly of these vehicles invariably attracts, and who watch them tearfully but curiously. Now and then some one tries to get a glimpse of their contents. An unconquerable fondness for tragedy and a strange longing to be terrified doubtless explains the behavior of women who persist in gazing at scenes which later haunt their dreams. More of the unhappy patients are lying in carriages, wrapped in thick blankets and features pinched with pain. Some have their hands clasped as though in anguished prayer. A most heart-breaking sight is the poor children, making one think of the poor parents who are not able to nurse their darlings, but are compelled to trust them to strangers. Helping hands, alas, are scarce, too scarce to allow all to be well cared for. From every placed his loss at \$6,000; insurance, \$1, coffee. Butter, cheese and vegetables are shunned. On the breakfast table At the late Third district Christian lies the Hamburger Nachrichten. We open it eagerly. There are increased deaths and new cases. There was no truth in the story of the rapid decrease of disease.

A sudden noise disturbs me as I write this. In the street cars all is excite ment. From the window I see at the corner a workman staggering like a door-step almost doubled up, then falls to the ground. The kinder-hearted among the bystanders bring him brandy and cholera drops. Quickly the police arrive. The victim has grown icy cold and must be helped at once All the shawls and wraps that can be found are requisitioned. A cart arrives, the man is hustled into it and off he goes. Children have been standing close by throughout the episode. Such streets of Hamburg. Exaggerated rumors fill the air and keep the excitement at fever heat. The theaters and circuses are closed and festivals stopped. Meetings have been postponed. All people think of is whether ants, whether the water is boiled and whether the food was sound. As for the working people they drink a little

With my own eves I have seen children picking oats out of horse dung in the streets and eating them, while in the market place police looked on unmoved while children feasted themselves on the refuse of vegetables and unripe fruit, which was washed down with water. On the whole, however, the police have done their duty nobly. Several have died from the effects of overwork. It is the authorities who have muddled overything. Cholera was in Hamburg, according to the Hamburger Nachrichten, a fortnight before it was decided to make the fact public. The schools were not closed for days. The same journal says: "Had they been, the rate of exchange might have fallen and our immensely wealthy municipal fathers might have been a trifle poorer as a result."

To understand what social sins may mean you should visit Spitalerstrasse and Steinstrasse. Walk into any house You will be horror-struck by the unspeakable misery and incredible poverty of lodgings. Thirty thousand people live in short Steinstrasse alone, and there are many other streets of the same kind in the city.

The ambulances of the city yesterday took to the hospitals 324 cholera patients, of whom 195 died. Five hundred and twenty-eight cases and 329 deaths. not previously reported, were registered yesterday, in pursuance of police orders. These bring the total figures, reckoning from the beginning of the epidemic, up to 5,623 cases and 2,518 DUE TO DIRT.

Celebrated German Physician Gives His Views on the Cholera—Cleanliness

the Greatest Preventive. MUNICH, Sept. 5. - Prof. Schwenniger, one of the most celebrated doctors in Berlin and physician in ordinary to Prince Bismarck, in a talk upon the subject of cholera, says: "The plague this year follows the march of the great epidemics. It attacks Europe by the north and not by the south. It was bound, then, to reach Hamburg, since the authorities of Russia in Europe

took no steps to stop it. The English

officials in India took proper precau-

tionary measures. "There ought to be an international hygienic commission established. That is the way to kill the cholera. It must be stamped out on the spot. Other measures are useless. I do not understand the complaints made against the authorities at Hamburg. Nobody knows exactly when disease epidemic in certain European capitals. Although for some months there have been daily cases of cholera the doctors did not say it was epidemic. Why, then, should the physicians of Hamburg have cried 'All is lost' when they had only ten cases? Almost all the measures taken at the moment when the epidemic broke out were illusory. When you are disinfecting a room with plenic acid

throw it only in the place where the invalid is. It is not likely that the baccilli will be propagated after the disinfection. "One of the first things is to make a city thoroughly wholesome. People ought to be made more careful in a city like Hamburg, where all kinds of refuse and filth are thrown into the water and where sewerage does not exist. About

30,000 persons dwell in cellars and live

on fish. An epidemic in such cases is

inevitable and it is almost impossible

to prevent it running through Ger-"It is only in healthy places, clean towns and among the well nourished that the malady will amount to little. In that case there may be a few cholera cases, but not thousands, as in Hamburg. If you become ill drink as hot as ever you can grog, camomile tea, no matter what, provided it is hot. Then if your limbs grow cold plunge into a steaming hot bath. Should these produce no effect then put yourself in the hands of God, for those are the only

remedies known to be efficacious. "The doctors can do nothing. But don't be afraid of cholera. Those only are afraid who live in dirty towns and who have not tried to ameliorate the condition of the cholera. Having neglected what they ought to have done they have prepared the way for epidewice.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

The Labor Commissioner of Massachusetts SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- The last

day's session of the Social Science convention was devoted to an interesting line of discussion upon the "Sweating System in Europe and America." The most interesting paper of the day was that read by H. S. Wadlin, labor commissioner of Massachusetts, who spoke of the sweating system in vogue in that state. He said the system is confined drunken man. He seats himself on a chiefly to the manufacture of clothing, of which \$25,000,000 worth is made each year, 90 per cent. under the sweating system. One-half of the work is done in Massachusetts and Maine, and the rest in New Hampshire and New Jersey. In Boston the work is mainly confined to finishing, while in New York it consists in the entire making of a garment in family apartments. The amount of work being sent to New York by Boston contractors is increasing. Among the employes persons of foreign birth largely predominate. The contract system is not in itself so objectionable, and the evils only occur when unscrupulous contractors undertake to do the work for less than living wages. To make a profit he employs men who for wages get a sort of royalty upon the amount of work they can drive their slaves to do in a day. The work is done in some instances by the piece, hours of labor are disregarded, and the family employed eat, sleep and work in the same rooms, thus saving the contractor shop hire and factory regulations. In New York the sweating system has not passed beyond the germinal stage and by no means reached the proportions it has in Massachusetts. The conditions ias in Massachusetts. The which make sweating possible are what it is desirable to remedy, and they are:

1. The method of employment, including method of superintendence.

2. The status of the work. Change either of these and sweating will be prevented.

THE BORDEN CASE.

Dr. John Abbott Contributes a Statement That Both Murders Occurred Simulta

neously.
TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—Dr. John Abbott, of Fall River, knew something about the condition of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden before he went west, but, as he was away before any suspicion was directed toward Lizzie, he had expressed no opinion. Now he says he saw the bodies a short time after they were discovered by the daughter and viewed by the police and both were warm. There was not the slightest indication that one had been dead over an hour before the other. In fact, it is his opinion that Mr. Borden was killed first and that Mrs. Borden was followed up stairs by the murderer and stricken down as she was running to the window to call for assistance.

It was the blow on the back, affecting the spine, that caused death, he thinks, and the head blows were given afterward to make sure.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

MY GUESTS.

My table is spread for lunche Whom think you will lunch with me; Why, my little boy blue, whose work is o'er. Whose sheep lie asleep on the nursery floor Whose herd through the newly tasseled corn He homeward led by his flute-like horn. Then he fell asleep in my easy chair, And dreamed 'twas a haystack tall and fair. But now he's awake, and wants his tea; My little boy blue shall lunch with me

And another, his sister. Did you not know That he had a sister some time ago? With rosy cheeks and floss-like curls, To us, the dearest, best of girls. A dainty lass to love and kiss— To fill our hearts and home with bliss. Many caresses to her befall. But little boy blue gives most of all.

Ever bonnie and winsome, fresh and sweet, From her shining head to her dimpled feet, She sits by my side in her tall high chair, Like a graceful lily, pure and fair— Yes, Baby Erma, of summers three, And little boy blue, shall lunch with me.

Ah! the years may pass as the years before, And many a guest pass through my door, And pause at my board for lunch and tea, But none will be ever so dear to me, Or fill my life with such joy as you, My baby girl and little boy bly -Mrs. Mary Felton, in Good Housekeeping.

DOROTHY OSBORNE.

How Her Fair Face Saved Her Brother.



e o n sternation one morning in a little inn on the Isle of Wight. The housemaid ran out of the parlor, where she had been cleaning, and the landlord hurried in, and his wife soon followed him, and

messengers were sent out, and in a few minutes : file of soldiers marched in the house.

All this commotion was caused by the discovery of a few words written with a diamond upon a pane of glass in one of the parlor windows. There were only two or three sentences, but they were terribly treasonable. The first of them was "God save the king," a sentence that we can hardly imagine ever to have been thought treasonable in England. But at that time the king, Charles I., had incurred the enmity of a large body of his subjects, and the country was ruled by parliament and the army; so in some places it was as dangerous to express loyalty to the king as in others it was unsafe to wish well to Cromwell and his army.

It would have been dangerous to let those treasonable words remain on the parlor window, and very likely the landlord did not think of a cheap and safe way of getting rid of them by simply breaking the glass. At any rate, he sent word to the authorities, and an investigation was begun.

The inn people were all strictly loyal to the Cromwell government, and as there were only three guests in the house, one of them must have been the guilty person. Two of the guests were a beautiful boy and a still more beautiful girl-brother and sister. Handsomely and expensively dressed, with rings on their fingers and gold chains about their necks, they were traveling from London to the island of Guernsey The other guest was a very young gentleman who had just taken his degree at Cambridge, and was on his way to France to begin a tour of the continent. He too, was well-bred and handsomely dressed, and, like the others, he was toe groud to exhibit any alarm-if, indeed, he felt any-when the soldiers arrested him with the other two to

answer to the capital charge of treason. All three of the young people were loyal to their king, and they all knew that the handsome boy who traveled with his sister was the one who had written the words upon the glass. But their knowing it and the authorities being able to prove it were very different matters. Between files of soldiers



"YOUR EXCELLENCY HAD BEST ASE

they were all marched to the castle and arraigned before the governor. The governor of the island was an old gentleman, but not too old to notice the beautiful face and modest but dignified bearing of the young lady pris-

The young gentleman who was traveling alone was first questioned, and described himself as William Temple, eldest son of Sir John Temple. He was a student, he said, and was about to leave the country on a continental tour. About the writing on the glass he declined to answer any questions.

"There is a traitor among you," said the governor, "and I am determined to king!" and call her anything but and him out. Who are you, boy? Step Dorothy? forward and make yourself known." At this command the boy stepped up.

My name is George Osborne," said; "and I am traveling through his dale, in Harper's Young People.

majesty's dominions with my sister, on

"Oho!" the governor "His majesty's dominions, indeed! Know you not that his late majesty is a fugitive, who has no dominions? Here is our young rebel, I doubt not. But you are over-young to be traveling on your own proper concerns; and visiting a seaport, too, no doubt to take passage for some distant country. You have a father, perhaps; what is his

The boy drew himself up proudly as he answered: "My father is called Sir Peter Osborne, his majesty's loyal governor of the neighboring isle of Guernsey."

name?

"So ho! so ho!" cried the governor; "a young Osborne, of Guernsey, going about the country writing his treason on inn windows. And you wrote-" But before the governor could finish his sentence, the beautiful girl pushed her brother aside and stepped into his

"Your excellency had best ask me about the writing on the window, "she "I am Dorothy Osborne, and I wrote nothing on the inn window that I am ashamed to repeat here. God save the king!"

Neither-the boy nor the young man had known that Dorothy Osborne intended to make this avowal to save her brother, and for an instant they were speechless with surprise. The blood rushed to young Temple's face, and without stopping to think of the consequences, in an outburst of loyalty and gallantry be exclaimed:

"So say we all. God save the king!" "God save King Charles!" shouted George Osborne.

Here was a pretty scene for the walls of the parliamentary castle, and under the governor's very nose. Three young "traitors" asserting their loyalty to the tottering king.

But Dorothy Osborne knew what she was doing. Little birds had whispered to her that she was fair and comely, and she knew that neither king nor commonwealth made war upon women or children. She, a pretty young girl, could do with impunity what her brother might be imprisoned or hanged for. The event proved that her judgment was as good as her courage was great.

"You are a silly child!" the governor exclaimed, making this an excuse for taking no more notice of her offense. and looking at her as though he would add: "but a very pretty one." "As for you two boys, you are too young and foolish to be at large, and I shall keep you all here in my castle until your ship sails. If you were too ready with



are English boys, and that you could do no less than stand the maiden in her peril."

The governor was as good as his word and kept them all in his castlenot as prisoners, but as guests-until their ship came and carried them safe-

ly away. Of course there can be only one sequel to such a scene, either in fact or fiction. William Temple must fall desperately in love with Dorothy Osborne for her beauty and her bravery. That was precisely what happened, and Dorothy returned his love. But Dorothy Osborne was too beautiful and accomplished a girl not to have many other admirers. In a short time Oliver Cromwell became the chief magistrate of England, and his son, Henry well, also fell in love with Dorothy. Nothing was too much trouble for Henry Cromwell to do for Dorothy Osborne. She was fond of large dogs, as some pretty girls of our own time are, and young Cromwell had orders sent to his father's officers in Ireland to procure for her the finest greyhound to be

found in that kingdom. Temple was an unknown young man, and Cromwell was the son of the lord protector, and Dorothy's family frowned upon Temple, and gave every encouragement to Cromwell. But Dorothy was true to her love. One of her brothers (let us be sure it was not brother George) remonstrated with her, and sne wrote to Temple: "We talked ourselves weary; he renounced me, and I defied him." After an interval of two centuries and a half every American boy and girl will say that Dorothy Osborne was full of pure

grit. Both were very young, and the courtship lasted for seven years before they were married. Twenty years later young Cromwell was forgotten, and Sir William Temple was one of the greatest men and Lady Dorothy Temple one of the greatest ladies in England. He held so many important public offices that a mere list of them is too long to print. Twice he refused to be made secretary of state. He and Dorothy lived happily together for many years, and at length they were laid side by side in Westminster Abbey, where they still lie. Dorothy died in 1694, and Sir William Temple in 1699. Perhaps we should call her Lady Temple, but who can think of her standing before the parlimentary governor, shouting: "God save the

The basis of this true story may found in Lord Macaulay's essay on Sir William Temple.-William Drys-

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

Cause of the Russian Famine

The common saying, "If it had been snake it would have bitten him," could hardly be better applied than to the failure of W. E. Edgar, in his article on "Russia's Land System; The Cause of the Famine," published in the July Forum, to discover the real cause of suffering among the Russian peasantry. Doubtless shiftlessness has had something to do with the famine; ignorance of improved methods of production has had something to do with it; the money lenders, the petty officials, and the small traders, all have had something to do with it. But these are effects of an anterior cause, and so far as they themselves are causes at all, they are secondary and quite superfi-cial. It is not remarkable, perhaps, that a man who, in these days of telegraphs, cables, railroads, steamer lines, commerce, and banking, thought it necessary to load a special ship with a special consignment of food for transportation from America to Russia, in order to relieve the Russian peasantry, should look no deeper than the outward appearance of things for an explanation of the famine, and wholly ignore its great fundamental cause, though in Russia the cause lies nearer to the surface than in any other country, Ireland, perhaps, excepted. Mr. Edgar really touches upon and describes this cause, but with no more consciousness of its significance than a plow-horse has of the relation of the implement he draws through the soil in spring to the corn he eats in winter.

Mr. Edwards notices the existence in Russia of "lords of the land," possessing individually thousands upon thousands of acres; but from that pregnant fact he draws no other inference regarding the famine than that it is largely due to the habit of these "lords of the land," since the abolition of serfdom, of living in cities and towns far away from their estates, and forgetful of the interests of their child-like peasantry. And now that "the lord of the land has returned to his former serfs and interested himself in their welfare," Mr. Edgar supposes that, admonished by the long black winter of starvation now about to end, each class will in future appreciate "each other's value," But he fears that if "the peasant's welfare should be again neglected by his traditional protector. his prospects for the future are dark indeed.

How an intelligent man could thus come face to face with the relations of the landowning to the peasant classes of Russia without asking himself in what way the lord of the land is valuable to the peasantry, and by what token he is able to be their protector, passes all comprehension. Granted that the peasant is shiftless; so is the lord of the land. Granted that the peasant is ignorant of improved methods of production; so is the lord of the land. Granted that the peasant is extravagant and wasteful; the lord of the land is more But the peasant, though he works, famishes for want of what work produces; while the lord of the land, with-

this Russian famine.—The Standard.

Source of Stable Fortunes.

The Real Estate Record and Guide American fortunes, and though its conclusion can not be particularly pleasing to millionaires who fondly regard themselves as "self-made," a very interesting article is the result. The writer observes that under the feudal system land was at first the sole and later the chief source of wealth, and down to the latter part of the last century the only permanent form. Since that time large European fortunes can be traced to which retains its importance land. though agricultural land has largely given place to urban and suburban; but banking, manufacturing and trading have also furnished foundations for great fortunes.

Trading has never been very import ant, however, except in cases in which the trader has been able to secure for his business the characteristics of a monopoly, like that of the great brewers. In this country the writer finds that circumstances have peculiarly favored monopolies of just that character. Very few fortunes have been made here in the ordinary channels of trade. Though the foundations may have been laid in mercantile business, the "founder, fortunately for himself and his heirs, invested his profits in city real estate, and then reaped a rich harvest as the city grew." The fortunes of our railway millionaire, the writer adds, are essentially of a monopolistic origin, and most bankers' fortunes have been made as intermediaries, under favor of monopoly privileges, between railroad corpor-ations and the investing public. He then lays down this law: "While in ordinary business, expansion of trade means increased competition, such expansion necessarily contributes to the growth of anything which approaches the nature of a monopoly." To the operations of this law, he says, "our American fortunes are nearly all traceable; and they contain a promise of stability such as is not shared by mercantile fortunes."

It is encouraging to find papers like the Record and Guide engaged in examinations of this kind along substantially correct lines of inquiry. The writer assumes that large fortunes are in themselves bad; but since he clearly draws the true economic distinction between fortunes obtained in competitive business and those obtained by tinction that runs between wealth and Eagle.

poverty-his error is of little or no consequence. It is strange, however, that he should recognize the effect of land values in making and fixing large fortunes, without instantly seeing the injustice of our land tenures. That the land itself justly belongs as much to one generation as to another, and to one individual in a generation as to others, is a proposition that no man can refute, and that no intelligent and honest man ventures to deny. But its value is often honestly supposed to belong to individuals. What makes land value? Nothing, even as this conservative writer shows, but the profits of competitive labor. As those profits grow, they increase the value of the land upon which and by means of which they are made; and this shifts them from the worker as such to the owner of the land as such. It is by that process that land owners acquire stable fortunes: not by their own labor, but wholly at the expense of the competitive worker.-The Standard.

Oliver Twist in Pittsburgh.

Men who become accustomed to living at public expense, ultimately look upon their privilege as a right, and the more luxurious the support they enioy the more strenuous are they in maintaining it as a right, and the more brazen in asking for more. The Pittsburgh Dispatch tells of a case in point. A fire having swept away the John Harper building in Pittsburgh, a movement was started to have the adjacent street opened to Penn avenue. In behalf of the movement it was urged that it would be a good time to do this immediately after the fire, as the damages on condemnation would be less then than after new buildings were erected. But Mr. Harper opposed the scheme. He was not satisfied to be paid the value which Pittsburgh had already given to his lot, but wanted also th additional value which future growth will give it. Here is what he said: "I suppose the city can condemn the property, but I will oppose it. The widening would take twenty feet and leave a strip of ten feet that would be worthless unless Charles Arbuthnot would buy it. We do not want to give up the property, for in a few years it will be worth a half more than what it is now; and if it is condemned, its value as an investment would not be considered. Mr. Harper should not be personally condemned; he is only a type.

Effect of the World's Fair.

Landlords are charged with being especially greedy, rents having been advanced in '91, in anticipation of the fair business, again advanced by twice the amount for '92, while there is talk of again doubling the advance for '93, one effect of this being that many families of moderate means living in Chicago have been obliged to move out further, to secure homes at rentals leaving them something with which to pay the butcher and baker .- American Machinist.

It would be difficult to get simple logic into a worse twist than the out working, lives in luxury upon the Chicago Tribune succeeds in doing when fruits of work. If the peasant were not it avers that the single tax would fall plundered by the lord of the land, what heaviest on farmers because agriculture power would the lord of the land have is the predominant industry. As the to relieve him? Sixteen-string Jack single tax relieves all industry of taxastole guineas before he distributed shil-lings.

tion, it takes a very gymnast in sophistry to conclude that such a tax How can idleness relieve industry un- would fall heaviest on the predominant less it first robs industry? That is a industry. Any mere man would supquestion which Mr. Edgar has never put pose that the predominant industry to himself, or he would have seen in would benefit most by the abolition of "lord of the land," whose pity for | taxation on industry. As the Tribune famishing serfs has so deeply touched helps out its bad logic with the asserhim, the real underlying cause of the tion that under the single tax farmers "would pay vastly more than they now do," we challenge it to give the particulars of a single case of a working farmer whose taxes would not be less under single tax than they are has been investigating the sources of now, even if the single tax were high enough to take the entire rental value of his land. The Tribune can not do it. and dares not make the attempt.-The

A tax on land values regardless of improvements will do much toward eradicating the abuses of land monopoly and giving the producer all of the fruits of his toil. It would undoubtedly compel the owner of land to be the user of land. It would take the unearned increment now going into the pockets of the monopolizers, manipulators, speculators and the idle rich classes and pay the expenses of government, thereby relieving labor and enterprise of the burden of taxation which is pressing the life out of them at present. It would stimulate industry; it would discourage speculation; it would lessen taxation; it would prevent land values from being inflated by schemers.

-Portland (Ore.) East Oregonian. Land owners in New York city are congratulating themselves this year upon the action of the tax assessors in increasing valuations only upon land which has been actually improved. Since taxes on improvements are shifted to the tenant they have excellent reasons for their joy. The tenants have not yet been heard from.—Stan-

dard. The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place, that is land. -N. Y. Sun, August 26, 1891.

Newpop's Boy.—"My boy is awfully mart," said Newpop. "He's only smart," said Newpop. "He's only three years old, but, gracious, how he can count! He counted his blocks the other day up to twenty-five, and by Jove, do you know, when I came to count 'em to see if he was right, they came to exactly seventeen!"-Harper's Bazar.

-A little boy asked his mother to talk to him and say something funny. "How can I?" she exclaimed. "Don't you see I am busy baking these pies?" you might say: 'Charlie, won't you have a pie?' That would be funny for you."

-Pearl-Does he love you? Madge-I'm sure he does; I spilled some strawberry ice cream over his new lavender trousers the other night and he never means of legalized monopoly-a dis- said even "Great Cæsari"-Brooklyn

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-White Broths With Vermicelli .-Light and delicate white broths may be produced by stirring the yolks of two or three fresh eggs with two tablespoonfuls of cold water, which must then be poured into the hot broth, gently stirring it all the time, without allowing the broth to boil after the eggs are put in, or they will be curdled .-Boston Budget.

-Cabbage Cooked Like Cauliflower.-Shave the cabbage as for slaw, put it on to cook in a saucepan with a little slightly salted water. Keep closely covered until tender; then drain off the water, add a teacupful cream, or less according to the amount of cabbage; or milk will do with a little butter. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and add half a teaspoonful cornstarch. When it boils up well it is ready to serve.-Orange Judd Farmer.

-Chocolate Pudding .- One quart of milk, one and one-half squares of chocolate, grated, wet with cold milk and stir into the scalded milk. When the chocolate is dissolved, pour into a pudding-dish, add the yolks of six eggs, well beaten, and six tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake about half an hour. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add six tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread the frosting on top and set in the over until light brown.-Home.

-Tongue Salad .- After the best part of the tongue has been used on the table, there are small bits generally left. Cut these in small pieces on a board, set in a dish in the ice box, take enough Mayonnaise dressing to mix with the tongue, add a large spoonful of chopped parsley; just before ready to serve, mix the Mayonnaise with the tongue and serve on tender lettuce leaves which have been in ice-cold water and then drained .- N. Y. Observer.

-A very good freckle lotion, for sunburn also, is made thus: Take half a pound of clear ox gall, half a drachm each of camphor and burned alum, one drachm of borax, two ounces of rock salt and the same of rock candy. This should be mixed and shaken well several times a day for three weeks until the gall becomes transparent. Then strain it very carefully through filtering paper, which may be obtained at any drug store. Apply to the face during the day and wash off at night.-Detroit Free Press.

-Chicken Cutlets-Soak the crumbs of two rolls in milk, then squeeze them dry in a cloth; place in a stewpan two ounces of butter, a little finely-rubbed thyme, and the grated rind of a small lemon: let this cook slowly for ten minutes, stir, in the crumbs and one egg, let this get cold. Cut the meat of the bones of a cold boiled chicken, pound it with the crumb mixture in a mortar until very fine; add salt, pepper and grated nutmeg, then one egg; mix all well to-gether; cut into nice-sized cutlets, and up the cutlets in a circle over-lapping each other, on a bed of hot mashed potatoes; pour rich stewed tomatoes in the center. Serve very hot, garnished with croutons of fried bread.—House-

FROM A MOUNTAIN PEAK.

Moon and Stars as Seen From Fuji-San, the Great Mountain of Japan.

The stars shone constantly clearer, and toward midnight we had the instruments all at work. A few yards from the long row of huts was a small open space, where the telescope might command a clear horizon view in every direction. A stiff wind blew out of the west, with the thermometer bolow the freezing point. To the east were the precipitous slopes of the mountain-side, and, opposite us, the overhanging crags of the cavernous crater. The telescope was mounted on a large lava bowlder, and much of the time had to be held in position lest it should be upset by the wind. Any one in quest of comfort would not elect to make astronomical observations under conditions such as these-and on top of a mountain two or three miles high besides. However, the programme was executed in spite of merely physical obstacles, and the hours of clearest sky lasted until even astronomers became weary. At stars in every part of the sky, to the north, south, east and west, and at all altitudes from the zenith to the horizon, the telescope was pointed, and the conditions of vision tested by the steadiness of the spectral disks or images, just as in the case of the artificial star. So fine were these images, so nearly optically perfect the air, that for moments together there was scarcely a trace of atmospheric effects. These were general tests. If they

were satisfactory, of course the telescope could not fail to do its best work upon any special objects of whatever sort. A few double stars, suited to the capacity of the instrument, were tried. and the advantages were at once strikingly apparent. Companion stars hard to see, and "doubles" hard to divide, with the same glass at lower elevations, here were readily discerned. Even in looking at so ordinary an object as the moon, the edge or limb of which has been seen absolutely sharp by few astronomers, the effect was indescribable. So sharply defined were the details of the lunar surface, that if a suitable object-glass had been at hand, a magnifying power of 2,000 diameters would at first have been used. The structural irregularities of the limb were so marked, and in many parts the moon's edge was so excesslvely jagged, as to lead one to wonder that the usual type of lunar observations can be made as accurately as they are. As dawn approached, Saturn had risen to an available altitude, and the ring system was seen to the best advantage. While with the moon high up it was impossible to detect even the slightest trace of "boiling at the limb," as the astronomer sometimes says, Saturn was less favorably situated, and a slender trace of undulation was now and then evident. Still, had the glass been large enough, a power of 1,500 might have been used .-- Prof. David P. Todd, in Century.

A DARING ADVENTURER.

Capt. William A. Andrews, already famous for his daring adventures in small boats on the stormy Atlantic, has again set sail on a novel and interestng voyage.

He crossed the ocean twice before, first in the "Nautilus," when he was accompanied by his brother, who has since died, and again in the "Mermaid," both of these trips being made to Land's End. England. A few years ago he again attempted the passage in a boat called the "Dark Secret," but, after battling

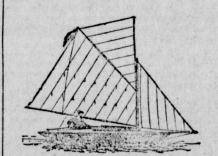


with contrary winds, high seas and terrific storms, he reluctantly consented to give up his efforts after a struggle of sixty-two days, and returned to America on a bark which kindly consented to take him and his sea beaten boat back to New York.

The captain is a very interesting character. He is a man of fixed purposes, very hard to turn from the object which he has in view. He has made the sub-ject of small boat sailing such a study that he is prepared to meet every argument against the risks which spring tothe minds of his critics, yet the New York Herald put the case in a nutshell when it said: "The fact that Capt. Andrews can cross the ocean in a cockle shell merely proves that small boats aresafe when a Capt. Andrews sails them. Amateurs should remember this when

the wind begins to sing." The captain himself says that "half the people who are drowned lose their lives because they do not realize that a boat cannot sink. An iron vessel might, or a ship loaded with a heavy cargo, but a row boat, sail boat or ordinary wooden vessel may capsize, but will, nevertheless, float. The passengers on the great ocean steamers run some risk when they go to sea, but all around the deck they see wooden boats hung up on which they are taught to depend for their lives if the big steamer goes down. These boats are often crushed against the great vessel or are capsized in lowering. I am alone in a wooden boat entirely under my own control, and, in my opinion, far safer than others." An

ingenious theory but hardly a fair one. Capt. Andrews is by trade a piano maker. He built the "Sapolio" at Atfry to a golden-brown in butter. Dish lantic City in the presence of hundreds. of people, and exhibited it on the Long Pier for several weeks. It is a canvas folding boat lined with half inch cedar



and decked over with the same. In order to fold it there must be three long canvas hinges from stem to stern, and the daring Captain writes by an incoming ship (when he is hundreds of miles from shore) that he finds the " 'Sapolio' in a sea-way is a scrubber but very leaky." No better proof of his coolness and pluck could be given.

The start was made at 4:30 Wednesday, July 20th, the destination being Palos, Spain. Capt. Andrews has instructions to scour the seas until he discovers that port and the starting point of Columbus. It is believed that, sailing in a fourteen foot boot without so much as a hot cup of coffee to vary his diet of biscuits and canned goods, he will, single-handed, eclipse the record of that Spanish-Italian adventurer who almost failed to cross the great ocean with three ships, 150 men, after securing the Queen's jewels to pawn and having the blessing of the Church thrown in. This Columbus is sailing in a boat which had never been in water until the hour when he started on his 4,000 mile trip. He has been spoken in mid-ocean several times, scorning all assistance and confident of ultimate success. His effort should interest all Americans as a test of pluck, endurance and good seamanship. That it is not a foolhardy affair is proved by his for-mer success and by the notable trip in which he battled for sixty-two days. without reaching the other side. Thousands of people saw the start, his presence at different points on the ocean has been noted by large numbers of vessels, and his landing on the other side will no doubt be made a matter of public demonstration and rejoicing. As. he sailed from the pier he said, sixty days I will be in Spain," and up to the last reports he had made better time than he anticipated. Every day during the voyage a bottle will be thrown overboard noting the location and other information about the trip.

If Capt. Andrews succeeds in reach ing Spain and joining in the October celebrations which will be held in honor of the discovery of America, he will then return in one of the great steamers and arrange to exhibit his boat and the log which he writes up day by day, at the World's Fair in Chicago, where he will be one of the fea-tures of the magnificent display which the manufacturers of Sapolio are now perfecting. The assurance, we might. almost say the impudence, of these aggressive manufacturers in securing a Columbus of their own is probably with out precedent in advertising.

THE man whose gate is off the hinges cantalk by the hour explaining why somebody else doesn't prosper.—Ram's Horn.



Such, at least, was the impression I

As I grew up I tried to discover from

word had she to say regarding her mar-

riage to my father and the short life

they lived together. Once when I per-

"'Tain't de place ob a ole no 'count niggah like me to be tellin' tales an'

mixin' my gab 'long o' odder folks'

That was the extent of my informa-

that if my father really loved the

My stepmother was never kind to me.

I had known her a year I learned to

My father was exceedingly fond of

pressed, and, besides catering to her de-

sires himself, he plainly held to the idea

could be, when I saw so little in her

CHAPTER II.

MY SISTER AND L

great amount of worry was my name. My mother had selected the name for

me and it was very pretty, and if peo-ple had only used it complete I should

have been satisfied. But no one did

that except Aunt Mary, and instead of

being called Agnes I was simply Ag.

Somehow the short, crabbed abbrevia-

tion always impressed me with the

thought of the little space I occupied in

the affections of others; and it was also

suggestive of the fact that in whatever

people had to do with me they wished

to be as brief as possible. My sister,

whose name was Mary, was often

called Maggie, but no one ever thought

of calling her Mag, and yet that

wouldn't have been near so unpleasant

as Ag, because it is not so scrimped and

Perhaps it was the contrast between

my sister's name and my own that

made mine so distasteful. I remember

that I used to think Maggie very pretty,

and I always associated it with a beau-

tiful, accomplished young lady loved and petted by everybody, while Ag al-

ways seemed adapted to a great, coarse,

awkward gawk, ignorant and unloved.

The idea was a mere fancy, of course,

ings, and it took a strong hold on my

I was envious of my sister. It was no

doubt ungenerous of me to feel so, but

pinched, and so void of sentiment.

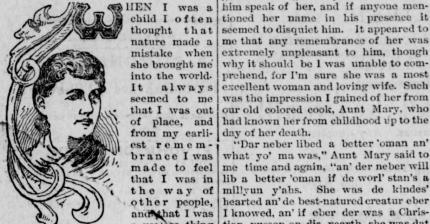
One thing that used to cause me a

blame for entertaining it.

the child.

and that I was I knowed, an' if eber der was a Chris-

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.



gained as I grew up. I never heard him speak of her, and if anyone menchild I often tioned her name in his presence it nature made a me that any remembrance of her was she brought me why it should be I was unable to comthat I was out our old colored cook, Aunt Mary, who of place, and had known her from childhood up to the from my earli- day of her death. est remem-"Dar neber libed a better 'oman an' brance I was what yo' ma was," Aunt Mary said to made to feel me time and again, "an' der neber will that I was in lib a better 'oman if de worl' stan's a the way of millyun y'ahs. She was de kindes'

a useless thing tian pusson on dis yearth she was dat whose presence was tolerated because it could not be avoided. On one occa-sion when I was quite small, and when Aunt Mary some information regarding I was worse discouraged than usual, I my mother's married life, but on that asked my father if he didn't wish I was point she was singularly reticent. She a kitten, and when he asked why I was ready at all times to sing the thought he should wish that, I said: praises of "Misses Marg'et," but not a "Because then you could drown me like they do kittens and get me out of the way." I really felt then that it would surely be a great relief to my people if severingly pressed her for an answer I should die, or get drowned, er break to the question, whether or not my my neck; and frequently I wished, in mother was a happy wife, she said: all earnestness, that some such circum-

stance would happen to me. I never was a favorite with anybody, and I never could make friends. Why business. Yo' mudder's done dead an' such was the fact I was never able to gone, chile, an' I'll warrant she's happy understand. I'm sure I tried to please now, 'ca'se ef anybody eber went to everyone with whom I came in contact, | jine de fol' of de Lamb she sho'ly did." and I exerted myself to the utmost to gain their good will. I was docile, kind tion, but vague as it was it served to and obliging to a fault, and a more self- impress me more firmly with the belief sacrificing creature I am certain never that my mother's marriage was an unlived. I made it the great study of my happy one, and that my father never whole youth to devise ways and means loved her. My impression may have for pleasing others, and I would at any been false, but it seems to me even now time gladly inconvenience myself if by so doing I could serve the interest of mother he must have had some love for

Yet, with all my self-sacrifice and all my willingness to favor others, I She never addressed me except to scold remained friendless and unloved. The or find fault, and besides burdening me favors I rendered people were accepted with work beyond my years and as a matter of course, and I verily be- strength she often beat me most cruelly lieve that if I had given up my head to on the least provocation. I soon came save the life of any one of the people I to fear her so much that a sight of her knew, I would not even as much as was sufficient to set me trembling from have been thanked for my pains. Those head to foot. I think she found real enwho would have known of the sacrifice joyment in seeing me suffer, for when might, perhaps, have thought I had she turned her little black eyes on me done very well, but I'm sure the act and saw me quaking with fear a would have created no serious comment. thin, wan smile played over her sharp In my efforts to please, to make friends face, the nearest approach to a pleased and to win words of praise I failed com- expression I ever saw in her features. pletely, and in spite of all I could do I As my fear of her grew from week to fully as the years went by my utter creased in equal proportion, and before uselessness in the world.

If my mother had lived it would all think that she would not only be glad have been different. I should have had to see me dead, but would willingly end one friend, at least, and what a comfort my existence with her own hands if she that would have been in my loneliness dared do it. I suppose I judged my and isolation! What a world of happi- stepmother too harshly, but I was only ness I should have found in a mother's a child, and she had made such an imlove! Then, perhaps, she might have pression on my mind, and I was not to caused others to love me. I used to think of that when I was uncommonly depressed and sad, and many long night my stepmother, and he never tired, ours I lay awake in my dark garret seemingly, of trying to please her. He loft weeping for the loss of one I had strove to gratify every wish she exnever known-my mother.

I loved my father in spite of his neg lect of me, and I tried in every way to that every one else should find it a Oh! what would I not have given make him understand my feelings, hoppleasure to do so, too. He appeared to for the power of retaining my sister's ing to win some expression of love from be very happy with her, and often, in When I was just a little "tot" I my childish way, I wondered how he watched for him when he came home at evening, and often, when I could that was calculated to call forth love or muster up sufficient courage, I stole up admiration. to him and kissed him, then shrank away feeling that I had committed a grave offense. I do not think my father



HE PUSHED ME AWAY FROM HIM.

was pleased with such attentions from me, for while he never openly resented it, his face would take on a frown, and he would shrug his shoulders in such a way as to make me feel that he would rather have me stay away from him.

My father had married again soon after my mother's death, and he had a second daughter two years younger than I. My sister was a very pretty child, at least every one said she was, and my father was exceedingly fond of mind and I could not rid myself of it. her. Sometimes, sitting unnoticed in a corner of the room, I watched him as he fondled and caressed her, playing I could not help it. She was loved and with her curls or gently tweaking her ears, and I wondered then what I could do to win such attentions to myself. tinction should be made between two avoided it, I had to acknowledge to my-Once or twice I left my corner and, sisters when there was no reason why stealing forth, attempted to seat myself it should be. I envied her the kind for me. This knowledge, when I alon my father's other knee in the hope of words, caresses and other attentions lowed it to possess me, came with sharing his attentions with my sister, but she received continually, and sometimes crushing effect, and I felt that my heart slunk back to my seat with a deeply While I knew she was not to be blamed onsy of the favored child.

ever felt much love for my mother. between us. It seemed to me that if I desolation! How I prayed that some fifty years.

petted and flattered while she was neglected.

From the first my stepmother made all the distinction possible between her daughter and myself; and my father, I am sorry to say, was quick to follow her example. Any little action on Mary's part which was cunning or af-fectionate commanded great attention the gloom and desolation deepening and and was talked about and commended as though it was the most wonderful friendless and alone. thing imaginable, while the same action on my part would have met with a heartless rebuff and I would have either been roundly upbraided or referred to as "smarty," a term, by the way, which was invariably applied to me whenever I ventured to say or do anything cunning. In the matter of personal appearance

I don't think there was a marked difference between my sister and myself. thought that seemed to disquiet him. It appeared to I think we were both fairly good looking, and if any difference existed I mistake when extremely unpleasant to him, though think it was in my favor. Yet father and stepmother, and, in fact, everyone into the world prehend, for I'm sure she was a most else, pretended that there It always excellent woman and loving wife. Such the greatest difference and that it seemed to me was the impression I gained of her from was all to my disadvantage. Even traits of character that we possessed in common were given a different definition, being considered laudable in her and pernicious in me. So with personal appearances. What in her were considered as charms were in me looked upon as defects. Mary and I were both quite positive

in our views. In her case that trait was commended, because, as they said, it showed firmness of character; while with me it was condemned, because it denoted a hateful stubbornness. We both liked reading, a fact which, as far as she was concerned, was noted with pleasure, since it showed a love of learning; but which on my part denoted laziness. And so it was through the whole category. She was always right; I was always wrong. That which was commended in her was condemned in

Our hair was alike in color, length and texture, yet she had auburn locks, while I had simply "red wisps"—she was "auburn-haired," I was "redheaded." In every particular where there was a likeness between us it was spoken of in her case as a charm, while with me it became a hideous defect. These things, of course, were mere trifles, but they were enough to make a sensitive child very miserable, notwithstanding.

In spite of the vast difference made between us, and the feeling of jealousy that sometimes rankled in my breast because of it, I loved my sister dearly, and did everything that I had the power to do to make her love me in return. For a time she seemed to be very fond of me, and often when I wept in loneliness and sorrow she came to me, and, putting her arms about me, kissed me and took away that feeling of desolation that was sometimes so heavy on my heart. But that was when she was very young and before her mother had instilled into her mind the principles of her own.

My stepmother made it a point to impress her daughter with the idea that though we were sisters a wide gulf lay between us, and that her life and mine lay in widely separated grooves. This teaching, persistently pursued, had its effect in time, and gradually my sister was made to feel more and more pain- week her loathing and hatred of me in- and I drifted farther and farther apart, a chasm across which we could never clasp hands, opening wider and deeper, day by day, at our feet. Mary grew to look upon me as a be-

ing inferior to herself and as one not worthy of her consideration. The little love she had held for me died out of her heart, and she had neither sympathy nor care for my sufferings and heartaches. The change in her was not so gradual as to escape my notice, and many were the tears I shed and many the hours of agony I experienced as I watched her love slipping from me and knew there was none other to lean on for sympathy.

affections and of drawing her closer to me and making her feel for me as I felt for her! What sacrifice would I have not made to retain the little love, scant though it was, which she had given me? What sacrifice, in short, did I not make to that end? I willingly gave up to her the best of everything-willingly consented to her having all the new dresses, the jewels, the musical instruments, and in fact all the beautiful and desirable things that came to the house. Of course in such self-sacrifices I made a virtue of necessity, since she would have had all these things, anyhow; but it was a virtue, nevertheless, for loving such luxuries as I did it required a great effort of will-power not to covet themnot to feel that they should be in part

Furthermore, I made myself a servant for my sister, and was ever ready to administer to her wants. I would do any service, no matter how menial, if thereby she could be favored. I would deny myself any pleasure or comfort, if by so doing her pleasure was augmented. I abased myself at her feet, in short, and all in the hope of retaining her

Yet my sacrifices availed me nothing. No matter how I denied myself for her sake, Mary thought I was only doing my duty. No matter how I abased my-self for her aggrandizement, my sister felt that I was simply rendering to her the homage that was her due. She showed no appreciation of my sacri-fices, and failed to so much as return but it was born out of my surround- me thanks for my services. In spite of all my efforts my sister's heart closed against me, the chasm between us widened day by day and we drifted farther and farther apart.

At last I was forced to a realization "made over" by everyone, and I felt of my sister's feelings, and, though I that it was unfair that such a disself that she had no love in her heart he pushed me away from him, and I I felt bitter toward her because of it. would break beneath it. I realized that the only tie of love I had on earth wounded heart, feeling a tinge of jeal- for being loved, yet I thought it cruel was severed, and that I was alone and usy of the favored child.

I don't think my father could have tions that ought to have been shared I longed for love—how I mourned my

were in her place I should refuse to be heart might reach out toward me, ex- QUAINT CLARA MORRIS. Senator," as the case might be. Thus tending a thread of sympathy, and throwing a ray of light into the darkness that surrounded me!

Time passed on, and with each setting of the sun I saw a perceptible widening of the dark gulf that separated me from all that was pleasant of thickening about me. I was unloved,

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PICTURES IN COLORS. A Very Clever and Successful Swindle in

Photography. The pictorial swindler who guarantees to take your photograph in colors

has located his lair on Grand street. The feat which he ostensibly performs is one that certain well-known scientists have been vainly endeavoring to accomplish for some time.

While photography in monotone has been brought to the highest degree of perfection, a process by which the plate will accurately reproduce the tints and colors of the object before the camera has not been discovered. However, this don't phase the Grand street gentleman. The failure of science was a matter of small import to him, and having reached the conclusion that photographs in color would pay he proceeded to produce them.

His methods are the same as those of a similar concern that had a brief but flourishing career on Broadway about four years ago. While the subject is being posed, assistants concealed behind a properly perforated door make minute notes of his or her facial tints and the colors of the clothing. When the picture is developed and mounted it is colored by hand according to these notes, and sent home as an example of instantaneous photography in tints. The collapse of the Broadway firm was due to mistake on the part of one of the second conspirators behind the door. He got mixed up in his notes, and when a certain brunette actress received a stack of photos which portrayed her with rich, ripe tomato-tinted locks, a row was raised that ended in the silent exit of the photographic confidence men. The samples exhibited by the Grand street deceiver would not mislead anyone familiar with photography, but judging from the constant crowd around the showcase the general public seems to be taken in by them very nicely.-N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE GREAT BEAR.

A Few Pointers About the Dipper and the North Star.

Most people on a clear day can, without a watch or other timepiece, form a closely approximate idea of the time of the day by the position of the sun, but few, perhaps, have guessed at any similar method of computing the time during, a fairly reliable time indicator can be found in the northern skies on every cloudless night. As is generally known, the group of fixed stars called the "Dipper" makes an apparent revolution toward the north star in every twentyfour hours, with the two stars forming the outer elevation of the bowl of the dipper pointing nearly directly to the polar star continuously.

If the position of the "pointers" is taken at any given hour, say six o'clock in the evening in winter time and as soon as it is dark in the summer, the hour can thereafter be pretty accurately measured by the eye during the night. Frequent observations of positions will have to be made at the given hour, as, owing to the constant changing of the earth's position in space, the position of the "pointers" in relation to our point of observation and the star also change. Observations taken during a year and impressed on the mind will make a very good time indicator of that part of the celestial space.—Chicago Journal.

JAPANESE PEARLS.

A Possible Source of Wealth for the

A traveler recently returned from Japan has written to the London Figaro: "A possible source of wealth to Japan is in the abundance of pearls in the waters around the southwestern islands. These beds are practically unworked, and even a Japanese paper admits that there is scope for energy in this direction. On these islands, it appears, the women are the laborers."

In connection with this statement a New York gem expert said to a Jewclers' Weekly reporter that the pearls are a greenish yellow variety secreted by the abalone. The Japanese name for this mussel is "awabi."

This shellfish is also found in Cores and on the Pacific coast of the United States and Mexico. The shells themselves are valuable, as the lining is highly iridescent and finely colored. They are worth about thirty dollars a ton in San Diego, Cal. About five per cent. of the shells contain pearls. pearls frequently occur two or three in one shell and are usually of high

The Czar's Crown.

The Russian crown and other royal insignia, together known as "the crown jewels," are valued at the enormous sum of eleven million dollars, taking the money of the United States as a basis of calculation. The crown itself is reckoned as being worth six million dollars in cool cash. It is adorned with hundreds of diamonds, individual specimens being worth all the way from a few dollars up to many thousands. Besides the diamonds, which make this costly head-covering look as if it had been buried in a shower of falling stars, there are fifty-four magnificent pearls, each without a flaw, set around the rim, a ruby of extraordinary size and beauty being used as a centerpiece. The crown was made by Panzie, the Genevese jeweler, and was first used by Catherine the Great -Philadelphia Press.

THE number of lighthouses, in the

The Ecceptric Namesake of Famous American Actross.

Peculiar Circumstances Which Marked Her Arrival at Washington-How She Won Hanaibal Hamlin's Friendship -Her Present Occupation

[Special Washington Letter.] Everybody who has visited the cap-Itol building within the last thirty years has seen Clara Morris. To see her once is to remember her for all time; for her eccentric dress and quaint mannerisms leave an impression not easily erased from the mind of any one of the multitude of sight-seers who pass through Washington.

has bobbed up again, and this time he Capt. Bassett, the venerable attache of selection of a stand was a good one was the senate, has this to say: "Clara Mor- evidenced by the fact that business was ris came here from New Orleans one day in 1862, when the senate was in er proportions than her first venture. session. She took a seat in the ladies' Soon she familiarized herself with first gallery, and I had my attention called the faces, and then the names of the to her rather forcibly. She was not numerous representatives. This, of fairly seated in the gallery before she course, was more difficult than to belienry Clay. I was sitting in my usual seat to the left of the vice president, when Hannibal Hamlin, then vice pres ident of the United States, turned to me and said: 'Captain, what is the matter with that woman? Will you please go and see?"

"I started at once for the gallery and met her coming down the marble steps. I asked her for an explanation of her strange conduct, and she said she waved the flag in honor of Henry Clay, and asked me by what authority I questioned her. I told her I came from the vice president; and she then asked an audlence with the presiding officer. I returned to the senate chamber and told Mr. Hamlin what she had said, although I had no idea that he would leave his desk to see this very peculiar person. However, he was very goodnatured about it, and calling one of the senators to take his place in the chair for a few minutes, went out into his room to see her. All of what happened there I do not know, but I do know that he was presented with the flag by Clara Morris and accepted it in the same spirit in which it was offered. He kept the flag and carried it home with him, and often afterwards told me that he put that flag out over his house on every public occasion. His widow still retains it as an historical relic."

Of the past of this peculiar woman, who made her appearance in Washington in such a dramatic manner, little is known; and her antecedents are shrouded in mystery. It is known that she is of French extraction, and that she came to this city from New Orleans during the civil war, drawing public attention to herself in the manner above described, and that is all that is known ing the night without any other means than the "starry skies." Notwithstand- in Washington since that time forms an in Washington since that time forms an interesting narrative.

Not long after her advent here, she secured through the friendship and influence of Hannibal Hardin a little recess in a corridor running parallel with the main entrance to the senate chamber. With a complacency and selfassurance which has marked her ever since, she introduced herself to the senate carpenter and induced him to make her a small pine table from some of his

recess, and upon it laid out a stock of articles calculated to tempt the unwary visitor into purchasing. She had little inexpensive trinkets, guide books of Washington, pictures of the capitol and other public buildings, and different sorts of figures modeled out of macerated United States paper money. Very soon Clara Morris, as she called herself and came to be called, became a familiar figure around the capitol. From the first, business at her little stand was active and constantly on the increase. In time, as her sales grew larger, she added to her stock in trade and finally



WAVING THE FLAG IN HONOR OF HENRY CLAY

opened a lunch stand in connection with her other articles of mer-chandise. This last move proved a drawing card, and soon Clara's stand became a favorite resort for the employes of the senate, who assembled there every noon hour and ate her homemade pies, washing them down with pure country milk. Occasionally a United States senator, less dignified than his colleagues or perhaps more charitably inclined, would number himself among her patrons and take his place at the lunch counter quite like an ordinary mortal.

Having once catered to such distinguished persons it is not strange that Clara Morris should suddenly discover that her accommodations were inadequate to the exigencies of her business. So she east around for a larger site and solicited the assistance of various senators to aid her in her plan. In addition to her other qualities of thrift and enterprise she was endowed with a wonderful memory, and had not been around the capitol for more than a week before she knew the face and name of every senator. She also made it her business to know all the officers and employes. Not a man connected with the senate end of the building could world has quadrupled during the last | . polite "Good morning, sir," or "Mr. | could hit once."-Good Health.

Clara Morris kept herself ever before them and had no hesitancy in calling upon all her friends when she needed anything. But the location for a larger stand was harder to find than she had thought. Her senatorial allies did all they could to help her in the matter. Their willingness to aid her was apparent, but there really was no place suitable for her purpose on the senate side. Then she reluctantly turned her gaze towards the other end of the capitol, and continued her quest on the house side. Here she was more successful and an excellent place was discovered in the antechamber leading out from the rotunda into the statuary hall. Out of the profits of her little stand in the senate corridor she purchased a counter and show-case and en-Of her first appearance at the capitol, larged her stock substantially. That her active from the start and in even greatunfolded a large American flag and be- come acquainted with the fewer senagan waving it in honor, as she said, of tors; but in a very short time it was accomplished and the name of every mem-



ZAT IS ZE PICTURE OF POSCOE CONK. LING."

ber of congress who passed her stand was called out by the little old French

She was very effusive, and kissed the hands, instead of shaking them, of her friends. This was slightly embarrassing at first to those of the more conservative gentlemen who made our laws in those days, but in time every one became accustomed to her ways and no one thought anything of her demonstrations. She became warmly attached to Capt.

Bassett, the gentle guardian of the decorum of the senate, who was even then an elderly man. Every morning before the meeting of the senate she would leave her stand and proceed in her peculiarly characteristic walk (some people irreverently called it a waddle) to the senate chamber; and, going up to the venerable announcer of messages from the president, present him with a little package of candy done up in the shape of a cornucopia. The captain is particularly fond of candy, as a matter of fact, and then, too, it renders his voice clearer when he stands in the center of the main aisle and calls the atpare boards. This she placed in the tention of the presiding officer to the fact that the president of the United States, by his private secretary, has something to say to the members of the highest legislative body of America. These little visits and the accompany. ing gift were always looked forward to by Capt. Bassett and, should anything occur to prevent the little French woman from keeping her appointment with him, he would send a page to her stand to learn the reason of her absence. He has always been a friend to and taken an interest in Clara Morris from the day of her appearance in the senate gallery. That she is eccentric he admits, but he is very non-committal when questioned as to his views concerning her mental capacity. That she is smart in a business way and saving to a degree, is made apparent by the fact that since her residence here she has purchased several houses on capitol hill and other property in various portions of the city.

For many years she maintained her stand and her popularity in the ante room between the rotunda and statuary hall. Other stands sprung into existence in all parts of the building, one in her immediate vicinity; but she lost none of her patronage by this competition. Secure in the thought that no one could deprive her of her stand she grew complacent and made little additions in the nature of her stock. All went well until two years ago when Tom Reed was elected speaker of the house. His attention was called to the fact that numerous lunch stands thrived in the great white building and were anything but an ornament to the interior. After due consideration he decided that the pastry and other stands, like the "heathen Chinese" and the trade dollar, must go. Expostulation and intercession by the friends of Clara Morris were alike of no avail, as the speaker felt that he could not discriminate. So she was informed that she must take her goods and chattels to another market. and one fine morning everything was cleared out and the corridors and recesses permitted to resume their original unobstructed uses as public highwavs.

Since her eviction the old French woman has wandered around like a lost soul, at last bringing up in the marble room of the senate, where she daily sits and explains to curious visitors that "Zis is de marble room and zat," pointing to a life-size painting of Blaine's most powerful opponent, "is ze picture of Roscoe Conkling." SMITH D. FRY.

Too Great Punishment. A woman writer in a southern paper

humorously asks some one to "catch the idiot who jokes about the way women throw a stone, and fasten him inside a sixteen-inch corset with a tailor-made basque over it, tightly buttoned from waist to chin." She says: "He might throw stones at us all day under those pass her stand but he was saluted with circumstances. We don't believe he

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC 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 Cou E B. CABBELL Pratt Cou	nte
E B. CABBELL Pratt Cou	
H. A. WHITEButler Cou	
D. E. BARRY Atchison Cou	
A. C. SHINN Franklin Cou	nty
H. C. BOWEN Moutgomery Cou	
S. A. MARTIN Greenwood Cou	aty
A. J. MCALLISTER Cloud Cou	aty
L D. RAYNOLDS Jewell Cour	nty
NOAH ALLEN Sedgwick Cou	aty

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.

H N. GAINES, FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE. STEPHEN H. ALLEN, of Linn County. FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LAFGE, W. A. HARRIS, of Leavenworth County

FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR STATE SENATOR, 24TH DISTRICT, PAUL F. JONES, of Marien 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.

To-day, with one hand, the power of the government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals, to aid private enterprises and build up

2.83 cents. This may be pleasing to the protective reasoning power, but it does not help out the bank account of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judies the American consumer. The true patriot would rather pay 3.55 cents for his tin-plate than 2.83 cents and MONDAY, OCTOBER THE 3D, 1892, private fortunes, is none the less a 2.2 cents tax in addition. It makes 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,

DEMOGRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

DEMOGRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

Besolved. That the Democracy of Kansas, it convention assembled, hereby endorses the theclaration of principles announced by the the control of the control of

The Chase County Courant ligence of a railroad company, and whether such defect was known to such injured emloye or not. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legis

lesolved. 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 transportation 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 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.

When the Democratic convention of this county was held it put up no county ticket, but adjourned to meet again, on Saturday, October 1st, proximo, in order to give the People's party convention, which met the Saturday after the Democratic convention was held, a chance to win Democrats to the support of the ticket the People's party might nominate; and the time is drawing near-for the Democratic convention to reassemble and determine whether or not they have been given a dose of wormwood and gall cheapens their product to the con-without its even being sugar coated or sumers?—Toledo Bee. without its even being sugar coated or whether they have been given a most palatable decoction; or whether or not it is best, under the circumstances. making any grim faces. These are for him to grasp?—Louisville Courier wery grave questions, and should be Journal. met by the Democracy en masse, and when we say en masse we do not mean by a handful of Democrats who may meet at the Court-house and go through the forms of a convention, but we mean that every Democrat who is net unavoidably detained, should be in attendance at the convention that is to re-assemble in this city, on October 1st-should be there and take part in that convention. We repeat it, these are grave questions, and the voice of the Democracy of Chase county should declare itself on them, with no uncertain sound.

Col. Stone, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, opened his campaign, on Thursday of last week, with a magnificent speech which com-pletely knocked the breath out of the Warner crowd. He proved by the records of the State that the party which is now so glibly crying "stand up for Missouri" is the same party that had control of the State from 1868 until 1872, and exhibited more corruption and rascality in those four years than Missouri has known during the more than forty years that the Democrats have controlled the State. Col. Stone very correctly contends that these "standing up" Republicans should be judged by their past record rather than by their present promises.

A trade paper rejoiges over the fact that we are paying only 5.03 cents a pound for tin-plate while Canada is paying 355 cents. In order to find occasion for this rejoicing it deducts the tariff duty to 2.2 cents, making the cost of the material alone only 2.83 cents. This may be pleasing to little difference to him whether the sum is lumped, or divided into two parts for the sake of illustrating the pleasing Republican theory that taxes are not what they seem.

The flattery that Crouch and Fulton are receiving from the Republican press of the State must be nauseating to two such stalwart Democrats. It is a free country, boys, but we fear you are making a mistake.—Eureka

Democrats should remember that it vill not do to sit down and wait for Republican disaffection to elect Cleveland and Stevenson. There are thou-sands of Republicans whose dislike for the head or tail of their National ticket causes them to say bitter things but when the time comes to vote most of them will be found with the Repub-lican ticket in their hands. It is Dem-ocrats, and not Republicans, who must elect our ticket.

American protectionists twaddle bout the salutary effect on American labor, but none of them attempt to ex plain why free trade England pays higher wage rates than any protected country of continental Europe.— Leavenworth Standard.

Is it yet too late for the People's party and Democrats to get together and fix a county ticket that will be acceptable to both parties?

In the fight, last night, at New Orleans, between Sullivan and Corbett, Sullivan was knocked out in twentyone rounds.

HARD TO EXPLAIN.

Why do manufacturing monopolies insist, plead, pray and pay for high tariff legislation if, as claimed, it

THE SYSTEM TO BLAME. Why talk of Carnegie's grasping varice? What would it amount to if

First published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR ANT, September 8th, 1892.] Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase, In the Probate Court, in and for said

In the matter of the estate of Joseph M Bielman, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph M. Bielman, late of said county, deceased, by the Honorable, the Probate Court, of the county and State aforesaid, dated the 7th day of September A. D., 1892. Now, all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and that if such claims be not exhibited within three years after the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

MALINDA A. BIELMAN, September 7th, 1892. Administratrix.

First published in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, September 1st, 1892.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase,

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

Charles K. Wells, plain-tiff,

L. 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

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 (4) of section thirty-two (32), in township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east; also lots Nos. one (1) and two (2) and the south half (42) of the northeast quarter (43) of section No six (6), in township No. twenty (20), range eight (8, east of the sixth (6) Principal Meridian, containing 320 acres more or less, all in Chase county, Kansas.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, J. W. McWilliams et al., and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs

J. H. MURDOCK,

Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, August 31st, 1892.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

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Fevere, Congestions, Inflammations.

Werms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...

Tecthing; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness

Diarrhes, of Children or Adults...

Dysentery, Griping, Billous Colic... Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..... Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache... Hendaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo

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FENCING

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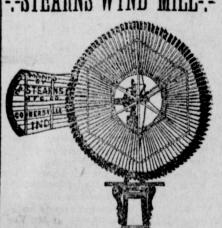
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LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND POR COAL

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W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—pervear \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, £1 00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE A.. T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Chi.X MR X. KC. X. WFt.

 WEST.
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C. K. & W. R. R. Gladstone WEST. Pass. Frt. Strong City 4 00am 8 30am 5 20 Evans 4 10 8 45 Hymer 4 27 9 16

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Kansas zephyrs, this week. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. School books at the Corner Drug

Boone Harris, of Diamond creek, is very ill. Job Johnson, of Arkansas, is here

on business. Mrs. Dr. John McKaskill has gone

on a visit in Colorado. John Doering has a new, wire fence around his residence property.

Miss Cora Park, of Middle creek, is again able to be up and around. Mrs. John H. Scribner, who has been very ill, is now recovering.

Mrs. T. H. Grisham has returned home from her visit in Colorado. Dr. W. H. Cartter intends to soon

make a visit to Washington, D. C. Mis. W. L. Wood, of Fox creek, is visiting relatives in Rhode Island.

Jesse L. Kellogg is now running the livery stable east of the Court-house. Miss Maud Johnston, of Henderson. Ky., is here visiting friends and rela-

Mrs. M. McDonald, of Strong City, is visiting Mrs. J. H. Mayville, at Em-

FOR SALE.—Some very fine Black Langshan Cockerels. Apply at this

Mrs. W. Y Morgan is visiting friends and relatives in this city and Caleb Truax, formerly of this county

but now of Brown, is visiting in this county. The public schools in this city will reopen, next Monday morning, Sep-

Mr. and Mrs. George McGovern, o Strong City, were down to Emporia

Saturday. Street Commissioner Frank Darling is having the street gutters cleaned on

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

aug18-tf Second-hand school books bought, sold and exchanged at the Corner

Drug Store. If you want a glass of good soda

water call on Cochran & Fritze, Strong City. Mesdames J. B. Sanders and Frank

Lee have, recently, received elegant new bicycles.

vey, resigned. F. J. Beardmore, of Emporia, ar rived here, yesterday, on a visit to Dr.

Misses Fannie Riggs and Frances Day, of Homestead, visited at Flor-

ence, last week. running their farm.

Erie. Pennsylvania.

Mrs. W. H. Morgan, of the Peabody Gazette, visited Mrs. W. A. Morgan of this city, last week. Judges L. B. Kellogg and J. J

week, on law business. Miss Rida Winters returned home,

Monday, from a two weeks' visit at Topeka and Lawrence.

laid off with rheumatism. John Bell returned home, last Sat-

ulday, from a visit at Excelsior Springs. Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. J. G. Atkinson intends to go

on a visit to her old home, at Mt. Vernon, Ills., about the 1st of October. Before you go out to cut corn get a

Corn-cutting Suit of HOLMES & GREGORY. The Rev. E. Y. Hill, of the Presbyterian Church, will leave, next Wednesday, for Chicago, to resume his studies. Miss Mattie Sheehan has secured

the position of teacher in the Jackson district, near the Marion county line. W. Curdy's dry goods store.

HAGER'S.

HOLMES & CRECORY ARE RECEIVING THEIR G. W. Roach, yardmaster at Strong FALL GOODS. THEIR STOCK WILL BE VERY LARCE, AND CONTAIN THE LATEST STYLES. THEY ARE HEADQUART-ERS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. W. Roach, yardmaster at Strong and best circus that ever pitched its tents in Cottonwood I'alls. Not a hawker or faker could be found on the grounds or in the city. They have, without doubt, the finest to of horses that were ever grouped together. The excellent features of the big show are too numerous to mention. It is good from start to finish. The face value, and no merchant will decline to furnish one hundred cents worth of goods for a silver dollar. HOLMES & CRECORY AND SHOES.

G. E. Ginley is having an addition built to his house. Frank Darling is now building the foundation.

W. Y. Morgan and wife, of Emporia, were visiting in this city and at destroyed by fire, one night last week, Strong City, last Saturday and Sun-

H. A. Mowrey, of Homestead, is enjoying a surprise visit from his moth-er, Mrs, J. B. Brown, of Wooster,

While washing one of the windows at her home, last Friday, Mrs. T. C. Raymer fell and dislocated her right

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mercer returned home, last week, from a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, at Kan-H. B. ("Dick") Jackson, of Strong

City, has been promoted to a passen-ger run between Nickerson and Kansas City.

J. C. F. Kirk, who has been working the Sam Baker farm, on South Fork, for several years past, has bought Dr. J. H. Hamme left, last week, for

a visit at his old home in Pennsylva-nia, after an absence of four years therefrom. FOR SALE .- Four bed-room sets as good as new-a bargain. For information apply at the office of the

COURANT. Miss Blanche Robison left, yester day, with her aunt, Mrs. Wright, for Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where she will re-

main a year. D. K. Cartter, who has been down to Emporia for some time past with his fast horses in training there, is now at home.

D. E. Barnes, postal clerk on th Strong City extension for some time past, has been transferred to a run from Wichita, The Rev. W. C. Somers has returned

from his trip north and east. He was as far north as Chicago and as far east as Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. William Sullivan,

Diamond creek, are enjoying a visit from their children, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of Salina. Mrs. Clark B. Hunt and two young-

er daughters left, last Friday, for a week's visit to Mrs. Stella Orr, nee Hunt, at Winfield. Jim Burnley shipped two car loads of fat cattle to Kansas City, Monday, that had been fed by the Gamer Bros.,

and were very fine. Misses Lizzie Clay and Olive Fish of Strong City, who were visiting friends and relatives at Emporia, returned home, Saturday.

While playing in his father's barn. last Sunday. Colonel Howard, son of A. S. Howard, fell and broke his left arm, just above the wrist.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazel Riggs, moved last week, from Homestead to Marion county, where they will both teach school the coming winter.

Joseph Vestering, the photographer. of Burns, Marion county, has been in this city and Strong City for the past two weeks delivering his work.

Barney Lantry, of Strong City, was a visitor to-day. He is the gentleman who constructed the cog railway on Pike's Peak.—Emporia Republican.

Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S.

jly16 Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hardesty returned home from Excelsior Springs Mo., Tuesday evening, where they had been for the health of Mrs. Hardesty. which was greatly improved.

Miss Mary Bircher, who was visiting Mrs. L. S. Sargent, of Emporia, arrived here, last Saturday, to visit with friends in this city, before returning to her home in Wichita.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Carson re turned, Sunday evening, from Chicago, where Mr. Carson had been buying a where Mr. Carson had been buying a mentioned in the paper when they large stock of fall and winter goods are making you a visit, and it is a duty for the firm of Carson & Sanders.

Corn Cutters will find plenty of the A. B. Watson is now engineer of one of the street cars, vice Ed. Gauvey, resigned.

best Corn-cutting Jackets, Shirts, Jeans Pants, Cottonade Pants and Overalls at

HOLMES & GREGORY'S. Charles S. Fowler, of Emporia, who is now Principal of the public school at Strong City, arrived at Strong, Sat-urday, to take charge of the schools, which re-opened, Monday morning,

Mr. and Mrs. Zeno Morgan having W. B. Brown and W. M. Kyser, moyed to Emporia, M. E. Moore is Principal and First Assistant in our

running their farm.

Mrs. E. A. Waidley, of Matfield Green, is visiting at her old home, in for the re-opening of the schools, next onday morning.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at

HAGER'S. Chas. M. Gregory returned, last L. B. Kellogg and J. J. Thursday, from the east, where he Emporia, were here, last bought a large stock of fall and winter goods for the firm of Holmes & Gregory.

FOR SALE. - A new process gasoline stove; will exchange for a young cow C. R. Winters is driving one of the or yearling heifer; reason for wanting street cars for A. B. Watson, who is Apply as this office.

Arch Harpole, Miss Harpole, Mrs. Moon and daughter, of McLean county, Ills., are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Barrett, aud their Uncle Arch Miller, on South Fork.

Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, formerly of this place, who had been employed in the Santa Fe hospital, at Los Vegas, for some time past, has just changed her position to La Junta.

Dr. J. T. Morgan intends going to Colorado, about two months from now, for the health of his wife; but in the meantime he will be at his office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, as usual.

E. Bruce Johnston having accepted 3. F. Perrigo went to Topeka, last week, where he took a position in W. Curdy's dry goods store.

Candy ten cents per pound at

worth of goods for a silver dollar.

David Rettiger got home, last night, from St. Louis, where the Rettiger Bros. & Co. have a big stone contract. Their stone-cutting building there was

J. C. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, has brought his family to Emporia to at-tend school. He will have eight children attending the Normal this year 000 in free lines for the benefit of the and reports others from Cedar Point community in which it is located. No as coming to school.—Emporia Ga

A. Ferlet, mine host of the Union Hotel was down to Emporia, Saturday, and from there he made a visit

free on application.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE Co.,

111 William St., New York.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER,

1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col. Candidates, now is a good time to be inviting Democrats to give you their support at the polls. You can do so through an announcement in the COURANT for a V. Don't be back-ward about the matter, as it is votes

you want, and must have to get elected.

County Superintendent T. B. Moore do so and scarcely feel the cost; and has been appointed by State Superintendent Winans as one of a committendent Winans as one of a committendent would hardly be taken into tee of three to prepare a programme for the County Superintendents' section of the next meeting of the State Teachers' Association, said committee to meet at Marion, next Tuesday.

On Tuesday night of last week Misses Carrie Harris and Pearl Berkshire entertained a number of their young friends, at the home of the lat-ter, at Elmdale, the evening being

them through an announcement in the Courant, of their candidacy. Don't be so bashful, gentlemen.

Although the store of B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, was will have a grand rally and basket burglarized, on the 3d instant, and the safe door blown through a partition and thirty feet from the safe, 14th, at which L. D. Lewelling, their nothing was taken from either the candidate for Governor, and several ington & Son, at Matfield Green, was burglarized, on the 3d instant, and the safe door blown through a partideck, rejoicing with a good trade, because they sell goods at bottom prices.

Saturday afternoon a very heavy rain visited this part of Kansas, and it continued to rain until about nine o'clock at night, and then it began to rain again soon after midnight and continued raining, and, at times, very hard, until after noon on Sunday, the rainfall being altogether about five inches, and the river raised consider-

If, when your friends are visiting you, you fail to find either your own name or theirs in the paper, do not blame the editor, for you know where his office is, and it is a duty you owe to your friends to have their names you owe to yourself to occasionally

get your own name in the paper. Now is your chance! New sub-scribers and those who will pay up all arrearages can have the COURANT 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 and to give you a reliable paper during the campaign now upon us. It is hoped that everyone will take advantage of this golden opportunity.

The Democrats of the State should pride themselves on having such a good and reliable Democratic newspaper as the Topeka Democrat. Un-like the Republican papers, it cannot "fry the fat" out of monopolies and corporations, but gets its support honestly from the people. The daily is only 25 cents a month and the weekly is only 50 cents a year. Every good Democrat in this locality should take the daily or weekly and help the cause of honest government. Subscription

taken at this office. C. J. Lantry and J. C. Farrington have sued W. J. Brogan, Francis Bro-gan and Joseph Brogan, in the District Court, as owners of the pasture, and Hozier Bros., owners of the cattle, that communicated the Spanish fever to the cattle belonging to Messrs. Lantry and Farrington, asking \$43,000 damages and an execution against 2,-319 Texas cattle, the property of Hozier Bros., the cattle attached being the ones that introduced the fever into the Brogan's pasture. E. T. White has also sued Hozier Bros., in the same court, for \$1.000, and has attached the same cattle. It has been agreed by all parties interested that T. J. Atcheson be appointed receiver, and the Court will so appoint him, and he will ship the cattle and sell them

G. W. Roach, yardmaster at Strong and best circus that ever pitched its

scene was enlivened with the strains of music from three bands and a fife and drum corp. Many of the cages and dens of the menagerie were open, exposing to the view of the public many rare birds and wild beasts. All speak in the highest praise of the circus and all hope that it will visit us

In speaking of the local paper, Judge David Davis said: "Each year the local paper gives from \$500 to \$5, other agency can or will do this. The editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any ten day, and from there he made a visit to his son Edward Ferlet, at Hamilton, Greenwood county, and returned home Monday, bringing some fine samples of corn with him. men, and in all fairness, man with ples of corn with him.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual, richly bound in cloth and gold, steel engraying of the author, 144 pages on the treatment of all diseases, mailed free on application. us now, we do not mean morally or intellectually, financially; and yet on the moral question you will find most of the local papers are on the right side of the question. To day the ed-itors of the home papers do the most work for the least money of any men on earth.'

Pitzer & Johnson, the photograph ers, have recently received a new lense, one of the finest made, a quadruplex burnisher, and several other photographic appliances, and are now prepared to do work equal to the best gallaries in the large cities. They also have on exhibition in their gallery some of the finest work in the you want, and must have to get elected.

A. D. Rilea left, Sunday morning.
for a visit to his sister at Kansas City,
and for medical treatment there. Mr.
Rilea is in very feeble health. and he
thought a change would do him good
and his many friends here hope that
he will soon recover his usual good
health.

County Superintendent T. B. Moore

County Superintendent T. B. Moore

Left y some of the finest work in the
line of crayon portraits, one being a
portrait of A. B. Watson and the other a portrait of a brother of Mr. John
son. They furnish this kind of work
at such exceedingly low figures that it
would seem that any one who desires
to ornament the walls of his or her
house with an enlarged picture of a
near and dear friend or relative can
do so and scarcely feel the cost; and consideration when you examine the work and see how correct the likenesses have been made. Go and see If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our for yourselves and get their prices before ordering work elsewhere. They guarantee satisfaction in all depart-ments of their business.

WESTERN CHAMPIONS. young friends, at the home of the latter, at Elmdale, the evening being spent in dancing and card playing and the serving and partaking of excellent refreshments; and a most pleasant time was had.

It seems that the candidates now in the field in this county do not want Democrats to vote for them, as a search through the columns of the Courant fails to show that Democrats have been invited to vote for them through an announcement in the

fastest stallions in the country. The dates of the fair are September 13 to 17. CRAND RALLY AND PICNIC.

The Democrats and People's party safe or the store, and they are still on other prominent speakers from abroad will be present and address the people on the issues of the day. Let everybody turn out and give them a rousing meeting, and bring your baskets well filled, to have a good time and listen to good speaking.

A SURPRISE.

Last Friday evening the people of Morgan gave to the paster of the Morgan Baptist Church and his wife a very pleasant surprise in their new house at Cyclone quarters. The sur-prise was complete. They brought many things both useful and ornamental, from shining silver dollars to oats for horse feed, the products of the vineyard and fresh cider, and still better, many good wishes, with a good supper and a good time for all.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. SWAINHART.

BASKET PICNIC AND POLITICAL RALLY Will be held in Cartter's Grove, adoining this city, next Tuesday, Sepember 13th. Speaking will begin at made. 11. a. m., dinner at noon. Ex-Gov. friends. Geo. T. Anthony, who is recognized as one of the most powerful political orators of the State, will speak at 1:30. p. m. Everybody, irrespective of party affiliations, is invited. Come early and bring your baskets, pre-pared to have a good time.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS

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

ATTENTION! C. A. R. The Santa Fe Route, with its usual promptness, has not only arranged for reduced rates of less than one fare for the round trip to the National Encampment at Washington in September, but has also secured Free Sleeping Accommodations for all old soldiers after arriving in Wash-

New and commodious barracks have been erected in the Washington Monu-ment Park, in which we will reserve quarters for all old soldiers and G. A. R. Arrangements have also been made to serve meals in temporary dining rooms in the vicinity of the barracks, at very mod-

erate prices.

Special trains containing Pullman and Tourist Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches will be arranged for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklaboma, on which we will reserve accommodations if advised of Colly wishes Stop-overs will be allowed east of ou

T. J. Atcheson be appointed receiver, and the Court will so appoint him, and he will ship the cattle and sell them and deposit the money in bank to await the order of the Court.

Main's circus has come and gone and it is remembered with pleasure by all who saw it, It was the cleanest lines.

As the Sauta Fe is the only line in the West offering these inducements, it would be advisable to make early application to the undersigned or to George T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, for such information as you may desire.

Further particulars, such as dates of sale, limits, etc., can be obtained by applying to J. J. Comer, Agent A, T. & S. F.

Fine, Artistic Photographs.

by the latest process, in the latest style, and finish them in an

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. ARTHUR JOHNSON. Photgrapher. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

.

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

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes

fore making your purchases. We have

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

We have

Men's and Youths' Shoes

THAT WILL SUIT ALL

"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES.

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

A. MOHLER, 425 Commercial St., 1st Door South of Emporia

National Bank, Emporia Kansas.

A CARD OF THANKS.

BAZAAR, Sept. 1st, 1892. We feel desirous of expressing our neartfelt thanks and gratitude to the many and kind friends who by and through their kindness and timely aid materially assisted us in an hour of extreme grief, when the chastening hand was so heavily laid upon us that its weight was almost unbearable. Of all our bereavements and afflictions this is the greatest. Grace, our second daughter, in the flower of her age and in the early morning of her womanhood, was stricken down by the early frost which seeks to destroy the young and tender plant before the days have been sufficiently many to mature it and make it strong and vigorous and to prepare it to withstand the blighting effects of disease. We bow our heads in grief and submit to the will of the Master. We especially thank Rev. Hill for his edifying discourse and brotherly love at the service, and also F. V. Alford, with others, for their prompt action in time of need. We also want to thank Dr. Hutcheson for his kindness and hu-

manity and his approval of the treatment of the case prior to his coming into same. He repeatedly said the most "eminent" physicians could find no fault whatever with the treatment, and made no charge in the same. We do this that there may be no misunderstanding nor misrepresentations Once more we thank our

We remain, very gratefully, R. C. AND P. M. HARRIS Cause of death, acute enteritis, re-

a spasmodic contraction of the lungs, shutting off respiration. 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. Galveston, and other Texas points. The rate will be low—one fare for round trip Through Pullman sleepers and free Chair cars. Only line to Texas through the beautifut Okia>oma country. Ask local Santa Fe agent for more facts.

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD FALLS

Is about 1,000, and we would say at least one-baif 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.

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.

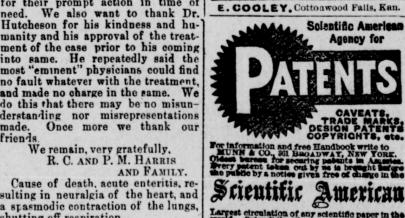
J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Bailroad or Syndicate Lands, wissell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

PENSIONS. THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

JAMES TANNER.









THE TARIFF.

Gen. Stevenson Takes It For His Theme at Sedalia.

The Democratic Candidate For Vice-President Advocates Tariff Reform and Shows That Protection Enriches the Few at the Expense of the Many.

At the great democratic meeting at Sedalia, Mo., Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice president, after showing the ruin wrought upon many southern states under republican rule in reconstruction days, and especially to Missouri under the constitution, dwelt at some length upon the iniquities of the force bill and showed that such a law, if enacted, would cost the people \$10,000,000 at each congressional election place the states completely federal yoke. Upon the

tariff Gen. Stevenson said: The tariff is the all important issue of the campaign upon which we have now entered. Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws and as a consequence of such legislation a reduction of taxation, or shall it become the policy of our government to maintain, permanently, high protection? The position of the two leading political parties upon that question cannot be misunderstood. The republican party, as illus-trated by its recent enactment of the McKinley law, stands for a high protective, in other words, a prohibitory tariff. The democratic party, as emphasized by its utterances and its acts, is the advocate of tariff reform. The issue is squarely presented. Upon the one side are the advocates of a high protective or prohibitory policy—a policy that enriches the few at the expense of the many. On the other, the advocates of such reduction of tariff duties as will give to our manufactures the benefit as will give to our manufactures the benefit of cheap raw material, and lessen to the consumer the cost of the necessities of life. The argument advanced by the early advocates of a protective system was the necessity of protecting our infant industries. Yet Mr. Clay, the author of the famous tariff bill with which his name is inseparably associated, declared such protection to be only temporary, and that so soon as such industries were able to stand alone tariff duties should be reduced. The compromise tariff law of 1823, of which Mr. Clay was the author, provided that at the end of ten years there should begin a rapid reduction of duties until the aver-age rate should not exceed 20 per cent. In view of the fact that protection to the infant industries has more than trebled since the pas-sage of the bill of which Mr. Clay was the author. Clay would himself, if living, be now denounced as a free trader by the protectionists. Instead of being lessened, protection has, year by year, under republican rule, increased. In proportion as these industries have grown stronger and more powerful they have demanded more protection.

The low tariff law of 1816, of which Robert J. Valker, the democratic secretary of the treasury, was the author, provided in substance, first, that no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government economically administered: second that no duty be imposed upon any articles above the lowest rate that will yield the greatest amount of revenue; third, that the maximum tax should of revenue: third, that the maximum tax should be imposed upon luxuries: fourth, that the lowest tax should be upon the necessaries of life; fifth that the duties should be so imposed as to operate equally throughout the union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section. It must not be forgotten that so great were the benefits to the people from the tariff legislation I have just mentioned that, in 1837, representatives of all parties concurring, the tariff was again reduced until the average rate tariff was again reduced until the average rate of duties was 19 per cent. The decade and a half extending from the passage of the low tar iff law in 1846 to the beginning of our civil war has been truly called the golden period of our history. The cost of the necessaries of life had reached the minimum and at no lime in our history was it easier for the wage earner to support his family. The farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer alike realized the benefit of low taxation. A benefit why? Simply for the reason that it lessened the cost of food, of clothing, of every article that conduced to his comfort. Our manufacto ries did not languish. The fires did not go out in our great hives of industry. The demand for

As I have shown, the average tariff tax at the beginning of the civil war in 1861 was but 19 per cent. To purchase munitions of war, to arm and equip soldiera and meet all of the expenses incident to the struggle required large sum; of money. Tariff taxes were largely increased. The Morrill tariff bill was passed. Our government was in the throes of war, struggling for its existence, and but little heed was given by the people to the fact that duties under the new tariff law were not only highly protective to w were not only highly protective to manufacturers, but burdensome to the people But this was not all. By subsequent increase But this was not all. By succeeding increase by successive republican congresses the aver-rate of duties reached 47 per cent. This was the average rate of tariff taxes when the Mc-

Nor is this all. The protected classes grow ing year by year stronger and more powerful with the protection afforded them, demanded of the Fifty-first congress yet higher duties.

As "infant industries" they had been for the time content with moderate protection given by Mr. Clay. Later, they had demanded the by Mr. Clay. Later, they had demanded the higher duties imposed by the Morrill tariff and that of later congresses. In 1890, during the first session of the Fifty-first congress, their demand was in substance a prohibitory tariff. The response to this demand was the passage by a republican congress of the McKinley bill.

The avowed phicat of this bill, was to check the by a republican congress of the Mckinley bill. The avowed object of this bill was to check importation. Its purpose so to increase the rate of duties, as in many instances to exclude absolutely foreign goods from our markets, and thus, by cutting off competition enable the home manufacturer, without let or hindrance to fix the price of his wares. In a word, the McKinley law, by its prohibitory features, gave its beneficiaries a practical monopoly and enabled them in fact to levy an additional tax upon the consumer to the extent the duty has been increased. Was this legislation demanded by the people? Was it in their interest, it not class legislation of the most odious character—such legislation as enriches the few at the expense of the many? The American peoby the people? Was it in their interest? Was ple unmistakably set their seal of conder upon this bill. Slowly but surely they become convinced that "protection does not protect" them.

It is worse than idle to speak of its benefits to the American farmer. What he demands is

to the American farmer. What he demands is both a foreign and a home market for the produce of his farm. It is mockery to tell him he is protected against the corn and wheat products of the world. While he is compelled to sell in the open markets of the world he should be allowed the poor privilege of buying what his necessities require without paying high tribute to the protected classes of his own country. To the mechanic and laborer no less than to the farmer protection has proved a dethan to the farmer protection has proved a de lusion and a snare. In no instance has it opened up to the farmer additional market for a pound of meat or a bushel of grain. Has it in a single of meat or a bushel of grain. Has it in a single instance given to the mechanic or laborer increased wages? The present high tariff adds largely to the cost of articles necessary to the comfort of the wage earner. How has he been benefited? Has it increased his wages? Has it in any manner benefited his condition? Recent events connected with the most highly protected establishments of this country sadiy attest the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection to those who earn their bread by daily tection to those who earn their bread by daily toil. It was never intended to benefit them Long enough has the wage earner been deluded by the cry that high tariff means high wages. Tariifs have no effect upon wages, except to di-minish their purchasing power. The higher the tariff the less the purchasing power of the

Wages are governed by the great law of supply and demand. If the claim of the protectionist is well founded, why have not wages increased, as tarifs have increased? Why constant reduction of wages in the most highly protected establishments in the land?

word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the

hope."

The democratic house of representatives of the present congress has passed a bill removing the increased duty imposed by the McKinley bill upon tin plate and providing that within a few years it shall go upon the free list. It has also passed the free wool and cheap clothing bill, by which wool is admitted free of duty, and a large reduction sought to be effected in the tariff upon woolen goods of all descriptions. It has also removed the tariff upon binding twine. But for the hostility of a republican senate these measures, so just, so beneficial to the people, would now be upon our statute books. Our present tariff laws need careful revision. Their glaring inconsistencies should be corrected. It is to the interest of manufacturer and consumer alike that in the main raw urer and consumer alike that in the main raw material be admitted free of duty. Working the raw material into the finished product would give employment to our skilled work-men. The reduction of tariff taxes to the min-imum upon the necessaries of life is important to all of our people, it would prove of inesti-mable value to the millions who earn their bread by daily toil.

My fellow-citizens, to you the tariff is the all important question. The question is not how

important question. The question is not how much of your earning shall you give to the support of the government, but how much shall, under the forms of law, be seized by the favored—the protected classes.

When the tariff bill of 1851, increasing the

average of tariff taxes from 19 to 35 per cent., was under consideration. Mr. Morrill, the republican author of the bill, said: 'It is not designed as a permanent system, but only as a temporary measure.' As already shown this war tax, instead of being reduced when the war had closed, was by successive republican contracts of increased to an average of 47 per cent gresses increased to an average of 47 per cent. The republican party responded to the demands of the people for reduced taxation by the passage of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890, thus heav ly increasing war taxes upon the people twenty-five years after the war had closed. Are your interests safe in the hands of a party con trolled by the protected monopolists of this country? This is the important question for your determination at the polls. The democratic party wages no warfare on any business interest. It favors no legislation hostile to the true interests of any business enterprise. We believe that the burdens of taxation should be equally distributed. We oppose all legislation that enriches the few by taxing the many.

The contest upon which we have now entered is of deep significance to the American people. Shall high tariff, continually increasing with the demands of the protected classes, be the settled policy of our government, or shall there be relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation?

A LOUD SMACK.

Loving Controversy Between a Newly Married Couple Overheard. They were certainly a very likely and

respectable looking young couple, and

they were as loving and tender toward

each other as though they were not yet married. The probabilities are that in the early part of June, or, at the greatest, not longer than the middle of May, they were made one and inseperable, and on this particular occasion they were to be parted for a few brief hours for the first time since their marriage day. At any rate they were at the West Shore station very early in the morning, and the appearances indicated that the young wife was going home to spend the day. "You surely will not miss the train to-night?" he inquired for the fifth or sixth time. "Oh, no," she assured him solemnly and impressively. "If you should, I would just about go wild," he declared "So should I," she replied. "Well, then, you must be sure and not miss it," he repeated, with a scared look in his eyes. "No, I certainly must not," she said, with an earnestness that carried conviction with it. Then shecontinued: "You will find me a real nice seat, won't you, dear?" 'Yes, I will get you a seat all by yourself," he said, with an assurance that meant that if he shouldn't happen to find a vacant seat in the car somebody would be thrown out of the window to make room for his birdling. "And you will not be afraid to kiss me good-by right in the coach inquired, looking tenderly into his eyes: "Oh, I guess I'd better kiss you here, before we get into the car. People always stare so," he answered, evasively. "But I like to have you kiss me the last thing," she pouted; "and I don't care how much people stare, do you?" "No-no," he replied. "But I thought it might be unpleasant for you. I guess I'd better kiss you in the depot before we go out." "Well, if you are ashamed of me, probably you had," she flashed. "I didn't thind you would be ashamed of me so soon," and her lips trembled. "I am not ashamed of you, my dear," he began, "only I thought that there might be some coarse person in the car that might make fun of us if I should kiss you good-by there." "I'd like to know what that is but being ashamed of me," she exclaimed. "I just don't care a snap whether you ever kiss me at all or not! I think you have no business to treat me so, and I don't care if I do miss the train to-night." "Settle it! Settle it!" shouted a voice over in the other corner where a drowsy drummer was stretched out with his head on his grip and his legs over the end of the "Kiss her in both places or else let me!" And the young people walked out on the platform and around the other side of the building. When the train came fifteen minutes later he walked right into the car and found her a seat and then bent down and gave her a smack that sounded like the

The Iron Horse in Palestine. JERUSALEM, Palestine, Aug. 31.-The track of the railway between Jerusalem and Jaffa has at last been completed and the first through train over the road arrived in this city from Jaffa two days ago. There has been great rejoicing here and at all points concerned, and the ancient city associated with so many sacred memories is now open to tourists by the most modern means of travel. The completion of this road marks a new era in the history of Pal-

blowing out of a cylinder head.-Utica

Observer.

estine. Fined For Swearing. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31.-Dr. Exum, the third party candidate for governor, was arrested at Goldsboro charged with using profane language in the post office in the presence of ladies. The postmaster made the charge, although Dr. Exum made a positive denial under oath; but the mayor fined him and a warrant for perjury has been issued against him.

Champ Clark Nominated. ST. CHARLES, Mo., Aug. 31 .- The congressional convention of the democrats of the Ninth Missouri district, in session here nominated J. Beauchamp Clark to succeed the present incumbent. | cuived from 72 to 50 cen's a bushel for Platt conducted -Life. To the teiler the McKinley bill has "kept the | Richard Norton, democrat.

A BLUNDERING PARTY. Only One Issue Upon Which Republicans

Base Their Hopes. Thousands of republicans emphatically announced at the polls two years

ago that they were indignant at the enactment of the McKinley law, and now they are indignant at the course adopted by the republican senate in withholding action upon matters of vital interest to the country. That body refused to consider the tariff bill sent to it from the house, and thus ignored the wishes of the great majority as expressed at the polls. Among other shortcomings it also declined to act on the measures looking to the admission to statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

But there may be an apology for this masterly inactivity on the part of the controlling power in the senate. It may have been restrained by want of faith in its own wisdom, as suggested by humiliating experience. When the notorious Reed congress adjourned. after one of the longest sessions on a formidable list of enacted laws which were to bring the smile of prosperity upon the entire nation. The republicthe anti-trust bill, the subsidy bill and praises in grand chorus.

Time wrought some radical changes. however, and the subjects of praise offerings began to grow alarmingly

their corn; in 1891 they received 57 cents. In the former period they received from 98 cents to \$1.66 a bushel for their wheat; in 1891 the price was

The fact is that all necessaries of life have increased in price since the passage of the McKinley act, while the prices of farm products have decressed since that terrible "free trade era." In other words, the farmer gets less for his wheat and pays more for his

wife's calico dress. This is shown by the official figures of a republican administration .- N. Y.

ABOUT WEST VIRGINIA. Republican Hopes That Are Without

Foundation. The republican organs seem to be fairly confident that the democrats will lose the state of West Virginia this fall, or, if they are not so, their expressions of opinion are insincere. We do not know, nor do they state, on what their hopes are based, except the genrecord, boastful republicans pointed to eral favorable reports made to Chairman Carter. The fact that Mr. Elkins firmly declined to be the candidate of his party for governor would indicate ans had passed the McKinley tariff | that he does not share the confidence bill, the pension bill, the silver bill, professed by the party papers. He is undoubtedly very popular in the state, bills admitting several new states to and his nomination would have done the union. These legislative achieve- more to carry it for Harrison than any ments were pointed to with apparent one thing the party could do, and that pride and the party organs sang their result would give Mr. Elkins a prestige in national politics that he certainly desires and can hardly win in any other way. He has declined the chance, and it is impossible not to infer that he less. The pension bill involved a heavy | did not think it worth accepting. We outlay of money, the department was notice, by the way, that the chief orator badly managed, and to make matters at the republican convention took pains

RIENDS BLAINE

HARRISON-Blow hard, Carter; the blamed old wind-bag is carrying errible load of ballast.

CARTER-I'm doing my best, but you'll have to dump all that load be fore I can accomplish anything .- St. Louis Republic. .

nouncing the silver bill and the organs of the party were forced to admit that it had some fatal defects. At length its author. Senator Sherman, introduced a bill repealing it, and the boasted glory of the republican silver legis lation came to an ignominious end. The subsidy bill met with discredit because the bounties promised to ship owners were not large enough to induce the investments which it was hoped would be made, and no new lines were started. The anti-trust law, if it were ever really intended to accomplish its alleged purpose, proved utterly abortive. It has never stood in the way of trusts or in the least impaired the strength of monopolistic interests.

They could cling to their boast of admitting new states. They were republican states, and when a refusal was made to admit two territories of emocratic tendencies, the utter sham of the republican claim that new com- public. monwealths were taken in to insure a rights of American citizenship was ex-

boasted accomplishments only the Harrison administration .- N. Y. World. tariff law, and as a matter of necessity the republican leaders must cling to this as the only hope of regaining power. Amid strikes, falling wages to their forlorn hope and depend on the unsupported prediction that all will yet be right. The people are in no mood to trust a party that has made all these blunders and stands now upon a measure that has already received the seal of their condemnation. - Detroit Free

REPUBLICAN ABSURDITIES. How Protection Has Affected the Prices of Necessaries

No more than casual examination of is required to prove the utter absurdity of republican assertions that the Mc-Kinley act has reduced prices.

This report shows, for example, that the following protected necessaries of iffe advanced in price from the passage of the McKinley bill to June 30, 1891, as follows:

Bituminous coal, ten cents a ton. Manufactures of flax, hemp and jute, two Cotton cloth, one cent a yard.

mon window-glass, one cent a pound. Accepting for the present argument the statement of the treasury department, we find that the farmers are not receiving so much under the McKinley act as they received during the period of the Walker tariff, commonly abused | Of course that is a solemn thought, by the protectionists as the "free trade

From 1855 to 1860 the farmers re-

worse, a movement was commenced to assure his hearers that there would among the veterans themselves to have be "no United States marshals at the the bills repealed. Business organizations all over the country united in denouncing the silver bill and the organs south? Is it intended solely to fire the northern heart?-N. Y. Times.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-Ask the wage workers of Homestead whether or not republican protection is a fraud.-Chicago Times. --- Maj. McKinley may have been the hero of a hundred battles, but he is now better known as the hero of five

hundred strikes .- Louisville Courier--Republican desperation appears in the fact that the southern war-claim bugaboo is again being raised. That familiar old ghost story will frighten no

one .- Detroit Free Press. -The democrats are making a clean campaign in the west on the issues and no one has authority to try to hand round the hat for a public subscription in their name. -St. Louis Re-

--- The West Virginia republican larger number of our people the full convention congratulated the people upon the fact that there will be no federal supervision of elections in that Now there remains out of this list of state this fall. Then it indorsed the

--The high-tariff press is pluming itself over the alleged fact that foreigners are transferring their manufactories to this country. Where is the and widespread disaffection, they cling glory in this? Tariff is meant to protect American manufacturers, not to invite foreign capital and competition. The republican organs and organettes need to consult consistency and do some

thinking .- Detroit Free Press. ---Col. W. W. Dudley has made his peace with President Harrison, and is to assist in the Indiana campaign in his own peculiar style. It may be suggested to the hero of the "blocks-offive" correspondence that if he desires to dine at the white house he would better secure his invitation prior to the report of the treasury department | March next. After that time gentry of his kidney will be unwelcome at the executive mansion. - Chicago Times.

--- If anyone is enjoying himself this summer it would seem to be the bad Mr. T. Platt. He has not been reconciled, and he glories in it in a sinful and exuberant manner that is a scandal at republican headquarters. He does not sulk in his tent. Far from it. He has folded his tent and put it away with all his other campaign apparatus, and avers, ostensibly, that he does not mean to get any of the stuff out again until some other year. It is possible that he means it, and that the New York republicans will have to go and vote this fall on their own responsibility. though its solemnity is doubtless modified in Mr. Harrison's mind by the issue of the last campaign that Mr.

An American Traveler in the Capital of Greece.

A Wonderful Mixture of the Ancient an Modern-The Rock from Which Demosthenes Delivered His Incomparable Orations.

[Special Athens (Greece) Letter.] I shall never forget the first glimps of the Parthenon. It was from the deck of a steamer, just as we had passed the straits of Salamis. There, in the distance on the Acropolis, stood the remains of the beautiful temple of Minerva, the symbol of all that is glorious in Greek history and art. Greece is more visited than it used to be, yet comparatively few travelers include this classic land in their itinerary; partly because travel in Greece has been made comfortable only in recent years. Until within fifteen years there were only five miles of railroad in Greece, and that from the Peiraeus to Athens, while carriage roads were exceedingly rare and hotel accommoda tions almost none outside of Athens. Then, travelers have shunned Greece because of the conviction that life was not safe there.

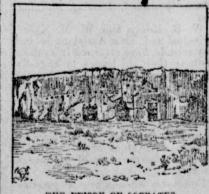
In 1874 Lord Moncaster and two friends, on their way to Marathon, were captured by brigands. A large sum was demanded for their ransom. The money not being produced when demanded the unfortunate travelers were murdered. The government pursued the brigands, captured the ringleaders and stuck up their heads on the square in Athens.

In times of trouble on the Turkish frontier brigands have usually infested the mountains and rendered travel unsafe. Two years after the above tragedy we traveled over the same road from Athens to Marathon, and passed over the same bridge from beneath which sprang the brigands who captured Lord Moneaster and his friends. We were not molested, even in the desolate defiles near Marathon nor among the heights of Mount Parnassus at Delphi. We ought to have notified the government of our intention to make the trip. Our plans were known, however, and a guard of soldiers was sent, who hovered near us all the time. There is practically no danger to-day.

Railroads are multiplying and the country is quiet. The trip to Athens is usually taken played a wonderful part in the history of civilization, and her relation to the now the port of Athens. The harbor is a deep basin, with a narrow entranceso narrow that anciently only three trireines could row abreast through it. It was customary in times of war to stretch a chain across it. The distance to Athens is five miles. The road skirts the site of the ancient long walls built by Pericles. The railroad station is near by the temple of Theseus, which, with its elegant columns, is among the first sights to greet the traveler's eye. You perceive that the Greek is not a dead language by any means. Greek signs, Greek cries, Greek newspapers meet your eye and ear. The old conjugations and declensions which floored you in school days are now living and forcible on the lips of young men and

maidens, porters and cab men. It seems strange to read the name of the streets-Socrates street. Plate street, or to hear a Greek woman shouting after her youngsters the names of the old philosophers and poets. The Greek language as used to-day is much akin to the Greek of Xenophon. It is more like it than Italian resembles

ancient Latin. On the plain of Attien three great hills stand up boldly-the hill of the Muses, the Aeropolis and Mount Lycabettus. The Acropolis rises about 300 feet from the plain and covers an area less than ten acres. On it is the great group famous in art. It was after the Persian wars, whose ravages devestated Athens, that the Greek genius rose to the highest pitch. Then Pericles summoned to his aid Phidias and a brilliant galaxy of architects and sculptors, and Athens poured forth the treasures gained as trophies in the war besides the tribute of a thousand cities, and in a little less than a generation, in the fifth century B. C., the Aeropolis was covered with buildings which for grace and beauty have never been surpassed.



We must leave to the archaelogist the description of these structures.

The Parthenon is the most perfect Doric temple ever built. About 200 almost any other country. There is feet long, 100 feet wide, it had eight what the Greeks call "the Greet Idea," Minerva for the supremacy of Athens.

The restores or square spaces between and capable Amos W. PATTEN. The metopes or square spaces between and capable the beams contained sculpture in high relief representing the battle of the Lapithal and the Contaurs. Around the inner wall was a beautiful frieze of the Panathenaie procession, the Athenians bestowing the veil or peples on Minerva. Within this temple was the maste piece of Phidias, the gold and Charlie—It is because Preget a stiff Ivory statue of Minerva. Some of these neck .- Texas Siftings.

ATHENS, OLD AND NEW. sculptures are in position, many are in the British museum. They are to-day the wonder of all lovers of art. But the Parthenon, has suffered severely. It has been used as a Christian church, as a Turkish seraglio, as a hospital and as a powder magazine. When the Venetians under Morosini bombarded the Acropolis in 1687 a bomb entering the Parthenon which was then used as a powder magazine, blew out many of the side columns and left the temple in its present dismantled condition. Yet in its ruins it is magnificent. The elegant Ionic temple of the Erechtheum also adorns the Acropolis. It was built over the spot where legend says that Neptune struck his trident into the rock and caused a salt spring to gush forth. It also shattered the sacred olive wood statue of Minerva, which the Greeks believed had fallen from heaven. Also on the Aeropolis was the beautiful little temple of victory. Leading up to all this was the splendid gateway of Mnesikles, itself a marvelous piece of architectural skill.

We descend from the Acropolis to view in the immediate vicinity the spot which was the center of the city life. The Agora, where, beneath pillared porches and amidst a very forest of beautiful statues and monuments, the brilliant Athenian world gathered to discuss politics, society and philosophy. The Agora is now a wheat field, but there remain several prominent landmarks with which is associated a world of history. Ascending a slight incline



TRIBUNE OF PNYX

to the southwest we come to a rugged mass of limestone rock from which projects a platform and a series of steps. now by travelers to the Orient, going and out of the rock the hill of the Pnyx. or coming, and the visit is one that is This is the bema of Demosthenes, and exceedingly rich. Every student of his- from it were delivered some of those tory wants to visit the great fountain orations which were the masterpieces of head of philosophy and art. Greece has Greeian eloquence. To the left of this we notice a number of square holes cut in the face of the rock and find that present is of great importance. You they lead into several square inner land at the Peiraeus, as anciently so, chambers. This is called the prison of chambers. This is called the prison of Socrates, where he died so grandly. Not very far away toward the Acropolis we notice a low, long rugged mass of rock, beneath which are caves. Stairs ascend on the northeast side, and we find cuttings on the top, which is com-paratively smooth. This is the hill of the Arcopagus, or Mars Hill, where an ancient court was held, and where later Paul, the Christian preacher and philosopher, stood and discoursed to the men of Athens on the God that made the heavens and the earth, but dwelleth not in temples made with men's hands. and that the Godhead is not like mute gold or silver or stone graven by art and man's device.

Going around the Acropolis we come to the colossal ruins of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, whose splendid columns are nearly ninety feet high and seven feet in diameter at the base. Only sixteen out of the one hundred and four remain standing. Twenty minutes away we reached the ancient stadium, or depression in the hillside shaped like a horseshoe. Here were the elegant marble seats, the gift of Herodes Atticus, and here were the chariot races and the games. We pass on our way back the theater of Dionysus on the side of the Acropolis, the marble seats still in position and the very chair of the priest of Eleusis with his name on it. From the summit of of buildings which made Athens so Mt. Lycabettus we obtain one of the finest views in all Greece. At its base is the American school of archaeology, whose superintendent, Dr. Waldenstein, has achieved such a fine reputation as an archaeolgist, and who is now excavating at Sparta.

It is not possible within the space of brief letter to speak of the trips to Marathon, Corinth, Olympia, Delphi and Mycenm. Let us rather turn our attention to the Greeks of to-day. In 1830 Greece achieved her independence of Turkey. For more than four hundred years she was under the heels of

the detestable Turks. It is a wonder that all spirit was not crushed out of her. Since her liberation she has achieved wonders. Sixty years ago Athens was a miserable little village; now it is a beautiful city of eighty thousand inhabitants, with elegant buildings, schools, newspapers etc. The Greek is bright, energetic, capable. He is a keen man of business. Nearly all the trade of the Levant is in his hands. Greek merchants in London, Liverpool, Constantinople have bestowed much of their wealth upon their country, and many of the fine institutions of Athens are gifts of patriotic Greeks residing abroad. No country in the world can surpass Greece in point of its schools. That is to say, there is bess illiteracy in Greece than in columns at each end and sixteen on a much discussed. That is, the union of all side. On this structure Phidias and his the Greek speaking peoples. Rightly workmen expended their greatest skill. to Greece should belong all the Greek One gable was adorned with the represislands, including Cyprus, Crete and sentation of Minerva's birth from the Rhodes, with the Sporades and head of Zeus. On the other was the Cyclades. The Greeks outnumber the story of the contest of Neptune and Turks in these islands nearly three to

> An Explanation. Teacher-That is really nice in you, Charlie You have not been fatting

Little Boy-Mayn't I be a preacher

when I grow up? Mother-Of course you may, my pet,

if you want to. Little Boy-Yes, I do. I s'pose I've got to go to church all my life anyhow, and it's a good deal harder to sit still than to walk around and holler.-Good

Bulrushes Shaken by the Wind

Do not vibrate to the passing wind more readily than weak nerves vibrate to the slightest noise or other trivial cause of their disturbance, which would be disregarded by the vigorous. That benignant tonle, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, strengthens them through the medium of restored digestion, and thus remedies their super-sensitiveness. Malaria, kidney and liver complaint and constipation are cured by the Bitters.

WHEN a lone traveler comes to an abyss it doesn't gratify him much to "fall in with a friend."—Boston Courier.

E. B. WALTHALL & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky, say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

orer, charge is a "force bill" if the rd has possession of your baggage.— aton Republican.

t Minn. Barley and Bohemian wed in the "A. B. C. Bohemian of St. Louis. Get no other.

" asked the tailor. "On the tinker. "How is it with w sew."—Happer's Bazar. erve health in this fight

25 cents a box. ngs on his heels. He feet. — Binghamton

Coughs that Hale's ad Tar would cure. Cure in one minute.

Wn in the Neck who e even hates to per-phia Record.

WRINKLES. hollow cheeks, dull, sunken don't always that a woman's

ugust

SERPER, Appleton, Maine.



CATARRH CATARCHES COLD VA HAY FEVER DE ses the ain and s the

CURES RISING BREAST

MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the

Sent by express, of price, \$1.50 per b
BRADFIELD
Sold by all drugg

M'KINLEY WAGE ADVANCES.

They Are in Fact Wage Reductions-The Manufacturing Campaign Material Out of Whole Cloth.

The New York Tariff Reform club has compiled a list of about five hundred wage reductions which have occurred in protected industries since the Mc-Kinley tariff act began to boom business and raise wages. The protectionists last spring thought it time to begin to demonstrate the good effect upon wages of their panacea for all ills, and they published what purported to be a list of twenty-seven protected firms published this same list several times and refers to it nearly every week with pride. It has been copied and recopied in thousands of republican papers. After Senator Aldrich and the American Economist had criticised the list of five hundred wage reductions because there apeared to be a few repetitions of items, and because some of the reductions had occurred in industries and states where statistics indicated that on the whole average wages had not declined since 1890, the reform club concluded to see

It sent a man over into Brooklyn to The employes consisted of three men person met was the employer, who even this stimulus to the memory could Dolgeville Herald. This paper keeps not make the three factory girls who the public posted about Dolgeville and has got a divorce." were interviewed recall a time when tells of the American terms place. "His wife beat his their wages had been advanced; they being put on by Dolge. Competent indicates their wages had been advanced; they being put on by Dolge. Competent when they were earning more than

The club has since continued its investigation. It sent another man to learned that this firm makes skirts for ladies dresses, and that they employ 15 hands-7 weavers, 4 carders, 2 spinners, mean that a woman's old. Half the time, they only show that a women, to every woman who is tired or afflicted, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription safely and certainly brings back health and strength. It's a legitimate medicine 1 dyer and 1 finisher. The boss weavthe same reason. One of the young men in his department had his wages realnesses peculiar to wo-guaranteed remedy. If or cure, you have your "spring fever" and leave. The company the constant danger of the lungs. You can have a permanent cure with Dr. Remedy. \$1.25 per day. The wages of the other employes have not suffered from "Mc-Kinley" advances, but remained stationery-from 50 cents to one dollar or more per day.

Two other firms visited were those of glove manufacturers at Mayfield, N. Y. Mr. Wilkins said that he had read the report that wages had been advanced rspeptic can. I employed three leather dressing factories, and that wages were no higher than for several rt, kidney, and liver trouble. forty new hands a year from the farms erything I ate distressed me so round about. These hards are paid that I had to throw it up. August lower cured me. There is no mediane equal to it." Lorenzo F. Emper, Appleton, Maine. advance this year with us, or anywhere in the county (Fulton county, N. Y., which produces two-thirds of our glove product) than has been customary for seven or eight years. The McKinley bill has had no material effect on business. Five-sixths of our gloves go west, and the demand for them depends on the crops and the weather. A warm winter and short crops will lower wages, and a cold winter and good crops will raise them slightly."

The situation at the factory of Close & Cristie, just across the street, was

about the same.

The factory of Alfred Dolge, of Dolgeville, N. Y., was also visited. The report said that wages had been advanced 20 per cent. here. Dolge manufactures piano felts, sounding boards, cases and other piano supplies. He also makes felt shoes and slippers. He employs altogether nearly 300 persons. It is the custom at Dolgeville to hold an annual reunion. At such time Mr. Dolge, the paternal proprietor of the place, makes an address and announces the promotions and advances in wages to be made for the ensuing year. The employes, who have been earning what may be this time. It is Dolge's boast that in this way he stimulates his employes to do their best. Twenty or twenty-five, who have worked hard and over-earned their old wages of perhaps \$1.25 or \$1.37½ per day, usually get an advance of about one shilling. Many others are disappointed, February, 1891, between 40 and

wages advanced a shilling hours of labor were re-91/2 with the promise bes is never short) complished as

on piano felts increased from between 60 and 70 to an average of about 100 per cent. Dolge already had a monopoly of American made feit and this would cut off much of the foreign competition. Besides, he had from a free trader in 1882-3, become a most ardent protectionist and had told his employes in his speeches that higher duties meant Dolge had been figuring to get the re- beetles. publican nomination for congress in his district, and he knew the value of such tion of being haunted, but nothing a move in politics. Then, also, he appreciated the advertising that his busiwhich have raised wages since October, ness would get through republican place has been untenanted. Recently The American Economist has editors who were scanning the political passers-by have said that they saw shed this same list several times and industrial horizon to find a case of lights in the building of the convenhigher duties followed by higher wages. It is also said by the very best judges. both in and out of his factory, that he at night, but the knowing ones merely is making at least 100 per cent. clear | winked the other eye and said "tramps," profit on his felts, which he sells for about \$4 per pound. If he had not made advances in wages, his own employes might have exposed his greed and the falsity of his promises. He has gotten thousands of dollars' worth of advertising and has had his vanity tickled by having his personality and if the protectionist list was all genuine. his business described in nearly every republican paper in the land; but up to inquire into the general advance of five date he has not captured the nominaper cent. credited to the Kings County tion for congress. He is, however, on Knitting Co. After a long hunt the New York Tribune's list of milfirm was located on the top floor of a lionaires and, as he has made his building in a remote part of the city. money during the last twenty years, his prospects are good. His standing and from ten to fifteen girls. The first with the republican party is now so good that from ten to twenty girls are failed to remember anything about the said "general advance" until reminded the New York state republican commitof the American Economist article. But tee, in which to mail copies of the judges say that he could get as good imported roofing terne for \$10.50 per box as he now gets for \$16.50. But there is another side to this case. No wage advances occurred at Dolgeville Oriskany Falls, N. Y., where Langley this year. Some of those who expected & Davis had advanced wages 25 and 50 advances have been greatly disappointcents a day-so it was alleged. It was ed and have asked for them. Moreover the hours of labor have not been reduced to nine, though Dolge admitted in his speech that as much or even more work had been done per hand than in former years. Nor have the changes in wages during the last few years always been advances. Four years ago common laborers in Dolge's employ man) were reduced last June from 4½ received \$1.50 per day; they now get but to 4 cents per cut for weaving. They \$1.25. The price for hauling lumber to Little Falls has been reduced from \$1.50 per thousand to \$1.00; and for coal from 10 to 8 cents per 100 pounds. These reductions affect at least 50 or 60 employes in and out of the factory. During the last year the price for covering and trimming piano hammers has been reduced from 23 and 9 cents respectively to 18 and 8 cents per set. Three years ago the felt shoe makers got 35 cents per pair; they get 30 cents now. The girls in the shoe department and many others throughout the mill have also had their wages reduced.

Reports said that wages had been advanced 15 per cent at the Hawthorn mills, at Glenville, Conn. These mills employ 210 or 215 hands—about 175 in in the woolen department where suitings, cheviots, etc., are made, and 30 or Wilkins & Close, and Close & Christie, 40 in the felt department, where polishing felts are produced. Some of the employes interviewed had not heard of report that wages had been advanced from 15 to 25 per cent. in his factory, but that he did not know how such a statement had gotten into print, as those was really no hosis for it. Ho I should have died before there was really no basis for it. He year. One employe said: "If I had Eight years ago I was taken said that they employed 100 men and known you were going to be here I and suffered as no one but twenty-five girls in their glove and could have prepared a list of reductions ur best doctors and received wages were no higher than for several ment 80 men—all Hungarians, Poles, Russian Jews, Swedes and Doctor extra policy forty new hands a year from the farms a yard long." In the woolen departcept 6 or 8 Games and their wages per day to 90 cents and \$1. In the dye room 10 men, all Poles, were reduced from \$1 to 90 cents, and Manager Hunt has since told the boss dyer not to pay over 80 cents per day. The men at first refused to accept these wages, but are now back at work. In the felt department all are foreigners (same stass as above). During Cleveland's administration they got \$1.15 a day. They have for over three years been receiving but \$1 per day. In the weave room 65 weavers (mostly women) make about \$1.50 a day when they do not have to wait for filling, warp, etc., but their average for the year is only about \$1. Last fall when nearly half of the looms (67 in all) were running on a certain class of goods, the manager announced that he would have to reduce the price of weaving from 5.2 cents per yard to 31/2 cents or he could not compete with another mill making this same class of goods. The reduction was made. In the finishing room about 15 women and girls "burl" and "speck" cloth for 50 cents a day of ten

hours. These reports embrace six of the twenty-seven cases of "wage advances" attributed to McKinleyism. It is now the intention of the reform club to investigate and report on all. If there has been a case in a protected industry regarded as apprenticeship wages, and some of the older employes, who have served their employer most faithfully, expect to have their wages advanced at where wages have been advanced, and the advance is not due to the demands of a strong labor union, or where the members of the firm are not in politics and are not writing articles for repubwhere wages have been advanced, and and are not writing articles for republican magazines or papers, the club will not hesitate to give full credit to the firm that does business upon such philanthropic principles, and the pro-tectionists will then have some genuine campaign material, which apparently is very scarce at present, or they would not be compelled to establish the "Mcbut Dolge gives them hope by telling them that if they do their full duty "wage advances" out of reductions. This industry is likely to flourish exceedingly until next November, and we may expect to see this list of "wage advances" paraded about until the end of election and to continue to read republican editorials on "campaign lies"

about prices and wages. enerly had about prices and wages. on. reased cost of commodities. Your thtly money wages are what you can get for them. The tariff taxes things to make them. The tariff taxes things to make them dear in the seiling. Working OATS-Western mixed......

THE GHOST CAME.

How a Poker Party Was Broken Up at a Critical Moment.

The quiet of this unusually peaceful locality has recently been rudely disturbed, and that, too, in an apparently unearthly way, sufficiently startling to scare the stoutest unbeliever. The scene of the spiritual visitation is an old higher wages. The men intended to saloon on the river road to Corville, take him at his word. In the next place long since deserted by all save rats and

A year ago the house had the reputadefinite was known about it, and since the stage line quit using that road the tional ghostly blue, and heard a hoarse, choked voice singing and laughing late

and that seemed to settle it. Bert West and Bob Follett, two Thermalito boys, were out hunting ducks, and on their way home late in the evening were overtaken by the rain. Stumbling along in the inky darkness they ran against the old stage station. Being newcomers they didn't know the ghostly reputation of the house and accordingly they entered. Striking a match they found a candle on the old counter, and finding the place dry and comfortable and being well provided with lunch they decided to stay until

morning. From half a dozen packs of cards scattered about the floor they made up a full pack and proceeded to play poker. Bob had been having hard luck, but had just dealt himself a hand of three aces and a pair of kings when a blast of cold air blew through the place and extinguished their candle.

To their astonishment the room did not become dark, but was filled with a pale light, in which all the objects in the room were plainly visible. In this peculiar light they could see a figure attired in shirt and overalls lying on the

ounge apparently asleep. While they looked they saw a trap door in the middle of the room rise slowly up and out of the cavity below climbed a Chinaman. The heathen was thin almost to skeleton leanness. His eyes glared and his face, as he saw the figure on the lounge, assumed an expression almost devilish. He was almost naked, having only a few rags hanging about him, and tottered with weakness as he stealthily made his way across the floor. In his right hand he carried a piece of iron rudely fashioned

to the shape of a knife. While the two paralyzed boys watched him he made his way to the sleeper on the lounge and struck savagely and re-peatedly with his knife at the throat and breast of the man before him. With a choking cry the sleeper awoke, grappled with the Chinaman and threw him to the floor, stamping on him with his feet savagely after he had fallen. Then, after standing a moment with the blood spurting from his wounds, he gave vent to a horrible choking laugh and fell,

apparently dead, to the floor. As he fell the light faded out and the two boys regained enough strength to betake themselves speedily from the building, leaving their guns and bag of game to be recovered later. They arrived at Thermalito late that night and next day went back after their property, which they found just as they had left it. Even in daylight they did not remain in the building longer than nec-

night.—San Francisco Examiner. New Summer Hats.

Recent importations of summer hats foreshader a change of shape, giving scater length of brim at the back to fall over the low braided chignon which is being adopted by Parisiennes. The hair is waved on the sides, and drawn down over the top of the ears in a quaint old fashion that is not becoming to many faces, and is certaint very warm-looking for mid-...mer.—Harper's Bazar.

Bound to Tell the Truth. "What happened 400 years ago this year?" asked Freddie's teacher. "Don't know," answered Freddie. "I'm only seven years old."-Demorest's Maga-

-It is a test of politeness for a man to listen with interest to things he knows all about, when they are being told by a person who knows nothing about them.—Boston Bulletin.

m.-Boston Bulletin.

MARKET REPO	ORT	S.			19
KANSAS	CIT	v	Sent	5	
CATTLE-Best beeves			@ 4		8
Stockers	2	00	@ 2		=
Native cows	1	85	@ 2		
Native oows HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4	5)	66 5		13
WHEAT-No 2 red		64	@	65	
No 2 hard		60	0	6014	
CORN-No. 2 mixed		41	(0)	4414	170
OATS-No. 2 mixed			600	28	12
RVE-No 9		55	0	5514	
RYE-No. 2 FLOUR-Patents, per sack	. 2	00	@ 2		1
Fancy	1	90	@ 2		
HAY-Choice timothy	7	00			
Fancy prairie	. 6	00	@ 0	50	100
BRAN	5	61	@	63	100
BUTTER-Choice creamery .		50	60	22	
CHEESE-Full.cream	ME.N	11	0	12	
EGGS-Choice		121	400	13	
POTATOES-New	•	45	(0)	50	
ST. LOUIS.					
				- 00	
CATTLE-Fair natives					V
Texans	2	80	00		196
HOGS-HeavySHEFP-Fair to choice	5	50	@		13
SHEFP-Fair to choice	4	00	@ 4		١.
FLOUR-Choice	3	20	(0)		
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OATS-No 2 mixed		29	0	29.4	1-
RYE-No 2		59	0	581/2	P
BUTTER-Creamery		20	0	25	9
LARD-Western steam	7	25	@ 7	30	10
PORK-New	11	00	@11	05	1.
					C
CATTLE—Prime to extra HOGS—Packing and shipping	4	75	æ!	5 25	1
HOGS-Packing and shipping	. 4	50	0, 1	5 30	
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FLOUR-Winter wheat	. 4	00	@	1 20	
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OATS-No. 2				3314	E
RYE-No. 2		56			12
BUTTER-Creamery		18	0		100
LARD	. 7	50		7 521/4	1
PORK	10	25	@1	0 80	1
		-		Section 1	1
NEW YORK		No.	100		1
CATILE-Native steers	3	60	@:	00	1
HOGS-Good to choice FLOUR-Good to choice	5	40	@	5 50	1
FLOUR-Good to choice	4	00	@	63	1



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 produced, 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 many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

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has been en exceptionally prosperous one for all sections of the Great Southwest.
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in washing and cleaning is Pearl. ine. By doing away with the rubbing, it opens the way to

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easy work; with Pearline, a weekly wash can be done by a weakly woman. It shuts out possible harm and danger; all things washed with Pearline last longer than if washed with soap. Everything is done better

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ITIS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best
value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,
which represent the best
value for prices usked, as
thousands will testify. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

costing from 24 to \$5.

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ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Practory, string kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue, W. L. Douglus, Breckton, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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fost stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers. XCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

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A. N. K .- D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this LOST AT SEA.

[On the foundering at sea of a ship-of-war with loss of all on board.]

A breeze on the rippling sea; A light in the east of day; Set sail, set sail with the favoring gale.

Forth speeds the gallant ship, To bear again o'er the restless main Her country's flag with prid

Mourn for the gallant ship: Mourn for the mariners brave; For they shall sleep where wrecks lie deep;

As a tiger on his prey From an Indian jungle darts, A tempest's breath to sudden death Doomed all those dauntless hearts

A cry on the lonely sea Borne past by the rushing gale; The waves roll on o'er brave men gone,

There shall they take their rest, Till the sea gives up its dead, And the trump shall call to judgment all Who sleep in their ocean bed. -Rev. C. E. Lindsley, in N. Y. Observer.



CHAPTER III.

A CRUEL, UNJUST PUNISHMENT. It might have been wrong in me, but whether it was or not, I grew to hate my stepmother; and I'm afraid that at times I was wicked enough to wish for some dire calamity to befall her. I know that I often thought it would be a great blessing to me if she would only hurt me so deeply." take sick and die; and on one occasion when she was very low with fever and not expected to live, I do not think I was at all sorrowful. Still, I would not have the reader think I was heartless, for I was not. I was as kind and sympathetic as ever and there was nothing I would not have done to favor one who had been kind to me. But continued persecution had steeled my heart against my stepmother, and I hated her.

One day when I was in my tenth year I was helping Aunt Mary in the kitchen. I heard my stepmother calling me upstairs, and in my hurry to reach her before she lost her temper, I ran through the room where Mary was playing with some toys, and accidentally knocked down a large wax doll which crashed to atoms on the floor. Mary immediately set up a fearful screaming and her mother hastened to the room to see what had happened.

I explained that I had not seen the doll, and had broken it unintentionally; but Mary put a different construction on the affair, asserting that I broke the doll on purpose out of pure malice. Of course her version was accepted by her mother, and I was sent into a dark closet to remain until father came home, when I was promised a whipping that would learn me to behave myself better in the future. For an hour I waited in fear and trembling, and then I heard my father enter the house. At once he was informed of what had happened, and my stepmother added to Mary's statements such assertions as she chose, making my conduct appear reprehensible in the extreme. Father listened to the account, and then without a word approached through the orchard. She was Mrs. the closet and roughly dragged me out.

I tried to explain to him that I was not my stepmother visited a great deal. I in fault, but he refused to listen and ordered me to keep silent.

"It's enough for you to tear up wary's things out of pure spite," he said, "wthout adding to your meanness the sin of lying."

I tried to speak again in vindication of myself, but father stopped me before

I could speak a word. "Shut right up," he cried, "I won't have a word out of you. You know that Mary wouldn't utter a falsehood, and I won't have you contradict her. You ought to be thoroughly ashamed of yourself, you mean, stubborn, vixenish wench. It's a wonder to me your sister and ma bear with you as patiently as they do, and if you got half the

the rod continually." I made no further attempt to speak but stood silent and with bursting heart, trembling like a culprit, knowing the unjustness of my father's accusation and my inability to do aught to turn his wrath from me. For an instant he

whippings you deserve you'd be feeling



THE ROD DESCENDED.

gazed upon my pleading, upturned face, his features all aflame with anger, then he raised his hand, and the next instant the cruel rod descended, cutting my quivering flesh and bringing from me a ery of pain. Quickly blow after blow followed, each one raising a great black welt on my back and bruising me un-

brought! How they cut and stung my | bad Mary acts, she gets the credit and sensitive flesh! How I quivered and the praise and I get the blame. I winced as blow followed blow! Yet the know I'm not bad, and I've tried, oh, the physical pain, excruciating as it so hard, to win people's love.' was, was as nothing compared to the pain that pierced my soul. Every blow of the rod went through my heart like | me a lecture on what she chose to term as many daggers, leaving it torn and my naughty disposition. It made me bleeding. I felt that my spirits were crushed and that time could never heal the wounds. I felt that I could never

should have experienced a feeling of re-sentment rather than one of sorrow. As it was, I was grieved deeply-hurt beyond recovery, I thought, not more by his cruel blows than by the knowledge that he had no feeling of pity for one so helpless who should be so near

and dear to him. I longed for a word, or even a look of sympathy, for with that my infliction would have been easier borne. I glanced into my father's face. There was no show of pity there. It was hard, set and stern. I glanced up to my stepmother. A cold smile, in which I saw a feeling of triumph, repulsed me. I looked to my sister, she whom I had served as no slave ever served the most exacting mistress, and I saw only a look of satisfaction there. No one pitied me, and, as in everything else, I was alone in my sufferings. Oh, how hard it is to bear one's cross alone!

I left the house as soon as I could and went in search of Aunt Mary. I knew she would pity me, though she dare not speak what she felt. I went to her cabin, but she was not there. I went on into the orchard, and there I found her sitting at the root of a tree, her head buried in her lap and her form shaking with sobs. I knew she was weeping for me, and I went forward and threw my arms about her neck, and we wept together.

"I have one friend," I cried, when I was able to speak; "you love me, Aunt Mary, if nobody else does."

"Yes, chile," she said, "I does lub you wid all my ole brack heart." It was some time before I could speak again, my feelings surged up in my throat so, but after awhile I managed

to say: "It was so cruel, Aunt Mary, and it

"Po' chile, po'chile," was all the reply she made, but I understood how she felt, and her sympathy lightened my suffering.

My stepmother called and Aunt Mary went back to the house. I arose and walked on through the orchard and stopped down by the fence next to the wood pasture. I sat down there and,



SHE ENJOYED SEEING ME SUFFER

recalling all the long list of wrongs I had suffered during my short life, I gave my sorrow full sway and wept until I was sick.

How long I should have remained there nursing my grief in solitude I do not know. I had been there an hour, probably, when, hearing footsteps near, I looked up and saw a lady with flowers approaching by a footpath that ran would have gone away when I saw her, but she called to me to wait, and I

obeved. "What are you crying about, child?" she wheel, when she came up to me.
"Because am so miserable." I answered, wiping h, miserable," I anhars away on my eotton apron.

"And why are you miserable.
continued, fastening her sharp black

eyes on me inquiringly. Because nobody loves me," I replied,

swallowing my sorrow. "I haven't any friends, and nobody except Aunt Mary likes me." Mrs. Brown shook her head.

"Your father loves you and your stepmother loves you."
"No, no, no!" I cried, with energy. "She don't love me. She hates me. I

"I'm sure you're mistaken," she said.

know she does." "I think you are mistaken, my child," Mrs. Brown said, softly. "I'm sure your mother does not hate you; though I dare say she might love you more if you were more lovable and had a less disagreeable disposition. You

should try to make yourself more pleasant-more loving and lovable-and thus win people to you instead of driving them away. Stubbornness is a very bad trait, and unless you cultivate it out of your nature, you can never be happy. See how happy your sister is, how much she is loved; and it's all because she is gentle and kind, and does not always want her way."

I looked up at the lady in surprise. Could it be possible, I wondered, that she really believed what she was saying, and that I was looked upon as a contentious, selfish child, while my sister was viewed in the opposite light? Was I, who had never claimed any privileges, never contended for any rights, to have my sister's faults as-cribed to me, while my virtues were given to her? To be judged thus wrongfully was more than I could bear tamely, and more than I would bear without a protest.

"I never try to have my way," I cried. "I never contend for anything. I'd do anything, give anything, if people would only love me. But they won't. I try to make them, but it does no good. People won't believe in me. Ah, what pain those terrible blows and no matter how good I act and how

Mrs. Brown gave her head another solemn shake, then proceeded to read very miserable to have her blame me with faults that were entirely foreign to my nature, and hold my father, sister forget, never forgive the wrong I had and stepmother up as the ones who been made to suffer unjustly.

Had I not loved my father so dearly I nothing I could say would set me right things like girls are, because boys don't with her, and when she went away, my grief broke forth afresh.

"Why, oh why," I thought, "must everybody misjudge me?' There was a boy with Mrs. Brown whom I did not know at that time, and to whom I searcely gave a glance as he stood waiting while we talked. I supposed he would care little for my sufferings, and if he ever thought of me at all when away it would be only to laugh at my troubles. He went away when Mrs. Brown did, and I thought no more of him until five minutes or so had passed, and I looked up and saw him coming back. I gave a quick glance at his face as he drew close to me, and involuntarily I stretched forth my hand to him. In his countenance I saw pity and sympathy plainly written, and intuitively I knew that in him I should find a friend-one who would know my heart and understand me, and give me

credit for what was due me. CHAPTER IV. I FORM ONE FRIENDSHIP AT LAST. "Don't cry," the boy said, advancing and taking my hand in one of

his and rubbing it gently with the other. "Don't cry. Please don't." "I can't help it," I replied, brokenly, giving fresh vent to my tears. "I'm so miserable, so miserable.'

"There, there," he said, stroking my hand in a way that showed his sympathy more effectually than any words he could have spoken. "I wouldn't feel miserable. I'd be brave and laugh and be happy in spite of everything." "I can't, I can't," I wailed. "Nobody loves me and I'm so lonely."

"Yes, they will, too," he reasoned. "You just be good and cheerful, and make people love you."

"I do try to be good," I cried. "I try to do everything I can to please people, but it don't do any good. They won't love me, they won't believe me. I never try to have my way, but I give up to my sister all the time, and yet people say I'm stubborn. Oh, I wish I could die, and then I'd be out of the way and nobody would blame me and misjudge me. I'm not stubborn, I know I'm not, and I don't like for people to say I am."

"I know you're not," he said, positively, "and if I were you I wouldn't care what people said. They don't know

anything about it." "But it's so hard to be always blamed when I'm not in fault," I sobbed, checking my tears a little. "She said people didn't love me, and that I was unhappy because I was mean."

'Who said that?" he asked. "She did. Mrs. Brown."

"My aunt?" "That lady who was just here," I re-

The boy let my hand go and whistled little, and I thought I'd driven him from me, and that he was going to hate me, too; and I began to feel more miserable than ever. But after the lapse of a moment he came nearer, and smoothing my hair with the greatest gentleness, said:

"Don't worry about what my aunt said. She didn't mean to hurt pour feelings. She just don't know, that's all. I knew she didn't know, and that you wasn't stubborn, and it made me sorry to hear her talk that way; so after we'd gone a little piece I told her I wanted to hunt some more flowers, and I came back, because I knew she'd made you feel bad. My aunt's good and kind, and she'll love you when she

born."
"She won't ever know that," I objected, ceasing my tears almost en-

"for I'll tell her. I'll tell her all about it," he continued after a pause, "and I'll make her understand that you're a good girl, and that you ain't to blame for being unhappy. She'll love you then, and make you to you, and maybe that will

I stopped crying ... for in the prospect of having to love me I forgot all my burdens on sorrow, and my heart was flooded with a happiness I had never known before. I felt that having the love of one person to lean on I could bear all my crosses and sorrows without feeling their weight, and that, however cruelly I was treated at home, the knowledge that one heart beat in sympathy with mine would make my life very happy

indeed. Seeing that I was recovering my spirits, my companion exerted himself to advance my cheerfulness, leading my thoughts away from my troubles with a tact worthy of a much older head, and within a short time we were chatting

and laughing quite gayly.
"What is your name?" he asked, rather abruptly, after we had talked for five or ten minutes.

Instantly a tinge of the old pain came back to my heart, but it went with a breath, and still smiling and happy I

"My name is Agnes Owens." "That's a very pretty name," he re-marked. "I like Agnes the best of any name I know for a girl. Don't you like

"Yes, I like Agnes," I replied, the feeling of bitterness creeping into my heart again, "and I would be happier if people would call me that. But I don't like to be called Ag, and that's what everybody calls me."

"That's not so nice," he said, slowly, "and they oughtn't to call you that," "I don't like for them to, and I've cried about it, and begged them to quit, but it didn't do any good. You won't call me Ag, will you?"

"No, I shall call you Agnes. But if I were you," he added, "I shouldn't care about my name. It doesn't matter, anyhow. Now my name is William Hanly and everybody calls me Will, and that's very nice, but if people wanted to call me Bill they could, and I wouldn't care."

"Well," I said, a little better satisfied on that point, "I wouldn't mind being called Ag, so much, if people wouldn't speak so slightingly of my looks. I don't like for them to say I'm red-headed, and call my hair 'wisps.'
You wouldn't like that, would you?"

"I don't believe I'd care much. You see, boys sin't particular about such

JACK M'AULIFFE. care much for looks. I reckon if I was a girl, though, I'd feel like you do, and I guess I wouldn't like it very well.

Still it don't hurt, and if I were you I

wouldn't worry any. Your hairs' real pretty, I think, and I know it ain't

wisps.' I know a girl who has hair

just like yours, and everyone says it is

"My sister has hair like mine." I re

marked, "and they all speak of it as

auburn. 'Auburn locks' is lots nicer

"Well, it may sound better, but I

guess your sister's hair ain't any pret-

tier than yours. Yours is auburn, and

golden, too; and it ain't 'wisps,' for it's

locks. If I was you I wouldn't care

what folks called my name, nor what

they said about my hair, nor nothing

else. I'd just let 'em say all the mean

things they pleased, and I wouldn't cry

a bit. Your name's pretty, and your

hair's pretty, and you're good-looking.

and no matter what they say they can't

I think the greatest happiness I had

ever known I experienced right then.

At last I had found some one who did

not think me wicked and homely, but

who saw goodness in my character and

beauty in my features. For the time

the bitter past was blotted out, and all

the troubles and pains it had brought

into my life were forgotten. I seemed

to have suddenly emerged from a great

shadow and to stand in the broad

dazzling light of a new existence. J

"I must go, now," my companion said, rising and standing before me.

'My aunt may think I'm a long time

finding the flowers and come back in

search of me. I'm glad we know each

other, because I've come down from the

city to live with my aunt, and we'll see

each other often and I won't be so lone-

"Yes, till I grow up to be a man, I guess," he replied. "You see my moth-

boy looked at me with a puzzled ex-

"Good to me?" he repeated, "why,

He looked at me again rather queerly.

acting as though he meant to speak.

He had sympathized with me in my sor-

rows-he had understood me and be-

lieved in the goodness of my intentions

ITO BE CONTINUED. I

LAST OF THE SEA KINGS.

Trask Quelled a Mutiny

Louis Napoleon), many convicts had

unknown to the captain. The first day

out the new crew were very trouble-some, owing in part, doubtless, to the

absence of the mate, who was ill in

bed, and who died after a few hours.

Suddenly the second mate (now

line. "The first man who passes that

rope," added the captain, drawing his

pistol, "I will shoot. I am going to

time I will shoot both."

call you one by one; if two come at a

The first to come forward was a big

fellow in a red shirt. He had hesitated to

advance when called, but the "I will

give you one more invitation, sir," of

the captain furnished him with the

requisite resolution. So large were his wrists that ordinary shackles were too

the second and third mates to the cabin,

he was made to lie flat on his stoma

chains of his handcuffs into the foor t

pin him down. After eighteen & the

mutineers had been similarly trated the captain himself withdrew to the

the captain himself withdrew is the cabin and lay on a sofa, tellinathe second mate to wake him in an hur.

The next minute he was fast askep, with the stapled ruflians around him.

while staples were driven through

loved him almost to veneration.

"Are you going to live here all the

was happy, happy, happy.

time?" I asked, eagerly.

pression in his eyes.

wasn't good to me?"

know, that is all!"

aunt.

beautiful, and they call it golden.

than 'red wisps,' isn't it?"

change your looks."

The Easterner Wins the First Bout at New Orleans.

MYER TAKES FIFTEEN

Then He Takes a Glass of Wine From the Hands of His Conqueror-Prelimi. naries in the Ring-The Weight of the Gloves, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6 .- The first of the series of prize fights took place in the amphi-theater of the Olympic club

club last night in this city and was won by McAuliffe in fifteen rounds. About 6,500 persons were present. Myer McAuliffe weighed at 8:45, the former at 1371/2 pounds, McAuliffe at 137%. Capt. Barrett arranged the scales upon which the gloves were weighed and finding them according M'AULIFFE. to law-full five ounces -nodded his assent to the press repre-

sentatives that the gloves would do. Jack McAuliffe was the first to enter the ring, which he did at 9:15. Myer came a moment later. Both men received great ovations. Knowledge of the fact that a pugilistic grudge of long standing was about to be settled awakened tremendous applause.

The men jumped to the center of the ring, McAuliffe looking pale and Myer

rosy. Mac led for the stomach, slipped and fell. When he regained his feet Myer landed a light er's dead, and father is going to travel, left and Jack smiled. so I'm going to live out here with my Both men were exunt." tremely cautious, "Is your father good to you?" I en- though McAuliffe quired, with such eagerness that the was the aggressor. The latter stepped in and delivered a neat left hander on & res, of course he is. He furnishes me the nose and got

with spending money and everything I away without a rewant, 'most, and he's coming out to see turn. Myer was BILLY MYER. me every three or four months. Why forced to a stake, but danced out of did you ask that? Did you suppose he harm's way, came up the scratch again of the ports where they are "No-o," I said, hesitatingly. "I didn't middle of the ring. Every move by the The surg men was heartily cheered, and Myer, missing a left hand lead, fell in on his opponent and was clinched. It was a then, saving he must go, turned and pretty round and the men were sent to walked away. I watched him until he their corner, not a bit the worse for it. was out of sight, anxious to see him as long as possible and wishing with all my heart that I could be with him always. Although I had known him but right and was cross countered. The men slinched, and, upon breaking away, Myer landed a right handed kidney punch. McAuliffe landed his left on the nose. a few minutes, he was dearer to me than anyone else on earth, and I felt that to be near him and with him would McAuliffe knocked Myer down with a heavy right on the eye and upon getting up the men be the greatest happiness I could know. -and in my childish simplicity I placed

him as an idol before my heart, and the game, for he was fighting a fast and furious | may hereafter be enacted. Round 3-McAuliffe landed his right and Myer clinched around the hip. Myer received a heavy left hand swing on the head, and came near falling. McAuliffe next landed a heavy left on Myer's nose, and in a clinch Myer hit of the his own may herefore, recognizes the right of the hif opponent several times Both men were Take, for instance, a commander like Capt. Benjamin I. H. Trask, master successively of the Virginia, Yazoo, left handed stomach punches and Myer clinched been enacted, the act of congress, after receiving a right on the jaw. Myer was any rules or regulations shall have Garrick, Jamestown, Switzerland, Sara-

successively of the Virginia, Yazoo, Garrick, Jamestown, Switzerland, Saratoga, Wimaan F. Stover and Hamilton Fish, for whom, when he died, on the 23d of December, 1871, the flags on the shipping in the harbor were at halfmast, says a writer in Harper's. "No braver or better man," said one of the newspapers, "ever commanded an American ship. He was about the last of the old sea kings of the past." This was the kind of a man he was: His good sange the Saratoga, was about to leave Havre for the New York at the time when, in honor of the birth of the prince imperial (son of Eugenie and Louis Napoleon), many convicts had been liberated from prison. Some of

ute's rest. been liberated from prison. Some of these rascals—the ugliest set of mortals he had ever associated with—shipped as characterized the contest. McAuliffe was still sailors on board his vessel, their char-acter and antecedents, of course, quite on the point of the jaw and nearly knocked Myer down with a right hand swing. Myer fell on the ropes from right and left handers on the head. The westerner looked beaten now and nearly fell from one of his misses. He was very tired and went to his corner. This round favored McAuliffe, though Myer's friends still pinned their faith on his recuperative powers.

suddenly the second mate (now captain), G. D. S. Trask, son of the commander, heard his father call out: "Take hold of the wheek," and going forward saw him holding a sailor at arm's length. The mutineer was soon lodged in the cockpit; but all hands, the watch below and the watch on deck, came aft, as if obeying a signal, with threatening faces and clinched fists. The captain, methodical and cool, ordered his son to run a line across the deck, between him and the rebellious crew, and to arm the steward and the third mate.

"Now go forward and get to work," he said to the gang, who immediately made a demonstration to break the line. "The first man who passes that

Babe, the big elephant in the Ringling Bros.' circus, went on a tear at Frankfort, Ind. The animal had been taken with cramps and was given gallon of whisky, which star excitement. Several persons had n row escapes.

All of the people's par of county offices in P Kan., were renor small to go round them, and ankle an anti-fusion shackles took their place. Escorted by J. W. Wiles is

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Health Officer of New York Declares
That He Will Not Be Governed By flue
President's Quarantine Circular — The
Powers of the General Government Secondary to the Local Government in Sani-

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-Health Officer Jenkins declares that he shall continue to quarantine vessels and to release them from quarantine according to his view of the requirements of the special cases, without regard to President Harrison's proclamation.

In the absence of Attorney-General Rosemale Deputy Attorney-General John W. Hogan, in response to a request from Dr. Jenkins asking him to define his powers in connec-tion with the circular approved by President Harrison, ordering a quarantine detention of twenty days on all vessels destined for United States ports, wrote an opinion in which he particularly holds that the health officer of the port of New York may use his discretion as to how long a vessel shall be detained at quarantine independent of any proclamation of the president.

Mr. Hogan in the course of his ion says: "I have read the opini the attorney-general of the U States as published in the public of this date and agree with that tion of his opinion wherein he that the act of congress of April 20, may be considered in full force

effect at the present time." The act of 1878 referred to p the entry of any vessel from an port or country where contag fectious diseases may exist, quarantine laws of any s through which said vessel to which it is destined manner and subject to t to be prescribed as in the

The act further requi officer or other i United States at or port to immediately gi the supervising surged marine hospital servi infectious or contag appear in any foreign or in case of the depar sel from any infecte bound for any port in th The facts to be repor are stated in detail, an required to be made to of the port of destinati States. The consular required to make week health officer of the sant

The surgeon-general of th hospital service under the dir the secretary of the treasury is oby the act with the execution provisions of the act and of fr rules and regulations for that p which rules are to be subject proval by the president. The portant provisions of the sa should be considered in determ cable to the port of the city of York. The rules and regulations to prescribed are, by the act itself, limite by the provisions:

clinched, though Myer was groggy from the blow.

Just as the round ended Myer was nearly not conflict with, or impair any sanit ary, or floored with a heavy right and left on the face quarantine laws, or regulations of any state or McAuliffe looked a 10 to 1 shot at this stage of municipal authorities now existing, or which Second—Provided that there shall be no terference in any manner with any quaran

hif opponent several times. Both men were now weak from their tremendous ex. states to enact quarantine laws and ertions, though McAuliffe seemed the rules and regulations, and when such any rules or regulations es

the quarantine co

CHOLERA .