## COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1892.

NO. 47.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE execution of the eight hour law as applied to the construction of public buildings has proved so embarrassing

to the officials of the treasury department, that the attorney-general has been asked for a legal construction of the provisions of the act. It is said that Secretary Elkins in-

tends to make a change in the geographical limits of some of the military departments and a probable shifting around of some of the department com-

WASHINGTON HESSING has offered \$4. 500,000 to the world's fair directors for the entire batch of 2,500,000 souvenir half dollars donated by congress, provided the exposition be opened Sunday. Leo T. Alton has made an offer of \$4,-500,000 for the lot without the Sunday

closing proviso. HENRY B. RYDER, the United States consul at Copenhagen who is under arrest charged with having misappropriated the sum of 200,000 kroners, has confessed that he is guilty of embezzle-

THE treasury department has decided that a foreigner who makes a contract in this country to work here and then returns to his own country cannot come back to the United States for the purpose of fulfilling his contract without violating the provisions of the contract

A LARGE number of discharges from the geological survey bureau have been rendered necessary under the sundry civil appropriation bill. Many salaries

were also reduced. It is learned that the present Chinese minister to this country will be relieved from his mission in the next month or two, and that his place will be filled by the appointment, most probably of Mr. Shui, formerly secretary of the lega-

CAPT. HEALY, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, now in Alaskan waters, has made a long report to the treasury department in regard to the cruise of that vessel in Alaskan waters.

It is stated that the republican national committee will interest itself in favor of Kolbe, the people's party nomince for governor of Alabama, whom Jones, democrat, claims to have defeated.

THE August report of the statisticiar of the department of agriculture shows a reduction in the condition of cotton during July from 86.9 to 82.3. This is the lowest average since August, 1887, when the general condition was 1 point

been secured for the world's fair.

HON. B. B. SMALLEY, of Vermont, has been made chairman of the democratic committee having charge of the speakers in the national campaign. Washington is almost deserted by

officials. An offer of \$7,500,000 has been made for the \$2,500,000 world's fair souvenir

THERE are 1,500 places in the gift of the people, authorized to be filled by Indians at the various agencies throughout the country, at a total expense to the government of \$257,940.

RECRUITING for the army will no longer be tolerated as a mere "snap" for commissioned officers. The latter will be required to consider it serious business. THE emission of an item of \$5,000 in

the sundry civil bill to audit postmasters' accounts embarrasses the post office

THE EAST.

ISRAEL Wood died from snake bite at Newburgh, N. Y.

COL. STREATOR, notorious in the lams punishment case, has been re-elected by his command, who thus, in a manener, indorse his conduct.

LIEUT.-GOV. SHEEHAN has been chosen chairman of the New York state

campaign committee. THE Cramps, of Philadelphia, secured the contract to build the ocean grey-

hounds that are to beat the records of the City of New York and the City of THE works of the Lancaster, Pa.

Chemical Co. burned. Loss, \$70,000; inwarance, \$20,000. JAMES FAULKNER, the bank wrecker of Dansville, N. Y., has been released

on a pardon by the president. BALLARD SMITH, editor of the New York World, has withdrawn from that

MISS LIZZIE BORDEN has been arrested at Fall River, Mass., for the murder of her father and stepmother, a crime which has startled eastern society, all

parties being prominent. CRUISER No. 11 was launched at Loring's ship yard, Boston, on the 11th. THE Pittsburgh Post publishes a story

of anarchists again plotting against the

life of H. C. Frick. Two children were fatally burned by

a fire at New Bedford, Mass. A WOMAN left a baby with John Car-Jin, a printer, recently in a Brooklyn

mark "just for a few moments." Sha never returned and Carlin has the baby. CARDINAL GIBBONS has been in New Hampshire, where he reteived many

A convention of rabbis will be held at New York in October to take action regarding the circumcision of converts. JUDGE WALLACE, in the United States

court at Utica, N. Y., allowed the harrow tooth trust the right to sue, notwithstanding the plea that it was an Ellegal combination

THE Burlington's proposed amendments were defeated in the Western

Freight association. THERE was a fire at the state deaf and dumb asylvm, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Loss, \$10,000. JUDGE HUGH McCURDY was elected grand master of the Knights Templar in Lancashire, England. at Denver, Col. The next triennial RECENT rain making

conclave will be at Boston. THE differences between the Amalgamated and the iron manufacturers over wages has been settled by mutual concessions, and all the western mills

will resume at once. Iowa populist refused democratic fusion and put the following ticket in the field: Secretary of state, E. H. Gillette, of Des Moines, formerly a greenback member of congress and Gen. Weaver's partner in the newspaper business; auditor of state, A. J. Blakely, of Newton; treasurer, Justin Wells, of Eldora; attorney general, Charles Mackenzie, of Des Moines: railroad commissioner,

James H. Burnett, of Indianola. CHEYENNE and Arapahoe Indians have left their reservations for the annual sun-dance at the camps of the Co-

manches. SUPERINTENDENTS of schools for deaf mutes in convention at Colorado principal cities of the United States. Springs, Col., have decided upon an exhibit at the world's fair of the work of

deaf mutes. THE total assessed value of Illinois property for 1892 is \$735,754,172.

An engine fireman named Buck was disfigured for life at Decatur, Ill. He was looking over the engine when the jar of the train caused a spike to fly out of a tie. The spike struck him in the

face, terribly lacerating it. THE Nebraska democratic state con-

vention is called for August 30. ARMED squatters have stopped the grading of the Cerillos Coal & Iron Co.'s

road in New Mexico. GEN. N. G. DUNN, a well known club committed suicide at Denver, Col. His mind was disordered by drink and love for a Mrs. Barnes.

EDITOR MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, is after the world's fair directors with a sharp stick because of alleged extravagance. THE manager of the Jefferson iron

works at Steubenville, O., has refused BISHOP RYAN, of Alton, Ill., has ob-

deposed. Considerable hard feeling has been stirred up in Catholic circles over the matter.

THE official count of the Choctaw vote gives Jones, the progressive candidate for principal chief, a large majority and gives the progressives 14 out of 20 representatives in the national council. TWELFTH Indiana republicans nom-

nated A. J. You, a locomotive engineer, for congress. In the Chickasaw election Wolf, a full

blood, defeated Harris, half breed, by a small majority.

THOMAS DIVINE is charged with poisoning the fish in the streams at Jeffersonville, Ind.

WHILE workmen were engaged in placing a six-inch gas line for the Salammoniae Co., forty-five miles from Montpelier, Ind., the line burst, killing

Olie Olson instantly and fatally injuring Adam Hawk. CALIFORNIA reports a very short prune

crop for the season.

THE Fort Worth (Tex.) Daily Gazette nas suspended. The printers struck against a system of part payments.

Eight persons, all negroes, were drowned by the swamping of a ferry sloop between Sullivan's island and the mainland, near Charleston, S. C. They were hucksters on their way to the

THE pardon of H. Clay King by Gov. Buchanan provoked great resentment at Memphis, Tenn.

THE annual confederate reunion of the survivors of Ross, Ectors and Granbury's brigades was held at Weather-

ford, Tex. About 1,000 survivors and visitors were in attendance. SENATOR CARLISLE has written to a

friend in Kentucky that he favors an unlimited, but not free, coinage of sil-

A LANDSLIDE on the Georgia Central railroad near Whitesburg, Ga., killed hree negro laborers.

JUDGE PETER TURNEY has been nominated by the Tennessee democrats for governor. The platform called for the abolition of the penitentiary lease sys-

Four cases of yellow fever developed on the schooner Eva Douglass at Key West, Fla. ARCHIE HOUSTON, 70 years old, rich

and respected, is under arrest at Waco, Tex., charged with the murder of Moses

Ogden 26 years ago.
Gov. Brown, of Kentucky, authorizes
the denial of the published statement that he requested Buchanan to commute the sentence of H. Clay King and denounces as a forgery any petition with such purpose with his name signed to it.

THERE is a huge slump in the postal business of New Orleans, caused by the collapse of the lottery company. EQUESTRIAN statues of Gen. Sam Houston and Gen. Albert Sydney John-

ston will be placed in the state capitol grounds at Austin, Tex. WILLIAM C. COBBS, a brakeman, stretched his head out as he was going through the bridge at Hopkinsville,

in the calaboose at Burnett, Tex., which it is supposed he had set on fire.

GENERAL.

DEUBER will shortly commence suit against the watch trust.

THE sultan of Morocco received the heads of three rebels who had been slain in battle. Foreigners are becoming alarmed.

New coal fields have been discovered

RECENT rain making experiments have been flat failures. THE rubber trust combination goes

into effect November 1. THERE is a famine in Siam and missionaries ask for assistance.

THE Cobden club has condemned Lord Salisbury's Hastings speech. THE London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that the pope's desire to make an American cardinal at the next consistory has been frustrated by the

divergence of views of Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland. Ar the Castle Yacht club regatta in the Solent, England, the American boat

We Win won first prize in the half rating match. THE Japanese government has arranged to send to this country 2,000 Japanese of the middle classes, who are to be here during the world's fair and afterward to make a tour of the

THE phylloxera is ravaging the vineyards of France.

EARTHQUAKE shocks are reported in southwest Germany. LARGE quantities of military material

are being shipped from Odessa, Russia, to Pamir. THE vote of want of confidence went against Lord Salisbury in the British house of commons by 350 to 315. Gladstone was summoned to form a new

cabinet. THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will engage in no boycott against Carnegie interests.

THE American Library association has established an inner body, known man of New York and Washington, as the "Senate," similar to the French academy.

THE Honduras revolution ended in defeat for the rebels. A HEAVY immigration from the United States is noted in the Canadian North-

west provinces. A GERMAN army officer in prison for treason has been pardoned, he having disclosed to the government a valuable process for manufacturing cannon.

CAPT. BARON WERNHARD and Lient. tained writs of ejectment against Julius, of the Third Austrian Hussars, Father Kuhlman, of Mitchell, recently while riding in a steeplechase at Vienna, were thrown from their horses and

> FRENCH creditors of Peru will be paid 50 per cent. of the money realized from Dozens of fatal cases of cholera have

> occurred at St. Petersburg. CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 12 showed an average increase of 7.7. In New York the increase

> An Indian village was destroyed by fire on Queen Charlotte island, B. C. It was started by Christianized Indians, who objected to the heathen burying of the dead on poles.

THE LATEST.

E. W. HALFORD, asked about Mrs Harrison's condition, said: "Mrs. Harrison is nervously prostrated, but her physical condition is now improving, and reports are now quite gratifying. MILITIA was called out to suppress the disorders growing out of the rail-

road strike at Buffalo, N. Y. THE treasury department promptly paid \$1,000,000 in gold for treasury notes. The gold was shipped to Germany. The transaction grew out of the

purchase of silver. A LARGE new sailing ship, the Thracian, which was being towed to Liverpool, was lost off the isle of Man and her crew of seventeen men went down with her.

Mr. GLADSTONE takes the office of privy seal as well as that of first lord of the treasury. Lord Brassey will be viceroy of Ireland.

Gov. Buchanan, of Tennessee, has bolted the regular democratic ticket and will run independent for governor. PROF. JAMES LAWHEAD, territorial auditor and superintendent of public Instruction, died at Guthrie, Ok., aged 50. He had been a prominent educator all his life and had held many prominent positions in Kansas and Ohio.

THE appropriation for the geological survey was \$411,640, while for the previous year the total was \$634,940. The item for topographical survey was cut only \$10,000, making a total of \$240,000. The programme for carrying on this work in northwest Missouri and western Kansas will not be changed.

Six sailors of the schooner Robert Lewis arrived at Victoria, B. C., report to the United States consul there that they were kidnaped by members of the Sailors' union at Port Gamble and shipped on the Robert Lewis against their will.

FATHER BERNARD DETTMAN, of Cincinnati, fell through a railroad trestle and was fatally hurt. SENATOR COLQUITT is reported recov-

eriug at Atlanta, Ga.

J. Λ. CLARK, capitalist, was murdered and his body robbed of \$45,000 by negroes in Montgomery county, Ga. More seal poachers have been seized by United States cruisers in Behring

THE eligibility of Senators Allison and Jones and Representative Mc-Creary, of Kentucky, to serve as inter-national silver conferees is questioned. Full returns from the Choctaw through the bridge at Hopkinsville, Ky. He was instantly killed.

WILLIAM LACEY was burned to death in the calaboose at Burnett, Tex., which it is supposed he had set on fire.

FULL Feturis Trom the Choctaw gubernatorial election show the defeat of Gov. Jones, candidate for re-election, by J. B. Jackson, candidate of the national (or full-blood) party. The total vote is: Jackson, 1,367; Jones, 1,191.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS. | GLADSTONE IN CHARGE.

The board of education of Kansas City, Kan., has determined to have nine

months of school the ensuing year. The Farmers's Alliance of Ford county has collected a quantity of flour to send to the Homestead (Pa.) strikers. At Emporia the other afternoon two colored men, Robert Burrus and Will James, quarreled and the latter hit Burrus over the head with a shovel, from the effects of which he died. The

murderer escaped. Peter Wedell, an engineer on a Missouri Pacific passenger train, was recently struck on the head by a standpipe in the yards at Atchison and had his skull fractured. His residence was

Kansas City, Kan. The recent breeze at Topeka which upset telegraph and telephone poles, electric lights and buggies without re sulting in a fire, caused a local paper to enthusiastically exclaim: "Topeka has a jewel in her fire chief and she is proud

to own it.' The calling into use of all available engines in the passenger service of the various roads to haul passengers during the Denver conclave caused serious delay in the shipment of Kansas grain to market. All stations were overloaded

with wheat awaiting transit.

Kansas headed the twelfth division in the Knights Templar parade at Denver, led by her famous Marshall's band of fifty-three pieces, the largest band in line. Eighteen Kansas commanderies marched in the line, the most prominent of which were Topeka No. 5 and Mount Olivet No. 12, of Wichita.

Frank Kershner, a freight brakeman on the Santa Fe, was injured at De Soto the other morning, by a blow on the head from a mail grab. He was leaning from the steps of the caboose when the iron hook struck him, fracturing the skull very badly. He was taken to his home at Topeka, where physicians pronounced his injuries

Sam Werner, who runs the City hotel in Nickerson, shot and instantly killed R. F. Spear in the hotel the other evening. Spear lived in Sterling and traveled for the International mills of Spear lived in Sterling and that city. Werner shot his victim with a shotgun at close range, the charge entering his breast. No reason has been given for the deed. Werner was

A committee representing the African colonization club of Lawrence has been in correspondence with Gov. Humphrey of late on the subject of securing transportation for a number of colonists who are anxious to emigrate to Liberia. The governor wrote in reply to the first communication that no provision was transportation.

Mrs. George Williams, colored, her sister and three little children had a narrow escape from cremation at Kansas City, Kan., the other night. They were asleep in their house which was fired by an incendiary. Two young colored men discovered the fire, and broke open the door when they found Mrs. Williams and her sister unconscious and dragged them from the house,

which was consumed in a few minutes

The one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kirtle, of Kansas City (Kan.) was recently killed from inhaling gasoline. The child was playing in the yard at the family residence when he spied a can standing near the kitchen containing gasoline. The little fellow unscrewed the top and placing his mouth over the nozzel began inhaling the deadly fumes. He had only drawn his breath a few times when he fell to

the ground and in a few minutes ex-The oat product of the state for the year 1892 is estimated by Secretary Mohler to be 40,927,515 bushels. Chinch bugs are reported in all parts of the state. In some places they are numerous, but up to the present time no great damage has been done. Corn adjacent to wheat fields has suffered most. Many farmers of the state are testing Prof. Snow's process of exterminating bugs by artificially spreading a fatal disease among them, and generally the experi-

ment is pronounced a success. A late gale of wind, accompanied by rain, did considerable damage at To peka. A barn on the premises of John Ward, at Oakland, was blown over and fell on Mr. Ward's son, a boy of 13, crushing his skull and causing death. Several ladies were injured, one or two seriously, by the wind overturning and wrecking the vehicles in which were riding. Driver Groendyke, of the city street railway, whose car was overturned on the Kansas river bridge and unroofed, was crushed seriously. Only the iron rods prevented the car and its passengers from being hurled into the river. It was the nearest approach to a cyclone that Topeka ever had.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has issued figures of gross and net earnings for June and the fiscal year. On the Atchison itself there is a gain for June or \$209,686 in gross and of \$80,017 in net, and this is further added to by an increase of \$14,555 in gross and \$49,-865 in net on the St. Louis & San Francisco. For the twelve months the Atchison has enlarged its gross \$2,774,-473 and its net \$1,606,709, while the St Louis & San Francisco has enlarged gross \$371,721 and net \$403,442, making a total addition for the year of \$3,146, 194 in gross and \$2,010,150 in net. The gross earnings for the Atchison system for July (approximated), including St. Louis & San Francisco system, were \$3, 901,901; increase, \$137,802.

The Aged Statesman Kisses the Hand of the Queen

Sandstone Accorded the Royal Yacht-Lord Salisbury Announces His Estirement-The Daily News Gives the Supposed Cabinet.

LOWDON, Aug. 16.-Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Sir Algernon Edward West, left Carleton Gardens at noon Jesterday for Osberne house, Isle of Wight, to lay before her majesty the names of those who comprise his calinet and to of the Presbyterian family. There are carry out the old custom of kissing the

hand of the sovereign. Entering his carriage he was at once driven to Waterloo station, where a are various churches that claim to be small crowd, including a few notable simply Brethren. Four of these are men, had gathered to see him. Mr. Branches of what are popularly called "Plymouth Brethren." But they saloon car, and then he extracted a do not own the title "Plymouth," tuberose from a small box and care-nor is there any distinction which fully pinned it in a buttonhole of his coat. As the train pulled out of the station the crowd cheered, and Mr. distinguished from others. There are Gladstone responded by lifting his hat

and bowing. When the train on which Mr. Gladstone traveled reached Portsmouth, where the steamer is taken for the Isle of Wight, he received an ovation from the crowd which had gathered to receive him. Mr. Gladstone did not travel across in the usual passenger steamer. The royal vacht was awaiting his coming at Portsmouth, and he proceeded on board direct from the train. Shortly afterward she steamed out for the Isle

As Mr. Gladstone was crossing the dock yard at Portsmouth on his way to the royal jetty, where the royal yacht waited for him, hundreds of artisans employed in the yard stopped work and followed his carriage, according him a rousing ovation. On the arrival of the yacht at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, where Mr. Gladstone came ashore, he was greetrd by a crowd composed of most of the inhabitants of the place. augmented by 500 enthusiastic citizens from West Cowes, who had crossed the river by steam ferry in order to par- All other..... ticipate in giving the liberal leader a rousing reception.

After coming ashore Mr. Gladstone entered a royal carriage which was waiting for him and rode forthwith to Osborne house. On his arrival at the palace Sir Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary, received him at the entrance and conducted him to the apartments prepared for him. After Mr. Gladstone had partaken of luncheon the queen gave him an audience and he kisced her hand in accordance with the established usage. On his appointment as first lord of the treasury Mr. Gladstone submitted the names of the members of his cabinet.

The queen's dinner guests at Osborne house last night included, besides Mr. Gladstone, the prince of Wales, the duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenburg and the earl of Ducie. Mr. Gladstone will leave Osborne house this morning.

In the house of lords Lord Salisbury formally announced that in conse quence of the vote in the house of commons on Mr. Asquith's no confidence amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, the government had tendered its resignation to the queen and that her majesty had accepted it. After making this announcement Lord Salisbury asked the intentions of the incoming ministry. The earl of Kimberly replied that he was sorry that he was unable to give Lord Salisbury any information. The earl added that he was not yet a minister. He could say nothing until he had consulted his colleagues. The house adjourned until Thursday.

The Daily News, while acknowledging that no authentic news of the composition of the new cabinet can be obtained before Mr. Gladstone's return from Osborne house, gives the following list which, it says, is correct probably in every particular: Premier and first lord of the treasury, W. E. Gladstone; lord chancellor, Lord Herschell; chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Harcourt; foreign office, earl of Roseberry; home office, M. H. Asquith; war office, Campbell Bannerman; admiralty, Earl Spencer; chief secretary for Ireland, John Morley; president of the board of trade, A. J. Mundella; lo-cal government board, Henry Fowler.

### FREE MINERS ACT.

A Number En Route to Inman, Tenn., to Drive Away Convicts.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16 .- Early this morning about 500 miners met at White Well, a few miles from Inman, where 250 convicts were at work in the iron mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., and went to Inman on a train on which some forty unarmed men were going to Inman to increase the guard at the stockade. About 150 of the miners took charge of the guards, while the remainder went to the stockade determined to burn it and turn the convicts over to the guards. put them on a train and send them out of the country. This is the last that has been heard from them as the telegraph wires have been cut, but it is supposed the miners carried out their programme. The forty guards who were intercepted were sent last evening from Nashville by order of Gov. Buchanan. Inman is about 100 miles from Chattanooga on a branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad.

## THE CHURCHES.

Interesting Statistics Furnished By the

Superintendent of the Census-Church Growth in Forty Years. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-Superintendent Robert P. Porter, in an address prepared for delivery at Asbury park, makes public the preliminary figures of church statistics of the eleventh census, which are both curious and interesting. There are shown to be in the United States nearly 150 separate and distinct church organizations of widely different creeds. They vary greatly in prac-

tice and represent all possible variations of church policy. There are a dozen different branches some denominations that will answer only to the simplest, most indefinite title-for example the Brethren. There they have adopted by which these four bodies of Plymouth Brethren may be two Reformed churches, known as the Reformed Church in America and Reformed Church in the United States. Some of the denominations were never numbered before and it required the utmost powers of persuasion to induce

them to submit to the process.

The following table show	S CIIC	TIGITAL
ber of churches in the Unite	d Stat	es to
day as compared with forty	years	ago
Denomination.	1850.	1890
Congregational	1,706	4,73
Lutheran:	1,221	6,55
Methodists		44,24
Presbyterians		12,46
Roman Catholic		8,76
Baptist		39,93
Episcopal		5,60
All other		20,47

The value of church property for the same period is as follows \$ 43,335,437 34,318,234 180,018,070 94,873,233 Presbyterian ...... 14,557,080 Roman Catholie ..... 9,256,758 
 Roman Catholie
 9,256,758

 Baptist
 11,001,127

 Episcopal
 11,884,240
 118,381,51**6** 68,028,234 73,586,201

15,596,559 68,777,086 . 887,446,371 £631,201,303 stood first in 1850 and still retain the position, nearly one-third of the church edifices belonging to the Methodist church, while the Baptist can lay claim: to more than one-quarter. Relatively speaking, the Episcopal church retains about the same position to the other denominations as it did in 1850. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic church has advanced considerably from a trifle over 3 per cent. of the total number to over 6 per cent. In point of value, however, the Catholic church has made still greater strides, from an ownership of 101/2 per cent. of all the church property to an ownership of 18% per cent. In this respect the Catholic church now ranks second in importance, being exceeded only by the Methodist, which represents a trifle over 201/2 per cent. of the total value. In 1850 the value of church property of four denominations-Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal-outranked the Catholic church

in this respect.

According to the returns of the eleventh census the number of communicants in the five principal 'religious denominations for which the statistics have been completed are as follows:

Congregational 512,771
Lutheran 1,199,514 

 Methodist
 4,255,377

 Presby terian
 1,278,815

 Roman Catholic
 6,250,045

 Episcopal, with those of other denominations, will bring the aggregate up to. about 18,000,000 in all.

#### 100 and own church property valued at. \$13,403,000.

The statistics of the colored denomi-

nations likewise show great progress.

They have a total membership of 1.377 --

THE BOATSWAIN'S BODY, Funeral of Charles W. Riggin at Woodland Cemetery, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—All that is mortal of Boatswain's Mate Charles W.

Riggin now lies in Woodland cemetery. The interment was made yesterday afternoon and the civic and military demonstration in connection with the funeral was one of the most imposing given in this city for some time, 5,000 men being in line. At 2 o'clock the body was taken from Independence hall, where it lay in state Saturday af-

ternoon, and under

the chief marshal-

ship of R. M. J. C. W. RIGGIN. Reed the procession formed in line. The streets were lined with spectators five deep and the route was up Chestnut street to Broad, Broad to Market, Market to Thirty-ninth and thence to the cemetery. The large cemetery was crowded, and upon entering the right of the line was halted on the main avenue directly opposite the Riggin plot, where the ranks were opened and the hearse with the guard from the United States navy yard proceeded through the line, the usual honors being paid. The body was met at the grave by Riggin's relatives and

#### NONSENSE RHYMES.

A geologist noticed some gneiss nd tried to break off a small sleiss: He hammered his thumb, Which made him swear sumb, And that, he well knew, wasn't neiss.

Whenever mosquitoes would plague His head, which was bald as an eague, His wife used to laugh, Till, hit with his staugh She quickly for mercy would bague

Whenever his stomach would ache One day he got tight

And was so polight That everyone's hands he would shache. In bakershop windows he'd eye With horrible longing the pye-Then rush in the store And eat three or fore;

Sometimes he just acted from pique, For even the wisest is wique; He knew all the knowledge There was in a keowledge,

And yet for more facts he would sique. When his baby was teething and young, In Greek were its lullabys soung, And every word
Of Latin it hord,
Before it could talk with its toung.

#### -H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press. "THE GARDEN OF HELL."

Experience of Two Men in the Arizona Desert.

Only the Nerve and Endurance of Waer Saved Himself and His Partner Van Horn from Death-Their

"Who goes into the garden of hell plucks blindness and death."

This sounds like the text from a latter-day sensational sermon. The sermon is preached by the bleaching bones of men who have sought the gold that lies beyond the dreadful place. No one remembers who it was first used the sentence. The old Mexican prospectors who knew and hated the place got it from their fathers. The Jarden del Infirno lies to the southward of this city, and to the west, near its southern boundary, is a low, solitary line of rocky hills, the outline of which against the sky is that of a giant's profile. There are not many who have looked, and lived to tell it, on the face of the giant who has been scowling back at the blazing sun from the beginning, but those who have tell weird stories of what happens there when the water is all gone from the canteen and your brain is on fire and your tongue cracks and bleeds. At the eastern end of the low range is a ravine-that makes the lips of the giant's face. When the sun is in the west it shows a turn of the canyon hidden before, that bends toward the sunset. Then the face seems to grin-a malignant grimace of those features of rock and sand.

The desert stretches from Tucson to Yuma, and to the southward God only knows how far. It is a gray waste of sand, and its few ragged mesquite bushes and grotesque cacti are to vegetation only what a picture is to a real landscape. They say that even snakes and lizards cannot live there. Maybe hideous dangers of this country the story is believed that somewhere bethe desert there is gold more than would make a whole nation rich. Is it a relic of the superstition of the time when headless men and firebreathing dragons were thought to guard treasures that men always believe gold is most plentiful where thirst and death threaten?

A few days ago two men came back to Tucson out of the desert. They found no gold and they are gaunt and fever wasted, but they came back alive and they are thankful for that. J. A. Van Horn and Martin Waer, both of this city, are the men. They knew what they were undertaking, for they have been on the desert before, but, with all their precautions and experience, their bones would have made another patch of white on the sand but for the iron strength and endurance of

the younger man Waer. About the middle of May Van Horn and Waer decided to take a trip down to Sonora for the purpose of obtaining a bond on a mine. They had heard of some rich mines in the mountains near the line on the American side, and they decided that, after getting a bond on the mine in Sonora, they would continue their journey to these mountains, to see for themselves whether or not the reports circulated were true.

They left this city on May 22 at two o'clock on Sunday morning, in a light wagon drawn by two good horses. They had two kegs of water with them -ten gallons for the horses and five for themselves. They carried an abundance of provisions, including a good supply of canned goods. They went from Tueson to a mining camp named Quijotoa, and from there they proceeded to Sonoita, a small village on the Sonoita river, in Sonora, near the line. ing there over night they made their way to a place called Quita Vocquita, which is situated on the line between Arizona and Sonora. Then they went into the wilderness to look for the gold. They had to cross El Tula, the approach to the Garden of Hell. They were aware that they had not water fifth day after I left Van Horn. We enough to make the trip, but they had started in the morning and reached the circus told me this: "Many years ago been on the desert before and knew a water-hole at the base of El Tula mountains. They would be a few hours gold lies beyond.

to die of thirst and madness-and on to much. where the unburied skeletons dot the

and allday they traveled without water, and very thirsty they were before they reached the rising ground that bid the water hole

At last they were there. They broke through the thick clump of mesquite that marked the only water for miles. They stood on the edge and looked. Van Horn and Waer side by side, and behind them the quivering, drooping horses, with their hot, inflamed nostrils. At the bottom of the natural tank was a patch of baked, cracked yellow earth. The water hole was

The men knew of another water hole seven or eight miles further on around the mountain. It was sunset, but there was nothing to do but make the other tank. So they urged the wretched horses on. For two miles the wagon ground its way through the sand. Slowly they went, and more slowly, and at last the horses stopped and would pull and Waer went on leading them while Van Horn waited in the wagon until his companion should come back with the horses refreshed and water for him. So Waer left him, and with his canteen and the horses passed out of his sight. Van Horn crawled under the wagon to wait in the shade for his return.

Night came and Waer did not come: another day and another night, and two days he decided that his companion had perished and tried to save himself. Both came out alive and both are here. This is the story of his wander-

Waer told your correspondent: "I looked back as I passed around the point and saw Van Horn crawl under the wagon. That was the last I saw of him until -but let me tell you about it asit happened.

"When I got near the tank I tied the horses to a bush. They were wild for water and I was afraid they would break from me and founder themselves and foul the water into mud. I might have spared myself the trouble. The water hole was dry. These water holes are not living springs, you know, but merely basins that catch the water that drains from a hill and hold it. There was not much rain last winter, and the evaporation had sucked from the ground the last drop of moisture.

"This was serious I knew those horses could not go on another day without water, and without the horses -I would not allow myself to think beyond that.

"I got the horses and struck off across mountains twenty-five miles away, and I expected to find water in some of the canyons. The horses began to groan time I ever hear it.

"Then one of the horses held back I tried to lead him, but he dropped to his knees and then lay over on his side. I was terrified, but I worked and got stop. There was no question of grit at in order to lighten my burden. all, only I knew that it was either push on or lie down and die. I reached the mountains before daybreak, but could me so dizzy that I could not walk, I'lay

under a bush all day. not, for the desert and the sky whirled soon died. Then the other one went thirst. the same way, and I was alone in the

desert. "Fortunately, the lay of the land that far from Van Horn, I determined on the southern horizon. to make the river. If I went back to

water that ever touched my lips. not fit for the trip, that they would die before they had gone half way, but that there was a ranch about eight miles further on, and the man there morning I heard a peculiar noise. I

might assist me. "I ran as fast as I could, for I knew

saddled two horses. Two of us rode Francisco Examiner. the animals while one drove the mules attached to the wagon. It was the not there and I was not alone. As we

road. When men get as far as this wagon seat were two notes written by himself behind the animals. Van Horn and Waer had seen mounds and skeletons before, and it gave them no anxiety that their water kegs went had decided to try to reach the last Home Journal.

dry even earlier than they expected, place where we had got water. The other one directed what should be done with the wagon. One of the Mexicans stayed with the wagon. With the other I took up Van Horn's trail. For twelve miles we followed it without finding any trace but his footprints in the sand. It was awful. Unless Van Horn had reached water he had been without anything to drink for five days. I dreaded to look ahead lest I should see him dead there. At last we found his blanket. Fifteen miles further on night overtook us. We did not dare go on, for fear of losing the trail. The moon rose in a couple of hours and we pushed on. We did not speak much as we went along. My mind was full of my unfortunate partner, and the Mexican respected my si-

"We were plodding along at two o'clock in the morning when I heard a noise. It sounded like the report of a rifle away off. I fired two shots from no more. They unharnessed the horses my revolver and an answering shot came back, and I heard a bullet whistle

over our heads. "We found Van Horn lying in an arroyo under a mesquite bush. reached him he whispered: God! I did not expect to see you alive; I thought you were dead.' He asked for water. I gave him a little at a time. I built a fire and made him some coffee. He drank no less than six cupstill he did not return. At the end of fuls and a gallon and a half of water. He then began to feel better.

"He could not have lasted over six hours longer. His feet and hands were full of cactus thorns and were cold. while his head was burning hot.

"We made him as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and then took him back to the Gila river and later to Tucson.

Van Horn was not the first who sought the shelter of the mesquite brush that shaded the arroyo. Near where he was found was a broken down wagon with the skeletons of four horses. In the shade of the brush were four human skeletons. Van Horn's story was their story-only no rescuer came to them in time. It was days before Van Horn could tell the story of those days he waited for Waer. He was eight days without water.

"I waited anxiously for Waer's return the first day," said Van Horn. "At last night came and I was thoroughly alarmed. When daylight broke and he had not returned I made up my mind that he had perished, but I decided to wait a little while longer for him. I had no water, but fortunately the desert again. There was a line of there was plenty of canned fruit in the wagon and I used that. At the end of two days I came to the conclusion that Waer was dead, and decided to return after a bit. I never heard as pitiful a to the last watering place we had left. tool makers at Plainfield, N. J., and sound before, and I hope it is the last I wrote two notes and left them on the seat of the wagon and then started out. I carried too many things along, and could not travel fast.

"The first day I made twelve miles. I traveled at night, for the sun made him up. A hundred yards further on me dizzy. The next night I was be-the other horse lay down. So it went. ginning to get weak, and when I ginning to get weak, and when I Then night came, but I did not dare to started I left my blanket under a bush

"That night was a terrible one Me supply of canned fruit gave out, and toward morning I crawled no less than find no water. When the sun came up four miles on my hands and knees, I could not travel, for the heat made dragging my things along with me. I was searching for a 'nigger head,' the leaf of a cactus plant. About daybreak "God, how I wanted water; just a I found one. I shot several holes skilled labor. spoonful, a drop. Several times during through it, and with the barrel of my In February because of the awful desolation and the day I tried to travel, but I could rifle broke the leaf off. I cut pieces off about the same number of strikes as in woolen mills hands at Newerstle, Del., before me, and down I'd go. About my hands full of thorns, but I did not sundown blood began to coze from the mind that. There was moisture in the 10 per cent. reduction by the Pennsylnostrils of one of the horses, and he fleshy leaf, and it seemed to allay my

> "During the day I remained near the nigger head. Toward evening I dragged was familiar to me. I knew the Gila mesquite bush, and looked all around, river was not more than forty miles hoping to see something living. My from me, and as I had traveled nearly gaze was arrested by a line of low hills

"I was startled by their resemblance him without water I knew it would be to a man's face. It seemed to be turned all up with both of us. He might live directly toward the sun. I was weak until I got help. So away I went; my and dizzy, and I almost fainted when I head was light and things swam before saw the features change before my me, but I made good progress. I re- eyes. The corner of the mouth seemed moved every stitch of my clothing, with to turn up and the eyes wrinkled. I the exception of my shoes, and started knew I was going mad. Madness comes out. I did not stop one moment, but before death on the desert, you know. kept right on. I did not think of get- I stared at the hills. The great face ting tired. I was crazy for water. It was distorted with a hideous grin. I was two o'clock in the morning when I thought a malignant giant was laughreached the river. I drank and ing at my sufferings. I knew I was rence, Mass., and miners in several thanked God. It was the sweetest crazy, and I held on to the mesquite bush lest I should run out on the desert "After drinking all I dared, though I shricking and dash my brains out felt as if I could drink the river dry, I against a rock. The horror of it all put on my clothes, filled my canteen, drove the dizziness from my brain. and started for a ranch house a little Then in an instant I saw that the grin way up the river. It belonged to a was simply a ravine in the hills which Mexican. I asked him for the use of the sun made prominent, and the horses and a wagon to go for Van Wrinkles about the eyes were caused Horn. He told me that his horses were by the same combination of light.

roused myself and listened. It sounded like a mule braying. I fired my rifle, that every moment counted. The fel- but heard nothing more. I fired again. low would not do anything, but pointed Then I heard a shot. Again I fired, out another ranch house about three and that time there was another shot miles up the road and told me that he and Waer hallooed. I was not so far thought the Mexicans living there gone that I could not recognize his would help me. I saw this man, after voice. I raised myself on my elbows They experienced no difficulty in hearing about Van Horn, was sure and tried to reply, but I was too weak. reaching this point, and after remain- he was dead, but did not like to tell me I remember saying something, but what I don't know. In a little bit Waer "When they heard my story at this was by my side. If it had not been fo last place, however, they at once my gun I would not be alive. God bless hitched two mules to a wagon and also that little gun." - Tucson Cor. San

A Cowardly Husband's Refuge.

wagon at one o'clock. Oh, the luxury I was a clown in Forepaugh's. One of of that ride! It was hot and dusty, and the lion tamers had a sharp tongued my horse's gait was not the easiest in wife who was so insanely jealous of out of water, but that is nothing when the world, but the awful thirst was him that she kept the poor man in a constant state of trepidation. One af-So they drove over El Tula, past the rode over a patch I had traversed afoot ternoon she caught him talking to a hundreds of rocky mounds—each show-ing where a gold seeker had laid down that I had been so long and suffered so secured a horsewhip and chased her busband until finally he took refuge by "Van Horn was not there. On the jumping into the lion's cage and hiding they have no time to bury others. But Van Horn. One was addressed to me, you miserable coward,' she cried, an-

Five Hundred Wage Reductions in Pro-tected Industries—"The Tariff is Doing Its Own Talking," Says William McKin-ley—It Has Idle Workingmen For an Audience.

In the New York Weekly World of July 13, Hon. John DeWitt Warner, of the Reform club, published a list of about 450 wage reductions, lockouts, etc., that have occurred in protected industries since the McKinley bill took effect. It is not pretended that the list is complete, and indeed, the Reform clerk who prepared this list has since come across enough items to swell the account to more than 500, and the end

is not yet.
This list was prepared to refute the numerous declarations of McKinley, Harrison & Co. that high tariff 'protection" raises wages and provides remunerative employment for all. These promises have been ringing in our ears for the last four years, and are just as numerous now while thousands of men are on strike against heavy wage reductions in the greatest protected industry in the greatest "protected" state. The American Economist of July 22 bobs up serenely to tell the Homestead strikers that "protection tends to raise, or at least maintain wages."

In the most abbreviated form, and in nonpareil type, the list occupies eleven columns of the World. The St. Louis Republic of July 19 has summarized a part of the list as follows:

The first of these strikes took place sixteen days after the McKinley bill went into effect, when the Richland and Nelson miners at Dayton, Tenn., to the number of 1,200 went on a strike on October 16, 1890, against a reduction

of wages. During the month of October, 1890, there were strikes of canmakers in Indianapolis, moroccomakers in New York, cigarmakers in New York, sugarhouse hands in Brooklyn, silk ribbon weavers in New York-in every case against a reduction of wages.

In November, 1890, there were reductions in wages, followed in many cases by strikes, as follows: Workmen in electric light works in Lynn, Mass.; spoolers at Lowell, Mass.; Swiss embroidery makers in Jersey City, N. J.; cotton weavers at Lonsdale, R. I.; thread spinners at Newark, N. J.; undergarment makers at Ashland. Pa.: trimmers in eighteen hat factories at Danbury, Conn.; vestmakers in New

York; suspender makers in New York. In December, 1890, there were reductions, lockouts and strikes of lasters at Portland, Me.; shoemakers at St. Paul, Minn.: miners at Shamokin, Pa.: rolling mill hands at Lancaster, Pa.; pottery workers throughout the United States; silk weavers at Trenton, N. J.;

plush cap makers in New York. In January, 1891, wage reductions affected the iron and coal workers at Lancaster, Pa., and vicinity; there was a 10 per cent. reduction at Carnegie's Homestead works; a reduction of 30 per cent. at the Otis steel works at Cleveland, O.; weavers at Fall River, Mass., went on strike; Frick Coke Co. shut down eleven furnaces, throwing 500 men out of employment; there were reductions or strikes in steel works in Chicago, Scranton and elsewhere, and wage troubles all over the country, including miners, shoemakers, clothing makers, window-glass makers, furniture workers and nearly every class of

In February, 1891, the record shows with my knife and chewed them. I got January, including all classes of labor. the most important of which were a vania Steel Co.; Brooks Iron Co. at Birdboro, Pa., closed down; reduction of 30 to 60 per cent. in the Buckeye Reaper works at Akron, O.; strike of myself upright with the help of the 16,000 cokeworkers in Pennsylvania against a 10 per cent. reduction; strike

of furnacemen at Letonia, O. In March, 1891, the list is nearly twice as long as February or January, including nearly twice as many men in all callings, the most important being a reduction in the Glendon Iron works near Easton, Pa.: cigarmrkers in New York city; mill operatives at Fall River; Knelling mill workers at Little Falls, N. Y.; weavers at Providence, R. I.; iron puddlers at Pottstown, Pa.; steelmakers at Scranton, Pa.; silk mill hands in Connecticut and New Jersey; puddlers at Richmond Va.; nailmakers at Harrisburg, Pa.; weavers at Law-

April, 1891-The list is shorter, but includes iron and steel works in various large establishments in Pennsylvania: shirtmakers in New York; brickmakers at Trenton, N. J., rolling mill hands at New Haven, Conn.; silk weavers at Paterson, N. J.; tin and sheet-iron workers in New Jersey.

May, 1891—The list again is lengthy, showing that most of the old strikes and lockouts are still on, and that beginning May 7, when thirteen separate and distinct strikes occurred in various trades in different parts of the country, there were twenty-three new strikes during the month.

June, 1891-The new lockouts or strikes and wage reductions announced about equaled in number the record for

May.
July, 1891—The first strike announced is of cloakmakers at Cleveland, O., on July 2, and from then on to the end of the month there were strikes and lockouts averaging about one every two days, the most notable feature being the closing down of several large establishments "owing to dullness of

August, 1891-The list is short, but shows general reductions in all trades, including a reduction ranging from 15 to 45 per cent. in pottery works at Macomb, Ill.; 50 per cent. reduction in the Arcade file works at Sing Sing, N. Y.; 25 per cent. reduction in pay of tin and sheet-iron workers.

September, 1891-The list shows

son, N. J., who refused to accept a reduction of wages and work thirteen duties.—N. Y. Times.

TWENTY MONTHS OF M'KINLEY. hours a day, and includes striking weavers at Providence, R. I., a 20 per cent. reduction at the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., and the Hainsworth steel works at Pittsburgh; reduction at the Agricultural Implement works at Akron, O., and a general reduction of all wages by the oatmeal

November, 1891-The list for this month is about the same as for October, showing about the same number of new strikes and a general policy of wage reduction in all lines of practical indus-

December, 1891-This month opens up a strike on the 1st of glass-blowers in the Pennsylvania Glass works at Anderson, Pa., against a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages. The works paid a dividend in 1891 of 64 per cent. Paterson, N. J., was reported crowded with idle workmen, the manufacturers having brought in car load after car load of Italians and other cheap men. Strikes and lockouts are reported in all parts

of the country.

January, 1892—The new year opened with a decidedly gloomy outlook for the protected workingmen. Beginning with a cut of from 15 to 60 per cent. of vages at the Elgin Watch factory, there were lockouts, strikes and reductions throughout the entire line of manufactures and reaching nearly every state in the union.

February, 1892—Reductions during this month affected silk ribbon weavers, cigarmakers, iron puddlers, embroidery makers, iron molders, rolling mill hands, hosiery mill operatives and carpet weavers. A number of shutdowns were announced and many large concerns ran half time.

March, 1892-A cut in wool sorters' wages at Lawrence, Mass., was announced; black tin plate makers were reduced; nailmakers suffered a cut; clothing cutters, pipe molders, coal miners, iron puddlers, knitting mill hands, weavers, cigarmakers and fur sewers fared the same cuts, ranging from 10 to 60 per cent., while in many large concerns employing several kinds of labor sweeping reductions of 10 to 40 per cent. were made.

April, 1892-The month opened with the announcement that the iron and steel manufacturers again found it necessary to order a general reduction in all establishments under their control. Blacksmiths in Carnegie's mills at Pittsburgh struck against a reduction; jute mill employes at Paterson, N. J., struck against a reduction; boxmakers at Memphis went out on account of cut in wages; Keystone Iron mills at Pittsburgh shut down; fifty of the best paid men in the Edgar Thomson Steel works at Braddock, Pa., were discharged; axle hammer men in Pittsburgh struck; wages at Edgar Thomson Steel works reduced; general reduction of wages at all furnaces in Newcastle, Pa., 1,000 men thrown out by suspension of iron works at Phoenixville, Pa., "owing to the condition of the market:" Quaker Oatmeal mill at Ravena, O., shut down; general reduction of wages by the Reading (Pa.) Iron Co.; Norway Steel & Iron Co. closed down permanently, on account of excessive tariff taxation on raw material; general strike of plush factory hands in Bridgeport, Conn., and

embroidery makers at Newark, N. J. May, 1892-Wages reduced at Black Diamond Steel works, Pittsburgh, Pa.; twenty per cent. reduction of foundry hands at Pittsburgh, Pa.; two furnaces in Shenango valley, Pa., banked down; struck against reduction; four large cordage mills at Brooklyn shut down, and there were minor strikes in all lines of industry in all parts of the

For June and July this year, strikes have been on the increase steadily, and reductions of wages general, culminating in the Homestead controversy, which is still on, and which has done more than any one strike or lockout to bring squarely before the people, and the workingmen in particular, the false pretenses of the protectionists and to show them up in their true colors as the enemies of the men who earn their bread by honest toil.

The Foreigner Pays the Tax. John S. Maclean writes from Colum-

bus, 0.: I have been having no little fun out of a lot of Canadian pine lumber, which I bought lately for use in our factory. First, the dealer from whom I bought is a republican. In the customary dickering before the deal he stated that among other items of expense he

had to pay \$1,000 duty. "Well, but," said I, "you don't mean to try to make us pay that. You're a McKinley man, and McKinley says the

Canadian pays the tariff."
"McKinley be blowed," said he. "Let him try to bring over some lumber, and he'll find out who pays the tariff."

Well, the short and long of it is we paid the tariff, and although my partner (the head of the firm) is a strong republican, he has been unable to devise any means of getting it back from the Canadian. I have referred the matter to a dozen tariffities, but begin to think that my only hope is to have our governor himself show how the trick is lone. In the meanwhile I think we shall have to charge it up to the protected carpenters and builders of this city and vicinity.
"Great God!" exclaimed Mr. McKin-

ley in his debate with Campbell at Ada last fall, "does a man need a chart to see who pays the duty?" Not at all, my dear governor. Just buy a car of Canadian pine, and you'll have some "tariffic" knowledge that'll stick to you better than "Jimmie Campbell's chart." - Standard.

-We make the affirmation with much positiveness," says the Philadelphia Manufacturer, which is published by one of the two powerful high tariff associations, "that the chief, and proba-September, 1891—The list shows bly the sole, beneficiary of the protrouble in the cotton mills at Fall Riv-tective system is the workingman." er, Mass., and Willimantic, Conn., and The manufacturer should send for a strikes or reductions in many other copy of that interesting "Fat Fryers' trades in all parts of the country, in Guide," recently published by our high which iron and steel mill employes are tariff neighbor, the Tribune, which again conspicuous.

October, 1891.—The list begins with a Pennsylvania 215 accumulated their shows that out of 399 millionaires in lockout of silk ribbon weavers at Pater- great wealth in manufacturing and

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Bullong Moore Errengelo,

# AN OPEN LETTER.

Judge Martin Shows That Fusion With the People's Party

#### IS PATRIOTIC AND DEMOCRATIC.

An Invincible Argument, Which, in Scope and Effect, is Fully in Line With the Best Thought of the Found-

ers of Our Republic.

[From the Kansas Democrat.] The following letter from Judge John Martin to a republican friendname withheld from publication-who chided the judge because of the posi-tion taken by him in favor of indorsing the populist ticket at the democratic state convention in Topeka, July 6, 1892, will be read with interest by every voter in Kansas, be he democrat, populist or republican:

TOPEKA, July 30, 1892. MY DEAR SIR-Your interesting letter of the 29th inst. came to hand in due time. I have read the same with care and interest and would have replied to it sooner, but for business en-gagements and other important matters requir-ing immediate attention.

In your letter you say:
'I do not find any very good reasons given by you for turning the democratic party over to the calamity howlers."

In my former letter I did not attempt to give any reason or justification for your imaginary fact. The assumption on your part was so puerile and foreign to the fact, that it required neither explanation nor refutation. However, I will now answer your proposition by saying:
First—You are a republican and probably
follow the fortunes of your party, without reference to the question of its principles or want
of principle, and hence it would be impossible, in
the nature of things, for any one to give a reason
that would be satisfactory to you for any acthat would be satisfactory to you for any ac-tion that would antagonize the interest of the political organization of which you are a mem-ber. I do not make this declaration in any offensive sense, but I recognize the fact that you are but a part of common humanity, and your method of weighing reason respecting matters that you unfavorably regard is largely con-trolled by the consideration of how such mat-ters may affect the political interests of your

party, whether adversely or otherwise.

Second—The democratic party has not been turned over to "calamity howlers." nor to any other organization, nor will it be. This ery that we see in republican newspapers, and so frequently repeated by cross roads politicians, about turning the democratic party over to ca-lamity howlers, etc., is a very transparent and cheap piece of demagogy, and wholly beneath the candid consideration of an intelligent man, governed by a purpose to regard political affairs in the light of justice and fairness. These catchpenny phrases, as a matter of course, neither mislead nor deceive men of intelligence

Third-Permit me to say in all kindness that you are using the words 'calamity howlers' against a very large class, if not a majority of your fellow-citizens, in a very offensive and untruthful sense. Such small caliber may do for bigoted partisans, with whom the force of an argument would be as futile as casting pearls be fore swine, but it is wholly unworthy of the manhood, intelligence and good citizenship of a man like yourself.

The "Calamity Howlers."

These "calamity howlers," to whom you re-fer, are the farmers, laborers and the general workmen of the country, who live by severe and constant toil, whose lines in life are cast in hard places and who are forced to struggle under adverse circumstances to maintain them-selves and their families in comfort and re-spectability. They are not, it is true, as a rule, men of the widest reading in the fields of polite literature, but they are something better than this. They are plain, honest, unassuming peo-ple. They are honest in their convictions and oses: conscientious in their views, and, as e, in the proprieties of life, morally and socially, they are incomparably superior to those who move in the more favored and splentoil under the burning suns of summer and enthe purpose of raising the products and com-modities that you and I and other non-producers have no lot or part in contributing to orld's mass of wealth. Neither you nor 1, nor any other professional man, nor any trader, speculator, or money changer, unless under exceptional circumstances, ever did a day's work or performed an hour's labor that contributed to the actual wealth of the world Lawvers. bankers, capitalists, speculators and these classes of our citizens are in a sense drones in the great hive of human industry. We are the consumers of the products of other people's labors, and the gatherers of the fruits of other people's toil. Hence, it comes with a very ill grace from any member of these classes, what ever his political relations may be to contemptuously and offensively speak of this great productive class of our fellow-citizens "calamity bowlers."

In thus speaking of consumers and non-pro rs, I do not intend it in any offensive sens nor do I propose to underestimate their value as members of society. The producer and consumer are necessary to the well being of each other, and in these relations they are excellent supplements each to the other. In order to make the product useful and valuable to the producer, there must be a consumer, but the consumer should not arrogantly assume a position and claim of superiority because of the fact that he is a consumer instead of a producer. Modesty and humility better become his position than arrogance and insolence.

I speak to you in this frank manner because my knowledge and appreciation of your character warrants me in believing that you have unwittingly fallen into this habit of contemp nously speaking of this great body of your fellow-citizens, and that you do not really mean to reflect upon the intelligence, integrity and moral worth of the people whom you call "calamity howlers."

Political Methods Discussed.

Further on in your letter you say: "While you and I have always differed politically, I shought we were both striving for the same end in trying to build up our young commonwealth and encourage all public improvements and maintain the credit and honor of the

In this statement you are correct I have alwas thought the same thing and have no reason to believe otherwise now, but we have never agreed as to methods for the accomplish-ment of the desired result. As to whether in the past, I have contributed in any way to the welfare, honor or credit of the state, it is no for me to say. However, am I to understand you to mean that the great body of our fellow citizens. known as the people's party, are engaged in a conspiracy against the honor, the credit and the welfare of the state? You certainly do not mean to be so understood. What right have you or I to say or intimate that the 100,000 or 125,000 citizens of Kansas, the bone ommerced to the say of intimate that the proposed stress of the same of the commonwealth, the very integrate and moment friendship with all in a hours and state of the commonwealth, the very integrate and moment friendship with all in a hours are stated over dollar's worth of property in it are enemies to the state: that they are engaged in a conspiracy to destroy its redit and hours of the content in the content in the content in the produced every dollar's worth of property in it are enemies to the state: that they are engaged in a conspiracy to destroy its entities on the very suggestion an insult to the intelligence and manhood of the elicities of the content in the property in the state of and surely no hones for intelligent man of the property in the state of and surely no hones for intelligent man of the property in the men who is the first and surely in hones of intelligent man of the property in the men who is the first and surely in the men who is the first and surely in the men who is the property of the state of the property of the

conspiracy or scheme to undo and destroy all these splendid accomplishments of their own. The suggestion is absolutely unworthy of any man who claims to have the interest and honor of Kansas at heart, and no man who loves and honors Kansas will impute to a large body of his fellow-citizens such criminal purposes. And let me add, as a subborn fact, that it is not the interest, nor the honor, nor the credit of Kansas that these traducers of her people are so much interested in, as it is the success of the party to which they belong.

Friendship for Topeka.

In your letter, you say further:
"I have always felt a great pride in the capi-"I have always felt a great pride in the capi-tal of Kansas: have always done everything in my power to encourage the building of the cap-itol and other public improvements there.

I have always thought that it would have been far better for the state if all the charitable in In all this I believe you. I have always regarded you as a friend to the city of Topeka and that as a good citizen you took a natural pride in the capital of your state, and felt an ambition to see it built up and beautified in such a manner as to harmonize with the intelli gence, the morality and manhood of the people gence, the morality and mannood of the state generally. That you are still actuated by the same intelligent pride, I have no doubt, but you mar the beauty of the pretty no doubt, but you mar the beauty of the pretty.

tence in your letter.
"You are well aware no doubt that the people of Topeka have nothing to hope for from the calamity party by way of any further appropriations for the completion of the capitol, judging by the action of the last legislature. Every republican legislature has acted very liberally and generously with your people. You have certainly to look to the republican

party and not to the calamity party if you get anything further in that direction" On behalf of the citizens of the city of Topeka generally I answer this statement by say ing that our principles and convictions are no for barter and sale in the manner you suggest We shall rely upon the justice and merits of our cause; upon the intelligence, the integrity and natural state pride that belongs to every true Kansan, and that appeals to the honest judgment of every citizen of the state, whether he be republican, democrat or people's party man, to see to it that the great public interests and public institutions that are leasted in the and public institutions that are located in the city of Topeka shall be carried forward upon the basis of interest, of right, of justice, of propriety, and that no citizen of Topeka, republican or democrat, shall be required to barter away his integrity and manhood for the support of any political party, in order to obtain the tavor of an appropriation for the benefit of pub-lic institutions that have been located here by the common consent and friendly action of all

the people of the state.

However, I do not admit your suggestion as to the filiberality and ignorance of the mem-bers of the people's party to be true. I presume that they will be more cautious, exercise greater prudence, and, perhaps, be less liberal toward all public institutions, in Topeka and else-where, than a republican legislature would be, because they will be spending their own money Having produced it by their own toil and labor, they will, in all human probability, be more prudent in the manner and method of its expenditure. I admit that if the republican party should get control of the state offices and legis

lature, it might be more generous and liberal in its appropriations generally, because it is quite certain that those who are intrusted with the appropriation of other people's money are, as a rule, less careful about the manner of its distribution than if it were their own. In addition to tion than if it were their own. In addition to this, I am inclined to the opinion that a republican legislature and republican state government would also be more lavish in their expenditures in order to more effectually main-tain the rings and cliques that have grown up and been fostered by the republican party for years and years, and who now dominate and control the actions and policies of that party: and for this reason I think it will be prudent and entirely safe to intrust the administration of public affairs, at least for awhile, to your calamity howlers," if for no other reason than that "a new broom will sweep clean.

[Reference is here made to the remark in the letter from his republican friend that Judge Martin had always been kindly treated by many republicans in his locality when he was a candidate for office, which he frankly admits and says he will always remember gratefully but, he says, "when my fellow citizens voted fo and sustained me in public positions in the past, they did so with the full knowledge that I was a democrat, and never pretended to be anydure the bardships and perils of winter, for thing else. They knew that I then believed a I now believe, that the fundamental principles of government as advocated and maintained by the republican party were wrong in every lieve, that the republican party was founded upon the political theories of Alexander Hamil-ton; that it had no real confidence in the julg-ment and intelligence of the mass of the people: that it distrusted them "and that Hamilton believed the British government form; the best model the world ever produced. Hamilton's speech in the constitutional convention of 1787 is quoted to show that he believed that all communities are divided into two classes—the first the rich and well born: the other the es, who could not be trused.]

> Political Faith of the Democracy. The first formulated political faith of the lemocratic party, or, as then called, the repub

lican party, is contained in the inaugural ad of Thomas Jefferson, in these words "Let us then with courage and confidence pursue our own republican and federal princ ples our attachment to our union and ren ative government. Kindly separated by na ture and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe: too high minded to endure the degradations of the oth-ers; possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thou sandth generation; entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens resulting not from birth, but from our action and their sense of them; enlightened by a b nign religion, professed indeed and practiced in various forms, yet all of them including hon esty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man, acknowledging and adorning an over ruling Providence, which by all its dispensation proves that it delights in the happiness of men here, and his greater happiness hereafter: with all these blessings, what more is necessa-ry to make us a happy and prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow-citizens, a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government. and this is necessary to close the circle of our

"About to enter, fellow-cit;zens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principles, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious of political: peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bul-

raignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of reveals the selected of the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed when the executive department of the governance that the severe department of the governance that the severe selection of the se olution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the voted to their attainment; they should be the reced of our political faith; the text of civil instruction; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of exercised by the constitution. The good sense struction; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of exercised by the constitution. The good sense truction; the touchstone by which to try the services of the executive and to the government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to the good scheme of injustice, and to the legislation of congress to the boundaries prodigal scheme of injustice, and to the good scheme of the prodigal scheme of injustice, and to the good scheme of injustice, and to the good scheme of injustice, and the legislation o der from them in moments of error or alarm-let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

The Right to Complain Asserted. As a fitting supplement to this splendid in-carnation of democratic principles, I beg to call

by Andrew Jackson in his message vetoing the United States bank bill:

"It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every interesting to carry always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protecvirtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges to make the rich richer, the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers. the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers. who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their govern-ment. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide and unnec-essary departure from these just principles.

'Nor is our government to be maintained or our union preserved by invasion of the rights and powers of the several states. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals, and states, as much as possible to themselves: in making it-self felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control but in its protection: not in binding the states more closely to the center, but leaving each to move unobstructed, in its

Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our nion, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our na-tional legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have sought us to make them richer by act of ongress. By attempting to gratify their sires, we have, in the result of our legislaion, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a earful commotion, which threatens to shake the foundation of our union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and if possible revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise which distinguished the sages of the revolution and the fathers of our union. If we cannot at once in justice to the in-terests vested under improved legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our codes of laws and system of

The Embodiment of Sound Democracy. I also beg to call your attention to the follow-ing extract contained in the farewell address of Gen. Jackson as the embodiment of sound

democracy: "There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the ditizens of any state or states can deliberately ntend to do wrong. They may, under the inuence of temporary excitement or misguided opinion, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self-interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better otive to govern them, they will at least per ceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice

"But in order to maintain the union unimpaired it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every citizen should at all times stand ready to put down with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistence, under whatever pretext it may be made or whatever shape it may assume. Un constitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration. If they are within reach of judicial authority the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to re-dress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by congress, no individual or combination of indi-viduals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any govern ment can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government and would be unworthy of the name if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action."

Abuse of the Taxing Power. And I particularly beg to invite your atten ion to this language, found in the same ad-

'There is, perhaps, no one of the powers con ferred on the federal government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most preduct ive and convenient sources of revenue were ecessarily given to it that it might perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demand tention of the people as smaller sums demanded directly from them by the tax gatherer. But the tax imposed upon goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imports is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right under the constitution to take money from the people unless it is required to execute some one of the

the constitution to take money from the people unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may indeed happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and in such case, it is unquestionduce them; and in such case, it is unquestion ably the duty of the government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in as

and to purchase support. Thus, one unconsti-tutional measure was intended to be upheld by another; and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of ment, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of congress to the boundaries course of the executive: and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes of corrupt influences is, I trust, finally over-

"The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the turiff was reduced, and is now far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the government is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake to sur-render the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large that the federal government cannot be permit ted to employ its income in internal improve-ments, efforts will be made to seduce and mis-lead the citizens of the several states, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the general government and annually divided among the states. And if encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the states should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican gov-ernment and should indulge in lavish expendi-tures exceeding their resources, they will before long find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the tempta-tion will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. The federal government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the consti-tution and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic and the laboring classes of society: but who will re-ceive it when distributed among the states, where it is to be disposed of by leading politi-cians who have friends to favor, and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it, There is but one safe rule, and that is to confine the general government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or to impose taxes except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution; and if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced. and the burdens of the people so far lightened.

A Dangerous Weapon

Let me also call your careful attention to the following passage from the same address:
"We are not left to conjecture how the moneyd power, thus organized and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the bank of the United States waged war upon the people in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals im-poverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly im-pressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a sea-son of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet if you had not conquered, the gov-ernment would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this or ganized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officials, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your own government might, for a time, have remained but its living spirit would have departed from it." I also beg to call your attention to the follow-

ing extract from Jackson's protest against the

enate resolution of censure "The ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to return to the people unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge-to heal wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation: to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid gov rnment, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protected but in a plain system, void of pomp-protecting all and granting favors to none-dispensing its blessing like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires ment that the genius of our people requires—
such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous and
free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto
sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe
to make my feeble powers instrumental to such
a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief that I have contributed, in some small degree, to inrease the value and prolong the duration of American liberty.

Chief National Perils.

These inspired declarations of political faith announced by Jefferson and Jackson have con-stituted the basis of my political convictions doctrine of a protective tariff. I do believe in the free coinage of silver, and I am opposed to private uses, then can you tell me the differnational, that has for its object, or that will in effect encourage or maintain monopolies or class privileges of any kind, as being undernocratic. I have for years believed, and now believe, that the chief perils that confront us as a nation are the aggregation of enormous wealth in the hands of the few, the existence of trusts, and the grinding power of corporate monopoly, the degradation of labor, and the enslavement of the poor. I further believe it to be one of the purposes of the republican party, if it obtains control of the national government, to pass a force bill under the false and hypocritical pretense of regulating elections; but in truth for the sole purpose of perpetuating the ruie and power of regulating elections: but in truth for the sole purpose of perpetuating the rule and power of the republican party, without reference to conpurpose of perpetuating the republican party, without reference to content republican party, without reference to constitutional law, justice, methods or results; embodies the living principles of political action of to-day, and presents in sharp and clearly drawn lines the vital issues of present importance between the democratic and people's party on the one side, and the republican party on the other. Hence, there can be no disgrace, no dishonor whatever in unity of action for the people's

that the acceptance of a public trust of any kind, at the hands of his political opponents creates a mortgage upon one's manhood, or operates as an assignment of one's political convictions and opinions to the opposite party. Nevertneless it does seem that some men have recently acted upon this theory, and are now

about to submit to a voluntary foreclosure for the benefit of the republican party. I must de-cline to follow this example. Perhaps, in view of this statement of facts, you may now understand why it is that I prefer the success of the people's party to that of the republican party.

A Serious Doubt.

As for your preference for the democratic party as against the people's party, pardon me for taking the liberty of expressing a serious doubt about that. If the democratic party was in control of the politics of this state, as the republican party is, and the republican party was in the minority, and the people's party existed in precisely the condition it is to-day, I have no sort of hesitancy in saying that you and every other republican in the state of Kansas would exhibit such a degree of anxiety to unite with the people's party for the over throw of democracy, as has never been witnessed in the politics of this or any other age or state; and I think your party would do this without the slightest reference to candidates, platforms or policies, and to obtain success you would cheerfully swallow what you are pleased to term "the monstrosities of the calamity party," even if they were an hundred times

vorse than you assume them to be now.

My my dear friend, it is not the destruction of the democratic party that is giving our republican friends so much anxiety, nor is it a riendly solicitude for the welfare and honor of the state. All there is in it, and it is just as great union of ours. well to be honest and truthful about it as it is to be false and hypocritical, is, that the action of the democrats and people's party makes it absolutely certain that the republican party will be beaten in November next. Now that is all there is in it.

have done or one honest principle that they have espoused."

This reference is, of course, to the people's This reference is, of course, to the people's party. It is not my party, hence I am not bound to defend it, but to oblige you, and out of a due regard for truth and fairness, I think I obliterated and wiped out by the patriotic

ought to answer your question: so I say, that as a party, they have done but little: they have had no opportunity or power to do anything. You understand this quite as well as I do, hence

They advise us that the time has come are to be determined by geographical lines. the absurdity of your question as to what they have done. They are simply seeking an opportunity to do something. After they have obtained power and exercised it we shall be better prepared to answer your question.

Honest Principles Espoused. Now, as to the "honest principles they have espoused," and of which you seem so profound-

y in the dark, I will take pleasure in trying to give you some light, and advise you of some "honest principles they have espoused:" First—They have declared war against all egislation, state and national, having for its bject, or that will result in the increase of monopoly, the creation of trusts, and the aggrega-tion of wealth in the hands of the few to the

detriment of the many.

Second—They are opposed to the principle and practice of tariff legislation as embodied in the McKinley bill, which they regard, and as all democrats regard, and as thousands of good republicans regard, the most infamous tax measure that was ever forced upon the American people.

Third—They are in favor, without limitation, of the free coinage of silver as a part of the constitutional money of the country, and their declaration on this subject is straightforward,

declaration on this subject is straightforward, direct and unambiguous.

Fourth—They have declared against the republican force bill policy, and in this position they are heartily sustained by the united judgment of the democratic party, as well as the best judgment of thousands and thousands of the best republicans in the land.

Fifth—They have declared in favor of the election of president and yier president of the

election of president and vice president of the United States and United States senators by a direct vote of the people, which proposition is likewise indorsed by the best judgment, and the best thought of the best men in all political parties; a proposition that would have suc ceeded long since if men had possessed the

Unsound and Impracticable Theories. I will also call your attention to a few theories advanced by the people's party that the republican party has again and again pronounce honest principles, but I am frank to say that in my judgment they are both unsound and impracticable, at least for the present; and while I may say this with propriety and consistency, it does not lie in the mouth of any republican to

For instance and Say so. For instance and First—The people's party demand that the government shall own and control the railroad, telegraph and telephone lines of the country for the common benefit of the people. This is a very radical proposition, but it is practically in accordance with republican precedent and principle, the real difference being that the people's party are actually honest about it—the republicans are not, and the proposition as advanced by the per ple's party might, under certain circumstances be eminently beneficial to the masses of th people, while the republican party has accepted the do line as to telegraph and telephone lines only, which are instrumentalities used almost exclusively by bankers, merchants, profession al and certain classes of business men, but not the slightest value, as a rule, to the of the people of the country; hence, your party has adopted the principles advanced by the people's party, but limited it to agencies which are used almost exclusively by the few instead of the many, and by the rich instead of the

Second-The people's party also advocate what is termed the "sub-treasury scheme." I do not indorse it. Like the other proposition, I regard it as an impracticable and dangerous one. Now, your party has set the precedent for this identical doctrine. It has demonetized silver, destroyed its value as an article money, and placed it upon a purely commercial from my earliest recollection to the present time, and the experience and observation of years confirms my faith in their justice, wis-lion, an article of commerce and limited in its years confirms my faith in their justice, wis-dom and truth. Hence, I do not believe in the uses, and issue therefore certificates possessany system of legislation under any guise, pre-tense or pretext whatever, either state or national that has for its object, or that will in having the qualities of money, and the democratic. Whatever is bad is purely republican. The democratic part of the platform embodies the living principles of political action

philosopher and practical statesman of the gen-So, so long as the people's party are essentially sound upon the vital principles that confront us to-day, and upon the real questions upon which the next congress will be called to act. I shall not waste my time in quarrelling with them in regard to undemocratic abstractions borrowed from the republican party

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

I am afraid that the cause of your anxiety is not the destruction of the democratic party, nor the success of the people's party, but may be explained by the following lines in your let-

ter:
"You are welcome to all the consolation and comfort that you can get out of it, if you think that you are promoting the election in the slightest degree of Grover Cleveland."

There we have it. This, my dear friend, is the milk in the cocoanut. There is where it hurts. The election of Cleveland is the fact that so much disturbs the gulet and reces of

that so much disturbs the quiet and peace of our republican friends. You are afraid of the election of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States. I am not As between Grover Cleveland and Benjimin Harrison, upon the great issues involved in this campaign, to my mind, the plain duty of every intelligent, patriotic and good citizen is to do all in his power honestly and fairly for the election of Mr. Cleveland. In doing this, we are standing up for the United States of America: we are standing up for the state of Kansas; we are standing up for honesty, for truth, for justice and for right. We are standing up for the success of sound principles and wise legislation, in favor of the great masses of the people, and for protecting the honor, promoting the peace, securing the happiness and advancing the prosperity of this

Geographical Lines Obliterated.

This latter thought suggests another, and I hardly feel justified in closing this letter without some further reference to it, viz.: That the In your letter, further on, you ask this ques-ications in this country, has had the marmanim-ity, the good judgment, the courage and ster-ling patrotism to make the broad declaration and give it practical force, that hereafter in the politics of this country, we shall have no more They advise us that the time has come when to stir up strife and discord, embitter section against section, people against people to disturb those friendly relations of brotherhood that ought to exist among us, as one peo-ple, is inconsistent with patriotism and good citizenship, and is moral treason against the

constitution and laws of our country.

They tell us that hereafter we shall be in theory, in fact, interest and sentiment one peo-ple, loyal citizens of an indissoluble union of in-distructible states; a union founded on the mutual love and affection, confidence, respect and interest of all its citizens without respect to name or locality, political faith or religious creed, and that it shall be for all time to come

"The union of lakes, the union of lands, The union of states none can sever, The union of hearts and the union of hands,

And the flag of our union forever."

If there were no other fact or statement of principle embodied in the platform, or presented in the action of the people's party that commended itself to our approval, it would still be entitled to the gratitude and respect of a property of the property of the property of the country of the property of the country of the country of the country of the property of the country of the count every man who loves and honors his country and hopes for its continued peace and hap-piness. Yours very truly. piness.

JOHN MARTIN.

NO FEMALE TRAMPS.

The Occupation Entirely Monopolized By

Men. As the years go by women usurp more and more the occupations of men. Daily the ranks of wage earners are swelled by females, who from necessity or the desire of widening their sphere of ac-tivity place their shoulders to the wheel and labor for their bread.

Yet there still remains one pursuit in which man holds the whole field, the occupation of the tramp. So far the statistics and the observation of those who are brought in contact with this class show that there is not one woman

The conditions of life which drive men to this calling prevail also with the gentle sex. They, too, have to face poverty and the difficulty of finding an occupation which shall support them. All of them cannot be wives. The question becomes more interesting the more

it is reflected upon. The homeless woman is rare. Among the squalid throng of unfortunates that faces justice daily in the police courts of the city almost 50 per cent. are women. Many of these are among the unfortunates to whom drink is a bane. But the professional vagrant, whose obvious sin and cause of arrest is homelessness, is a type of woman practically unknown.

The parks at night are crowded with silent rows of men, who, owing to a humane city ordinance, are kept in a constant state of wakefulness by a gray-coated policeman, who makes five minute rounds and pokes roughly in the collar bone any unfortunate whose tired head has fallen forward on his breast. But never a woman is seen sleeping in the parks.

Along the Bowery and Park row are quantities of cheap lodging-houses of the good-night's-rest-and-free-baths-for fifteen-cents order. All of these are for men. There are no places of the sort for women. The professional and chronic station-house lodger is always a male. The woman lodger is transient. Who has ever heard of a woman who took to the public highway and went. afoot from place to place, sleeping in the hedge rows and the barns, working litle and begging much; thieving, vagrant, and homeless, a migratory people, knowing neither law nor order, each for himself, and yet all enlisted; under a single banner? The horror of toil, disinclination for useful labor is dormant in every male child. In some this increases with age. At maturity it is politely termed the Oriental tem-perament. Add to this poverty and you have the tramp.

After a careful consideration of the data at hand one is forced to the con-

9

A PEEK AT PIKE'S PEAK.
For Knight Templars and their friends
the great meeting of 1892 is that of the
Silver Triennial Conclave at Denver, AuSTATE OF KANSAS, Chase county, 88 Through Vestibule Palace Sleepers, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, via Pueblo and Colorado Springs, to Denver.

A 117 mile view of the Rocky Mountains. Cheap side trips to various points in Colorado, Utah and New Nexico.

Good service at reasonable rates.
Address J. J. Comer, Agent A., T. & S.
F. R. R. Co., Cottonwood Falls, for information. Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S. TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT. Statement of the amount on hand in the County Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, July 25th, 1892. Matfield township, general.
road
Cottonwood township gen,
road
Coder township, gen Cedar township, gen road Diamond Creek township, general. road. .... general... road. .... road. .... general... road,..... Toledo SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS. 2, general ...... 2, bond interest . 2, general
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3, general
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6, general
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DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. FALLS TOWNSHIP. TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Description S.T.R Description. ne 1/4 sw 1/4 ..... 5 18 98 1/4 se 1/4 ..... Se ¼ nw ¼ and

Commencing at the ne cor of the se ¼ of the nw ¼, thence s 56 rods, thence e to Buckeye creek, thence up said creek to a point e of beginning, thence w to beginning, 13, 19, 9.

Commencing 12½ rods south of the center of sec, thence n 38½ rods south of the center of sec, thence n 38½ rods sithence e to Buckeye creek, thence down said creek and up Cottonwood river to a point east of commencement, thence west to beginning, 13, 19, 9.

All of n ½ of se ¼ and sw ¼ of the

Delinquent Tax List for 1891. SILVER Friennial Conclave at Denver, August 9.

The rate is less than the usual tourist ticket costs. It is low enough to catch business.

Will it catch yours for the Santa Fe Route?

Perhaps that depends on what the Santa Fe Route offers. It offers this:

Through Vestibule Palace Sleepers, Chiegago, St. Louis and Kansas City, via Puttage, St. Louis and St. Louis Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 25th day of July, 1892. BAZAAR TOWNSHIP Description. S.T.R. Descriptson. e ½ sw ½ . . . . . 36 21 5 se ½ . . . . COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Description. S.T.R. Description.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. 
 Lots.
 Blocks.
 Lots.
 Blocks.

 1 to 12
 2
 all
 23

 9
 49, 10 and 11
 42

 1 and 2
 6
 all
 48

 3, 4, 5 and 6
 19
 7 and 8
 54

 all
 20
 HUNT'S AND MCWILLIAM'S ADDITION TO COTTONWOOD FALLS. Lots. Blocks. Lots. Blocks. 2 and 3 ..... 2 11 and 12 STRONG CITY. EMSLIE'S ADLITION TO STRONG CITY. ts. Blocks Lots. 16 36 and 37 42 43 11 ....

W. H. HOLSINGER.

Machinery,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Hardware.

Stoves.

Tinware,

Farm

Fittings KANSAS.

J. M. WISHERD,

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

Ice Cream!! [Ice Cream!!! The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

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

FRUITS, "CANDIES, NUTS, For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, f. - - - Kansas.

Tonsroial REM

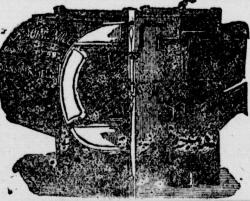
Artistic Photographs.

It is no use losing time going to a large city to get your Photos taken, when you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls.

ARTHURIJOHNSON, Photgrapher.

RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of ?

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



1 2 ..... 2 4 and 6 ....

ND LAND ROLLERS.

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

They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built attonger and heavier and better finished than any other Mille, Six different cizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warshesse, Elevator and Rillers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the moses,

and finish them in an

Come and examine

Write for Circulars and Prices before baying. We can vouch for the reliability of the

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED

CARTTER'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS. Blocks |Lots. 15 .... odd lots 1 to 23 .... odd lots 1 to 19 .... 6|4... 6|3, 10, 12, 14 and 16... 6|26 and 28... 6|22 and 24... 6|29 and 31... 23 and 25 SANTA FE ADDITION TO STRONG CITY Blocks. Lots. even lots 6 to 28... 9 all ... all ... 15 all ... 22 KIRK'S COLLEGE HILL ADDITION TO STRONG CITY. NORTH ADDITION TO STRONG CITY. Lands in Strong City—ne ¼ ne ¼, see 20, twp 19, range 8—not owned by Winter's race and Bradbarn, and not in blocks. ELMDALE. Lots. B l and 2....... Blocks |Lots. 3 n 1/2 13 3 s 1/4 13 9 n 1/4 14 1 and 3.... 19 111, 13, 15, 17 and 19 MATFIELD GREEN REED'S ADD. TO MATFIELD GREEN 5 24 5 1. 3, 5, 7 and 9 6 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 6 21 and 23 6 25 and 27 8 35 and 87 CEDAR PCINT. Blocks. Lots Blocks e ½ 2..... CLEMENTS.

Blocks |Lots.

TOLEDO.

10 and 12 11, 2 and 3...
25 less e 40 ft 11.....

Lots. Blocks. Lots. 10, 11, 12 and 13.... 1 33..... 14 and 15..... 1 35.....

Blocks. CRAWFORD'S ADD TO CLEMENTS.

D. W. MERCER

always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for

CASH. Try Him. Matfield Green.

[First published in COURANT July 21, 1892.] SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ) Chase County,

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Company, plaintiff. vs. Josiah G. Morse, T. Vernette Morse, William H. Munroe, Page M. House, Mrs. Page M. House bis wife, Cornelius Mundy, C. J. Estep, The Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company and John G. Douglas, defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial Dis-trict, in and for Chase county, State of Kan-sas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, AUGUST THE 22D, 1892,

at one 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, to-wit:

The northwest quarter (34) and the southeast quarter (44) of section fifteen (15), township twenty-two (22), range number six (6) east, all in Chase county, Kansas.

Said property above named is taken as the property of said defendants and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

J. 1!. MURDOCK,
Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase
county, Kansas, July 20th, 1892.

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK,

and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

AND

TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all,

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, vill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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

JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. 1etlyr

ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS, | 88

Chase County, SS
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,

Chase County, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 6th day of July, 1892, a petition, signed by A. F. Foreman and 26 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing on the range line between ranges eight and nine, at a point nineteen chains south of the northeast corner of section twenty-five, in township nineteen, of range eight east, thence running south on said range line widening out the A. F. Foreman road by laying off a strip on the west side of said range line twenty feet wide from said point of commencement to the south line of said quarter section of land, and terminating at the southeast corner of said quarter section.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appeinted the following named persons, viz: J. H. Makimsen, Frank Fryend John Sharp as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Toledo and Fails townships, on

County Surveyor, at the point of commence-ment, in Toledo and Falls townships, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to and proceed to view said all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of county comBy order of the Board of county comBy order of the Board of county comCounty Clerk.



COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO.

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

THE LEADER LINE"OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND POR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAS. ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE

THESE STOVES, WRITE TO: US
FOR PRICES.
COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO.

W. E.TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, uo favor sway, How to the line, lett he chips fail where they may."

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

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Dr. J. M. Hamme is in Colorado. Grove Swope is home, from Texas. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Mrs. Goss, of Cedar Point, was quite sick, last week.

a trip to Texas. A good rain visited these parts, Saturday afternoon.

J. M. Tuttle now has a registering cash drawer in his store.

J. D. Petford, of Toledo, was at Emporia, Thursday last.

M. K. Harman is having a bay window put to his residence. Jerry Madden returned, Saturday, from his trip to Colorado.

Henry Proger, of Jacob's creek, was at Emporia, Monday. B. Lantry, of Strong City, is at Chi-

cago, Illinois, on business. A. Z. Scribner's oats crop turned out 61 bushels to the acre.

The Rev. Isaac Hill was visiting in Labette county, last week. W. G. Patten, of South Forh, was down to Emporia, Monday.

C. W. White, of Strong City, was down to Osage City, Monday. C. R. Simmons was at Wichita, last week, visiting Frank Murphy.

Mrs. Wm. Hillert is visiting Mrs. Martin Heintz, at Pueblo, Colo. Misses Rida Winters and Maggie Breese are visiring at Lawrence.

Miss Bella Sanders is now clerking at the store of Carson & Sanders. Dr. C. L. Conaway is again at home, from his trip to Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lowther have returned to their home at Lawrence. C. C. Whitson has gone to Salina to clerk in a leading hotel of that place. The Misses McCarthy, of Horton, were here, last week, visiting friends.

J. H. Mercer has put a very neat sign over the front of his grocery store. Richard Powers' brother, of Chicago, who was visiting him, has returned bome. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Zodak W. Davis, who was at El Reno, Oklahoma, is again back in this turned, last week, to her home in

The Rev. W. C. Somers left, Monday morning, for Kansas City and has returned home from her visit at badly yet.

Wm. T. Foreman returned, a few ordered all sidewalks to be repaired. and that an oak plank floor be put on

was visiting in Montgomery county, last week.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug 18-tf

Henry E. Lantry. of Strong City, is at home from the Lantry railroad work

If you want a glass of good soda water call on Cochran & Fritze, Strong City. Dennis Madden was at Marion, last

week, on business connected with the O'Neill case. Miss Cora Park, daughter of D. Park, of Elmdale, is very sick, with

typhoid fever. It was oats and not wheat that H. N. Simmons had to turn out 60 bushels to the acre.

Mrs. W. H. Brooks and sister, Mrs. Evans, of Emporia, are visiting Mrs. Geo. B. Carson. Patrick Raleigh was at Clements, is bullast week, and did some first-class city.

Albert Berry, of Diamond creek, took four car loads of cattle to Kansas

City, Monday night. Died, in Strong City, on Sunday. August 7, 1892, the infant child of Mr and Mrs. F. Pepper.

R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was in town, last Sunday, visiting his daugh-ter, Mrs. G. B. Carson.

Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Saturday, visiting her sister, Mrs. Al. Roberts.

P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, was in town, Saturday, and gave the Cour-ANT office a pleasant call.

Chas. Chandler, of Sedgwick, was visiting his relatives and friends at Bazaar, a short time ago. D. Landes and family, of Atchison,

were at Strong City, over Sunday, vis-iting their old friends there.

Hugh Kilgore, of Joplin, Mo., who was here visiting his friends and relatives, returned bome, Monday. Chas. H. Carswell, formerly of this

city, is the Democratic candidate for Congressman, from Oklahoma. Mrs. W. H. Spencer, who was very ill, with typhoid fever, is now improving,

the fever having been broken. The Misses Eliza and Katie Ryan and Mamie Kirwin. of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Monday.

Mrs. John Davidson, of Strong City,

John Zimmerman, of Strong City,

Miss Kate O'Donnell, of Eimdale, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. O'Donnell, of Strong City, last week.

Edward McCrea, of Strong City, has gone to Osage City, to spend the sum-mer with his sister, Mrs. John Mc-Combs. Mrs. Margaret Dorflinger, of Solo-

turned home. Misses Anna Brower and Blanche

home, this morning. Geo. G. King, of Emporia, brother of Mrs. J. E. Duchanois, of this city, is now night operator at the Santa Fe Mrs. I depot in Strong City.

Mrs. Sheehan and daughter, Miss Mattie Sheehan, returned, Tuesday, from their visit in Colorado, as did also Miss Nellie Howard.

Miss Meggio T. W. Sheehan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and daughter, Miss Again we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay the sheekan and th

W. W. Harvey, of Strong City, has gone to Colorado, to make that State

his future home. His many friends here wish him much success.

registered 86° in the shade: Monday and Tuesday afternoons, 90°, and yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, 93°.

With the idea that he implication in the idea that he implication in the idea that he idea t

Friday, from their trip to Colorado.

attended to. FRED COE. C. H. Perrigo, formerly of Chase county, has been nominated by the People's party of Chicago and Cook

county, Ill., for Coroner of that county. Be sure to read the new advertisements in this week's COURANT. Those of A. Mohler and Hardcastle & Ken-

relatives, Mesdames Wit Adare and E P. Hickman, in Strong City, returned, last week, to her home in Toyan

A. O. Shaft, of Strong City, who reay morning, for Kansas City and cently returned home from Colorado with the mountain fever, is able to be Miss Nettie Smith, of Strong City, up and around, though he looks quite

erritory.

E. P. Allen shipped four loads of Pearl street.

the bridge at the Heintz crossing of tient with them.

E. V. Wharton, candidate for Con-

Clark, of this city, who was here visiting his relatives, left, yesterday morning his relatives, and the relatives have been supported by the relative his city, and the relative his city. ing, for his home.

FOR SALE. - A new process gasoline stove; will exchange for a young cow that night, on the political issues of or yearling heifer; reason for wauting the day, beginning here at 2 o'clock. to sell, owner has two of these stoves. Apply as this office.

Geo. B. Carson and wife will soon leave for Chicago, where Mr. Carson will purchase a fall and winter stock of goods for the store of Carson & Sanders, while there.

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

Arrangements are being made for three excursions to run to Topeka on Labor Day. One is to go from Strong City, over the Santa Fe, and will pick up large numbers of miners at Scranton and Osage City.

J. M. Kerr, wife and son, Fred, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Watson went to Wichita, vesterday afternoon, to attend the G. A. R. Re-union, and J.W. McWilliams, M. P. Strail and E. Cooley went this morning.

Julius Remy is expecting his brother Jules, here, to-day or to-morrow, who is now on his way from France, with his wife, a sister of E. Humbert, of Matfield Green, who are coming for a visit with their relatives.

Harry B. Carswell, a brother of Chas. H. Carswell, of El Reno, Oklahoma, formerly of this city, was married on Thursday, August 4, 1892, in Kansas City, Mo., to Mrs. Allie Jones. They took a wedding trip to Colorado.

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.

W. H. Hightower, has left at this office a broom made from this year's Mrs. John Davidson, of Strong City, was at Florence, last week, visiting her brother in law, Geo. Davidson.

Mrs. W. R. Richards and Wallace Harvey, of Strong City, have gone to Manitou, Colo., on a pleasure trip.

Mrs. Clay Shaft and daughters, Cleo and Jennie, of Clements, have gone to Denver, Colo., on a two weeks' visit.

was at Marysville, last week, attending the reunion of his old regiment.

Mrs. Geo. McCombs, of Osage City, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Williams, at Strong City, lest Geo. Williams, at Strong City, last ward about the matter, as it is votes you want, and must have to get elected.

Mrs. Chas. Curtis, of Avon, Ill., a niece of Mrs. J. M. Wisherd, arrived here, yesterday, from the east part of the State, where she has been preachng, and will remain with her aunt until Saturday afternoon, and then go to Clements, where she will preach, on

Sunday.
P. P. Schriver is again running the Cedar Point flouring mill, having rentmon, who was visiting her brother, J. ed the same for three years. He is a G. Winters, of Strong City, has re-practical miller and one of Chase county's most enterprising business men, and his old customers will be Bennett, of Emporia, who were visit-ing Mrs. Geo. B. Carson, returned of duty.

Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

Mrs. Goss, of Cedar Point, was quite sick, last week.

D. M. Swope returned, Friday, from a trip to Texas.

Bennett, of Emporia, who were visiting Mrs. Geo. B. Carson, returned home, last Friday.

Mrs. J. A. Lucas, of Emporia, who was visiting her husband, the Santa Fe depot agent at Strong City, returned home, this morning. His successor, Father Anthony, O. S. F., from Indiana, comes highly recom-

> Mrs. Barbara Campbell, mother of Mrs. Barbara Gillett, of this city, and David Rettiger, of Strong City, went to St. Louis, Monday, to look after the Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s big stone died, of old age, at 8 o'clock, Saturday

Miss Maggie Jeffrey, of Elmdale, went to Emporia, last Saturday, on a visit to her friend, Miss Ella Lyon, and returned home, to-day.

Magain we appeal to those who are indebted to us to pay up as we are badly in need of money. This notice applies more particularly to those who owe for two or more years on subowe for two or more years on sub-scription. If you can't pay the ac-count in full, pay part. It is money we want and must have it. Sheriff J. H. Murdock and Con-

stable M. P. Strail took M. M. Young to the Insane Asylum, at Ossawatomie, Mrs. Dr. Hottel, who was visiting at her father's, D. H. McGinley's, in Strong City, left, Monday, for Wichita, where her husband will locate.

Sunday afternoon the thermometer with the idea that he is to receive with the idea that he is to receive

and Tuesday afternoons, 90°, and yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, 93°.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and her daughters, Mesdames Frank Lee and C. M. Gregory, returned home, last Friday, from their trip to Colorado. nothing was taken from either the Anyone wishing to go to trains, night or day, leave your hack orders at Central Hotel, and they will be promptly strended to.

Figure Cor.

Perforated chair seats 10c at

jly16 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 WRITE rate is made only with the hope of doubling the circulation of this paper and to give you a reliable paper dur-

taken place that did not take place, but on which day a fake medicine man came along with some old brass watches which, together with his medicine, he sold to some folks at fabulous prices, we noticed that there were very few if any of the subscribers of the COURANT who "bit" at his bargains (?); because, you see, they did not have the money; and that is why we are so pa-

cattle from Elmdale to Kansas City, L. Judge, of Seneca Nation, Indian gressman from this district, on the lastweek.

Territory, a brother-in-law of W. W. Democratic and People's party tickets, will speak in this city. Saturday afternight, at Cedar Point, Monday after-noon, August 22, and at Clements, that night, on the political issues of He is an earnest and eloquent speaker. and everyone is invited to come and hear him. Paul F. Jones, the Demo-cratic and People's party nominee for State Senator, from this district, will

accompany him. W. C. Giese and son, Louie, who Sanders, while there.

James Roach, of Strong City, who was at Granite Mountain, Burnett county, Texas, returned home, a short time ago, to remain in Chase county until cool weather again sets in.

26 shorts of note pages 5 at 1900. 36 sheets of note paper 5c at
HAGER'S.
Mrs. Wm. T. Foreman, of Strong
City, has ordered an elegant monument to be erected over the grave of her recently deceased husband, who is buried in the cemetery west of this city.

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,
Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City, last week, and did some first-class plastering there.

S. A. Breese, wife and children went to Wichita, Tuesday, to attend the soldiers' re-union.

Albert Berry, of Diamond creek,

Albert Berry, of Diamond creek, in flesh while he was away, and is looking almost like a young man again.

> A SPLENDID CIRCUS. The Walter L. Main's show which pitched its tent in Rochester and gave two exhibitions, Saturday, pleased everybody, and was most liberally patronized. Everything was shown as advertised. One of the pleasant features of the day was the entire absence of street fakirs, the only one of that stripe attempting to do business being from Peru, and was promptly arrested on complaint of the showmen. Walter Main should enlarge his tent when he comes to Rochester again.—
> Rochester (Ind.) Sentinel, June 8, 1892.

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

OLD SETTLERS, ATTENTION! There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Old Settlers' League, of Chase county, at the Courthouse, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, August 27, 1892, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

WILLIAM SHAFT, MATT. McDonald, Chairman.

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

#### Only Big Show to be Here This Year! ALWAYS THE BEST! ALWAYS THE BICCEST

COTTONWOOD FALLS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER KOMAN STANDING RACE.

# WALTER L. **MAIN'S ENORMOUS** RAILROAD SHOWS!

BIC CIRCUSES! 3 , 2, and 6-Horse Equestrian Feats!
Flying acts! Contortion Brothers act!
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Grotesque acting!

Trapeze acts! Mid Air Sensations!
Ladder Acts! Sensational Female acts!
High Wire acts! Rope Races!
Bicyclists! Skaters!

BIC RINGS! 3

MINNETTE, the Greatest of Long Skirt Dancers!

The Pastimes, Sports and Games of the Ancient

ROMAN HIPPODROME I'wo and Four-Horse Chariot Races!

Standing Races! Elephant and Camel Races! HORSES

Male Flat Races!
Female Jockey Races!
Male and Female Hurdle Races.

Reined and Ridden by one Man! DOUBLE 5-HORSE

Tandem Race-5 foot Hurdle. COLOSSAL MENACERIES! TWO ZEBRAS, LIONS, TICERS, LEOPARDS, HYENAS,

PAIR ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS! FLOCK OF OSTRICHES

WHITE BEARS! ELANDS!

SEA LIONS! SEALS! HORNED HORSES!

And 1,500 Race and Costly Animals!

Be in line! Secure good location to see the CRAND CALA DAY FREE STREET PARADE! ONE DAY ONLY. Doors open 1 and 7. Begins 2 and 8 P. M.

ALL RAILROADS SELL CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE BIG SHOW.

IF YOU CO TO EMPORIA, FURNITURE and CARPETS

- or-HARDCASTLE & KENYON. Carpets from 22 cents up. aug18-4t Chamber Sets, \$14.50 up.

# Lion Shoe Store,

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 before making your purchases. We have

> Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

# Men's and Youths' Shoes

We have

THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

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

"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES.

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

A. MOHLER,

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THOS. H. GRISHAN WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

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

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federe

al courts PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

R. C. HUTCHESON.

HUTCHESON& SMITH, DENTISTS.

Permanently located. Office over National Bank. Gas, Devitalized Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain. No efforts spared to give satisfaction.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - Kansas.

ROAD NOTICE.

ROAD NOTICE.

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ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

County of Chase,

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERE, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, 1892, a petition, signed by Richard Gause and 46 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point where the H. C. Varnum road leaves the section line between sections thirty-five and thirty-six, township twenty, range six east, thence south on section line on east side of stone fence to the southeast corner of section thirty-five, township twenty, range six east, thence southwest on the most practicable ground to the southeast corner of section two, township twenty-one, range six east, thence south on section line between sections eleven and twelve, township twenty-one, range six east, to the northwest corner of section thirteen, township twenty-one, range six east, to intersect the Lybarger road; also, commencing at the southeast corner of section eleven, township twenty-one, range six east, to intersect the Lybarger road; also, commencing at the southeast corner of section eleven, township twenty-one, range six east, thence west on section line between sections eleven and fourteen, to the southeast corner of section eleven, township twenty-one, range six east, thence west on section line between sections eleven and fourteen, to the southeast corner of section two, township twenty-one, range six east, to intersect the Craig road. Said road to be made forty feet wide,

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: L. Becker, A. R. Ice and William H. Stephenson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of beginning, in Cottonwood township, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners

and proceed to view and to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

M. K. HARMAN,
County Clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase, So OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
July 5th. 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th
day of July, 1892. a petition signed by
M. E. Moore and 33 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid,
praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows,

praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

To be viewed, surveyed and widened, that portion of the A. F. Foreman road from a point in said road seventy-six rods south of the north line of section thirty, in township nineteen, south of ra ge nine east, and at the point where said road survey was offset to the range line, and from that point to resurvey and locate and widen ou said road to forty feet by adding twenty feet on east side of said present Foreman road from said point to a point in said Foreman road twenty-five and a quarter chains south of said point of commencement, and that portion of the Foreman road located on the west side of the range line on the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five, township nineteen, of range eight, be vacated.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. H. Makimson, Frank Fryd and John Sharp as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo and Falls townships, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

M. K. Harmam,

L. S. County Clerk.

M. R. HARMAM, County Clerk. ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th day of July, 1892, a petition signed by C. W. Boblits and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Without survey, commercing at the southeast corner of section twenty-eight, township twenty, one, range six east, running north between sections twenty-eseven and twenty-eight, intersecting the two roads on the north and south of section twenty-eight, township twenty-one, range six east.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named pers, viz: W. B. Gibson, J. B. Cooley and John Holderman as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of comstructions to meet at the point of commencement, in Cedar township, on the 2d day of September. A. D. 1892, and proceed to view such road, and give to all parties

a hearing.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
M. K. HARMAN,
County Clerk.

#### THOUSANDS OF LIGHTS.

Story of a Visit to a Modern Electric Plant.

How Great Buildings Are Illuminated-Machinery Employed in the Manufacture of Incandescent Lights-A Talented Young Electrician

[Special Chicago Letter.]

Night, gloomy and foggy, is pressing Its black bulk closer and closer to the window panes and gray walls of the Auditorium, whose windows, like hundreds of glaring eyes, seem trying to pierce through the folds of fog to look out over the lake.

Inside, however, the light of those piercing eyes melts into a genial-glow, as does the hard, keen glance of a brisk business man under the relaxing influ-

While all these fair women and brave men are feasting, drinking and dancing in the grand halls in the full glare of the thousand lights twinkling like stars in a firmament, down the long corridors-an electric, milky waywe will descend and try to discover the modus operandi of producing these mock "forget-me-nots of the angels."

One finds in the electric-lighting of a large building a curious carrying-out of the plot of the old fairy tale in which the wonderful palace was illuminated from dome to basement by the instantaneous action of the eyes of the great dragon whose abode was deep under ground, and who was fed and watched over by a swarm of brownies.

But here we discover the dragon to be quadrupled and the little men attained to stalwart proportions. The brownie-in-chief, who harnesses the fire of the dragon's eyes, is a comely youth of some 23 years and who, by the way, is the youngest in brownie-dom to have attained the position of head electrician in so large a place as the Chicago Auditorium, the electric machinery of which is the largest isolated plant in the world. The plant has now a capacity of 11,000 lights, and when the new plant now being projected is completed it will have a load of 50,000 lights in tow.

This young electrician, William J. McGaw, is, beside the consideration of his vouth, quite worthy of notice. He acquired, without assistance or tutor other than those of experience, a bright mind and a knack of "catching on," his large knowledge of his profession.

Beginning seven years ago when but a lad to work for an electric company



W. J. M'GAW.

at laying wires, he has since worked up to his present position. He has on several occasions proven

himself master of his iron dragon. Now and then the dragon having "too heavy a load on," in electrical parlance, proceeds to retaliate by taking fire, but is always reduced to subjugation by its young master.

Not long ago, when a brilliant wedding-banquet was in progress, the lights throughout the whole house were suddenly extinguished and total darkness reigned. When a few moments later the light was restored, the guests went on with their revelry little knowing of a piece of heroism that had been enacted beneath their feek

The small metal strip called the re turn-pressure strip, which we shall shortly see, had melted in one place, and before it could be replaced seven others had followed.

Young McGaw, at imminent risk of receiving a death shock, or at least of a terrible scorching, through the metals melting in his hand, replaced the whole number in rapid succession, and order was restored among the panicstricken workmen below and the dismayed guests above.

As we step from the elevator, which, by the way, is a strictly private one for the exclusive use of the several hundred employes in the building, a busy hum and whir greets our ears, as though all beedom had rendezvoused there and were holding an animated convention.

Here we are first shown the five large engines. There are four dynamos each of 1,200 lights' capacity and one with 500 lights at its command.

The 18 motors for driving hot and cold air are in action, although as a rule only a part of the machinery is in use at one time and the remainder is held in reserve in case of any accident, they being so switched in together that one machine may be brought into immediate requisition as substitute for another which has been disabled. The machines have an aggregation of 1,800 horse power. The leather link belt trans mission is used, and the giant wheels make 280 revolutions per minute.

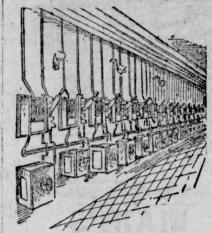
"The system is the Edison 2-wire system of incandescent lighting," our guide informs us, "and the are lights are also run off the incandescent cir-

cuit. Next we pass on to the switch-board, which, to the uninitiated, looks like a board partition wall covered over with a mixture of insulated wires, boxes, copper strips and instruments that look like clocks blessed with but a single hand each. These are the Ampere meters which register the amount of current and number of lights to each

Underneath these a series of boxes is suspended against the wall each one

covered with a wire screen at the top and provided with a crank on the front. These are termed the resisting boxes and from them the current is conveyed by copper strips connecting each one to the distributing-board, on the wall at right angles with the switch-board.

These boxes are all numbered, so that No. 1 is the property of the small 500 light machine, No. 2 of the next, a 1,200 light machine, and so on. The



switch-board is wired for the motor circuit also, so there are double switches.

Now our attention is called to the various wonders of the distributingboard, which marvelous conglomeration of meters, indicators and other apparatus makes us wonder dimly if sage old Benjamin Franklin, when he harnessed the lightning, divined to what precise point of intricate heterogeny his own simple harness would evolute.

First, the awe-stricken gaze is directed to the galvanometer which is used in switching in the machines.

Next, we are informed that the brilliancy of the light must have a unit of capacity; this is the volt, and the voltmeter therefore indicates to what precise point of brilliancy the lights have

Here, too, to our perplexed "noggin" is presented the problem of the "Riser," an apparatus whose duty seems to be that of taking the current to the center of distribution.

Each "Riser" has so many lights on, and from them the current is carried to the "safety-cut-out board," before going to the center of distribution on the fifth floor where it is all equalized and thus a uniformity of current in pressure and brilliancy is produced through-

out the whole building.

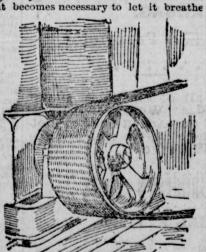
Before going to view the "safetyplug cut-out board," over on the other side of the engine room, we are shown the load record, a big book wherein is registered every half hour the size of the load on-that is how many amperes were indicated at that particular hour, how many volts, and so on. This duty devolves upon the electrician or one of his four assistants.

Now we investigate the safety cut-out board, which is opened to our view by the sliding back of a small door in the wall, showing a space about three feet long by two in width, like a small cupboard, and here the glass plugs are inserted. If one of these be pulled out, as our guide explained, a flash of red leaps luminously through the glass, and the result, we are informed, is that the occupants of the particular room which that wire lights will be left in Egyptian

From here the current goes to th center of distribution on the fifth floor, to which lair we will presently track it. We have seen but half of the plant, the other belonging to the Wabash avenue side.

We are told that the huge machines are self-oiling, and that the oil receptacles are replenished only fortnightly. We are also shown a small but important factor in electric lighting, before over looked, namely a "return pressure strip," an insignificant looking bit of metal, which bends like rubber between the thumb and finger, but which inserted in its place on the distributing board in case of any accident on the circuit melts, "blowing out" the light, and so saves the machine from disaster. "The Thomson-Houston and the 'Cand-C' motors are used," says our young

conductor. He also informs us incidentally, as we step into the elevator, that nearly 3 million gallons of water are pumped to the tower every 24 hours for elevator use alone, and that 73 gallons per minute are consumed for the house service. At the center of distribution we are nerely shown the interiors of the equalizing closets and apparatus. One of the cut-out boxes at the north end of the great parlor is so inclined to caloric that



THE LINK BELT.

freely by making holes along the top of the door. This one has 500 lights in its

In the banquet-hall there are 489 lights that look down in sparkling derision on the gay butterflies of fashion that flit in and out among the gay scenes through their short season. In one of the long dining-halls there are

When we go out into the night again those keen eyes are still searching eagerly the waters of the fog-folded lake, but this time what a world of mystery and suggestion lies in their innermost depths!

#### JERUSALEM THE HOLY.

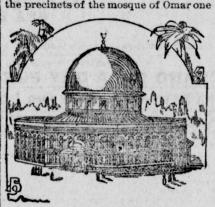
Unquestionably the Most Interesting City in the World.

The Trip from Jaffa to Jerusalem-The Approach from the Bethlehem Road Places Famed in Biblical and Profane History.

[Special Jerusalem Letter.] What city in the world has connected with it such a crowd of immortal memories! By the Arabs it is called El Kuds (The Holy), and it is yet, despite the vicissitudes of time, the great world center of religion. There are cities more picturesque, cities possessing more extensive ruins, cities of greater commercial importance, cities which are the repositories of vast treasures of art and literature, but none of such vast importance in the development of human civilization. From the heights of the Acropolis at Athens came forth glorious art, and philosophy, and eloquence. From the heights of the seven hills at Rome came forth the splendid discipline of law and the mailed hand of Roman power and organization, but from the hills of Moriab and from the heights of Calvary there has come forth to the world the spectacle of the perfect life, and the Gospel of human brotherhood and the love of God.

A steady stream of travel sets toward Jerusalem, especially in the winter and spring months. The usual route is by steamer via Alexandria to Jaffa. Leaving Port Said in the evening the next morning early the coast line of Judea with the hills beyond is seen. At Jaffa there is no harbor, and landing can be made only in fair weather. Even then the ship rolls heavily. A line of cruel rocks against which the waves dash with great violence tell that this is a dangerous coast. Little boats shoot through an opening in the rocks and carry the steamer's cargo and passengers to the shore. I counted thirty-seven boats pulling for the steamer, manned by sinewy Arab boatmen. From Jaffa to Jerusalem is about forty-five miles, which by horse takes about two days with a night at Ramleh. But soon a railroad will be completed. Already the rails are laid 25 miles, and next year the Plain of Sharon will hear the shriek of the steam whistle. This may take much of the poetry out of the Palestine journey, but the march of the steam engine means better communica-

One of the first items of a stay in Jerusalem is to visit the site of the ancient temple, on which is now built the mosque of Omar and the mosque of El Aksa. To visit the Haram area or



MOSQUE OF OMAR.

must be accompanied by a karawas, or a guide from the consul of his respective country. He must also be accompanied by a Turkish soldier, no one being allowed in the sacred inclosure without such attendance. Securing our escort, we passed down through the bazars and were soon at the Haram area. This is an extensive rectangular level space, several acres in extent. Upon it are numerous buildings, large and small, with here and there cypress and other trees. On the west side eight gates and on the north three lead up by stairs to a slightly elevated platform, on which are the chief buildings, the mosque of Omar and the mosque of El

What strange feelings come over us as we reflect that on this site was located the temple of Solomon, and its successors, the temple of Zerubbabel and the temple of Herod! The "Mosque of Omar," as it is called, is not properly a mosque, but a prayer station. It is a graceful building, octagonal in form. With its fine dome surmounted with gilded crescent, its exterior walls covered with blue Persian tiles and inscribed with sentences from the Koran, its delicate arches, its beautiful lattice work, the structure is a delight to the eye. To the Mohammeuan color of the place of prayer is very holy, and of the place of prayer is very holy, and feet. Taking off our shoes we passed into the interior in our stockings. The interior is marvelously rich in its general effect, with its harmonious stained glass, its intricate tracery, and above all the lofty blue canopy of the great dome. In the very center, screened off by an iron screen, is the rugged mass of the native rock of Mount Moriah, perhaps the very spot where Aurana the Jebus-ite had his threshing floor. The Mohammedans consider this rock a very sacred spot, the center of the earth, whence flow the rivers of Paradise. They say that when Mohammed ascended to Heaven from the summit of this rock the angel Gabriel seized it and held it down. "Look," said the white turbaned Moslem who recounted these legends. "There is the print of the prophet's foot and also the print of Gabriel's fingers." Sure enough, there were clearly visible indentations which resembled such prints. Near by in the floor was shown a slab of jasper, originally said to contain nin-teen nails which the prophet drove in. When all these nails are pulled out the end of the world will appear. The devil pulls one of these nails out when he can get a chance. Only three and a half still remain. As we moved about men were praying here and there, but did not

Aksa, which was formerly a Christian basilica, creeted by Justinian in the Sixth century, and then descended into ened at every step. the vaults beneath the temple area.

eem to be disturbed by our presence.

which are called the "stables of Solo-Here we saw some of the immense stones of the ancient temple wall with the peculiar cutting called the Jewish bevel. Some of these stones are huge indeed. No wonder the disciples said to the Master: "See what



ANCIENT OLIVE TREE IN GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

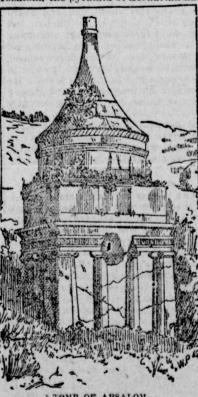
field for investigation and study. vast literature has been written on the temple area and the walls of Jerusalem. Authorities differ greatly, but there can be no doubt that on this site was the temple of Solomon and its successors. Twenty-seven times has Jerusalem been besieged and taken and several times destroyed. It has been thoroughly filled up with rubbish and every landmark except the bare rock has been swept away.

The next object of interest was the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, built over the supposed site of the tomb of Our Lord. As we approached the church we noticed in the square in front a great number of venders of crosses. beads, pictures, etc., squatted on the Entering, we were first conground. fronted by a large stone slab over which was an elaborate canopy inside of which hung a number of large golden lamps. Many people were kissing the stone. This is said to be the place where Christ was laid after he was taken down from the cross. Going up a flight of stairs to the right we saw a recess, containing a rock in which was a gold star over a square hole let into the rock. This they say is the socket where the cross was placed. On the same level is shown the "tomb of Adam," cut in the rock.

Below under the great dome of the church is a small marble structure or chapel before and around which hang numerous beautiful gold and silver lamps. Inside of this reached through a low door is the "Holy Sepulchre" it self. Within is a slab indicating th tomb. Over this slab hang forty-threesilver lamps, thirteen each for the influence of exposure to the air. Greeks, Latins and Armenians and four | When several posts stand in a row, for the Copts. Below the main floor is as in a continuous fence, iron rods may a cavern called the chapel of St. Helena be used for braces, attached to the botwhere she is said to have found the tom of one post and to the top of the true cross. Here are shown also the next one, as shown in Fig. 4. The bottombs of Joseph of Arimathea and the tom of the first being nearly immovtomb of Joseph the Greek. Latin, Ar- able, prevents the vielding of the top menian and Coptic Monks divide this of the next one; and where gates are church among them. Often has their ; in the line of a post fence, they may be fanaticism come to blows and hence is thus held immovable. When no pains explained the presence of Turkish sol- are taken to set the posts of board or diers in the church, to keep peace rail fences firmly, with full and suffi-

cred sites is at first to disgust the devout dition represented by Fig. 5. Christian as he witnesses the hostility of warring sects and ignorant credulity with which they accept the state-ments of their monkish instructors. Yet, while the site of Calvary, the place of burial and many other localities are uncertain, there can be no doubt whatever that here, in the ancient city on this site, Jesus taught and suffered and died. The mount of Olives, where he sat and taught and under whose trees he endured the agony, is there in all its grandeur. Here we meditated one beautiful Sabbath afternoon.

Before and below us lay the city over which from these very slopes he wept as he beheld it. Between us lay the valley of Jehoshaphat with the tomb of Absalom, the pyramid of Zechariah and



TOMB OF ABSALOM. the tomb of James. Yonder out of St. Stephen's gate came the procession which hailed him with hosannas. No

one knows definitely the site of Geth-

semane. It was, however, undoubtedly

upon this mountain. Elevated above all the legends and superstitions which ignorant zeal has thrown about these places, the intelligent Christian will find his visit to Jerusalem an increasing source of instruction, and as his journey leads him to traverse the land he will find that Thence we visited the Mosque of El the land, the Book, Palestine and the Bible are so related that his faith in the

historic verity of the record is strength.

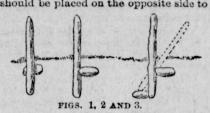
\_ AMOS W. PATTEM.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

GATES AND GATE POSTS. Valuable Suggestions Relating to Proper

Construction. Posts of moderate size, set three feet or more in depth, are commonly rendered more firm by placing a broad or large stone against the yielding side before the hole is filled. This increases the stiffness of its position only so much as the size of the stone is broader than the post. A flat stone will prove more efficient when placed flat in the ground with one edge firmly against the post than if its flat side rests against it, as commonly adopted, because the stone will yield more readily under simple pressure than it will slide in a compact soil, especially if the earth has been beaten or rammed compactly around it. Fig. 1 represents the stone with its flat side against the post, and Fig. 2 lying flat with its edge against the post. A single heavy obstruction against

the post is not sufficient. Another should be placed on the opposite side to



prevent the reversed yielding. In this ease one should be half way up or near the top and the other at the bottomthe upper one on the side towards which the post is inclined and the bottom one in the opposite position. Fig. 3 shows the posts thus set, and the dotted lines indicate the position which the post would take when the stiffening

is insufficient. It is not needful that stones should be used for this purpose; durable timber is better in many cases, because larger masses of it can be more conveniently employed. Dig the post holes in an oblong shape, long enough to receive the piece of wood at the whole depth on the one side, and half way down on the gate side. Deposit the timbers in snug position, beat the earth firmly about them, and the post will be firmly set. Rough or knotty pieces of wood will be better than if straight and smooth, because it cannot be pushed so freely through the soil and it will be more efficient as a stiffener with its end against the post than with its side. If the most durable timber cannot be procured, that which is



less so will answer a good purpose, be cause being well buried in compact earth it is shielded from the decaying

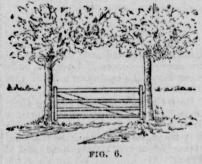
The effect of all these fictitious sa- will too often reduce them to the con-

A buried wooden frame, made of hor-



surface, is sometimes employed to render gates firm in their position, and occasionally answers a good purposes, but it requires more labor in construction than some other modes.

There are positions where living trees may be used as gate posts, which, after becoming large enough, will not yield



to any external pressure. Single trees alone may be made to answer the purpose, if the draft on them is not too great while they are young. But if the weight of the gate slightly bends the tree, it will in time become permanently inclined. This may be prevented by using long horizontal limbs to extend over the gate and meet, as represented in Fig. 6. Years are of course required to render such a contrivance permanent. If the trees are already large enough, they may be used at once on which to hang the gate. Among the kinds which may be employed for such supports are beech, white oak and American elm.

Trees may be employed in the continuous line of a fence, where barb wire is used, by placing vertically strips of inch plank as facing between the wire and the bark of the trees. This prevents the wire from sinking into the bark of the trees during their continuous growth. - Country Gentleman.

The value of the skim milk and whey

should be considered when milk is supplied to a creamery. As the patrons of the creamery can feed the skim milk and whey to pigs, it is plain that a portion of the profit derived from the whole milk must be taken from the pork, which is, to a certain extent, a by-product of the creamery.

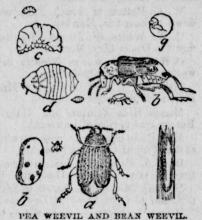
THE Creamery Journal says there are sixty-two patented mechanical cowmilkers, and yet the meek-eyed cow refuses to be comforted.

### BEAN AND PEA WEEVILS.

Two Very Destructive Insects and How to Exterminate Them.

The adult weevil shown in the upper part of the engraving is about oneeightieth inch long and in general color is a rusty black, with some white on the wing covers and a distinct white spot on the hinder part of the thorax, says Insect Life. The insects begin to appear about the time the peas are in blossom and when the young pods form; the females lay their eggs upon the surface without attempting to insert them. The eggs shown in the lower right hand corner of the illustration are deep yellow, three times as long as wide, and are fastened in front by some viscid fluid which turns white in drying. It is probable that the egglaying occurs generally at night. Where the insects are abundant a single pod will often be found to carry fifteen to twenty eggs, though only one larva can develop in a single pea. The newly-hatched larva is deep yellow, with a black head, and bores directly through the pod into the nearest pea, the hole in the pod soon growing over, and a mere speek upon the side is the only indication of its entrance. In feeding, the larva usually avoids the germ of the pea, so that most of the "buggy" peas will germinate as readily as those which have been untouched. Before transforming to pupa, it cuts

circular hole quite to the thin outer membrane of the pea, thus providing for the exit of the future beetle. It then lines the interior of its excavation with a thin smooth layer of paste, excluding all excrement, and there transforms to the pupa state. The adult beetle in issuing has only to eat through the thin membrane left by the larva.



Sometimes many of the beetles will issue in autumn but usually they remain in the peas through the winter, and many are sown with seed peas. As far as is known the insects on issuing will not lay eggs upon the dry pea, and a sure remedy will, therefore, be found in keeping seed peas in a close receptacle over two seasons before planting. The beetles will all issue at the customary time, but will soon die. When it is necessary to plant the first season, the entire lot of seed should be thrown into water, when the "buggy" ones will float, and should be removed and destroyed, sound ones only being planted. Infested peas may also be disinfected by placing them in a tight vessel with one of a number of different insecticides, among which may be mentioned camphor, chloroform, ether and bisulphide of carbon, the latter being the cheapest and most efficacious.

The bean weevil (bruchus fabæ) resembles the pea weevil in apea, and probably fed on wild beans before cultivated ones were grown. The adult beetle shown in the lower part of the engraving is tawny gray in color with more or less dull yellowish. It differs from the pea beetle in that several can develop in one bean, and it will continue breeding indefinitely in stored beans. The eggs are laid on the pod and the larva enters the seed in the same manner as does the pez weevil. If beans are stored the females lay the eggs upon the stored or damaged beans and another generation is developed. The remedies are the same as for the pea weevil, except that keeping imported seeds over two years will be of no avail. Careful experiments show that carbon bisulphide is almost a perfect remedy for both spe-

### ALL ABOUT HORSES.

ALWAYS keep a stout halter on every Do not water the horse when over-

Don't approach a horse in a way to

startle it. THE well fed horse is always at a premium.

HAVE a colt grow naturally into the right thing.

HAVE not only pure-bred stock, but the best of that.

A SKITTISH driver is worse than a skittish horse. A BAD temper in the driver begets

one in the team. NEVER let a colt know when it is

being educated. GIVE the team ample rest, so it may

always be fresh. WASHING with salt water is good for

collar-galls and bruises. DRIVE a horse with a rein that both

you and the horse can feel. "GRAY horse live longest." That depends a good deal on how they are

treated. WHOLE and cracked corn induce colic

in horses, secause it is not properly masticated. FEED the team more oats and less

corn. The latter is too heating for warm weather. ESTABLISH a reputation in your com-

munity for good horses, and buyers will be plentiful. SEE that the blessed sunshine is not

kept out of the stalls. Few stables have enough of it. A WIDE wagon tire is a road maker,

not a rut catter. One secret of the good roads of France is the wide tires in use there. MARKS should have access to grass

some little time before faaling. Living on dry feed during the winter takes the clasticity out of the muscles .- Amerioan Farmes.

### SINGLE TAX IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Report of the Committee to Investigate the District of Columbia Assessment

Through the courtesy of Tom L. Johnson we publish a summary of the report on the assessment of taxes ir. the District of Columbia. This report comes from a select committee appointed to investigate the subject. Mr. Johnson is chairman of the committee, but the report is signed by every member of the committee. Mr. Johnson's associates are Mr. Washington, demoerat, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wadsworth. republican, of New York. The report was presented May 24. It is based upon a resolution adopted by the house April 13. This resolution cites that the new assessment of the District exceeds the old by nearly 25 percent.; and then goes on as follows:

Whereas, Said old assessment on the land values alone in the District is \$76,-000,000, when it should be more than \$300,000,000; this shows an extraordinary undervaluation, and, what is still worse, the greatest injustice between the valuation of the land used for business purposes, which in many cases is assessed at less than 14 per cent. of its true value, and land used for residence purposes, especially where the small homes are situated, which is assessed at from 70 to 80 per cent: of its value, while in many cases land held for speculation is assessed at less than 10 per cent. of its true value. The foregoing facts were brought out by an expert valuation on enough land in the District to furnish an average. A public hearing was held by the commissioners, in which this subject was thoroughly discussed, and after a careful examination they say "the figures embraced in these showings seem to have been carefully and conservatively prepared;" and

Whereas, the new assessment should not only show the true value of property in lawful money, as required by law, but should also preserve an equality in assessment of the land in different localities, and not bear more heavily in some sections than in others; there-

Be it Resolved, That a select committee consisting of three members, be appointed by the speaker, which shall have power and authority to investigate and report upon the method of ascertaining land values by the board of assistant assessors in the District of Columbia; to inquire whether there is in the assessment now being prepared discrimination in favor of any section over others, and generally to inquire into all alleged inequalities pertaining to the assessment of land values.

Such committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, may employ a stenographer and one clerk, and shall report the result of its investigation to the house, with such recommendation as it may deem proper to make. The expense of such investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the

The report then says:

The testimony shows that the facts recited in the resolution are substantially true; that as a result of this investigation the assessment on land has been raised \$125,000,000, and yet \$225,000,000, more than half the value of land in the district, escapes taxation; that there is quality and discrimination; that land values are increasing at an enormous rate-on a conservative estimate to the amount of \$40,000,000 annually, enough to pay off the entire bonded debt of the district in six months; that the assessment of buildings and the under-assessment of land is operating to discourage greatly the growth and improvement of the capital: that the assessment has been made in violation of the law, without proper publicity or inquiry, and in a careless and reckless manner; and that on a fair assessment of land alone it would be easy to obtain by a tax rate less than one-half of the present all the revenue required for the needs of the district. This would make the tax rate of the city of Washington 60 cents on the \$100, a lower rate than that of any large city in the country.

The committee find that the assessors

have, in accordance with ancient precedent.directly disregarded the law which requires property to be assessed at its true value, and says that the assessors interpret the words "true value" to mean the price property would fetch at forced sale under adverse circumstances. Continuing, the report says:

When a man puts up a house in the District of Columbia he does something that adds to the wealth and stock of conveniences of the whole city, and he instinctively feels that it is wrong that his taxes should be increased for having done so. The poor man with a small and poor house has to submit. A few dollars' difference in the assessment will not pay him for the time and trouble of protesting. But the rich man, with the costly house, not merely has more time and larger interests, but finds the difference in the assessment a more important matter. Thus, in both these ways, there are powerful tendencies constantly at work to produce unjust inequality in the taxation of buildings and improvements. These tendencies must act directly and powerfully upon the taxation of land, with which the taxation of buildings and improvements is conjoined.

The committee finds a strong sentiment in the district in favor of assessing taxes upon the land values only. The committee says that this seems the correct principle. The man who holds land that would yield him an income were he to improve it, ought to pay as much toward the expenses of the dis- million copies of "Protection or Free torial sign or image, birds and beasts trict as he who by improvement actual- Trade?" in the Congressional Record, ly does receive an income from his and now these irrepressible agitators land, and the committee sees how much have asked the World's fair commisthe suggested method of levying assess- sioners to label each foreign exhibit ments would stimulate improvements with a card giving the following inand promote the growth and prosperity formation: Cost of goods at place of of the district while lessening the ten- production; amount of duty, including dency toward inequality. The com- customs brokerage; cost of transportamittee thinks that the district being tion to Chicago; selling price in Chicago. the seat of the national government, The request is a reasonable one, and and for that reason attracting many compliance with it will prove highly in-

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT | laid with the sole reference to the interest of local property owners. The report notes that every citizen called to the national capital finds it his primary care to provide himself with living accommodations, and apropos of this the report says:

As any assessment that falls on the erection and maintenance of buildings necessarily checks building and increases the cost while diminishing the comfort of living accommodations, it thus tends to lessen the comfort and increase the expenses of all citizens who are called on to reside in or visit Washington. On the other hand an assessment on the annual rental value of lands, such as these property owners recommend, has no tendency either to diminish house accommodation or to increase its cost. It simply takes from what the owner of land would otherwise put in his pocket, and, by making it as costly to him to keep land idle as to fully improve it, would tend to stimulate building and increase accommodation. It would thus promote the comfort and economy of citizens resid-ing in or visiting the national capital, and instead of discouraging enterprise and improvement would tend to discourage the business of monopolizing land that is needed for the purposes for which the federal district was formed.

Furthermore, the report points out that the beautification of the district at national expense benefits local landowners, and it is therefore expedient that the assessment for local revenues should fall upon the beneficiaries. Then

says the report: Out of the twenty-four millions a year which the landowners of the district are already enabled to appropriate to themselves, and the forty millions a year which is being added to the salable value of their property by the growth of the district, it is surely but little to ask that they should contribute less than \$500,000 more than they now contribute to municipal expenses. A tax rate of 51 cents on the \$100 is now needed to raise the required revenue from land and improvements, but a tax of only 59 cents on the \$100 would raise it from land alone, leaving all improvements exempt from taxation.

The report declares that to collect only 121/2 per cent. of the annual rental value of land would suffice to raise the district's proportion of the increased sum of \$6,000,000 asked of congress by the district commissioners, and 25 per cent. would suffice to raise the whole, so that not a penny need be asked of the national government. This could be done without increasing the cost of living in the district, and indeed, with the result of checking land speculation, and bringing land held for speculative purposes into use, an effect in turn, which would increase legitimate land values and thus enlarge the fund to be

drawn upon for the district's needs. TO BE CONTINUED.

#### The Cottage and the Mansion.

"Suppose I have a \$1,000 house alongside Mayor Pingree's \$30,000 mansion," says Inquirer, "would it be right to tax me as much as him?"

The answer is, yes, if the lots occupied by the \$1,000 and the \$30,000 houses are equally valuable. And for these reasons:

1. The value of the lots was made by the community; therefore, to tax them to their full value will deprive neither Inquirer nor Mayor Pingree of any wealth their exertions have produced.

2 The improvements on the lots are due solely to the exercise of human exertion of some kind. In one case it may be limb labor; in another case it may be mind labor; in a third case it may be a combination of limb and mind labor. In all cases, whatever is produced is due to work-industryand whatever is saved is due to prudence and economy. The evil of the present system of taxation is that it taxes industry, and, therefore, discourages it. Now, to take the tax off industry will enable Inquirer to build a better house on the valuable lot he occupies. It will do this in several ways; by relieving him of other taxes, and, therefore, while increasing his taxes on his lot, abolishing it on his house, on his plant, if he is a small manufacturer; on his purchases, and, therefore, reducing their price, and at the same time increasing the value of his labor through the larger market and steadier work that would follow the freeing of industry from all burdens.

If the proprietor of the house assessed at \$1,000 alongside of the house assessed at \$30,000 would look at it in another way he would cease to repine. Suppose that the adjoining lot to himself, which is of the same value as his own, has on it a still poorer house than his. The house owned by the poorest man of the two is a small dilapidated shanty, which is assessed at \$100. The poorest man also don't see the justice of having his home taxed the same as the \$1,000 and \$30,000 house. Suppose, too, that the lot adjoining the poorest man's lot is vacant. The owner, of course, will object to being taxed the same as the man who owns homes assessed at \$100, \$1,000 and \$30,000 respectively, while his ground is innocent of human habitation. It is this short-sighted idea of paying taxes on all property, whether made by nature or by human labor, that has oppressed mankind through all ages, and has caused a large portion of the misery of the world. It is a policy which, more than any other, builds palaces for the few and condemns the many to life-long poverty .- Detroit News.

It was the single taxers who put the mortgage statistics into the census. It was the single taxers who printed a ersons, the taxation should not be structive. -St. Louis Depublic.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Trunk rests, low frames upon which the trunk is stood, are new and valuable, particularly to tall women, who find the stooping over to pack irksome and uncomfortable,

-Dotted muslin, made the size of the window frame, are the best curtains for summer bed-rooms, as they are so easily kept clean and are very dainty as well when tied back with pretty ribbons.

-Pumpkin Pie.-Cream the yolks of four eggs with as many tablespoons of granulated sugar; add two cups of stewed pumpkin, strained, two cups of milk, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a pinch of ground mace, some grated nutmeg, and last the whites of egg beaten very stiff.-Harpery Bazar.

-Cold Roast Chicken. - Prepare a full grown chicken, oil or butter a large brown paper and wrap around it, set on a wire stand in a baking pan with a little water, let bake two hours; romove the paper and let brown, take out of the gravy and set aside to cool, after which slice thin.—Home Maga-

-Apple Pudding .- Cut the apple into halves, take out the core, fill the hole with sugar and a little piece of butter, put it on a slice of soft bread, set in a baking-dish and put in the oven to and they may have ended suddenly bake. When half done, fill the holes without a graceful closing paragraph, again with sugar and butter, then fin-ish baking. Serve one slice of the bread with two pieces of apple to each person. - Housekeeper.

-Caramel Jelly.-Five lumps of sugar and two spoonfuls of water; brown, and disguised under labored, bookish, "fine add while warm, to one pint of scalding milk, (slowly); yolks of four eggs; onehalf box of gelatine-dissolved in a little water; sugar to taste. Cook as thought in preparing a satisfactory for boiled custard, and when it begins to thicken, add the beaten whites of eggs. Eat with sweetened whipped cream.-Good Housekeeping.

-Lobster Cutlets .- Mince the meat of the lobsters fine, season with salt and spice, melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, mix with it one tablespoonful of flour, add the lobster and a little finely chopped parsley, add a little stock also, and let it come to a boil; remove from the fire and stir into it the yolks of two eggs, spread this mixture in a shallow pan; when cold cut into and that he ought to remember me, be cutlet shapes, dip carefully in beaten cause I have always been interested in egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry to a rich brown color in hot lard.-Ladies' Home Journal.

-Chicken soup as it is generally made involves a great deal of work and considerable expenditure of raw material. For this reason it is a rare dish on the summer table, when it should be a most welcome and wholesome one. If, however, it is made with a foundation of white stock, as all French soups are, a great variety of delicious chicken soups may be prepared at from half an hour to three-quarters notice. The stock will keep at least four days in summer and a week in winter. When the materials are put together, the stock may be allowed to simmer at the back of the stove for the requisite six hours and strained when done, and it is very little trouble to make. If this stock is kept in the house, a great variety of delicious | Left it all in my other trousers. Mornand suitable soups for summer may be served at the expenditure of very little time and trouble.

#### THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET. Wonderful Ingenuity of Sequoyah, the Indian Cadmus. e most wonderful ling

achievements of modern times is that of ters, which also banishes malarial, rheu"The Indian Cadmus," Sequoyah, the matic and kidney complaints, nervousness inventor of the Cherokee alphabet and written language. As the first alphabet and so the fountain of all language is supposed to have originated with Cadmus the Phœnician, so the first Indian alphabet and the source of written language and literature among the red men of America is traced with absolute certainty to this famous Cherokee, Sequoyah.

Although scarcely half a century has elapsed since his death, a mist of uncertainty already surrounds his birth and life. But somewhere very near the beginning of this century this remark-able personage was born in the Cherokee nation and educated to its customs. In fact, he never knew any other than the Cherokee language, which, until he began to record it, was like the other Indian dialect, purely oral.

Sequoyah's grandfather is said to have been a white man, but there was no evidence of it in the personal appearance of the grandson.

The story goes that at a council of Cherokee chiefs in their town of Saunta, an old reservation east of the Mississis sippi, there was a debate on the comparative strength and future of the red and white men. The strongest argument advanced in favor of the white man was his ability to use the "talking leaf" and so send messages to a distance. Sequoyah listened silently and then burst out as if by an inspiration:

"You are all idiots! The thing is easy! I can do it myself." Thereupon he is said to have picked up a flat stone, and with a charred twig from the council fire to have made certain marks upon it, each of which, he told his fellows, represented a cer-tain word. He also told them that tomorrow, or a month from then, he could and would tell them those words without hesitation, as soon as he saw the

characters on the stone. From the beginning Sequoyah conceived and perfected the Cherokee alphabet, utilizing the cries of wild beasts, the calling of the mocking bird, the shrill exclamations of children, the softest tones of the squaws and the notes of the rotund organ of the adult brave for his vocal sounds. When he thought he had gathered all the different sounds, he attached to each a picand inanimate objects alike furnishing him with these signs.

And so the Cherokee alphabet was finished, the vocal sounds were reduced LARD. to writing, and in an incredibly short time the entire Cherokee nation learned and used it.

There are eighty-five characters in Sequoyah's alphabet, and a newspaper called the Advocate is now printed and circulated in that language.-Yankee

#### FINE WRITING.

It is Entirely Out of Place For Letters of Any Kind.

Many letters are begun with a phase which is not written, but is spoken or thought, "What shall I say?" And this is especially the case when the letter is to be one of congratulation, or thanks, or condolence, or has reference to somewhat exceptional circumstances. The writer is not satisfied with saying in simple, perhaps commonplace, words what he feels-just as he would speak

He feels vaguely that the occasion requires something unusual, that what he writes must read well, and that he ought to be able to think of some emphatic and elegement, phyrases in which phatic and eloquent phrases in which to express his sentiments. But if he will think of the letters he has received himself he will see his mistake.

Except in unusual cases, where his correspondent had a natural literary gitt for original and graceful expression, the letters that have spoken to his heart have been those that were written simply and naturally.

The sentences may have been abrupt, and they may have wandered from one subject to another, and back again, and not sounded at all like the letters written by heroes and heroines of stories but they were genuine and characteris-

Their awkwardness was nothing, since their sincerity was so evident, a sincerity that might have been entirely

writing." The story is told of a bright French woman that she spent much time and letter of congratulation to a friend who had obtained a court appointment. She covered four large pages with beautiful phrases expressing her joy over his good fortune. She read it to a literary man of fine taste and much goo sense. He asked her what she meant by all that.

"Why, "she replied, "I want to tell him that no one appreciates better than I do the justice that his majesty has done him, and I hope in going away from here he will not forget his friends, cause I have always been interested in bis career."

"Very well, madame, tear up those four large pages, and write to him what you have just said. Depend upon it, that will please him far better."-Youths Companion.

Couldn't Tell.

"Who are you shoving against?" said a stranger Velox had jostled against in the street.

"How the dickens can I tell?" replied the pastime merchant. "Why don't you wear your name on your hat band?" -Drake's Magazine.

Porestalled.
Dinguss-Hello, Shadbolt! You don't seem to have any crease in your trousers this morning.

Shadbolt (remembering him of old)-No, and no change either, Dinguss. ing!-Chicago Tribune.

Gold Bullion

Is attractive, but its hue in the skin and eyeballs is repulsive, and indicates biliousness, a malady, however, easily remediable with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nausea, sick headache, pains through the right side and shoulder blade are manifestations of liver complaint dismissable with the Bit. liver complaint, dismissable with the Bit and constipation.

A MAN who mixes his drinks generally mixes his speech in the same way.—Bing-hamton Republican.

KEEP it in the house. The American Brewing Co's St. Louis "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer." Pure, sparkling.

THE man with no music in his soul should hire a hand-organ.

Dyspersia, impaired digestion, weak stomach, and constipation will be instantly relieved by Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

THE biggest fur pool: Behring sea-S. K. COBURN, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable rem-

Druggists sell it, 75c. CHILDREN are earthly idols that hold us from the stars.—Douglas Jerrold.

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. Northing in it—A dude's conversation.-

# MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS C	IT	Y	Aug		15.
ATTLE-Best beeves	8 3	50	0	4	15
Stockers	2	50	0	3	00
Native cows	1	85	@	2	50
IOGS-Good to choice heavy	4	50	a	5	85
VHEAT-No. 2 red		67	0		691/2
No 9 hand			0		651/4
ORN-No. 2 mixed		44			441/4
ATS-No. 2 mixed		27			2714
YE-No. 2		591	400		60
LOUR-Patents, per sack	2	00	0	2	20
Fancy	1	90			95
HAY-Choice timothy	7	00			50
Fancy prairie	7	00	0	7	50
POTTI MDY Cunium objeteme			(2)		124
BUTTER-Choice creamery		15	0		16
HEESE-Full cream		11	0		12
EGGS-Choice		11			1114
POTATOES-New		40	0		50
ST. LOUIS.					90
ATTLE-Fair natives	3	50	0	4	65
Texans	2	30			
HOGS-Heavy	5	50			
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	00			
FLOUR-Choice	3	20	a	4	10
WHEAT—No. 2 red		49	@		4914
DATS-No. 2 mixed		324	60		33
RYE-No. 2		60	0		60 14
BUTTER-Creamery		15	0		20
ARD-Western steam	7	35	04	7	40
PORK-New	13	221	600	13	25
CHICAGO.					
ATTLE-Prime to extra	4	75	0		25

WHEAT-No. 2 red..... CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RYE-No. 2 PORK. NEW YORK. CATTLE-Native steers ...... 3 60 HOGS-Good to choice..... WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

OATS-Western mixed.....



That's a good way to buy a medicine, but it's a pretty hard condition under which to sell it. Perhaps you've noticed that the ordinal to the condition of the c linary, hit or mis nedicine doesn't at-

markable in its effects that it can be sold on this plan is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder, there's nothing like it known to medical spiance. In every disc

To every sufferer from Catarrh, no matter how bad the case or of how long stand-ing, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't cure it, perfectly and permanently, we'll pay you \$500 in cash." Sold by all druggists.





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CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining meney un-253 SHOE GENTLEMEN THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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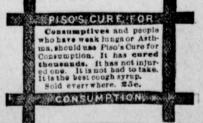
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A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

# MILITIA OUT.

Troops to Deal With the Lawless ness at Buffalo.

#### A RATHER QUIET DAY PASSED.

Lake Shore Switchmen Refuse to Handle Non-Union Switched Cars-They Are Discharged and a Strike Expected to Be Ordered.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.-The Sixty. first regiment has just been sent to Cheektowaga to guard the Lehigh Vallev and the Erie yards.

The Thirty-fourth regiment has been called out to protect the Central and West Shore property, it being feared that the switchmen on these roads may go out to-night.

The police commissioners were busy swearing in special deputies for duty in the yards at Cheektowaga, which is outside the city limits and beyond the jurisdiction of the city police. The sheriff will not call upon the military except as a last resort.

Master Moriarity, of the local lodge of the Switchmen's union, states that the strikers were not responsible for the fires. He attributes them to a lot of "tramps and bums that are always around where there is any excitement. Everything has been quiet in the yards since daylight and up to noon. The incendiaries, whoever they are, will keep under cover during the day. It was reported that the strike would be likely to spread to the Erie yards at Hornellsville.

In an interview Grand Master Sweeney emphatically condemns the acts of lawlessness and states that he has assurances from the men on strike that they were not responsible for what was done, but that it was the work of irresponsible individuals who could not be controlled.

The only event that relieved the daylight monotony of events on the Buffalo Southwestern was a little episode which occurred in the afternoon next to Taylor & Crate's lumber yard, just east of the Elk street crossing. About 4:50 p. m. engine No. 9 was pulling freight train No. 138 into the city, when twenty or thirty of the striking switchmen came up from behind the lumber yard, boarded the train, set the brakes and stalled the train and pulled the coupling pins and threw pins and links into the stagnant pools at the side of the track and disappeared. The engineer ran down to the Seneca street crossing, got a new supply of pins and links and at 5:30 hauled the train in with a policeman on about every fifth

The only Lehigh Valley train that moved past the Buffalo creek junction was a coal train pulled by engine No 276, which went out to William street about 3:30 p. m., guarded by eight policemen.

The Nickel Plate succeeded in moving thirty-two cars of live stock from the Lehigh to the Lake Shore tracks, but when the men learned of it they refused to take the cars up in the West Shore trains bound over the Central for New York. Then it was learned that 178 cars of live stock belonging to the Erie Shore tracks. The men thereupon refused to handle them. Each man was asked separately to go to work on these and each upon refusing was discharged and sent to get his pay. In consequence the Lake Shore switchmen stand in hourly expectation all day of being ordered out by the union.

A movement will be begun to move trains on the Buffalo creek road just as soon as new men may be had, but when that will be is the question.

Out at the Philadelphia & Reading yards from the junction to the lake the situation is about the same. Not a car has been received there since Saturday. A large force of men are expected this morning and an effort will be made to push the work. No strikers were to be seen there yesterday. The immense freight sheds of the road are full of freight and the Erie elevator is full of grain and something must be done to relieve the glut.

About forty non-union men brought from Philadelphia by the Philadelphia & Reading to take the places of the strikers reached Buffalo yesterday morning and were quartered at the United States hotel. No attempt was made to work them and all remained at the hotel in charge of Phillip Kreanse, a detective employed by the road.

The Chillan Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Acting Secretary of State Adee has received a cable message from Minister Egan at Santiago saying that the Chilian chamber of deputies had unanimously appropriated \$75,000 as an indemnity to sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, and also had approved the treaty for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili. The majority of these claims arise out of the recent wars between Chili and Peru and Bolivia, while some extend back about fifty years.

Shot By a Stranger.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 16.-Nellie Wainright, a dissolute woman was fattally shot yesterday evening by a stranger who visited the resort of which she is an inmate and commenced discharging his pistol as soon as he got inside the door. He shot three times, two woman's body, and then bolted. The police think they know the man.

Huge Stealings. Boston, Aug. 16.—Later investiga-tion brings to light certain facts that seem to warrant the assertion that James E. Gillman, the missing member of the bankrupt firm of Gillman, Cheney & Co., misappropriated no less than \$300,000 of other people's money. Appearances now indicate that Gillman

The treasury department promptly motes. The gold was shipped to Germany. The transaction grew out of the purchase of silver.

Texas; grand selinois; grand junior warden, Rev. H. W. Rugg, of Rhode Island; grand treasurer, H. Wales Lines, of Connecticut; grand recorder, W. B. Isaacs, of Virginia. Boston was chosen for the next triennial conclave. the purchase of silver.

POISON AT THE FEAST.

Wedding Guests Poisoned—A Mystery That Remains to Be Unravelled.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.-It has just become known that many of the guests who attended the wedding Wednesday night of William G. Winchester and Elvaretta E. Palmer are still confined to their beds as a result of eating chicken salad which contained a poisonous substance. It was at first feared that some of the cases would prove fatal, but the physicians in attendance now proclaim their patients out of dan-

About fifty guests were present at the wedding and almost all of them were more or less affected. Nothing unusual was noticed until about two hours after supper when several guests complained of feeling ill and left for their homes. The symptoms were vomiting and cramps and the suffering of those afflicted was terrible. The bride and groom were among those affected. The couple left to take the Cleveland boat on their wedding tour, but the bride became so ill on the way that they stopped at the home of Mrs. Julia Henderson and were attended by Dr. Hastie. Mr. Winchester was also taken ill, but not so seriously as were Mrs. Henderson and members of her family who attended the wedding. The condition of the bride was critical for a time, but she is now out of danger, although so weak from spasms that she is still confined to her bed.

Among others who were taken ill were Perry Palmer, brother of the bride, and his wife and son. A portion of the suspected salad has been preserved for analysis. Dr. Dakin has some of it and a partial analysis has been made without result. It is believed by some that the sugars used for frosting the wedding cakes contained the poisonous ingredients.

#### DUN'S REPORT.

Crops Not Quite Up to Expectation-Rise in Price of Breadstuffs-Extraordinary Imports.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Crop reports are not quite up to expectations, and are construed as indicating a deficient supply of corn and oats, while a possible deficiency in wheat and cotton will be more than met by surplus stocks. But prices have advanced quite sharply, and exports of domestic products will fall below last week's prices. Great industries are all doing remarkably well, excepting the iron manufacture.

The particular feature of the week has been the rise in breadstuffs, 1 cent in corn and three-eighths of a cent in oats, while wheat declined three-quarters of a cent with sales of only 13,000,-000 bushels. Western receipts were 4,-930,000 bushels. Pork advanced 75 cents per barrel, but lard declined a half cent; oil rose 5 cents and coffee a quarter, but cotton fell an eighth, though exports are larger than a year ago, as crop reports grow more favorable. It should not be forgotten that if exports of products which for two weeks have been 7.56 lower at New York than last year, should be restricted to advances in price, the outflow of gold would be likely to continue and before long to affect speculative markets. Imports continue extra ordinarily large at New York for five weeks, 30 and Lehigh were standing on the West per cent. greater than last year, and such a movement would insure further gold exports unless other conchange.

Southern reports show general improvement in trade at Little Rock, at Memphis, at Montgomery and at New Orleans, but Galveston collections, are slow and at Savannah money is reported tight.

### SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Gen. Dunn Kills Himself at Denver-The Result of a Love Affair.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.-Gen. N. G. Dunn, who has spent the last few years in this city but who was formerly one of the best known clubmen in New York city and Washington, committed suicide at 9 o'clock last night, almost blowing off the top of his head with a revolver. The deed occurred at his boarding place, 1951 Stout street.

His suicide seems to have been prought on because of a love affair. He left several driveling letters, showing a disordered mind. All of them refer to some one addressed as Fannie. He also left a partly illegible note from Jennie Litz, telling him that if he ever had occasion to kill himself "with this revolver" to think twice before so doing. It is ascertained that the woman was Mrs. Fannie Barnes. Who she is or what her address is is not known. He was evidently infatuated with her.

## BACK TO SAVAGERY.

lowa Indians Take a Crazy Fit and Desert

Their Allotments. GUTHRIE, Ok., Aug. 13.-The Iowa Indians have deserted their allotments in the reservation east of here and gone to join the Otoe tribe in a grand ghost dance on the Cherokee strip. They declare they will never return to their allotments but will live with the Otoes, who are their distant relatives.

Fine houses, growing crops, live stock, farm machinery and everything else has been abandoned. The migration was caused by one member of the tribe claiming to have received a message from the Messiah telling him if his people continued to live in the manner of the whites and neglect their religious dances longer they would not side the door. He shot three times, two be recognized among the faithful In-of the bullets taking effect in the dians when the Messiah came soon to gather them together.

Knights Templar Officers DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.-The following is the list of officers chosen by the triennial conclave Knights Templar: Grand master, Judge Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan; deputy grand master, W Larue Thomas, of Kentucky; grand generalissimo, Reuben H. Lloyd, of California; grand ca general H. B. Stoddard, Texas; grand senior warden, George H.

#### BUFFALO RIOTS.

Striking Switchmen Wreck and and Burn Trains.

Switches Turned and Men Beaten -The Torch Applied to Freight Trains.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15 .- The strike of Erie & Lehigh Valley switchmen is serious. Riot and incendiarism mark its tidal wave.

Property belonging to the railroad company has been destroyed by incendiary fires, men engaged in the peace ful performance of their duties in the company's service have been assaulted and sent to the hospitals, the movement of trains has been seriously interfered with and the lives of innocent persons, who were in no way connected with the strike and had not even heard of it, have been endangered by the derailment | elaborate address of thanks and advice of a passenger train on one of the roads.

There had been more or less trouble Saturday between the strikers and their | each year to the structure already comsympathizers and the men who are do- pleted. ing the strikers' work and a few desultory assaults had occurred. Things began to put on a more serious aspect at 2 yards. Eighteen or twenty freight various other merchandise, two passenger coaches and two watchmen's houses were burned among the cars of merchandise. It took the hose from three carts to reach the flames from the nearest hydrant. The firemen, however, prevented the destruction of a great number of cars and the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property. The cars destroyed were in the midst of a great number of other cars. The firemen uncoupled a number of cars and removed them from danger. A dozen or so of cars were thrown from the Lehigh tracks and a similar number from the Erie by mis-

placed switches. The first intimation of anything wrong was when the coal cars were se loose and demolished the water tank. Then the fires broke out simultaneously Capt. Wirtz, of the Eleventh precinct, put a force of a dozen officers in the yard as soon as the alarm was given, but they were unable to find any sus-

picious characters. That briefly is what had happened up to daylight. But that was only the beginning. The strikers or their sympathizers have pulled pins, turned switches and driven off crews. One was assaulted at 3 o'clock, two others at 11 and another later. One man was assaulted at the Western New York & Pennsylvania crossing. He was on his way for the wrecker at the time and was turning a switch. The strikers had turned switches and thrown six cars from his train before that. He was struck on the head and when taken to the hospital was completely dazed and did not know what had occurred.

One of the most cowardly things done was the throwing of switches under passenger train No. 17 at William street at 7:30 last evening. Two passenger coaches were derailed, but nobody was hurt, though many were badly frightened. Fifty men boarded passenger train No. 3 at 11 o'clock this morning, driving the employes off. The crew finally succeeded in getting the train to the station. The mob took possession of the Seneca street switches three or four times during the day and drove off the signal men.

In the Lehigh yards at Cheektowaga the scenes of the previous night were repeated. It is plainly intimated by the Erie officials that workmen from the east have been engaged to take the places of the strikers. Three stalwart policemen were stationed in the hallway leading to the superintendent's office to-day.

The strikers say they are determined to win the fight and say that the roads are losing heavily by not having men to perform the work of the strikers. They say the Erie is demoralized by the strike and that every sidetrack on the matter. Buffalo division is completely blocked.

Two trains of freight cars on sidings at Cheektowaga, the railroad suburb of Buffalo, were burned last night. The Lehigh Valley called on the sheriff for protection and he sent six deputies to the scene. The police have yards in seven out of eleven precincts in the city to guard and all reserves are called out.

The strike has extended to Waverly and Sayer on the Lehigh, and all freight traffic on that line is at a standstill. A train of beef stands on an Erie siding there, the switchmen refusing to allow it to be switched to the Lehigh tracks. The division superintendent of the Lehigh has telegraphed to Oswego for the sheriff to come to his aid, although the men are making no demonstration. To-day it is expected the Erie men will also go out and then all traffic through these towns will be at a standstill. The men are non-communicative and their future

movements are unknown. Word was received at 2 o'clock this morning that a train of forty-two cars on the Erie road filled with fine merchandise, a mile east of Williams street, is now burning fiercely with no protec-

At 2:45 o'clock the passengers on the Lehigh and Erie roads, which had been ditched at William street near the city line, were brought to the station by Superintendent Brunn's special train. Nobody was injured, but the delay of four hours had been an experience which none of them cared to repeat.

River Accident. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15 .- David Murray, his wife and daughter and a child named Forbes were drowned in Palmer's river at Warren yesterday afternoon by the upsetting of a boat The father of the child, Freeman Forbes, his wife and another occupant were saved. The party was returning from a clambake when one of the party stood up in the boat and upset it.

An eastbound special on the Northwestern was wrecked near Clinton, Ia. Many passengers were injured, but no one was killed. The train contained Knights Templar from Denver.

#### NEW TEMPLAR OFFICERS.

Judge McCurdy, of Michigan, Chosen Grand Master-The Next Conclave to Be Held at Boston DENVER, Col., Aug. 12.-Judge Hugh

McCurdy, of Corunna, Mich., thirty-A Passenger Train Derailed-Pins Patled, third degree, right eminent deputy grand master of the

grand encampment and past grand master, past grand high priest, past eminent commander, past 5 most illustrious grand master of the grand council, illustrious deputy for Michigan and An-

cient and Accepted

Rite was elected grand master of the HUGH M'CURDY. Knights Templar of the United States this morning. In accepting the high honor to which he was elected Judge McCurdy made an to the Templars to press ever onward in the cause of good, adding something

At the conclusion of Mr. McCurdy's address a recess was taken until 2 p. m. At the afternoon session of the encampo'clock yesterday morning, when a ment other grand officers were appoint-series of incendiary fires broke out simultaneously in the Lehigh Valley W. Larue Thomas, of Danville, Ky.; grand generalissimo, Reuben H. Lloyd, cars filled with wool, cotton, hay and of San Francisco; grand captain-general, Hy B. Stoddard, of Bryan, Tex.; grand senior warden, George H. Moulton, of Chicago; grand junior warden, Rev. H. W. Rugg, of Providence, R. I.; grand treasurer, H. Wales Lines, of Meriden, Conn. (re-elected); grand recorder, W. B. Isaacs, of Richmond, Va. (re-elected). The remaining grand officers will be appointed by the grand master at the

> It was decided to hold the twentysixth triennial conclave at Boston. Ninety-six votes were east for Boston and seventy-eight for Cincinnati Grand Commander Mellish of Ohio made a grand fight for Cincinnati in opposition to the report of the committee which favored Boston.

installation.

### LIZZIE BORDEN ARRESTED.

Charged With the Murder of Her Father

and Stepmother.
FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 12.—Miss Lizzie Borden is under arrest charged with murdering her father and stepmether last Thursday week.

Accompanied by her sister and Mrs. Brigham she was brought into the Second district court room about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, presumably to give further evidence at the inquest. As was the case before, all the proceedings were behind locked doors. When Miss Lizzie returned from the third inquiry she was a physical and mental wreck and was conducted to the matron's room. The investigation was adjourned about 4 o'clock. District Attorney Knowlton and other officers went to the marshal's private office, where they remained loseted for two hours.

The reason for first suspecting Lizzie of the crime is that she and her stepmother have not been on good terms for several years, in fact, it is said that she refused to eat at the same table with Mrs. Borden or speak to her. Money matters are said to have caused the trouble.

e and her father had several heated discussions on these matters. The woman, who is 32 years old, is haughty and domineering with the will of her father and bound to contest for her rights. She is of a repellant disposition, and after an unsuccessful passage with her father would become sulky and refuse to speak to him for days at a time. She moved in the best of society in Fall River and was a member of the Congregational church and is a brilliant conversationalist. She thought she ought to entertain as others did. Her have tried to reduce expenditures, but father's constant refusal to allowher to they could not. They have tried to entertain lavishly angered her. Since drive the administration to reform the entertain lavishly angered her. Since the murders all these things have been brought up against her and her final arrest is the outcome of the whole

### JAILED FOR LIFE.

Arrival of King at Nashville, Tenn.-The Avengers Balked.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Col. H. Clay King, the Memphis murderer, ar-

rived here in charge of Sheriff McLendon and was at once conveyed to the state prison, where he was quickly fitted out in a convict suit. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who were greatly affected. King assumed a defiant attitude and to Sheriff McLendon he said he would see Gov. Buchanan in -- before he would ask him for a pardon.

Soon after spiriting the prisoner away from Memphis Sheriff McLendon was informed by wire that four men, armed with Winchesters, would over take him at McKenzie, Tenn., and hang King. He immediately changed his route and came to Nashville via Nortonville, Ky. At McKenzie the avengers overtook the train on which King was supposed to be, but he was not there and they returned to Memphis.

Gresham to Boom Weaver. St. Louis, Aug. 12.—The national people's party headquarters to-day were crowded with enthusiastic workers, all of whom were jubilant over a telegram received, and its contents verified by a letter, that Judge Gresham had concluded to take the stump in the interest of the third party, and would make his opening speech at Indianapolis the latter part of this month.

South Dakota's Big Wheat Crop. SIOUX FALL, S. D., Aug. 12.-The figures on South Dakota's prospective wheat yield given out by competent men are simply astonishing, ranging from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides immense quantities of other grains.

Dog Story. Houston, Tex., Aug. 12.—Some time ago David Baxter, of Wharton, lost a valuable hunting dog. The dog had on a collar with Baxter's name on a plate. Tuesday Baxter killed an eighteen-toot alligator and found the collar, but not the dog, in the reptile's stomach.

THE RECORD OF THE SESSION. Hampered by the Results of Republican

The first session of the Fifty-second congress began amid republican predictions of disaster to the demogratic party and ended with graceful recognition of the wish of a republican presi-

dent. Its work will be the subject of much controversy and necessarily an issue of no small importance in a national campaign which involves the election of a now house of representatives as well as that of a president and a vice president. For this reason judgment of its acts will be influenced morestroughy than in intermediate years by partisan inclinations. It is obvious, however, that no better or fairer method of judging its performances from a political standpoint than by comparison with its republican predecessor can be devised. This is a test which democrats will welcome and to which republicans must submit.

The democrats of the house did their best to lighten the burdens of taxation on the people and industries of the country. Under the lead of the ways and means committee a bill was passed making wool free, in the hope of reviving the drooping woolen manufactuirng interests and encouraging the wool-grower.

The same bill abolished the compensatory duty on woolen goods. The result of this would have been the cheapening of clothes which had been made much more costly by the McKinley

Another bill made free the bindingtwine used by the wheat-growers and the cotton-ties used by the planters of the south.

Another made ore containing both silver and lead free, the purpose being to cheapen one of the most common articles of domestic and industrial use. The bill to reduce the enormous Mc-Kinley tax on tin-plates would have put an end to a contemptible fraud, and

would have saved the people of this

country from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a

When these tax-relief bills reached the senate the republican majority promptly pigeon-holed them. In the interest of certain manufacturers of cheap plushes, shoddy and certain kinds of woolens, they denied the people cheap clothes.

In the interest of the cordage trust they refused cheap binding-twine to the wheat-growers.

In behalf of the hoop-iron makers o Pittsburgh they insisted upon dear cotton-ties for the southern planters. To help the makers of plate they refused to put an end to the robbery of

the people who buy dinner-pails, pots, pans and roofing-tin, and retained the tax that increases the price of canned goods and has already closed up a score of canning factories, depriving labor of its work as well as making food dearer. democratic house passed for the benefit of the people were killed by the

senate.
The house dealt with the free-coinage measure honorably and manfully. The democratic majority, realizing that its first duty was to the people who elected it for the purpose of reducing taxes, defeated the effort to force it to the

Besides attending to its legislative work the majority in the house exposed Raum's iniquitous administration of the pension office and showed the president to be his protector.

The material results of the session will not be of great advantage to the country for the simple reason that republican legislation of the billion dollar congress, a republican senate and a republican president have prevented the democratic house from carrying out the reforms desired by the people. The political situation is unchanged

by the session. It remains what it was in the campaign of 1890. The democrats abuses in the pension bureau, but they have been met and overcome by the president's obstinate adherence to a candalous administration. Above all, the democrats have tried to abolish some of the evils and to lighten some of the burdens of the McKinley tariff law. They have attacked some of its most flagrant abuses and some of the worst trusts it has engendered, but the friends of trusts and monopoly controlled the senate and sat in the white house, and the efforts of democratic tariff reformers were lost except as they show to the country that the party is still bent upon accomplishing the task which the people assigned to it in 1890.-N. Y. World.

### TRYING TO DODGE.

Republicans Striving to Cover Up a Con-

demning Document. The efforts of the republicans to the force bill issue will not dodge avail. They lay much stress upon the unreasonable then to construe Presifact that the force bill is not mentioned by name in their national platform. Party organs are urging the president to ignore it in his letter of acceptance. In this way they hope to avoid the force of the indorsement which they have given the measure.

The Courier-Journal quotes from the tions virtually in favor of the force bill, and the emphatic assertion that "the party will never relax its efforts" until the so-called integrity of the forts" made to give it effect.

The republican platform of 1888 expressed its devotion to the right of dent Cleveland not only signed more 'every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to east one free ballot in the public many more than President Harrison elections and to have that ballot duly has signed. The report of the clerk of counted." Notice that the language in the house committee on invalid penthe two platforms is essentially sions gives the number of bills apand almost literally the same. The proved by different presidents as follanguage received an authoritative construction during the debate on the 586; Hayes, 324; Garfield and Arthur, force bill, when it was urged that the 706; Cleveland, 1,825; Harrison (to date), republicans were solemnly pledged in 1,399 (or 426 less than Cleveland).—In their platform to support the measure. dianapolis Sentinel.

As we have to deal with very slippery customers, we may as well clinch this statement. On the day when the force bill passed the house, while Mr. Hemphill's amendment prohibiting the use of the army and navy at the polls was un-der debate, Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, said it had been charged that the bill was a republican measure, and he desired to admit it. He quoted the clause of the republican platform of 1888 with reference to elections, and said: "Mr. Speaker, we meant that then; and now, with the opportunity and privilege given us. we ought to meet it, and meet it manfully and courageously." The appeal was not in vain. Mr. Hemphill's amendment was voted down, and the republicans went on record as favoring the use of the army and navy at the polls

to control elections in their interest. Those who remember such chapters of recent history as this need not profess surprise that the same plank in 1892 should be interpreted as a demand for a force bill. It has always been the policy of the republican party, before elections, to disguise its conspiracies against liberty in general and gentle language. But this language has been fully explained. It meant a force bill in 1888, and it means the same thing in 1892.

It was not merely in congress that this construction of the republican platform was adopted. In the republican state conventions of 1890 resolutions indorsing the bill were passed. The republican convention of Massachusetts declared that the pledges of the platform in national conventions and in many state conventions with reference to the suppression of suffrage made it the imperative duty of every republican senator and representative to labor unceasingly to place the measure known as the federal election bill or some other equally effective law on the statute book of the nation. Resolutions indorsing the bill were also passed by republican state conventions in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and probably other states. The party is thoroughly committed to the measure, and

#### CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

cannot change the record now .- Louis-

ville Courier-Journal.

-The Illinois republican committee has been sending out circulars to heads of local organizations with the statement that "Illinois is in danger"

in large type.—N. Y. Post. -The republican party stands committed to the force bill and acknowledges the indisputable wickedness of the proposed measure by trying to pooh-pooh it into insignificance as an issue. - Detroit Free Press.

-The fifteen unprotected industries that have increased wages and the In brief, all of the bills which the fifteen protected in lustries that have decreased them are witnesses whose evidence should convince any fairminded jury of average intelligence .-

Louisville Courier-Journal. -Only a short time ago Benjamin Harrison as the head of the republican party was arguing against the danger of a cheap coat making a cheap man. He should ask Mr. McKinley to revise his speech. The argument that the tariff decreases the cost of products is a direct insult to the presidential intelli-

gence.-Chicago Times. -During ten years of high-tariff taxes more McKinley mortgages were put on the farms and homes of Kansas and Nebraska than there were inhabited houses in these states in 1890. We have extracted this fact from the census several times before, but we intend to keep it before the McKinley people until they can make up their mind to say something about it .- St. Louis Re-

publica -Anything to win is the motto of the Minnesota republicans and while supporting Harrison with his ultra Mc-Kinley views they are running Knute Nelson for governor, a tariff reform man who when in congress voted for the Mills bill. The republican party has ceased to fight for principles. It wants the loaves and fishes, no matter if they have to be stolen. - Detroit Free Press.

-Four years ago Candidate Harri son was complaining that the Cleveland administration permitted public moneys to remain in designated national banks. The candidate became president. The latest monthly statement of the treasury department shows a bal-ance of public moneys in such depositories. The amount at present is twelve million dollars. The candidate was merely indulging campaign demagogy.-Chicago Times.

-When President Cleveland contributed \$10,000 to the campaign fund of 1888 republican journals bitterly denounced the act as one designed to extort money from officeholders. Is it dent Harrison's contribution of \$25,000 -if he really made it, as reported-as a gentle hint that he expects his officeholders to contribute exactly two and one-half times as much as Mr. Cleveland's paid?-N. Y. World.

--- Andrew Carnegie has two castles now, one in Scotland and one in Pennrepublican platform of 1890 declara- sylvania. The former is a palace of pleasure where he spends in luxury the money earned for him by American workmen in his protected steel industry. The latter is a fort where, with ballot is secured. What this "in- Pinkertons and gunboats and hot-water tegrity" means and what kind of tanks and deadly electric wires he "efforts" the republicans were using keeps out the workmen who think they may be determined by an examination ought to share with him a few of the of the platform of 1888 and the "ef- benefits of protection .- St. Louis Re-

> --- During his administration Presipension bills than all the republican presidents who preceded him, but also lows: Lincoln, 44; Grant (two terms),