Chase

Commty

Courant.

W. E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1892.

NO. 46.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES. THERE was an increase of \$1,167,829 in the public debt during the month of

THE democratic caucus decided to have no vote on the world's fair appro-priation until December.

IT is proposed to establish a court to review sentences of dismissal of army

officers passed by courts-martial.

In answer to the United States inves tigation of the "sugar trust," the de-fendants claim that they entered into no combination whatever.

THE secretary of the treasury post-poned the announcement of bids for the construction of the public building at Wilmington, Del., in order that the bidders might have an opportunity to modify their proposals in accordance with the new labor law.

THE president has vetoed the senate bill amending the act of March 3, 1887, conferring on the court of claims jurisdiction in contested land patent cases. ORDERS have been issued again to clear the Cherokee strip of cattle, many thousands found to be grazing in defi-

ance of executive orders. CONGRATULATIONS were exchanged with Spain on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

THE democratic national campaign committee was organized by the election of Don Dickinson as chairman and the addition of ex-Secretary Whitney to the committee.

THE EAST.

THE steamship Portia was run into by the schooner Fair Wind in the New York sound. The Portia had a hole stove in, but managed to reach port. CAL Woods, a murderer, was electro-

cuted at Dannemora prison, N. Y., on the 2d. Col. STREATOR was arrested for assault and battery on Private Iams. He gave bail of \$1,000 to appear in Septem-

SARAH BARTLEY, a young white woman, was married to a Japanese at New

York recently.

The last dividend in the Sprague estate, Rhode Island, has been made, making a total of 27.6 per cent.

GEORGE F. TAYLOR, of the Manhattan Athletic club of New York, who made a mile on a bicycle in 2:14 1-5, lowering the world's record of Willie Windle at 2:15, made another wonderful ride, cut-ting the record down to 2:11. The start was from a standstill.

THE infant son of H. C. Frick died at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently. It was struck. named after Dana, of the New York THE

A GIGANTIC wall paper combination has been effected at New York. AMALGAMATED association attorneys have sworn informations against the

Homestead managers and the Pinker-

PETER BRENNAN, aged 70, died at New York from a clubbing given him by Policeman Lyman. An autopsy showed four ribs on his right side broken and five ribs on his left. The small bones of his right hand had been crushed and his chest and arms covered with bruises.

THE Cooley gang of outlaws have committed further excesses near Uniontown. Pa. PHILADELPHIA will send to the world's

fair at Chicago a historic collection of

souvenirs of early days in America. ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN, of New York, has been unofficially rebuked by the Vatican in connection with the Fari-bault and Stillwater schools contro-

Much excitement was caused at Ocean Grove, N. J., by a discussion over masonry at the association meeting. The brethren almost came to blows.

JOHN L. How, of Brooklyn, is wanted by the police. He was made executor of an estate ten years ago, and now it transpires that he used it all up for himself, though supposed to be a millionaire.

JAY GOULD says he will never go cruising again and offers his yacht, Atclanta, for sale.

THERE is a general belief in Philadelphia that William B. Robbins, attorney and conveyancer and late accounting warden of St. Mark's church is a fugitive, and it is alleged that the total sum of discrepancies in which he is involved will reach \$150,000.

THERE was a wreck on the Lake Shore, near Erie, Pa. Several passengers were injured. An engineer and a fireman were killed.

A CALL has been issued for delegates of democratic clubs to meet at New York, October 4.

THE WEST. It is said the C., B. & Q. road will hereafter recognize unions and will at once readjust wages.

An English syndicate is said to have bought the Owens lake, Inyo county,

THE sanctificationists are causing trouble among churches at Mount Vernon, Ill. THOMAS MORGAN, aged 40, was killed

in the coal mine at Vandalia, Ill. Ex-Gov. St. John spoke recently at the Lithia Springs encampment at Shelbyville, Ill., in behalf of prohibi-

tion and Bidwell. AT Davenport, Ia., the fire department was called out twice by blazes started by the explosion of gasoline stoves. Mrs. Martin Rasmussen was

fatally burned. MR. SAMUEL MAST, a farmer living near South Bend, Ind., was killed recently by his stallion.

THE cruiser Charleston has arrived at San Francisco on her way to Mare Isl-

and for repairs. THE Michigan legislature has been called to meet.

PRIVATE advices say that the suspension of Rev. Father Kuhlman, of Alton, Ill., has been sustained by the Roman Catholic authorities at Rome, to whom Father Kuhlman appealed.

FRANK BUSHERY, aged 12, was smothered in a bin of wheat at Lan-THERE is little or no small pox in

manifested in North Dakota. A TRUNK trust is forming at Chicago. JUDGE JOHN PITCHER died at Mount Vernon, Ind. He was 98 years of age and was probably the oldest mason at

the time of his death in the country, having been made a mason at Watertown, Conn., in 1816. THREE young women, Nellie Zollinger, Blanche Simmons and Grace Maxwell, went bathing in the Mississippi

river at Port Byron, near Davenport, Ia. The first two got beyond their depth and sank. Miss Maxwell lost her life trying to save them. Two masked train robbers held up a

passenger train at Collis, Cal. The express car door was blown open with dynamite and the messenger wounded. The robbers got between \$30,000 and

THE steamer Remora burned at St Ignace, Mich. Loss, \$12,000. FRANK CLARK, of Columbus, Ind., a railroad brakeman on the Big Four, was killed near Pekin, Ill., and Tom Storey, of the same place, was drowned at

Warsaw, Ky. A FEEBLE-MINDED boy named Olsen vreeked a train at Bloomington, Ill., by throwing the switch.

SINGLE cases of glanders are reported in five counties of Illinois. THE street car lines of Springfield,

O., have been sold to a syndicate. A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Burlington, 27 miles west of Racine,

THE whisky trust won another victory at Cincinnati, which practically ends the prosecution of the government

on the indictments found in Boston against the trust officials. THE Schulenburg lumber mill, Stillwater, Minn., has burned. Loss, \$125,-

000; insurance, \$65,000.

One man was killed and four others badly injured by the collapse of an old

iron bridge near Attic, Ind. DISPATCHES from Zumbrota, Red Wing and other points in Minnesota report a destructive storm. A hailstorm several miles wide laid waste the uncut grain and did great damage wherever it

THE republicans of Nebraska nomiated Lorenzo Crouns The balance of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant-governor, Rev. J. G. Tate, of Grand Island; auditor, Eugene Moore; attorney-general, G. H. Hastings; superintendent of public instruction, A. K. Groudy; commissioner of public lands and buildings, A. R. Humphrey.

By a majority of 10 to 1 the voters of Litchfield, Ill., decided to issue \$100,000 in bonds to erect the fourth school building in that city.

REPORTS from St. Louis Republic correspondents of the condition and pros pects of the cotton crop show an estimated shortage of 50 per cent. or less below last year.

THERE is a bitter anti-liquor war raging at South Charleston, near Springfield, O.

ALBIA, Ia., has been terrorized by black ghost.

THE SOUTH.

RETURNS from various parts of Alabama show that the straight democratic ticket headed by Thomas G. Jones vas overwhelmingly elected.

THE engineers surveying the Rock Island railroad are camped a few miles north of Weatherford, Tex. They report a satisfactory route to Weatherford. A NEGRO named Kevill threw a switch

and wrecked a freight train at Princeton, Ky. He was put in jail. THE Chattanooga (Tenn.) Argus is dead.

THE Iron Mountain railroad management has refused to accept the resignation of Elkans, non-union foreman at

are out. THE National oil mills were burned at Paris, Tex. Loss, \$250,000. WILLIAM BORLICH, of Dallas, Tex.,

had his head and leg cut off by a train G. M. PATTERSON, one of the most ex

tensive planters at Houston, Texas, exhibited on the cotton exchange cotton deen for the world destroyed by boll worms. This is the will be a feature. first time the boll worm has appeared drought or anything else.

NEWS from the back counties of Alabama put a different complexion on the she sank. election. Though it was likely that Jones, straight democrat, was elected of the government of the United States governor, it would not be by very much to appoint arbitration commissioners. over Kolb, the people's party candidate. Ar Lothar, Montgomery county, Ga., Winnie Davis threw the contents of a damage amounting to \$500,000. bottle of vitriol in Daisy Johnson's face. Jealousy led to the act. Miss Johnson

may lose her sight. GLANDERS are prevalent at New Orleans.

THE great stallion Sultan died recently at Cynthiana, Ky. Ir is rumored that the Paducah, Tenpessee & Alabama will purchase the Newport News & Mississippi Valley

A LAD named John McCants was instantly killed at Chatfield, Tex., by being caught in a cane mill

A LITTLE more than one-half of the

Jaffa and Jerusalem railroad has been built. THE Persian cholera epidemie milder in Astrabad, while in Khoras-

san the disease has disappeared. THE last yarn puts antlers on the sea serpent.

THE death of Mrs. C. H. B. Lang, the authoress, is announced. POLITICAL ambition is alleged by cer-

tain persons to be the mainspring of Federal Attorney Ady's warfare against railroads. Manitoba and no occasion for the alarm

THERE are signs already of a grain blockade on the railroads. A DECISION of the British privy council upholds the constitutionality of the Manitoba act abolishing religious separate schools. Quebec Catholics are

considerably excited. A ST. PETERSRURG correspondent states that 50,000 persons died of cholera in Russia within a month.

EMPEROR WILLIAM took great interest in the yacht race at Cowes, his vessel, the Meteor (formerly the Thistle de-feated in America by the Volunteer) being in the race. It was first over the line, but lost on time allowances, the

Corsair being delared winner. An effort is being made by the Christian Endeavorers to boycott the world's fair in case of its being opened on Sunday or if liquor is sold on the ground.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch has been received at Panama that the directors have signed a convention with a syndicate headed by the vice president of the chamber of commerce to conclude the work on the canal.

Count Ito will form a new Japanese cabinet. HERR HERRFURTH, Prussian minister of the interior, will probably resign, owing to a quarrel with Dr. Miquel,

minister of finance

THE new British parliament assembled on the 4th. Speaker Peel was reelected. THE failure of the gunboat Benning-

ton to reach Palos prevented the United States from being officially represented with a vessel at the Columbian celebra-MRS. ERNESTINE ROSE, well known as a woman's right advocate, especially in America, died at Brighton, England.

others on St. Matthew's island, Behring sea, has been rescued. The fate of his

CAMILLE SAINT SAENS, who, with Gound and Massenet, ranks first among living French musicians, has accepted the investor. cepted the invation of the world's fair directors to come to Chicago next sum-

000 for Newfoundland, but promises to support the measure if it is introduced in parliament.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 5, showed an average increase of 8.0.

IRON HALL officers refuse to permit an examination of the books.

THE LATEST.

ED BROOKS, one of the publishers of the Herald, was drowned in the river near Charleston, Ill., while in bathing. ISRAEL WOOD died from snake bite at Newburg, N. Y.

A BULL movement in stocks is predicted within the next two months. AT Emmons schoolhouse between Hillsboro and Poplar Plains, Ky., James McRoberts and John Skeins, were suffocated by foul air while digging a well. Sanford McRoberts, another workman, went down to help them and he, too, was overcome by the gas. Skeins was dead when taken out

and James McRoberts died later. Ar Buffalo, N. D., lightning struck the Northern Pacific elevator, and the building and its contents were quickly burned. The loss was \$25,000.

THE Anderson tin plate works at Anderson, Ind., have been sold under the sheriff's hammer to satisfy numerous executions for debts.

THE Glasgow (Scotland) Herald of fice burned. Loss, £16,000. TILE Birrella cotton works, Liverpool,

England, burned. Loss heavy; insured. Ir is reported that a company of Indian police has started from Tahlequah Little Rock, Ark., and the union men to destroy all cattlemen's fences in the Cherokee strip and trouble is feared. THE world's fair apppopriation which

passed congress really amounts to nearly \$4,000,000 in one way or another.

An Irish village with seven cottages

occupied by young women and young men, illustrating Irish home life, is being arranged by the countess of Aberdeen for the world's fair. Lace making Two torpedo boats attached to the

in that section. It is worse than British blue squadron while maneuvering near Portsmouth came into collision. One of them was so badly damaged that

CHILI has decided to grant the request A TORNADO in southwestern Minnesota on the 8th is reported to have done

and a panie of the inhabitants has resulted. THE Fort Worth (Tex.) Daily Gazette has suspended. The printers struck

CHOLERA has invaded St. Petersburg

against a system of part payments. COL. STREATOR, notorious in the lams punishment case, has been re-elected by his command, who thus, in a man-

ner, indorse his conduct. A MAN, wife and four children were killed in a runaway some miles west Guthrie, Ok., the horses dashing over

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Jim Mitchell fatally stabbed Bob Jennings in a gambling house at Atchison the other night. Both are colored.

Kansas City, Kan., is figuring on se curing the location of the new Methodist Protestant university which the church in the west proposes to build.

Dr. F. T. Ingalls, a brother of ex-Senator Ingalls, and president of Drury college at Springfield, Mo., died in that city on August 5 after a brief illness.

Mrs. Groves, wife of W. H. Groves, a well known farmer living near Effingham, took a dose of strychnine the other night and died before the arrival of a physician. When asked why she took the poison she said she did not want to be talked about.

Col. N. A. English, one of the original settlers of Wichita, died suddenly the other morning of congestion of the stomach. He was out driving the day before apparently all right. He came from Leavenworth in 1869 and Wichita is now built all over the land he settled

David and Mary Martin, father and mother of George W. Martin, of the Kansas City, Kan., Gazette, died recent-ly at their farm near Lecompton. within a few hours of each other. Mr. Martin was 78 and his wife 72 years old. They died on the farm Mr. Martin pre-

empted thirty-seven years ago. The body of the young man found hanging at the Fort Leavenworth military reservation has been identified as that of Solomon Bernstein, of Atchison. He was lately coufined in the Topeka insane asylum, from which place he escaped. Bernstein was from one of the best Hebrew families of Atchison.

The body of a young man about 25 years old was found hanging from a limb in a bunch of trees on the Fort Leavenworth military reservation the other day. The surroundings indicated that he committed suicide. The only articles found on his person were chloroform and a memorandum which

failed to disclose his indentity. Attorney-General Ives has written another letter, in which he says that the interpretation put on his recent opinion relative to the state inspection PETER VIANT, who was left with two law is entirely erroneous and that inspectors from the state of Missouri or any place who attempt to inspect grain

so far as he could judge at present time the probability is the corn crop will LORD SALISBURY, in view of the present political situation, declines to legislate in favor of a distress loan of £750, and indicate that the secretary's estimate of thirty days ago will fall below be the largest ever produced in Kansas. the actual product at least 10,000,000 bushels, making a total yield of over 70,000,000 bushels in the state.

The other day a can of gasoline upon the platform above the well on U.S. Phillips' place, near Newton, was overturned by pigs and the gasoline ran in-to the well. Next day the well was pumped out and Phillips dropped a match into the ventilator. An explosion followed and Phillips was badly burned and the sight of one eye seriously injured. Mrs. Phillips, who stood

further away, was also severely burned. The colored emancipation day celebrated at Leavenworth wound up with two cutting scrapes. A colored soldier from the fort, named Jones Bass, put in an appearance at the hall where the festivities were held and was so insulting that William Hawkins, colored, a special policeman, attempted to eject him. While doing so Bass suddenly drew out a dagger and stabbed Hawkins twice. In the next affray William Bailey, colored, stabbed his sister-inlaw, Mrs. Ishams, with a long knife in the left abdomen, inflicting a supposed fatal wound. Bailey was intoxicated at the time.

The July report of the state board of agriculture shows an increased acreage in the three leading crops of the state, wheat, corn and oats. The increase in winter wheat is 6.38 per cent., spring wheat 10.4 per cent., making the actual wheat acreage 4,118,-664. The increased acreage in corn is 7.4, making the acreage 5,594,807. The oats acreage is 1,613,797, an increase of over 24 per cent. The corn has been greatly injured by drought, especially in the central corn belt and in the southern and southwestern parts of the state. The corn throughout the eastern parts of the state is in first-class condition. Corn is later than usual, and good crop conditions from now on may make a comparatively good crop where almost a total faii-

ure is now feared. All Harper county was recently in an uproar over the alleged abduction of one of the county commissioners and the attempted carrying off of a second member. It was the day on which the board of county commissioners was to meet and levy a tax to cover county railroad bonds to the amount of \$110,-000 long overdue, and which it is claimed are fraudulent. The people, through the commissioners, fought the payment of the bonds through every court, and finally the supreme court ordered that they be paid. The story is that Commissioner Farmer was carried off by a body of masked men while another party attempted to carry off Commissioner Terrill. As a result no levy was made. The bonds were voted a score of years ago, when first the county was organized, to some railroad company that built a few miles of road, sold the bonds, then tore up the line and left the country

DENVER'S DAY.

Great Gathering of Knights Templar For the Conclave.

Thousands of Knights and Friends on Trains Rolling In Every Fifteen Minutes-Magnificent Illuminations.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—The popula-tion of this city was increased nearly 35,000 yesterday and still the rush continues. Probably one quarter of this number were knights, the rest were visitors attracted by the conclave. It was a most cosmopolitan crowd and one that is seldom seen outside of New York, Chicago or the leading conti-nental cities. Of course the majority were Americans and all the principal cities of the country were represented. There were some objectionable charac-

ters drawn hither by the cheap rates,

but the most were respectable, well to

do citizens. The scenes about the union depot, where eastern and local trains arrived about every fifteen minutes, were lively in the extreme. In many of the trains numbers of passengers had to stand for hundreds of miles. They were packed to the doors, but the knights were comfortable, for they occupied special coaches and in many cases special trains. They were accom-panied by their wives, daughters and lady friends. The depot yards and the streets of the city were filled with marching knights all day. The visiting commanderies were escorted to their headquarters by the local knights, and banners and swords flashed in the bright sunlight and gave the city a gay

appearance. Denver was in its glory. The decora-tions in the business district were finished to-day and the eye is greeted on every side by Knights Templar emblems and artistically arranged buntings and more expensive cloths. Rows of colored incandescent electric lights are strung across the streets attached to which are all sorts of Templar designs and when they were illuminated last night the city presented a beautiful and unique spectacle. Last night there were receptions at the various clubs and headquarters to the visitors, for Denver is keeping open house and the knights

are welcomed everywhere. Those who arrived before noon were treated to one of the rarest of Colorado mornings. It was warmer in the afternoon but toward evening the cool air from the snowcapped range west of the city cooled the atmosphere and last night the air was cool and refreshing, partially caused by a light rain, and the visitors will sleep as they never did in the lowlands in this season of the

year. Ascalon commandery of St. Louis entertained the grand commandery of Missouri last night at Odd Fellows' hall. Gov. Francis, of Missouri, is commander and the boys are proud of him.

For several nights past search lights and individual illuminations have been displayed but not before last night had the general illuminations of the city been shown. The streets were lighted up for miles around with many colored stringers, fancy emblems of masonry, colossal search lights, and brilliantly decorated arches. The electrical illumination is one of the main features of the conclave entertainment and is the result of months of patient work and study as well as the expenditure of considerable money. The contract was carried out by the Denver Consolidated Electric Co. and involved the erection of a special plan for the purpose. It is the largest and most extensive contract of the kind ever undertaken by any single electric company in the United States. Four great search lights each of 5,000 candle power are placed in conspicuous positions in different parts of the town and so constructed that powerful reflections concentrate the rays at any point desired and give the clearness of daylight at a

distance of two or three miles. A magnificent double arch near the Masonic temple has upon it no fewer than 2,062 colored incadescent lights. Two other arches near the depot are fitted out with 500 and 200 lights respectively and over a score of emblems on the public streets have each from 80 to 200 lights In addition to these street emblems intersection stringers are so arranged as to harmonize with the other illuminations and give to the whole a charming and fairylike appearance. The dazzling display is not, however, confined to these public illuminations which have been prepared at the expense of the local triennial committee and the citizens at large.

Chill Agrees to Arbitration. VALPARAISO, Aug. 9.—Chili has decided to grant the request of the government of the United States to appoint commissioners to sit at Washington and act conjointly with the commissioners appointed by the United States to arbitrate all American claims against Chili. United States Minister Egan has announced to the foreign office that he intends to leave Chili by the end of the present month.

Must Keep Out of Oklahoma. GUTHRIE, Ok., Aug. 9.—Gov. Seay has sued orders to all sheriffs of Oklahoma to prevent the driving of cattle from the Indian territory or Cherokee strip through Oklahoma at all hazards as the passage of such cattle will endanger the stock of residents. An armed posse has been stationed on each road into Oklahoma.

THE END OF HIM. George Hudson, a Desperade, Killed While

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 8.—The notorious thief and murderer, George Hudson, was shot and killed about 11 o'clock Saturday night in his saloon at Granby while resisting arrest for a beavy rob-

When, a few weeks ago, the farcical trial was ended at Rolla which resulted in his acquittal of the charge of murdering Dr. L. G. Howard at Joplin on the night of September 16, 1886, Hudson announced that the black flag was up and that he proposed to revenge himself upon all who had taken an active part in his prosecution. He endeavored to make his words good and several of the state's witnesses were compelled to sacrifice their property and leave Granby. He had the people of the little town terrorized and carried things with a high hand. The necessity for ridding the country of him became so urgent that an inquiry was begun to ascertain whether he was wanted to answer for any crimes in Colorado, to which state

he had gone immediately after the raid made by his gang on Webb City in 1876. A member of the gang of outlaws which Hudson led while he was in Colorado was found and he gave valuable information. Evidence was discovered fastening several crimes upon Hudson. An old man named Shultz was found at Granite pass whom Hudson had waylaid and robbed of \$1,700 in 1879 and a charge was brought against him in that case. A requisition was made upon Gov. Francis and a writ was issued directing Carl Stout, a police of-

ficer of this city, to arrest Hudson. Stout left for Granby Saturday evening accompanied by William Rabodeu, a special messenger for the state of Colorado, and four other special officers. They arrived at Granby about 10 o'clock

and found Hudson in his saloon. Stout and Rabodeu entered the saloon nd called for two bottles of beer. Hudson took the bottles from an ice chest and as he turned around Stout covered him with a revolver and called upon him to submit to arrest. Hudson with an oath caught the officer's revolver with his left hand and struck him a vicious blow with a beer bottle. Hudson struggled desperately for possession of the revolver and the officers were compelled to shoot him. Rabodeu fired the first shot and the ball struck Hudson in the head. Stout's revolver was dis-charged in the struggle and the bullet passed through Hudson's heart.

AT HOMESTEAD

The President of the American Federation of Labor Talks on the Homestead Af-

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Aug. 8.—Samuel dompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been in Homestead on a secret mission. As a result of his mission, the entire strength of the organization will be utilized to help win this fight. The 700,000 members of the federation will be asked to contribute money, and especially to be vigilant in the boycotting of Carnegie material and to prevent workmen from going to

Homestead. Mr. Gompers stayed for two hours in Homestead Saturday. He met the advisory committee and was shown the mill. Later he expressed confidence in the men winning and that the heartiest co-operation would be extended.

"Although the steel works is organized through the Amalgamated association into the Federation of Labor, yet I rejoice to say that the cause of the men has excited the sympathy and results in the financial aid of the Knights of Labor and unions not affiliated with either order," he said. "We shall leave nothing undone to bring victory to these gallant

Sunday has proven uneventful both at Duquesne and here. The men are avoiding the streets and the Carnegies. are not introducing new workmen. Chaplain Adams, of the Sixteenth regiment, Pennsylvania guards, again conducted services in the mill. To-day battery B goes home, and on Tuesday the Fifth regiment. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments will be left.

The advisory committee last night gave out that a roller received a letter from Manager Potter informing him that if he would return a charge of murder against him would be with-drawn and he would be given his old

position. KANSAS CORN. Critical Condition of the Kansas Corn Crop —The Great Need of a Good Rain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8.—Dispatches received late last night from various sections of the corn belt in Kansas indicate pretty plainly that the corn is suffering from lack of rain, and that already considerable damage has been done. Rain is needed, and in some sections it is needed badly. The weather conditions during the next few days will determine, to a great extent, the volume of the Kansas corn crop and the farmers are anxiously awaiting the outcome. The local signal service bureau announced last night that it would be cooler to-day, but that there were no indications of rain for this section. The excessive heat of the past weak, which has prevailed over the entire southwest and which has been accompanied by rain in but few sections, has accomplished the injury to the crop. Up to a week ago the corn was in a condition better than fair, and with the assistance of a general rain, the prospects pointed to a magnificent yield. But the much desired moisture has failed to materialize and the condition of the crop in consequence is daily growing worse. All now depends on the weather of the ensuing week.

WHO KNOWS?

Who knows we have not lived before In forms that felt delight and paint If death is not the open door Through which we pass to life again!

The fruitful seed beneath the sod In infant bud and bloom may rise; But by the eternal laws of God It is not quickened till it dies.

The leaves that tremble on the tree But, by some mighty mystery, With spring return in other forms

As currents of the surging sea From undiscovered sources flow, so what we were and yet may be. In this brief life we may not know.

But oft some unexpected gleams Of past and unremembered years
Break through the doorway of our dreams
And some familiar face appears.

A gentle spirit, lost awhile, Amid the change from death to birth, Whose beaming eye and loving smile Recall some former scenes of earth.

And thus ,unconscious of the tie.

The mystic link that love creates. Perhaps we see our own who die

In newer forms and other states. Perhaps with every cycle passed In all the ages yet to be, Our loved will come to us at last As parted waters find the sea;

Not wholly clad as they were seen When death unbound their robes of clay: But with seraphic face and mien And souls that cannot pass away.

—David Banks Sickels, in N. Y. Sun.

DICK'S DARING.

A Lover Who Was Not Afraid of the Dark.



H, if Dick would carriage-a would not really be hurt very much-that papa would be so pleased he ticed by the dining-room clock. With would let us a satisfied smile she walked on tiptoe

marry each other, after all. But Dick and with a great pretense of fright won't. I'm afraid he'll never do anything. He never has." And then she looked over at Dick, who sat very meekly on the other side of the room twirling his gloves listlessly, and she pouted.

"I suppose you are pouting at me? said Dick. "Yes," she answered.

"I'm sorry," he continued. "I suppose it's because I don't amount to an

'Of course it is, Dick," she answered. "Well, what in the world can I amount to?" asked Dick, dejectedly. "I cannot go and make a fortune, for I'm rich already. I can't found a great family, because ours has been as good a one for centuries as a fellow can wish, and besides, that would take too long. I haven't the talent to be an artist. I haven't brains enough to be a professional man. Everyone agrees on that. I am too small to be a soldier. And if I went into business, it would only be a question of time before I'd lose my money instead of making any. They all agree on that too. All I can

more. I believe your father would like me better if I were an adventurer." "Oh no, he wouldn't," interrupted Millicent. "But the colonel would like to see you once in awhile without such awfully good clothes on. Papa has had a hard struggle in this world, and he doesn't seem to have any confidence in anyone who has not had. He is always talking about the duty a man owes to

be is a gentleman, and no one seems to

care anything about a gentleman any

the world to do something for it.' "I would be willing to do anything for the world I could, Millicent, but I don't know what to do, and I don't believe I could do it if I did know.'

"I believe if you had got angry and called him names when he refused to let me marry you, he would have turned right around and said yes. But all you did was to pick up your hat and gloves and bow very politely, and say good-evening, and walk out. This is no way



"I'M AFRAED IT'S A BURGLAR."

to handle papa; he needs an iron hand, and he gets it occasionally from his only daughter, too." Here Millicent shook her head emphatically.

"But I respect your father too much. Milly, to say anything mean to him, and if I had, then he wouldn't have let me come to see you any more, and that have stood."

You're not like other men, Dick." "No, I'm afraid not. I suppose that's why they call me a dude. But I'm not haven't got any that look like old ones! I a loud report; and then-she fainted. N. Y. Recorder,

The fact is, I can't help looking like what I am-a boy who has been brought up in a kid glove. If I wore blue jeans and a flannel shirt they'd always look

"Why couldn't you get into a fight with some one?" suggested Millicent, desperately. "I'm afraid no one will fight with me,

I'm so small," he answered. "Papa was awfully delighted with the butcher's boy and the grocer's boy the other day when they got into a fight in our back yard. It frightened me, but the colonel went out and gave them each a dollar and laughed all the rest of the afternoon about it."

"I might get the boxing master at the club to give me a black eye. I don't suppose it would hurt very much. But if I did the colonel would find out that I didn't get it in a fight, and he would think that I had been trying to deceive

"Dick," said Millicent, seriously, wonder if you are afraid?"

"I don't know what you mean." "Afraid of the dark or of danger, or

anything like that-for instance, I'm afraid of the dark." "No," answered Dick; "I don't think

I'm afraid of the dark. I don't know about anything else, for I don't believe I ever had anything to be afraid of.' Millicent sighed again very softly to herself. It was rather a hard state of affairs. Here was the man she wanted to marry; just the kind of a man she, with her imperious ways, could get

along with beautifully; a boy whom she had known all her life; whose father had been her father's friend; whose mother had been her dead mother's friend; and a man, too, whom she loved-and always had-since she was a little girl in short dresses and he a boy in knee trousers, and they could not get married because, in the eves of her father, he didn't amount to any- though, as usual, he did not know what thing. Would be ever amount to anything? What did she care? Was he brave and manly? What did she care? only do some-thing!" sighed sion gave her an inspiration. It Millicent, very wouldn't be much of a trial, but it softly, to her-would at least be a little bit of fun; self. "I do be- and all they had done in all their courtlieve if it were ship was to sit on opposite sides of the nothing more parlor and talk to each other. She rose than getting and went out into the hall. Dick eyed run over by a her as she went out, but he never questioned anything she did, so he said very light car- nothing. She walked back to the stairs riage with no- leading to the basement and looked body in it, so he down. Everything was satisfactorily dark. The light in the lower hall had been turned out, and from this she knew that the servants had gone to bed. It was nearly midnight she no-

> back to the parlor. "Dick," she said, in a whisper that. seemed quite terrified, "I heard some one downstairs, and I'm afraid it's a burglar. Would you just as lief go and

"With pleasure," he said, in that

calmly polite way he never forgot. She smiled as she noticed that he carried his gloves in his hands just as he would on the street, and felt uncon sciously of his necktie to see if it were adjusted correctly. Dick walked to the head of the back stairs, while she remained in the parlor peering out, half hidden by the portiere. He leaned far over and listened intently.

"Do you hear anything?" sh in a whisper. "Yes." he answered.

She smiled, "What does it sound like?" she continued.

"Like a man sawing," he answered She had hard work to prevent herself from laughing outright. She had been in the identical spot where Dick now stood but a moment before, and she knew that the basement was as still as the grave. It was his frightened imagination; that was all. She would see the thing out. Perhaps Dick was afraid, after all. She whispered again:

"Do you want a revolver?" she asked. "No," he answered. "I wouldn't know what to do with it if I had one. Then she saw him disappear down the

stairs. everything else he had. Then she tried t on, and stood before the glass wondering if it wouldn't make a pretty riding hat. She remembered that if Presently she wondered why he was gone so long. He wasn't afraid of the dark, after all. He must have decided on a very thorough search. She wished her father would come downstairs and discover that Dick had at least done that much in the world. But no; she called important, but which did not interest her at all. She was just beginning to feel lonely, and to wish that Dick would get through and come back, something heavy had fallen in the ment after that, and then she heard a heart leaped up into her throat. She wanted to call him to come back to her, as he loved her, but she could not utter a word. She ran to the front window tic in the half light of the street lamps, was just making his escape through the gate and down the street, while right underneath her, bareheaded, but still

the light of one street lamp and come

It was but half an hour later that a eab drove up to the colonel's door, and Dick alighted—not the immaculately clad Dick that he usually was, but Dick with a bloody handkerchief tied around his head, and with much dirt on his trousers, and his necktie all awry, and with no gloves at all. He did not have to ring at the door, for it was opened ere he was half-way up to the front steps by the colonel himself, who came out with his great grizzled hand outstretched toward him.

"I came back to get my hat and over coat," Dick began to apologize. "No, you didn't," said the colonel, shaking his hand heartily. "You came back to see Millicent. Did you get the

fellow?" "Yes, sir; a policeman caught him eventually, and he's in the stationhouse now."

"We'll attend to him to-morrow," said the colonel. "In the meantime come in and see your sweetheart. She fainted; and I'll tell you right here that if you expect to wear a hat away from this house to-night, it will have to be one of mine, for she has hugged that one of yours ever since the alarm was given, and it's rather out of shape.'

Millicent, still very pale, was reclining in an easy-chair when Dick entered and a maid was rubbing her temples. She looked very much as though she wanted to cry. Undoubtedly she had been crying.

"Good evening, Milly," said Dick.

"Oh, Dick! did he hurt you?" she

asked. "He hit me over the head with some-

thing down in the kitchen just as I discovered him. But don't worry; the doctor said it wouldn't amount to anything."

And then, of course, Millicent did ery. And Dick stood staring at her and looking very foolish, and very much as



to do. And probably he would still be standing there if the colonel, in his gruff voice, hadn't said to him: "Go over and kiss her, my boy. Don't you see that's what she wants?

"But I'm all blood and dirt," apologized Dick. "Blood and dirt!" roared the colonel. 'Blood and dirt! You ought to be proud of it. Why, you're the first mem-

ber of your line who has had any blood and dirt on him since your greatgrandfather was wounded at Bunker Hill. Go and kiss her." And Dick did, and it seemed to him | bore him up, however. that fortune had suddenly concluded to

he heard the colonel saying, as he went with a sudden twisting of its body it out of the room: "I'll give you two just half an hour to decide when you are going to get

Harper's Weekly. AN OBLIGING BIRD.

Polly Was Willing to Serve Them All, But It Must Be "One at a Time." There was a keeper of a hotel in the old country famed for its excellent accommodation and superior bitter beer. His name was Joseph Norris, but among the boys he was better known as

"Joey." Joey was a little man, no more than She went back into the parlor and five feet two inches in height. He picked up his hat. She smiled as she dressed faultlessly and was methodical noticed how new it looked, just like to a degree. No guesswork about Joey. When he said ves he meant yes. But Joey had a little temper of his own, and nothing delighted the boys more than to rush into Joey's barroom eight or any other man were to come back into ten at a time and all call at once for the parlor and find her with his hat on their glasses of bitter beer, while keepher head, he would promptly demand a ing up a running fire of chaff. This inkiss, after the good old custom. But variably irritated the little man and he Dick-no. Dick would never think of used to exclaim: "This is too bad of such a thing, or dare do it if he did. you. One at a time, gentlemen; I'll serve you all in turn.

Joey had a gray parrot that usually adorned the barroom, and this mode of "rushing Joey," as the boys called it, occurred so frequently that Polly was not long in "catching on," and I have seen her literally scream with delight could hear her father walking up and when the boys entered with a rush, and down the room immediately above her, in the thick of the fun Poll would exthinking of all sorts of things that he claim: "One at a time, gentlemen, I'll

Poll became a great favorite with the customers, but her language was not at all times up to drawing-room standard. when she heard a dull sound as though However, one fine morning the boys entered as usual but poor Polly was kitchen. There was silence for a mo- missing. It appeared that in cleaning the cage the servant had thoughtlessly great crashing of glass, and she heard left the door open and the bird had es-Dick calling lustily for the police. Her caped to the garden and flown off. caped to the garden and flown off. Nothing was heard of her for a couple of days or so, when Joey was informed that Poll had been seen in a field a few hundred yards from the house in the in her fear, and threw it open. A midst of a flock of rooks and jackdaws. stockily built fellow, who looked gigan-With cage in hand Joey and a few of With cage in hand Joey and a few of the boys started in pursuit of the missing bird. On approaching the field where Poll had been seen they heard a mighty clamor among the rooks, and, with his immaculate gloves in his hand, looking over the fence, discovered that ran Dick after him, still calling at the Poll was there but in a most uneuviatop of his voice for a policeman. She ble position. The rooks had pecked would have been more than I could saw them go, forty feet apart, down the and crowded her back into one corner street at the best speed they could of the field, where she was supporting make. She saw them disappear from herself by her tail and one foot, while with her beak and the disentangled out into the light of another twice, and foot she was defending herself, at the a dude; I'm not silly. I can't get my then she saw the stockily built fellow same time exclaiming at the top of her clothes soiled, no matter how I try, and as I never seem to wear them out, I sharp line of flame; she heard at a time. I'll serve you all in turn."— HUNTING SNAKES.

How a Party of Sportsmen Captured a

The most exciting pastime in the south is a well organized snake hunt. The low, swampy rice fields of the Carolinas provide an abundance and variety of game for the sportsman, and on a hot summer's day he can bag as many reptiles as he feels inclined to.

A party of rice planters organized a recent hunt at Ingleside, a desired South Carolina plantation which had once been the pride of a southern family, but the war had exterminated its male members. At any rate the place has been turned over to the negroes and is in the last stages of dilapidation.

About 10 o'clock in the morning the party reached the fields, which are sheets of black water acres in extent, on the surface of which floated thousands of white and pink water lilies, while on the marshy banks count less blue flags lifted their delicate leaves. For half an hour the horses plunged in the soft mud, which had once formed a bank as hard as cement.

Here and there might be seen little ripples, as the small black head of a moccasin or turtle glided away. A moceasin in the water never submerges its head. A stranger in the party was told not to mind them, as they could not strike while swimming, and as long as they were in the water were perfectly harmless. Nevertheless, when one of the hideous reptiles swam towards that stranger's legs, which dangled in the water, he quickly drew them up on his saddle and struck out vigorously with the handle of his whip. He missed the object of his aim and the first accident of the day occurred. He fell over his horse's neck and lay floundering in three feet of cold, black water. Every time he tried to rise he felt that moccasin tangled in his legs and down he went again on all fours, To add to the unpleasantness his companions rode away and his horse followed. He dashed through the water and at last overtook his hosts, who laughed and declared that what he took for a snake was only a drifting piece of root.

Stretched across the road, the four feet of beautiful, copper-colored scales glistened in the sun. The ugly, flat head drew back; lazily the bulky body, which was as large around as a man's arm, formed itself into a double circle. It was in fighting position. Its head was raised a foot from the ground, and the neck became horribly attenu-

ated. No one was very anxious this time to be the first to attempt the capture of a reptile whose bite meant almost certain death. Slowly a stick was thrust forward. The snake arched its neck until it was seen above the head, which was suddenly drawn back and then, with lightning-like rapidity, it shot forward. The serpent's jaws were widely distended as it struck the wood with its fangs. A greenish liquid squirted out upon the ground several feet ahead, and everybody retired a few feet with despatch. A man in front tripped and fell, and before he could arise the loathsome reptile was preparing to strike him. Quickly he rolled over toward the side of the bank, and with angry his es the infuriated snake followed. The man sprang up, but his foot slipped in the treacherous mud, and, with a splash, he

fell into the canal. The matted vines that fortune had suddenly concluded to shower on him all her blessings when a stick behind the reptile's head, and freed itself again and slipped into the water. The man tangled in the vines yelled and was badly frightened as the married, and then you must say good triangular head shot through the water night."—Thomas Winthrop Hall, in in his direction. His eyes closed and his pale face sank lower among the vines. Then an aged college professor, who had insisted upon accompanying the party, sprang forward, and seizing the overhanging bough of a young bay tree, lowered himself until he could touch the water, then put out a thin but muscular hand and seized the snake just behind the head not an instant too

But it was impossible for one man to lift twenty or more pounds of struggling snake single-handed and in that position. So the others, shamed into their duty, assisted the professor, who retained his vise-like grip upon the nar- ment to your proposition. What I row neck of the snake, while they clutched the writhing body and lifted it from the water. But then new difficulties confronted them. The professor held the head firmly, but the whole weight of his body hung by the other hand from the limb of the young bay tree. If he let go his hold of the tree he would fall into the water, and either let go the snake or drag the others all in the canal with him. The professor solved the question.

"Pull, boys!" he shouted, and they did. Making use of the snake as a rope they swung the professor in to the bank and then pulled until he was once more on dry land. Not one dared release his hold for an instant, and the professor found it necessary to hold the creature's neck with both hands.

The matter might have ended dis astrously had not the man among the water vines extricated himself and come to the rescue. Quickly fastening a strong piece of twine about the snake's neck he secured the other to a stout pole, and going a few feet away used it as he would a fishing-cane gently lifting the loathsome length of shiny folds from their grasp. It was quickly lowered to the ground and dragged to the old oak tree, where, with more or less difficulty, it was strung up, head down.-N. Y. World.

Lessons of Biography. Father-My son, do you not know that all the rich men of to-day began poor?

Father-And yet, instead of saving your pennies, you spend them. Small Son-Yessir. W'en I start out I wanter begin poor .- Good News. A Smart Husband.

Mrs. Slimpurse (fretfully)-That Mrs. Stuckupp has a horse, and goes out dainty summer girl.-N. Y. Post. driving every day. Mr. Slimpurse (consolingly)—I would-

n't like to have my little duckie darling's clothes smelling horsey, no indeed.-N. Y. Weekly.

A PLEA FOR MOTHERS.

Amendment Offered to a Woman Lectur

A few evenings ago a Boston woman journalist who writes the essays about bookmarks, gluten bread, dress-reform corsets, and the like for the woman's column of a Boston Sunday paper, read a lecture to a parlor full of Harlem women. Her subject was "How to Bring Up Children.

One thing that she insisted on was that children should be taught to "do things," to be prepared for emergencies.

"For example," said she, "I would teach a child what to do in case of a fainting fit. I say to my girls: "Girls, I am not much of a hand at

fainting, but if I do take a notion to faint some day when you are about, get me some cold water. Pour it on my head and face. Cold water, girls, not hot water.'

"I'm sure that if the unexpected comes and I fall in a fainting fit some fine morning the girls, if they happen to be near, will know what to do, and will do it promptly."

"May I interrupt you for a moment?" asked a little brown-haired woman who

looked to be about fifty. "Why, certainly," answered the lec-

"Well, what I wish to do," said the brown-haired woman, "is to taken issue with you on this proposition of yours that it is the proper thing to instruct children what to do to their mothers when they faint. On other points I have nothing to say. Maybe you are right in the general proposition that children should be taught to do things, but as to this matter I wish to utter a warning word, to offer an amendment, so to

"I used to think as you do. I remem ber as well as can be how I used to tell my girls to do the very thing that you say you told yours to do. I thought as you do, that it would be a shame to leave any person who should faint in many excellent qualities commend it the presence of my girls go without proper care. So I used to say, 'Remember, girls, to use water. That's the thing when a baby faints.'

"Well, one day some one came to my house and told me that a little boy had been hurt in the next yard. I was almost ill at the time, but just the same I rushed out to the scene. The little chap was badly hurt, and it took me quite a while to get him in such a way that I could safely leave him. But the time came at last and I started for home.

"When I was within about a rod of my own house I grew dizzy and saw stars and then fell in a heap in the gut-

"A couple of Irishmen picked me up, each taking an arm and dragged me up my front steps and laid me out on the piazza. And then they rang the bell, and when my daughter Isabelle came to the door, one of them pointed to me and said: "Good avenin', Miss, an' is that yer

mother there, lyin' all in a hape dead fainted away?'

"Isabella gave one look and then called out to her two sisters: 'Quick, girls, ma's fainted." "'After that the deluge.' Yes, that

tells the story. Isabelle got the ice pitcher, Mary a foot tub, and Kate a ten-quart tin pail. I consider it almost a miracle that I'm alive to-day. "Of course, I'm telling all this from

hearsay. I didn't know anything from the time that I fainted until I heard Kate frantically crying out, 'Water! More water! Quick, Isabelle, more water!' and just after that one of the Irishmen saying, 'Be aisy, darlint, or ye'll be afther drownin' yer ould mother!"

"Wet! Well that doesn't begin to tell the story. I was soaked, and great streams of water were running off the piazza and down the stairs.

" 'You did just right, girls,' I said as soon as I could speak. 'You did just what your mother told you to do, but don't do it again.'

"Then I got down on my knees and wrung out my skirts as well as I could, and while I was in that position I could hardly keep myself from saying, 'Oh Lord, I thank Thee that they didn't call out the fire department.'

"Now, I've taken up lots of your time, but I wished to make an amend would propose is that every mother save her own self from the danger of drown ing by saying to her girls when she bids them pour water on 'fainters,' sure, my dears, to try the remedy for the first time on somebody else than your own dear mamma."-N. Y. Times.

Summer Riding-Habits. For comfortable wear during the summer tailors are making silk blouses of a special cut to match the color of the skirt of riding-habits, and take the place of the heavy cloth bodice. These are made of very firm surah, and are lined and well boned. The fulness comes down from the collar in gathers in front and in meeting pleats in the back; leaving the shoulder-line smooth. Straps from the sides point up and down above and below the waist-line. The coat sleeves have close cuffs, and the collar is a high band, or else turns over closely. This is a decided departure from the conventional habit bodice, but when smoothly fitted and made of dark gray and dust-colored surahs, is not conspicuous. A covert-coat made of the regular "coating" is added. Pique vests of white or pale blue and sailor hats are already familiar in the rider's summer outfit.—Harper's Bazar.

Accessories to the Summer Girl's Toilet. On bodices cut V-shape in the neck is sometimes worn an airy twist of silk, chiffon or tulie, drawn through a diamond ring. Jeweled bracelet and chains are joined together to make a throat band, or utilized for a halfgirdle. The same rule, or rather absence of rule, is carried out in the matter of arranging ribbon choux, loops and rosettes, which, little or large, are placed without obvious premeditation here and there and everywhere upon the summer skirt and bodice of the

-If anything has happened to you, every man you meet, under the guise of sympathy, stops to see how you feel

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

SPEAKING of the small piece of ice, it's generally a warm day when it's left.—Philadelphia Times.

THE tramp prefers "loaf" sugar in his



ONE ENJOYS

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

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

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

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HOMES FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN! THE CHILDREN'S * HOME SOCIETY.

HELP A CHILD TO FIND A HOME.

Children's Home Society (chartered as the n Educational Alu Asse, in families. All 30 children with homes, in families. All received under the care of this Associa-of SPECIAL PROMISE in intelli-tional and are in age from one month to gence and health, and are inace from one month to twelve years, and are sent FMEE to those receiv-ing them, on ninety days' trial, unless a special contract is otherwise made providing for expenses.

Homes are wanted for the following children: A lovely boy, 5 months old, dark blue eyes and fair skin.

fair skin.

A 6 months old boy, light blue eyes and clear skin.

A 3 months old girl. A blonde. And many other children from 3 months to 12 years old.

REV. M. B. V. VAN ARSDALE,

General Superintendent.

Room 41, 230 La Salle Street, Uhleago.

Es Send stamp for reply.

THIS PAPER every time you write.

August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble, I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa. 3

9

A TWISTED TALE.

Once on a time—this tale is true— There lived an individual who Believed his intellect held more. Than other men's did ten times o'er. He had most everything down pat, Enlightened folks on this and that, And "pointers" gave to great and small, This man who used to know it all.

He told the farmers how to till Their fields, their bins to overfill; He told the merchants how to sell Their goods that they their gains might swell He told the writers what to write If they the people would delight; Prosperity to them would fall Who heeded him who knew it all.

Much of his precious time was spent In howling at the government, And Providence he'd often rake For making some great big mistake. There wasn't anything but what He thought he knew it to a dot, And wisdom waited at the call Of him who used to know it all

But strange as it may seem to you-Tis no more strange than it is true-This man ne'er did a single deed
To prove to other folks that he'd
The brains whereby he could invent
A plan to make a single cent.
Good luck it seemed would not befall
This man who used to know it all.

One day he saw-this knowing fool-The mule was stubborn-like and slow, And finally refused to go. And as the farmer pulled and swore The mule hung backward all the more. "It won't do any good to maul
The brute," said he who knew it all.

"But I've a little plan, you bet!
To make that mule get up and get! I'll neither beat, nor flog, nor flail The beast, I'll simply twist his tail!" The farmer said: "It will not do." The wise man said he guessed he knew. Biff! Bang!! The funeral was small Of him who used to know it all.

There may not be a moral here, But yet this thought is pretty clear. But yet wise, wery, very, vise,
But yet some day to our surprise
We may bump up against a fact,
And get our dome of wisdom cracked.

Twere well to now and then recall tale of him who knew it all.

-Nixon Waterman, in Chicago Times.

OVER THE WIRE.

Familiar Telegraph Talk As It Looks in Type.

Many Abbreviations and What They Mean-How an Operator Judges of a Fellow Laborer's Temperament and Sentiments—Some Short Stories.

There are pairs of men who have been in daily communication with each other over the same telegraph wire for years, and who have never seen each other. Each is well acquainted with the other's temperament, his moods, his disposition, and his sentiments. Telegraph instruments and telegraph wires are unfeeling and stolid-looking things. Yet, through them a man is able to convey emotions of sorrow or joy almost as plainly as they may be expressed facially. The fact is perfectly palpable to the man at one end of the wire, while he is receiving dispatches, that the man who is sending them is ill or well, or-though the sender may make use of no terms of friendliness or of swear words-that he is in good temper or bad.

In their conversation telegraphers use a system of abbreviations which enables them to say considerable more in a certain period of time than they otherwise could. It is not quite as compact as the Phillips code, but answers their requirements very well. Their morning greeting to a friend in a owners. A proposal has already been acre that will equal the interest upon distant city is usually "g. m.," farewell in the evening "g. n.," the letters of course standing for goode morning and good night. The salutation be accompanied by an inquiry by one as to the health of the other, which would be expressed thus: "Hwruts mng?" And the answer would be: "Im pty wl; hw r u?" or "I'm nt ffg vy wl; fraid I've gt t malaria."

By the time these courtesies have taken place some early messages have come from the receiving department or from some other wire, and the man before whom they are placed says: "Wl, hrs a fu; gol darn ts everlastin grind. I wish I ws rich." And the other man says: "No rest for wicked, min pen," the last words indicating that he wants the sender to wait a minute while he adjusts and tests his pen. Presently he clicks out "g. a.," meaning "Go ahead," and the days work has begun.

Operators laugh over the wire, or rather they convey the fact that they are amused. They do this by telegraphing "ha! ha!" Very great amusement is indicated by sending "ha" slowly and repeating it several times, and a smile is expressed by sending "ha" once or perhaps twice. Transmitting it slowly and repeating it tells the perpetrator of the joke at the other end of the wire that the listener is leaning back in his chair and laughing long and heartily.

When the feeling between two operators in two cities, instead of being that of gentle affection is that of strong dislike, the fact can be made just as apparent as though they were within a few feet of each other. No personal collision can occur, of course. This is one of the drawbacks. But a man can call names and make threats over a wire with almost the same facility as by word of mouth. One of the favorite resorts when two operators are quarreling is that known as "fighting circuit." Not much is accomplished by this, however, for when two operators strive at the same time to call names over a wire neither can succeed.

Telegraphers have an old story about "fighting circuit." James Austin, who is located on Newspaper row, who is a Canadian by birth, brought the story to this city, one of the operators in the story being located at Toronto and the other at Buffalo. After a successful exchange of uncomplimentary remarks, they began to fight for the circuit—that is, they both tried to send epithets over the wire at once. They fought for some time. Neither would yield. The man at Toronto, who was old and astute, saw that the man at Buffalo was young and stubborn and was in for an allnight struggle. The Toronto man like that a new servant he had threw a

attached to the clock's pendulum, the swaying of which acted to open and the circuit. He connected the Buffalo wire with the clock wire and went home to bed, leaving the Buffalo man valorously battling with the tick-tick-tick-tick of the clock. The story concludes with the veracious statement that when the Toronto man reached the office the next morning he heard the Buffaloman still fighting the clock, and that when the former disconnected the clock wire and closed the circuit the latter snapped out triumphantly: "I

downed you at last, did I?" "Fighting circuit" is probably the most annoying occupation there is. The very impotency, the very futility of it is maddening. Here is a man who has offered a grievous insult. Yet the insultee cannot get at the insulter to kick him. They may be separated by thousands of miles. The practice of calling hard names is not infrequent, possibly, for that reason. "Fighting circuit" has several times driven men to the verge of frenzy. There is on record in the archives of the Western Union office in New York the tale of an excitable operator who, after a long and unsuccessful struggle to say something mean to a man in Albany whom he hated, and who at the same time was trying to say something mean to him, suddenly arose from his chair and darted from the operating-room in New York city and ran down the stairs into the street.

There he gazed wildly around, looking for some object on which to vent his anger. Near him a peaceable, mildlooking gentleman was having his boots polished. The unhappy operator rushed at him, struck him in the face, and shouted: "Blank, blank you, you're always getting your boots blacked." But that was in the old days.

Not always, however, have differences arising over a wire been without a bloodless termination. It has been the case on a number of oceasions that the insultee has boarded a train for the town of the insulter, and upon the insulter being pointed out to him the two have come together in an affray. But such instances are excep-Even though a man may board a train full of thought of vengeance it is likely to ooze out after a few hours' ride, and the visit, instead of being sanguinary, may be one of harmonious peace and good feeling. It may be stated positively that no quarrel begun over a telegraph wire has ever resulted fatally.

They tell a good story up at the big Western Union office on Fifteenth street. One of the night men was sending press to Richmond. The operator at the latter place said:

"What's the matter? You come so heavy I can't adjust enough.' "Is that so?" responded the operator at the Washington end. "Wait a second '

Then came a pause. "How's that?" asked the Washington

"That's splendid," replied the Richmond operator. "What did you do?" "I took off my cuffs," came back the reply from the Washington man, and even the relay and sounder exchanged smiles.-Washington Star.

OCEAN TOWING.

An Invention That Claims the Solution of an Important Problem The subject of long-distance ocean towing has been receiving much consideration at the hands of American ship made to employ hermetically sealed steel barges for ocean transportation, these barges being towed by specially designed tugs and towing apparatus. It is believed by many ship owners in this country that we are nearing the time when the towing steamship will be largely employed to drag freight barges across the Atlantic. The possibilities in this direction have been suggestively indicated by some noteworthy feats of towing done recently by the United States tug steamer Saturn, which is about twenty-two hundred tons and is fitted with very powerful engines. The chief difficulty in ocean towing is the failure of the tow rope or steel hawser or its fastenings. Neither manila rope nor steel wire rope can withstand the sudden strains caused by the motion of the towboat and her consort in a heavy seaway, the great want being elastici-To overcome this difficulty the Saturn has been fitted with a towing apparatus invented by an American engineer. It is a balancing cable drum, which is so geared up that the normal pressure of the engine cylinders, situated on either side of the drum, will balance the normal strain on the cable or hawser; but if the strain on the hawser is increased the drum revolves aft and the hawser pays out, running in again when the strain is relieved. The inventors of this ingenious apparatus clain that they have solved the problem of ocean towing .-

Chicago Journal. Skull of a Swedish Queen. A Swedish queen's grave was reopened at Upsala in the presence of the prince regent, the archbishop and many professors. The grave, which dates from 1584, is situated in a side aisle of the cathedral at Upsala, in a vault beneath the pavement; on the ceiling are painted the royal arms. On the immense stone over the grave are engraved in Latin the words: "Catherine, queen of Sweden, died September 16, 1583; daughter of Sigismund, king of Poland, and wife of Johann III., king of Sweden. She was buried on the 16th of February, 1584." On removing this stone a copper coffin was found and opened. Within was a wooden coffin, somewhat decayed, and lined with velvet in rags. Beneath a leather cover lay the corpse of the queen, clothed in velvet, the feet in stuffed shoes. Amid the folds of velvet lay an extremely small skull.-Lon

-"Palet is playing in hard luck," said one artist to another. "How?" "He painted a picture of the grate in his room and got it so natural and lifelooked around for a proxy. He found scuttleful of coal through it and ruined it in the clock wire, which was a wire it."-Detroi' Free Press.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TRY IT YOURSELF.

The Check Rein as Bad for Horses as It Would Be for Men. Over five hundred veterinary surgeons have signed a paper condemning tight check-reins, as painful to horses and productive of disease, causing distortion of the wind-pipe to such a degree as to impede respiration. They mention paralysis of the muscles of the face, megrims, apoplexy, coma and inflammation as some of the results of its use. The over-check rein will often cause a horse to become knee-sprung.



It destroys the delicate sensitiveness to the bit which is most desirable in guiding a horse. Dr. Kitching says: "If a horse pulling a load has his head held in by a check-rein, he cannot throw his weight into his collar, and is hindered from giving his body that position which is most natural and effective." He goes on to speak of the consequent strain of his limbs and muscles, and the injury caused by the constrained position of the head, whereby the breathing and circulation are affected, and the horse made restless, irritable and uncomfortable. He says: "The check-rein inflicts unceasing torture upon the animal in another way. By holding the head upwards, it puts the muscles of the neck on a constant strain. They become painfully uneasy and tired. If the horse cannot bear it, he rests the weight of his head upon the rein, and his mouth is violently stretched. Thus he only exchanges one torment for another. To sum up in a word, the check-rein lessens a horse's strength; brings on disease; keeps him in pain: frets and injures his mouth, and spoils his temper."

INTENSIVE FARMING.

The Kind of Cultivation Which Assure Good Results.

As the agricultural areas gradually grow less in proportion to population, not only must better systems be applied, but more thoroughness in all departments of land culture to obtain the best results. This would imply smaller farms with a larger proportion of profit. A writer upon the subject, referring particularly to the south, says, all over the country we see farmers who are considering the advisability of ridding themselves of the large farm and its attendant cares and expenses, and devoting their energies to the better cultivation of fe wer acres.

This is a move in the right direction, especially in the older and more thickly settled regions of the country. In many places farm lands have reached a value where it is extremely difficult to make the staple crops pay a net return an the investment. Such branches as will give a higher return an acre are being looked to, such as gardening and fruit farming, high-class dairying, etc. The only trouble with this new movement is that some of the men who go into it think that these branches can be conducted on the same broad lines and principles that they have applied in the management of the general farm. This is a grave error, and almost always leads to disaster. If the farmer who is thus changing his plans cannot make up his mind to change his methods and practices also-in fact, to begin at the beginning and study the new agriculture which is comprehended in the phrase "intensive cultivation"-he had better turn the management of things over to one of the new generation. Send the oldest boy to the agricultural college, and when he comes home let him take the helm .-- Western Rural.

LIGHT POULTRY HOUSE.

Very Cheerful to the Flock During the Cold Months.

The design of a poultry-house in this issue is for a flock of fifteen fowls, the house being ten feet wide and sixteen feet long. But little explanation is necessary, as the illustration explains itself. It is well known that the hens are very partial to plenty of light in the poultry-house, and the design is to



show how easily a large portion of the house may be composed of windows. If such a house is used in the summer, the windows at the ends and the lower window in front may be removed and wire netting substituted. For winter the glass should be returned. This house is not as expensive as it appears. and is very cheerful to a flock during winter, when it may be necessary to confine the hens for months. - Farm and

Ar the first appearance of blight bill your potatoes as high and steep as you The fungus is washed down through the soil by rain. If it reaches the potatoes it causes them to rot. By hilling, it will be washed between the rows away from the potatoes.

Ir does not pay to let milk get cool before being set. It means a definite

PROFITABLE SELLING.

As Important to Agricultural Success As
Thorough Cultivation.

Selling of the various products and stock to the best advantage is of as much importance as growing of them. Often the farmer that sells well will be able to realize a profit where another will not. With quite a number of products the difference of a few cents per pound or bushel will often determine the question of profit or loss. Of course, appearance and quality are important items, and judgment as to when it is best to sell must always be used. One can keep posted as to the probable supply and demand by reading the papers, and this will be a great help in determining whether or not it is best to sell and when. In fact, an intelligent farmer cannot afford to farm without a good newspaper, so that he may keep posted not only as to methods of farming but also as to the sketch. A is a saucer shaped collar, B condition of the markets for his various products. The risk of loss in selling is too much for the average farmer to take, as there are many buyers always ready to take advantage of a seller's ignorance, and failure to get all that a product is worth in the market is a direct loss that should always be avoided. With the majority of products, whether farm or stock, the time to sell is when the products are fully ready. It is only in exceptional cases that the average farmer can afford to run the risk of loss by holding or storing for an advance in price. Yet, at the same time, every farmer should be able to sell every product at the best price obtain-

Grow the best and then sell for the best price is the way to get the worth from the farm. Send the stuff to market in the form that will command the best price. Take every advantage to sell

If it is deemed best to store arrange so that there be as little waste as pos sible in handling and in storing, so that the risk of loss as damage will be lessened as much as possible. In storing, as in selling, judgment must be exercised. No rules can be laid down as to the best times or manner of selling. There are so many conditions that must be considered that the owner must use his own judgment, and it is the exercise of this that determines the ability to sell well.-St. Louis Republic.

How to Prevent Cattle from Throwing

Rails or Damaging Trees.

WORTH KNOWING.

A simple arrangement to prevent cattle from throwing rails or molesting fences, trees, etc., is herewith illustrated. Drill a hole in the end of each horn and fasten a strong wire to them and not too taut. A leading ring, such



as is held together with a spring, can be used in the nose and a wire connected between this and the other wire. Do not draw it so tight as to cause any inconvenience in feeding, but have it tight enough to hold the ring up. When the animal goes to toss a rail he changes his mind, as the ring pushes or pulls on his nose. He will also stop fighting and other disagreeable tactics.-Farm and Home.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

WHEN and how to water the team is not well understood by all. Too much water at one time and not enough at another is cruelty. The team should be watered whenever the animals are thirsty, especially during warm weather, and they will not drink to excess.

ONE of the chief leaks in stone fruits is potash in the soil. This is especially true of peaches, which are supposed to do better on sandy soils, where potash is usually deficient. Liberal dressings with wood ashes or muriate of potash are a preventive of, if not a remedy for, the yellows.

EDUCATION among farmers is progressing rapidly. It is now known that a farmer may be a scientist with plenty of room on his farm for observation and experiment. The best farmers not only aim to make discoveries. but they read with interest of the work done by others.

It has long been recognized that the yield of milk is materially affected by the nervous condition of the animal but only within the last few years has it been demonstrated that the quality of the milk is more affected by nervous changes than is the quantity given .-Prof. S. M. Babcock.

BILLETIN No. 13 of the Utah station of Logan gives an account of experiments in feeding horses by Prof. Sanborn, which show that cutting hav and mixing grain with it has no advantage over feeding them separately, and that cutting hay for feeding has no advantage over feeding whole.

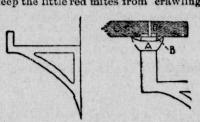
The Evils of Poor Roads. The evils which arise from the pres-

ent system of country roads are greatly enlarged by the fact that the roads are worst at the very time that the farmer has the time to supply the public demands. During the summer, when the roads are at their best, he is busy at the work of cultivation and reaping. In the meantime he has not marketed his surplus winter stock, because the roads were well-nigh impassable and only the richest of them have help enough to keep the market wagons running while the summer work is on. The fall duties are only a degree less exacting, and with them come rain and early snow to change the roads into mudloss of butter when it goes to the churn. | banks again .- Rural World.

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE POULTRY YARD. After the Lice if You Want to Be

If your fowls look rough and their combs and wattles are pale, look for lice. You will be sure to find them. Don't go to dosing them with chemicals for roup, nor any other fancied disorder, but get some pyrethrum and dust each one separately and thoroughly. Take all the roosts and nests out of the house and clean the floor from all droppings and litter. Then put whitewash, having a little carbolic acid in it, on the sides, roof and floor, being very particular to fill all the cracks. If the roosts fit into cleats tear them off and, after coating with whitewash, put them on again. I like an iron bracket made of cast or malleable iron like the the cavity in the collar, D a hole bored through the 2x4 roost scantling C. It is designed that kerosene oil be poured through D until B is filled and this will keep the little red mites from erawling



fron the ground and sides of the building onto the roost. The brackets should be placed upon opposite sides of the building, so that each roost will extend clear across. The hole in the roost should be made so large that it can be easily taken off.

When you replace the nests put a shovelful of dirt into each box (if your birds are not white) and on top of this a little straw and tobacco refuse. If you have not saved any road dust for a dust bath, get a bushel of land plaster and mix some coal ashes with it while they are warm, so that the mixture will be thoroughly dry. Put this in a shallow box and set it in the sunniest part of the building. If you will give your poultry house a thorough cleaning now and then look after them during the winter you can keep the lice off easier than you think. Who will say this time: "O, that's very well for you fanciers, but—" Remember, my dear brother farmers, we fanciers are obliged to look after details, and we get the eggs .- F. E. Dawley, in N. E. Homestead.

MAKING POSTS DURABLE.

The Process of Charring Does Not Im prove Them Materially.

A correspondent wishes to know if there is any better way to render posts durable when set in the ground than to char them, and if there is, he inquires for the mode. In answercharring posts, as commonly done, does not materially improve them. The charcoal which is thus made to encase them is more or less porous, and admits the water from the soil to pass through into the wood, where it operates to produce decay the same as if all were wood. There is only one way to prevent this decay, and to prevent the weakness of the charcoal from occupying the large portion of the post as a stiffener, and that is to heat the wood to a degree that shall slightly turn the wood brown all through it. It will thus retain most of its stiffness, while the slight charring will prevent decay. Some experience is required to determine the degree at which this partial trial will take place.

Petroleum and coal tar are frequently recommended and used, but their value varies with conditions. Coal tar applied hot may be made to form an impervious easing, shutting out air and moisture, but of course not preventing it from entering above. Bottled up in this manner it may promote decay. With different conditions it may prove

a useful application. With shingles it acts differently, being wholly exposed to the rain and air. Apply the petroleum by dipping the shingles in it in a tub of the oil, and allow a few hours for it to soak thoroughly into the pores of the wood, and then lay them in the usual way. It may be applied less perfectly to the shingles after they are laid, using a coarse brush for the purpose, and it should be renewed once in seven or eight years. It affects the rainwater only for a few weeks. In applying it to the roof, crowd the points of the brush into the crevices between the shingles.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

-Country Gentleman.

An acre of dry corn fodder as usually fed will keep a cow about 100 days, an acre of clover hay about 200 days, an acre of good ensilage about 700 days. Does the silo pay?

THE dairyman must study the relative value of the different feeding stuffs if he would find which way success lies. A small amount of wasted food will destroy the margin of profit.

A good cow in a village will do much toward supporting a family. By a good one we mean such as will give eight quarts of milk per day for 300 days. See what this will yield, retailed at six cents a quart.

Ira dairyman depends upon buying of much feed he must have a most excellent head to enable him to turn it into a profit. The farm should supply most of what the cattle consume. - American Cultivator.

Sugar Cane for Cows.

There is no more profitable crop-grown for stall feeding or soiling dairy cows than sugar cane. The larger varieties make an abundant crop short season, and the benefits of feeding it, when the pasture fails, are enormous. The acreage planted is not likely to be too large, for if it is not all needed as green food, it can be cured for winter use. Cattle are more fond of it than any other kind of fodder. Run through a entting box, ears and all; the value as food. -Michigan Farmer.

LABELS FOR TREES.

The Cheapest and Simplest Have Proved the Most Serviceable.

For many years past, and in answer to inquiries, we have recommended labels made of sheet zinc cut in strips half an inch or less in width and several inches long, on which the name was written with a common black lead pencil. One end was wound once around the side branch of the tree, the other end with the name remaining exposed and visible. The name thus written will continue distinctly legible for half a century; we have specimens nearly that age; and the coil around the branch is now on some of our trees where it remains after a lapse of twenty years without any injury to the bark of the tree.

We have been surprised at the mistakes which intelligent cultivators have made in rejecting this label. A distinguished pomologist once publicly denounced it as cumbersome and awkward because it required so much time and labor to uncoil the zine in order to render visible the concealed name, not being aware that the name was always exposed, and that the weather would not obliterate it as he mistakenly supposed. Again, a late number of the Garden and Forest quotes the Gardeners' Monthly for the statement that the label will cut into the bark or wood even if it rests on it by its own weight. This mistaken opinion appears to have originated from winding the coil several times around the branch, so that its parts are bound together and will not yield to the increased size of the added growth. The fact that we have labels uninjuring and uninjured that have remained without attention for various periods from fifteen to twenty years proves its efficiency when rightly applied. The coil should never go twice about the limb, and should always be put on loosely; and the zine should be slightly rusted when written on. Good and permanent labels, easily applied, are important in preserving the names of selected fruits, and the best forms should be well understood .-Country Gentleman.

HANDY NEST BOXES.

Two Ideas Which Seem to Be Worthy of Consideration.

Fig. 1 is handy because you can move it easily by means of the top cross-bar. Use any kind of a box, and saw and nail to suit your requirements. Make



number of them and put them in the laying house. A box 10x12 inches is about the right size for a Leghorn or P. Rock, but 12x14 should be given to larger breeds. Place clean straw or hay in the box and shape it neatly, to

induce ready possession.

In Fig. 2 still another idea is suggested, new to some. It is constructed of half-inch or inch boards in the form



FIG. 2. of a triangle, say 10x12 inches, or 12x14, according to the variety you are breeding. This nest is also movable. The handle on top makes it easy to move about. An old piece of a suspender or leather strap will answer the purpose. Hav or straw is formed into a nest on the floor, making it as inviting as you can. I would keep such nests thoroughly whitewashed with strong carbolic acid and white lime, to keep away vermin as much as possible.-John W.

Caughey, in Ohio Farmer. Quick Profits from Poultry.

To secure the greatest profit, the aim should be to shorten the time of growth as much as possible, as the quicker a fowl reaches the marketable age the less the labor and smaller the cost. It is well known that a duck will consume twice as much food as a chicken and is, apparently, more expensive to keep, but when it is considered that a duck also grows twice as fast as a chicken, the cost to produce a pound of meat on a duck is no greater than for other poultry. Profits are not made by feeding fowls after they should no longer be retained. When fattening fowls they should be weighed every two or three days, and as soon as they show no increase in weight they should be marketed. There are business. methods in poultry raising as in all other pursuits, and the largest profits are made when business methods are practiced. It should be the rule to keep nothing that does not pay, and when a chick is hatched it should be pushed right on, so as to get it inte market in the shortest possible time. Farm and Fireside.

The Evening Inspection.

A few years ago visiting a friend who had some valuable stock, just before we retired for the night I suggested that we go around and take a look at the animals, which was my custom at home. He laughed and said I was always a queer fellow. But we went, and found a cow down with the halter about her neck. She was a valuable, pure Jersey, about to calve, and was sold to be del'vered with the calf for \$1,500. Said my friend: "You have given me a lesson I shall never forget. And you have saved me \$1,500, and, what is more than money, all the blame for gross carelessness. I will never fail to stalks, leaves and husks to the last bit make a round of my stables and barn will be consumed with relish. The hereafter the last thing before I go to whole plant is full of nutriment and bed. It is better to be safe than sorry." -Rural World.

The Chase County Courant.

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

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, 4TH DISTRICT, E. V. WHARTON, of Woodson County. SIDENTIAL ELECTORS

PREDIDENTIAL LELOTOROI
WALTER N. ALLEN Jefferson County
E B. CABBELL Pratt County
H. A. WHITE Butler County
D. E. BARRY Atchison County
A. C. SHINN Franklin County
H. C. BOWEN Moutgomery County
S. A. MARTIN Greenwood County
A. J. MCALLISTER Cloud County
L D. RAYNOLDS Jewell County
NOAH ALLEN Sedewick County

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR, L. D. LEWELLING, of Sedgwick County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, PERCY DANIELS, of Crawford County. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, R. S OSBORNE.

of Rooks County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN T. LITTLE,

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, VAN B. PRATHER,

of Cherokee County.

FOR STATE TREASURER, W. H. BIDDLE, of Butler County.

FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT, H. N. GAINES, of Saline County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, STEPHEN H. ALLEN, of Linn County.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LAI GE, W. A. HARRIS. of Leavenworth County. PAUL F. JONES. of Marion County.

A Pennsylvanian is said to be selected for First Assistant Postmaster General. Has the Indiana supply of availables given out?—Kansas City

Paul F. Jones, of Marion, is the fusion candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-fourth Kansas district. His election is a foregone conclusion. Kansas City Times.

The total assessed value of all the wealth of Kansas, real and personal, in 1890, was 2901 million dollars and the mortgages represented 81 per cent. of the total assessed wealth of the mortgages represented 81 per cent. of the total assessed wealth of the State. The debt represents less than ten years of extortion from the taxpayers of Karsas by the present tariff system.

United States, the assets of the Kansas national banks were forty two and one-sixth million dollars at the close of business. September 25, 1891. If the national banks secured the same tariff system. tariff system.

Remember, Democrats, that a vote for the Electors at the head of our a total gain for all of the banks in the columns means half a vote for Grover Cleveland. They were nominated by the Democratic convention; therefore, it is legal to have your tickets headed with Grover Cleveland for President, a number of wormy politicians and newspapers to the contrary notwith-standing. Hurrah for Cleveland!

The citizens of Kansas are the victims of forced contributions to protected monopolies. The existing mort-Kansas, January 1, 1890, aggregated 2354 million dollars. This is exclusive of all mortgages on personal property, and on corporation real estate and of all unsecured debts. The foregoing is not taken from the speeches of so-called calamity howlers, but is an extract of the official report of the United States census.

The Republican managers expect to deceive the people of this State by their cry of "Stand up for Kansas." If the people, whose labor and energy and pluck have made Kansas great, will only stand up for the State in a political way, as they have for its material prosperity, it will be the death of the Republican party.

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It now comes to light that there is an explicit understanding between the leaders of the Democratic and People's parties that in case Weaver has no show of election and the People's party electors are successful in Kansas this fall they are to cast their vote for Cleveland.—Eureka Republi-

There is no such understanding, neither is there any necessity for it. Meither is there any necessity for it.

If the Weaver electors are chosen in Kansas they will vote for James B. Weaver and him only. An Electoral vote for Weaver helps the Democrats on the Presidency as much as though it was past for Cleveland. At the same time it helps the Republicans on the Vice Presidency in the same way. the Vice Presidency in the same way.

Should neither party get a majority in the Electoral College Cleveland and Reid are sure to be winners.—Eureka

The Kansas Democratic papers that are printing a ticket in their papers headed with the names of Cleveland and Stevenson, followed by the names of the Alliance electors, are doing that which a good law, a law passed by a Republican legislature to prevent fraud upon honest voters, will make it illegal for any mau to print or peddle on election day. And the ticket would be illegal if voted.—Mar. ion Record.

Something about like this crops up frequently in the Republican papers of small caliber lately, but Mr. Hoch must have been away from home when it slipped into his usually well informed Marion Record. The ten Presidential Electors referred to were Presidential Electors referred to were nominated at Topeka in a regular way by a regularly constituted Democratic State convention and thereby became the regular Democratic nominees, so that there can be nothing improper or illegal about printing their names on the Democratic ticket. In fact it would now be illegal to print any other names on the Democratic ticket, Is not the State government of

when the young man is the center of when the young man is the center of attraction. He speaks of his fatheras the "old man" with the pomp and audacity that an army officer speaks to a servant. The Catholic, in a lecture to young men and boys, says: "Boys, when you speak of your father don't call him "the old man," Of course you are older now than when you learned to call him "father." You are much smarter than you were then, you are much more manly looking. you are much more manly looking. Your clothes fit better; your hat has a more modern shape and your hair is combed differently. In short you are "flyer" than you were then. Your father has a last year's coat and a two years' old hat, and a vest of still older pattern. He can't write such an ele-gant note as you can and all that—but don't call him "the old man." Call him father. For years he has been hustling around to get things together, he has been held to the thorny path of uphill industry for years and the brighest half of his life has gone from him forever. But he loves you though he goes along without saying it would be the heaviest burden he would have

to bear." THE CREDIT OF KANSAS.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS FOR CRE-During the last session of the Leg slature, says the Leavenworth Stand ard, the Topeka Capital sent out daily highly colored telegrams by Associa-ted Press, which impaired the credit of the State in so far as they alarmed the loan agencies of the county tha were doing business in Kansas. These overdrawn statements had the temporary effect of curtailing loans in Kansas, which was advantageous to

the State. Almost every county swarmed with representatives of eastern and foreign loan companies, who were attracted by the large rates of interest paid for money. The greater the loan on a given piece of property, the larger the bonus paid the loan agent. These inducements in many instances prompted dishonest representatives to make loans for companies far in excess of the real value of the property. Farms were purchased and loans made

for far more than the purchase price. The dishonest representatives of loan companies, who became the representatives of a set of land scalpers, and not the farmers, made the most of the Capital's dispatches and attempted to injure the credit of Kansas, and their enforced withdrawal from business was the best thing that ever happened the State.

During the last two years the farmers have been industriously engaged in raising surplus crops, honestly paying their debts and accumulating bank credits. The statement just is sued by the State Bank Examiner shows an increase of deposits in private and State banks of Kansas from October 13, 1891, to June 4, 1892, of over \$2,500,000. The total assets on the last named date were over \$38, 000,000.

According to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the percentage of increase in deposits a State of \$6 250,000 in a little ove seven months. The total assets of al the banks is not less than \$77,000,000 and this is over \$54 per capita.

The claim that the uprising of the people against the methods of the 484, in Register of Deeds office. 26, 19, 7. prohibition Republican party two years ago injured the credit of the State is a libel, and should be em-phatically rebuked at the polls.

STAND UP FOR KANSAS. The Republican managers expect to

policy in government that has made millionaires in the east at the expense of the labor of every western State. It has built palaces for the million-aires of the east and has covered the

homes of the west with mortgages. The Republican policy of legislating for the east at the expense of the sw $\frac{1}{8}$ se $\frac{1}{8}$... 11 19 8 sw $\frac{1}{8}$ se $\frac{1}{8}$... 12 10 8 sw $\frac{1}{8}$ se $\frac{1}{8}$... 15 20 8 sw $\frac{1}{8}$ se $\frac{1}{8}$... 16 19 8 agricultural States has brought about this condition of affairs. The way to Stand up for Kausas is to vote down the Republican party.- Wichita Bea-

M'KINLEY BAYS (1.) The foreigner pays the tariff

(2.) A high tariff increases wages.
(3.) A high tariff developes new in-

dustries (4) High tariff increases general

prosperity. "PUCK" ASKS: (1.) But if the Englishman pays \$8 00 for a corduroy suit and the American pays \$15.00, who is paying the tax on corduroy?
(2.) Why are the Carnegie works

of wages? (3) Then why, with tip plate at \$2 63 a box in England and \$5 25 in New York, can't you find an American workman with a tin plate job? (4) Then, why don't the farming pay? That's the best test of a gen-

shut down on account of a reduction

WHO OWNS KANSAS?

eral prosperity.

The Capital claims that Mr. Lewel-ling is a capitalist, Mr. Breidenthal a banker and the balance of the populists plutocrats.

If this be true, what on earth is the Capital howling calamity for 2

The time has arrived in this country Delinquent Tax List for 1891.

A. M. BREESE. County Treasurer.

Done at my office in Contonwood Falls, this
5th day of July, 1892.

Description S T R Description S T R Description S T R Description S T R M					OWNSHIP.		
W ½ SW ¼ 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¼ 4 22 21 7 38 ½ 4 22 21 7 38 ½ 4 22 21 7 38 ½ 38 22 21 7 38 ½ 38 22 21 7 38 ½ 38 22 21 7 38 ½ 38 ½ 32 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Description.	8	TI	K	Description.	8	T.H
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W ½ SW ¼ 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¾ 4 22 20 1 38 ¼ 4 22 21 7 38 ½ 4 22 21 7 38 ½ 4 22 21 7 38 ½ 38 22 21 7 38 ½ 38 22 21 7 38 ½ 38 22 21 7 38 ½ 38 ½ 32 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	e 1/4 sw 1/4	22	20	7	sw 14	34	21
8W \(\frac{1}{4} \) 22 \(\frac{21}{1} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \)	w 16 sw 14	22	20	7	sw 14	4	22
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8W \(\frac{1}{4} \) 22 \(\frac{21}{1} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \)	8 1/2 ne 1/4 & n 1/2			u	nw ¼ ne ¼	4	22
8W \(\frac{1}{4} \) 22 \(\frac{21}{1} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \)	80 1/	12	21	7	lot 24	18	22
8W \(\frac{1}{4} \) 22 \(\frac{21}{1} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) W \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \)	sw 1/4	14	21	7	lots 5 & 6 & n 1/2		
10ts 2 and 3	sw 14	22	21	7	of 10	19	22
10ts 2 and 3	nw 14	24	21	7	w 1/4 nw 1/4	20	22
10ts 2 and 3	lot 16	30	26	8	se 14 sw 14	22	22
10ts 2 and 3	lots 1 and 14	30	20	8	sw 1/4 80 1/4	22	22
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							
ne ¼ 35 20 8 lot 20 30 22 8 m ¼ ne ¼ 36 20 8 lot 6 & 9 less rr 30 22 8 w ¼ sw ¼ 10 21 8 mw ¼ 33 22 e ½ ne ¼ 12 21 8 sw ¼ 33 22 lots 17 and 18 18 21 8 w ¼ 29 22 lots 31 and 32 18 21 8 e ½ se ¼ 5 22 lots 31 and 32 18 21 8 e ½ se ¼ 5 22 sw ¼ 20 22 18 w ½ se ¼ 5 22 sw ¼ 29 22 18 w ½ se ¼ 5 22 mw ¼ 29 21 8 mw ¼ 7 22 mw ¼ 29 21 8 lot 3 mw ¼ 7 22 mw ¼ 29 21 8 lot 4 mw ¼ 7 22 mw ¼ 29 21 8 lot 4 mw ¼ 7 22 se ½ 20 21 8 mw ½ 27 22 se ½ 4 lot 30 22 18 mw ½ 29 21 8 lot 3 mw ½ 27 22 se ½ 4 lot 3 mw ½ 29 21 8 lot 3 mw ½ 27 22 se ½ 4 lot 3 mw ½ 29 21 8 lot 3 mw ½ 29 29 8 lot 3 mw 20 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	lots 12 and 17	31	20	8	ne ¼	27	22
ne ¼ 35 20 8 lot 20 30 22 8 m ¼ ne ¼ 36 20 8 lot 6 & 9 less rr 30 22 8 w ¼ sw ¼ 10 21 8 mw ¼ 33 22 e ½ ne ¼ 12 21 8 sw ¼ 33 22 lots 17 and 18 18 21 8 w ¼ 29 22 lots 31 and 32 18 21 8 e ½ se ¼ 5 22 lots 31 and 32 18 21 8 e ½ se ¼ 5 22 sw ¼ 20 22 18 w ½ se ¼ 5 22 sw ¼ 29 22 18 w ½ se ¼ 5 22 mw ¼ 29 21 8 mw ¼ 7 22 mw ¼ 29 21 8 lot 3 mw ¼ 7 22 mw ¼ 29 21 8 lot 4 mw ¼ 7 22 mw ¼ 29 21 8 lot 4 mw ¼ 7 22 se ½ 20 21 8 mw ½ 27 22 se ½ 4 lot 30 22 18 mw ½ 29 21 8 lot 3 mw ½ 27 22 se ½ 4 lot 3 mw ½ 29 21 8 lot 3 mw ½ 27 22 se ½ 4 lot 3 mw ½ 29 21 8 lot 3 mw ½ 29 29 8 lot 3 mw 20 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	8 14 SW 14	32	20	8	lots 5 and 10	30	22
n ¼ ne ¼ 36 20 8 lots 6 & 9 less rr 30 22 8 w ¼ s w ¼ 10 21 8 nw ¼ 33 32 22 e ½ ne ¼ . 12 21 8 sw ¼ 33 22 n ½ se ½ less rr 18 21 8 sw ¼ 29 29 10 ts 17 and 18 . 18 21 8 s ¼ ne ¾ 5 22 lots 31 and 32 . 18 21 8 e ½ se ¼ 5 22 8 ½ sw ¼ 20 22 18 w ½ se ¼ 5 22 8 ½ sw ¼ 29 21 8 w ½ se ¼ 5 22 nw ½ 29 21 8 m ½ nw ½ 7 22 nw ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ¼ 7 22 nw ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ¼ 7 22 nw ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ¼ 27 22 nw ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ½ 27 22 nw ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ½ 27 22 nw ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ½ 27 22 nw ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ½ 27 22 se ½ se ½ se ½ se ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ½ se ½ se ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ½ se ½ se ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se ½ se ½ se ½ 29 21 8 se ½ se							
10ts 17 and 18. 18 21 8 4 3 18 6 34 5 22 8w 34 20 21 8 w 38 8e 34 5 22 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 5 22 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 5 22 8 3 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 8w 34 7 22 8w 34 8w 34 29 21 8 8w 34 8w 34 7 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 36 22 18 8w 34 8w 36 22 8w	n 1/4 ne 1/4	36	20	8	lots 6 & 9 less rr	30	22
10ts 17 and 18. 18 21 8 4 3 18 6 34 5 22 8w 34 20 21 8 w 38 8e 34 5 22 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 5 22 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 5 22 8 3 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 8w 34 7 22 8w 34 8w 34 29 21 8 8w 34 8w 34 7 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 36 22 18 8w 34 8w 36 22 8w	SW 14 SW 14	10	21	8	nw 1/4	33	22
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10ts 17 and 18. 18 21 8 4 3 18 6 34 5 22 8w 34 20 21 8 w 38 8e 34 5 22 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 5 22 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 5 22 8 3 8w 34 28 21 8 6 3 8e 34 8w 34 7 22 8w 34 8w 34 29 21 8 8w 34 8w 34 7 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 34 27 22 8e 34 8w 34 8w 36 22 18 8w 34 8w 36 22 8w	n 16 se 16 less rr	18	21	8	sw 14	29	22
8W ¼ 28 21 8 W ¼ 8E ¼ 5 22 ne ¼ 29 21 8 me ¼ 7 22 nw ¼ 29 21 8 w ¼ 10 2 2 nw ¼ 27 22 se ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 27 22 se ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 27 22 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 27 22 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 29 22 8 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ½ 20 21 8 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ½ 20 21 8 nw ½ 2	lots 17 and 18	18	21	8	4 % ne 14	5	22
8W ¼ 28 21 8 W ¼ 8E ¼ 5 22 ne ¼ 29 21 8 me ¼ 7 22 nw ¼ 29 21 8 w ¼ 10 2 2 nw ¼ 27 22 se ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 27 22 se ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 27 22 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 27 22 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ¼ 29 22 8 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ½ 20 21 8 nw ¼ 29 21 8 nw ½ 20 21 8 nw ½ 2	lots 31 and 32.	18	21	8	e 1/4 se 1/4	5	22
	sw 14	20	21	8	w 1/4 80 14	5	22
	8 1/4 8W 1/4	28	21	8	e 1/4 se 1/4	5	22
	ne ¼	29	21	8	ne ¼ nw ¼	7	22
	nw 1/	29	21	8	8 1/2 nw 1/4	7	22
	se 1/	29	21	8	nw ¼	27	22
lot 20 30 21 8 ne 16 34 22							
	lot 20	30	21	8	ne ¼	34	22

CEI	DAR TOWNSHIP.	
Description.	S.T.R. Descriptson.	S.T B
e 1/4 sw 1/4	36 21 5 se 14	16 21
nw 14 se 14		16 21
ne ¼	1 22 5 nw 14	20 21
nw ¼	1 22 5 sw 14	20 21
901/	28 21 6 sw 14	21 21
n V ne 1/	36 21 6 se ¼	21 21
e 1/4 se 1/4	36 21 6 nw ¼	29 21
w 1/ sw 1/	36 21 6 sw ¼	30 21
n 1/ ew 1/ ew 1/	9 22 6 n ½ ne ¼	31 21
w 30 a e 1/2 sw 1/4	9 22 6 e 12 8W 14	32 21
1-16 a in sw c of		32 21
nw ¼ of sw ¼		16 22

w 30 a e 3 sw 34	v	22		e 12 8W 14	02	21	
1-16 a in sw c of				w 1/2 sw 1/4	32	21	ď
nw ¼ of sw ¼	9	22	6	ne¼	16	22	
COTTO	NN	700	01	D TCWNSHIP.	1	160	
Description.	8.	T.I	₹.	Description.	8	T.1	R
ne 16	1	20	5	se 14	19	20	ä
nw ¼	ī	20	5	w 1/2 se 1/4	21	20	ä
sw 14	î	20	5	sw ¼	21	20	ä
se ¼	î	20	5	w 1/2 se 1/4 north			
SW 14		20	5	Cottonwood r	23	20	ä
e 1/ eo 1/	24	20	5	e 1/2 sw 1/4 west			
w 1/2 nw 1/4	-i	91	5	Cottonwood r	23	20	ä
se 14				nw % nCt.rless	_		
sw 14 less se 14	~		-	14 % a in Cl'mts	23	20	ı
SW 14	a	90		2 a of 8 11% a in	٦,		
8 ½ nw ¼		20	6	nw ¼ ne ¼	24	20	à
	8	90	6	se ¼	29	20	ä
8 1/2 SW 1/4	11	20	6	8 W 14	99	20	á
ne ¼		20	6	nw ¼	30	20	i
nw 14 8w 14		20	v	ne ¼ less ¼ a	90	20	i
5 a in sw c of e	14	90	e	se ¼ iess 8 a	90	20	ì
1/2 8W 1/4	14	20	6	sw ¼	1.5	90	ı
% sw ¼ w ½ sw ¼ sw ¼ nw ¼	**	20	6	sw 14	26	20	ě
sw 14 nw 14	14	90	6	sw 14 se 14	19	91	ı
O W /4	***			nw ¼			
ne 4	19	90	0	sw 14	19	91	ı
0 1/ 410 1/	1.15	20	-10	INCO SA	120	441	-

ne 4 19 20 6|sw 14 12 21 6
s 1/2 sw 14 19 20 6|sw 14 12 21 6
n 1/2 sw 14 19 20 6|sw 14 82 17
Commencing at the northeast corner of the
southeast 1/4, thence south 42 rods to a
stone, thence southwesterly to a stone
south of a walnut tree about 12 feet, thence
west 6 rods to a stone, thence northerly
to a point on the north line about 40 rods
west of the north-ast corner, thence east
to beginning, at sec. 30, twp 20, r. 6.
Commencing 12 rods north of the southeast
corner of the northeast 4/2, thence south to
the southeast corner of the northeast quarter, thence west 12 rods to French creek,
thence northeasterly to beginning, at sec.
30, twp. 20, range 6.

n	30, twp. 20, ra	T18	60	•			173
f	DIAMON	D	CR	E	EK TOWNSHII	٠.	
n	Description.	8	TI	١.	Description.	S.	TI
-	sw k nw k	- 1	18	6	sw 1/ se 1/	20	19
	e 1/ nw 1/	32	18	6	46. 52-100 a n 58		
-	w 14 ne 14	32	18	6	52-100 a e %		7
e i	9 1/ ew 1/	2	19	-6	n se 14	20	19
e	0 1/ 00 1/	*3	19	-64	20. 1/	245	139
-	n ½ nw ¼	4	19	6	se 14 nw 14 & ne		
-	sw 1/4	4	19	6	14 8W 14	26	19
d	sw 1/ mm 1/	- 4	19	451	n 16 go 16	215	338
	e 1/ nw 1/	4	19	15	sw 1 nw 1	26	19
e	w 16 ne 16	10	19	-6	w 24 a se 34 ne		
f	n 1/ nw 1/	10	19	-61	1/4	27	19
e	w 1/ an 1/	16	150	- 65	so w nw ws or		
- 1	SW 1/	16	19	-6	Isimdale	26	19
S	e ¼ se ¼ ne ¼	16	19	6	sw 14 nw 14	27	19
r	pe 14	24	19	6	e 8 a se 14 se 14.	27	19
d	e 1 se 1 less rr	7	18	7	W 1/2 Se 1/4	27	19
u	ne Whe Wlessr	18	18	7	8 1/2 nw 1/2	28	19
e	0 1/ no 1/	10	19	-71	8 % ne 16	28	19
r	sw ¼ less se ¼ sw ¼. nw ¼				se ¼	28	19
	sw 14	11	19	7	se 14	34	19
l,	nw 14	13	19	7	nw 1/4	35	19
),	sw Wn'rth Cot-				n 36 sw 14	30	1:1
	t'nwo'd river	13	19	7	n 16 80 14	36	19
	an 1/ long w	19	10	7	a 1/ aw 1/	26	19

FAI	LLS	T	OWNSHIP.			
Description.	8.7	r.R	Description.	S.	T.I	3
e ¼	1	20 '	190 14 8W 14	16	19	8
s 100 a sw 14	1	20 '	lots 16,17,26 & 2	7 18	19	4
0 1/4 80 1/4	2	20	Se 3	. 21	19	н
ne 14	12	20	ne ¾	. 21	19	
n 1/2 nw 1/4 and			sw 14 less rr	21	19	ı
lot 4	1	18	nw 14 less rr &	2	7	
n ¼ nw ¼	2	18	St. City add	. 21	19	
n 1/2 ne 1/4			nw ¼ ne ¼			
lot 3			se ¼ nw ¼			
ot 4			ne ¼ sw ¼			
se 34	3	18	3 1/ SW 1/	. 23	19	
lot 1	3	18	3 ½ 8W ¼ 8W ¼ nW ¼	27	19	
n 4 ne 4 & l't 8	3	18	vr 16 sw 16 n Co	t		
se l	12	18	river	. 27	19	i
ne V	12	18	sec 28 less r o	•		
ne 1	14	18	w of C. K &			
w 14 sw 14	16	18	W of C, K & W rr & 1 17			
g 1/2 nw 1/4	16	18	160 a in nw 1	4 28	19	i
ne 1/4	17	18	17-160 a in nw	4	3	ı
nw 1/	17	18	ereamery of	1 22	19	ı
n 10a e 14 nw 14	20	18	lots 14 and 15.	. 31	19	ı
w 14 nw 14	36	18	8 se ¼	. 32	19	ı
nw 1/ aw 1/	36	18	Sn 1/ ne 1/	343	19	١
lote 23. 24 & 25. 8	1	-	lots 20,26 & 27.	. 6	20	i
public road.	7	19	8 ne 1/	7	20	ı
nw 1	11	19	8 nw ¼ se ¼	7	20	i
nur 1/ 90 1/	11	10	Saw L go L		90	l

Lots.

8 ft 11

12 and s

Lots. 1 to 12 .

HUNT

Lots. 1 to 20 22, 24 and 26

16 1, 3, 5 and 7 21 and 23 27 and 25 8 ½ 24

Blocks Lots.

and 6

3 6. 8, 10, 12 and 14... 3 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24. 3 26, 28, 30 and 32... 3 10, 12 and 14...

14 16 14 20 and 22 14 24, 26 and 28 ...

SAFFORD

Blocks. |Lots.

TOL	EDO TOW	NSHIP.	
Description .	S.T.R De	scription.	S.T R
sw ¼ sw ¼ and	n	10 14 8W 14	. 30 18
10t 4 8 ½ 80 ¼	5 18 9 8 3	se 14	. 35 18
8 1/2 80 1/4	6 18 9 8 6	anw 14	. 1 19
lot 2	6 18 9 sw	14	. 10 19
w 1/2 of lot 6	6 18 9 se	34	. 10 19
se 14	8 18 9 n	2 8W 14	. 11 19
lot 2. w ½ of lot 6 se ¼ nw ¼ se ¼	8 18 9 e.	se 14	. 12 19
80 14	10 18 9 n e	a se ¼ se	14
se ¼ · ½ ne ¼. nw ¼ ne ¼	11 18 9 1	IW 14	13 19
* 1/2 ne 1/4	11 18 9 lot	2, pt of n	w
nw ¼ ne ¼	12 18 9	4 80 ¼	. 13 19
n ½ ne ¼ less	13 18 9 101	1, pt nw 14	8
n 1/2 ne 1/4 less		34	13 19
1a	14 18 9 5	se 14	. 13 19
ne ¼ nw ¼ se ¼ se ¼ ne ¼	14 18 9 W	15 e % sw	14
se 14 se 14	14 18 9 1	nw 1/3	13 19
ne 34	15 18 9 SW	14 nw 14	14 19
nw ¼	15 18 9 SW	14 8W 14	14 19
8W ¼	19 18 9 9 8	insw 14	. 21 19
se ¼	15 18 9 nv	V 14 se 14	26 19
nw ¼ sw ¼	10 18 9 6	8 8W 14	26 19
w ½ nw ¼ n e¼ nw¼	10 18 9 W	% 8e %	30 19
n e%	17 18 9 80	14 SW 14	. 39 19
nw 4	17 18 0 30	ие 4	1 20
8 ½ nw ¼ 8 ½ sw ¼	90 10 0 0	4	8 20
8 1/2 Se 1/4	20 18 0 8	A	21 20
nw ¼ less nw ¼	20 10 0 W	78	22 20
nw ¼ less nw ¼	91 19 0 00	78	25 20
	99 18 0 36	4	26 20
ne ¼ ne ¼	92 18 0 0	74	26 20
ne 4 no k	24 18 9 0	4	27 20
nw ¼ ne ¼ ne ¼ nw ¼	94 18 9 2	w 1/	27 20
nw ¼ nw ¼	94 18 9 01	4	27 20
8 ½ nw ¼	95 18 0 00	14	27 20
w % sw 14	25 18 0 at	W 1/	28 20
80 1/2 ···	28 18 9 46	14	28 20
se ¼ nw ¼	28 18 9 0	0 1/	33 20
aw k	28 18 9 9	1/4	33 20
sw ¼	90 19 0 0		34 20

nominated at Topeka in a regular way by a regularly constituted Democratic State convention and thereby became the regular Democratic nominees, so that there can be nothing improper or illegal about printing their names on the Democratic ticket. In fact it would now be illegal to print any other names on the Democratic ticket, the wealth of the State.

Is not the State government of Kansas safe in the hands of the men the hands of the men the hands of the men thanks of the set is not the state government of the set is not the state of the set is now is a state of the set is now is the nor of the set is now is a state of the set is now is a

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Machinery.



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Hardware,

Stoves,

Tinware.

Farm

KANSAS.

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

Ice Cream! Ice tream!! 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.



Artistic Photographs.

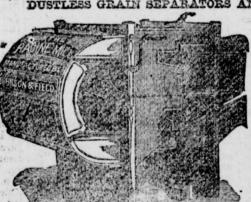
time going to a large city to get your Photos taken, When you can get them made in



We make Photos by the latest process, in the latest style, and finish them in an artistic manner. Come and examine

ARTHUR JOHNSON. Photgrapher.

RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of ? "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS



ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices We can youch for the reliability of this

ORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.	CARCTER'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lots. Blocks Lots. Blocks 15 423 423 424 425 425 426 426 426 427 4
COTTONWOOD FALLS. Blocks. Lots Blocks. 2 all 23 49,10 and 11 42 6 all 48 and 6 19 7 and 8 54	Lots. Blocks Lots. Blocks even lots 6 to 28.
"S AND MCWILLIAM'S ADDITION TO COTTONWOOD FALLS.	Lots. Blocks. 1 and 2 1

NORTH ADDITION TO STRONG CITY. Blocks Blocks. Lots. Blocks 6, 7 and 8. STRONG CITY. Lands in Strong City—ne ¾ ne ¾, sec 20, twp 19. range 8—not owned by Winter's race and Bradbarn, and not in blocks. Blocks. Lots. 11 and 3 16 and 8. Blocks ELMDALE. EMSLIE'S ADLITION TO STRONG CITY.

		D GREEN.	
Lots 1 ar	d 2 in block	4.	1030
REED'S	ADD. TO	MATFIELD	GREEN
Lots. 13	Blocks	Lots.	Blocks
	CEDAR	PCINT.	ART CHE
1	Blocks	34	Blocks
01110	CLEM	MENTS.	
5, 6, 7 and 10 and 12	Blocks 8ft	Lots. 1 2 1 1, 2 and 3 1 11	Blocks

CRAWFORD'S ADD TO CLEMENTS. Blocks. Lots. Blocks

D. W. MERCER

Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try H.m. 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, his wife. Cornelius Mundy, C. J. Estep, The Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company and John G. Dougles, 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 (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) 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.

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

'CORMICK BINDER,

AND

TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

PENSIONS

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

JAMES TANNER,



COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERI-ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE LEADER LINE"OF

STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES

FOR WOOD AND POR COAL LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.

F YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO:US FOR PRICES. COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO. THE



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

the trade.

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

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.

Send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

Address all correspondence to the

STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

All of our Ladies' Fine Kid Button \$3.00 Shoes at \$2.50.

All of our best French Kid Button \$4.50 and \$5.00 Shoes at \$3.75.

All of our Men's \$2.50 Shoes at \$1.65. All of our Men's \$2.00 Shoes at \$1.35. All of our Ladies' \$1.50 Shoes at \$1.25. All of our Ladies' \$1.00 Shoes at 85c.

BUY TO TIME GOOD HAT THE NOW All of our Hats are reduced in price and you can buy them from 25 to 50c. cheaper than ever before.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY DON'T BUY A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS UNTIL YOU GET OUR PRICES. WE SELL GOODS PER THAN SOME MERCHANTS BUY THEM.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

The Thuse County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

		sin.			₩ col.	1 col.
1 week						\$10.00
2 WOOKS	1.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	7.00	18.0V
3 weeks	1.75	3.50	9 00	4.50	8.25	15.00
4 Weeks	3.00	8.00	8 35	5.00	9.50	17.00
2 months.	8.00	4.50	8.35	8.50	14.00	25.00
8 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.50
6 months	6.50	9.00	13.00	20.00	83.50	55.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	85.00	\$5.00	85.00
Localno	tices.	10 cen	ts a li	ne for	the fi	st in-
sertion; at	d 5 ce	ntsal	ine fo	reach	subse	quent
Insertion ;						

Insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stope". No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. The family of Ed. Burch have returned to this city.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell was down to Emporia, Monday. H. S. F. Davis and wife were at Em-

poria, last Saturday.

Miss Minnie Johnston is again home from her visit in Obio.

Earl M. Blackshere, of Elmdale, w down to Emporia, yesterday. Paul Moore, of Strong City, was

yisiting at Emporia, Sunday. Richard Powers is lying seriously ill, at his home on South Fork.

The postoffice at this city has been reduced to a fourth class office. Frank M. Dennison, of Strong City

was down to Emporia, Tuesday, U. Handy, of Strong City, was down in Texas, last week, on business.

Miss Maggie Martin, of Strong City is visiting friends at Kansas City. The ladies had a social at Republican headquarters. Tuesday night. Miss Ella Rettiger, of Strong City,

was visiting in Emporia, last week. Ed. P. Grogan enjoyed a visit, last week, from Geo. Boone, of Eureka.

Emporia, yesterday, for a few days'

D. M. Ross, of Topeka, was at Strong City, on Wednesday of last

W. B. Hilton and wife have re-turned from their visit in Atchison

county. Mrs. E. Bruce Johnston is at Em-oria, visiting her mother, Mrs. A. M.

Taylor. Ed. Gauyey returned home, Sunday

morning, from a business trip to Kan-Dr. and Mrs. Northington, of Emporis, visited Mrs. Robison, one day

Miss Lillie Buchanan, of Kansas City, was visiting Mrs. J. J. Comer,

Tomatoes are selling in this market at 8 cents per pound, or at about \$5.00 per hushel.

If you want a glass of good soda water call on Cochran & Fritze, Strong City.

Mrs. W. R. Richards, of Strong City, has gone to Colorado, on a four weeks' visit. Mrs. Clay Shaft, of Clements, vis-

ited friends at Plymouth, Lyon county, last week. Joel B. Byrne, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Wauneta, Chau-

tauqua county. John Bardill, of Illinois, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to his farm

on Rock creek.

lence in that city.

J. L. Crawford, of Clements, was at again very happy. Emporia, last week, and bought an engine for his thresher.

Wm. Swank returned home, Monday, from Sumner county, where he less she eats cob and all?
has been for some time past.

J. M. Patterson shipp

Mrs. S. E. Yeoman of Elmdale, en joyed a visit, last week, from her sister, Mrs. Barr, of Diamond Springs. Dr. J. T. Morgan returned, yester-

day morning, from Kansas City, where he had taken four car loads of cattle.

I Hey and John Petty Mrs. J. I. Hey returned. Tuesday of last week, from an extended visit at her old home, at Bushnell, Illinois.

Ben Ricards is now night foreman.

Ben Ricards is now night foreman at B. Lantry & Sons' crusher, west of Strong City, vice A. C. Cox, resigned. Candy ten cents per pound at

Brower, of Emporia, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit to Mrs. Geo. B. Car-

In a wreck on the Santa Fe railroad, some near Denver, Colorado, Tuesday, Mrs. decea Frank Lee, of South Fork, was slightly yard. injured.

Rd. Bielman and John Kevans, of Prairie Hill, returned, last week, from Reno county, where they had been harvesting.

B. F. Talkington, of Matfield Green, keeps up with the times in every de-partment of his store, and sells at bottom prices.

It has rained very generally over Kansas during yesterday and the day before, thus insuring to the State a good corn crop. L. E. Gartside, formerly master

Jimmie Biggam, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week, on business.

L. E. Garteide, John Low Filer. Mr. Bernard is one of successful and the roundhouse, but now settlers in Chase county, having resided there for thirty-five years.—

Emporia Republican, Aug. 9.

Minnie Theis, of Emporia, who were visiting at Mrs. Wm. Hillert's, returned home, Monday.

Mr. O'Daniels and family, who Mrs. W. H. McMorris, of Strong came to this city a short time ago City, was visiting at Lindsburg, last from Toledo township, have moved back to that township.

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

At the recent annual school meeting in Strong City, B. Lantry, Esq., was uanimously re-elected as Directo of that School District.

Miss Laura Stokes, of Sugar, Miami county, was visiting her friends, Miss City. Lecta Wotring and Mrs. C. H. Hof-Ri man, of Strong City, last week.

While the District Court was in session, last week, in this city, C. T. Phillips, of Morris county, was examined and admitted to the bar.

F. P. Cochran and W. A. Morgan, were at Emporia, yesterday, on their way to Parkerville. Morris county, to attend a soldiers' re-union there.

Parties trespassing on my farm after 8 o'clock at night are liable to get a load of buckshot put into them.

FERDINAND YENZER. Mrs. Boten, daughter of Mrs. Rob-ert Cuthbert, and her friend, Miss Cosper, both of Kansas City, are visiting their relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Wit Adare and Miss Lutie Mo-Clain, of Strong City, were visiting the Association.
Mr. and Mrs W. Y. Morgan, daughter A slight rain Mr. and Mrs W. Y. Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Adare, at Emporia, this week.

Paints and oils at the Corner Drug 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning, a heavy of Mrs. Adare, at Emporia, this week.

Perforated chair seats 10c at jly16

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, has been down to Emporia most of the time this week.

W. W. Perrin & Son, of this city, are prepared to do all kinds of major they had for several days past, as last Friday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons, building flues, putting on chimney caps, and doing all kinds of repairing in masonry.

J. C. Davis was at Holton, last week, attending the Jackson county teachers' institute.

Rev. Mr. Anthony, of Iowa, was visiting at his brother-in-law's, A. M. Clark's last week.

Emporia, last week, and bought an rough store; will exchange for a young cow mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hardesty have or yearling heifer; reason for wanting gone to Sulphur Springs, Mo., for the health of Mrs. Hardesty.

Apply as this office.

Sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Miss Lora Pratt, daughter of John T. Pratt, Esq., of South Fork, that young

Pray, how else can she eat it, un-

Wm. Walters is remodeling and put-ting the Lantry building, on the north side of the railroad, in Strong City, in first class order for a restaurant, which

ado, last Saturday afternoon, for a so-Misses Blanche Bennett and Anna go to Mexico before returning home. Wm. Blosser, having sold his farm on South Fork, has moved to Strong City. He has erected a very hand-some monument oveo the grave of his

deceased wife, in the Bazaar grave-M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, and returned home, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, bringing with him a number of men to work in the quarries of B.

Lantry & Sons. James McDowell, of Guernsey county, Ohio, who arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to his relatives here, will start back home, to day, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. W. W. Sanders, and

her daughter, Annie. F. Bernard, of Cedar Point, Kan. is in the city, the guest of John Per-rier. Mr. Bernard is one of the oldest

Mrs. Wm. Turner, of Coffeyville.
who was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hinoon, August 20, at Strong City, that night, at Cedar Point, Monday afternoon, August 22, and at Clements, note, of this city, returned home, last that night, on the political issues of that night, on the political issues of the company of the city.

One hundred and eighteen acres of hear him. 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, Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son were at Emporia, the latter part of last week, visiting the parents of Mrs. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans.

Miss Laura Stokes, of Suns.

Richard Cuthbert returned home. visit among his relatives in Michigan, bringing with him his sister, Mrs. Ann out of his safe, The entrance was Rollins, who will visit with him and her brother, Robert Cuthbert, for sevon the south back window; and the eral weeks.

W. B. Brown, having received assurance from the School Board of this city that he will be retained as Principal of our schools for another year, has returned to his home in Elk county, to spend the remaining part of his yacation there.

County Superintendent T. B. Moore will go to Wichita, to-day, to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Kansas Teachers' Association, to assist in preparing a programme for the next meeting of

rain began to fall, in these parts, and

The family of W. P. Martin were at Council Grove, last week, visiting at Mr. Hadley's.

Geo. W. Newman, of Strong City, is building a large addition to his residence in that city.

C. J. Lantry and J. C. Farrington shipped 100 head of cattle to Kansas Chas. Monroe, June Smith, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, Mrs. John Madden, Mrs. C. As far as heard from the following persons were granted is a list of the teachers employed in the different districts in this county for the ensuing year:

No. 1, Elmdale, Dell Rose, Principals Miss Margin Jeffrey, Assistant.

Joseph Hartman, brother of George Angust 9th instant.

R. S. Reed, 90 3 5; D. J. White, 954; conclave, August 9th, instant.

G. W. Cleek, recently a prominent business man of Council Grove, but of Strong City.

Just before holding the last adjust week with his friend W. B. Luththis city, Judge Lucien Earle had just returned home from a visit at his old Kentucky home.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. B. L. Anthony, of Iowa, was visit at his old the District Court in now representing a large wholesale house in St. Louis, Mo., spent a day last week with his friend W. B. Luther, of the Bank Hotel, in Strong City.

He was accompanied by his wife.

The two-year-old server in the two-year-old server in the strong City.

Rosp. of Mrs. N. W. B. L. W. B.

whing in front of his place of business in Strong City.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Frisby will soon start back to their old home in Ohio, to remain there.

J. L. Crawford, of Clements, was at scale of the control of the control of the control of the city. The two-year-old soon of John Mc-Cullough, living about 8 miles north of Clements, fell into a tub of hot water, one day last week, and was selected about his face and farms; and he was taken to Dr. W. All of the control o arms; and he was taken to Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, who dressed the

wounds. Last Friday, August 5th, being the sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Pract, Esq., of South Fork, that young George McGovern and wife. of Strong City, have gone to the Indian Territory, for a short stay.

Not even a girl in a white dress and lady entertained a number of her young friends, at the home of her parents, with a very pleasant party, that

evening.
The Central Kansas Baptist Sunday has been for some time past.

Mr. H. L. Evans and Miss Katie Rettiger, of Strong City, were down to Emporia one day last week.

Mrs. S. E. Yeoman of Elmdale, en

J. M. Patterson shipped two car School Institute will be held in Strong City, September 22d, proximo, and City, Friday night, and Ben Arnold shipped two car loads from here to Kansas City, on the same train.

Kansas City, on the same train. is using his utmost endeavors looking

> Monday afternoon a jury was empanneled, and witnesses were examined, before Probate Judge G. W. Principal; Misses Fannie Powers and Kilgore, to inquire into the condition of the mind of M. M. Young, and the jury returned a verdict that Mr. Young is of unsound mind and incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to the incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to the incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to the incapable of the incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to the incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to the incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to the incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to the incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to the incapable of attending to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to his own business and his own business, and application has been made for admission of Mr. Young to his own business and his

sane asylum. While in the barn at his father's No 51 home, near Elmdale, Friday evening, McCabe Jimmie Holmes, the three-year-old son of Frank Holmes, was kicked on Montgomery. the right side of his forehead by a horse, fracturing the skull and letting a part of his brains ooze out. Dr. J.
M. Hamme, of this city, was called in, and he dressed the wound, and the little sufferer is now doing well, in- Gray.

flammation never setting in at all. John O'Rourke, having returned to Strong City, from Tennessee, where he has been for some time past, has purchased the tin shop of Frank Dennison, in Strong, and will continue the business in the house opposite Wm. Fritze's blacksmith shop. Mr. O'Rourke is a first-class workman, and we are pleased to know that he has concluded to again live among us and follow his trade in our sister city.

E. V. Wharton, candidate for Congressman, from this district, on the Democratic and People's party ticket, will speak in this city, Saturday afternoon, August 20, at Strong City, that week, accompanied by her cousin, the day, beginning here at 2 o'clock. Claudie Hinote, who will visit his uncle, A. P. Bond, of Coffeyville. and everyone is invited to come and

Emporia papers tell of a peddler who is selling "Smyrna" rugs for six dollars each on the installment plan, which the people can buy of the home dealers for \$2.50. This individual will probably be here soon and the ladies ought to remember this before they encourage him. It will pay better to buy two rugs from the home dealers for five dollars than it will to buy one of the same kind from a peddler and pay six dollars for it.

The store of T. M. Gruwell was broken into, sometime between Satur-Tuesday afternoon, from an extended day evening and Monday morning, of the south back window; and the safe was left unlocked, and all the parties had to do was to open the door thereof and the money was easily secured. Four boys have since been arrested, charged with the crime, and taken before 'Squire J. B. Davis, for preliminary trial, and all, except one, dismissed, he being held in the sum of \$50, with his father for bail, to appear at the next term of the District Court to answer to the charge of burglary and theft. Because of the tender age of these boys we refrain from publishing their names just now.

> A CARD OF THANKS. We hereby extend our heartfelt thanks to our kind friends and neigh-

bors for their sympathies and help during the sad affliction of our "Little

pal; Miss Maggie Jeffrey, Assistant. No. 2, Clements, D. J. White. "2, Silver Creek, R. S. Reed. "3, Cedar Point, Mrs. R. A. Ship-

Upton. No. 13, Wonseyu, Alva Sayre.

fington. No. 28, Birley, J. E. Perry. 30, Prairie Hill, Miss Sadie Mc-

Cabe. No. 33, Saffordville, I. S. McClelland. 35, Simmons school, Miss Anna K. Rockwood. No 38, Ice school, Miss Alta E. Rice.

No 51, Baker District, Miss Etta No. 52, Rocky Glenn, Miss Inez No. 53, Holmes District, Miss Evana

No. 59, Berlin District, Miss May No. 60, Montgomery, Miss Hattie

No. 61, Strieby Creek, Miss Louie

Hancock. COUNTY STATISTICS. The following statistics are taken from the abstract of assessment pre-

pared by the County Clerk as reported Total number of acres in farms. 304,015
Cash value of farms and impr/ments \$4,441,448

farm implements and machinery 69,324 No. Acres in
Fall wheat... 7,174 Sorghum
Spring wheat... 28 Flax
Rye... 554 Timothy... No. Acres in

Spring wheat. 28 Flax
Rye. 554 Timothy.
Corn. 46,581 Clover
Cats. 8,118 Blue g. ass.
Irish potatoes. 623 Alfalfa.
Millet and Hungarian. 4,977 grasses.
Number bushels old corn on hand. 14 acres of prairie under fence or used for meadow.
Tons of tame hay cut in 1891...
Value of garden products sold during the year...
Value of poultry and eggs sold during the year...

Value of positry and eggs sold during the year
Pounds of butter made in family 3,640
"cheese "151,674
Horses. 7,098 Other cattle 31,556
Mules and asses 636 Sheep 31,556
Milch cows. 2,247 Swine 11,504
Value of animals fattened and sold
for alaurate 7,75,655 for slaughter \$ 775,655

No.fruittrees-bearing Not Bearing Apple 39 750 43,359

Pear. 1,559 4,2359

Pearl 2,264

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS. LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE. Since our last report this Court dis

Number of dogs.....

posed of the following cases, as fol-lows, and adjourned, Saturday morning:
The Sheriff's sales were confirmed in the following cases, and deeds ordered: L. C. Lane vs. Henry and Amanda Howe; American Investment Co., of Emmetsburgh, Iowa, vs. Benjamin T. Williams et al.; Margaret A. Myers vs. Noah A. and Julia A. Hoover; E. A. Hildebrand vs. Richard

Sunter et al. Charles Jupp vs. Matilda Jupp, divorce; judgment for plaintiff, but no alimony for defendant.

J. B. Springer vs. Cottonwood Falls Creamery Co.; judgment for \$40. American Investment Co. vs. M. A. Campbell et al.; ordered that receiver in this case make certain repairs, pay

MR. AND MRS. C. A. HANCOCK
AND FAMILY.

[The little sufferer has been moved to his home in Emporia, and is now doing nicely.—ED.]

Lattis case make certain repairs, pay insurance. taxes, etc.

Susan E. Myers vs. A. P. Gandy et al.; amount due Gurantee Investment Co., \$402.40; foreclosure and sale, with appraisement.

CHEAP.

R. S. Reed, 90 3 5; D. J. White, 951; Alva Sayer, 90 3 5.

SECOND GRADE.

**SECOND GRADE.

**A. Cedar Point, Mrs. R. A. Shipman, Principal; Miss Ida Schimpff, Assistant.

No. 4, Hymer, C. S. Wilson.

**5, Pringle, Ralph Breese.

**6, Cottonwood Falls, W.B Brown, Principal; W.M.Kyser, First Assistant: Mrs. T. H. Grisham, Misses Anna E. Ellsworth, Hattie E. Gillman, Rida Winters and Minnie Ellis, Assistants.

No. 7, Bazaar, Mrs. C. F. Nesbit.

**9, Toledo, Miss Minnie Myser, primary.

**11. Vernon Miss E.*

**SECOND GRADE.

**Altie E. Rice, 949-10; Frances Day, 85 4-5; W. R. Sayrek, 87 4-9; Anna K. Rockwood, 83 4-5; Mattie A. Sheehan, 88 4-5; May Veburg, 83½; Nettie A. Leonard, 84 2-5; Mary E. Taylor, 81 7-10; Zanna Prickett, 86 1-10; Rosa S. Nesbit, 81½; Fannie Powers, 81½; I. S. McClelland, 87½; Angie Stout, 80; Minnie Ellis, 84 7-10; S. E. Bailey, 90½; Lyda Ryan, 82 3-5; Mattie Upton, 83 3-5; Jennie Upton, 85 1-10.

THIRD GRADE.

11, Vernon, Miss Frances Day.
12, Brandley school, Miss Mattie
12, Brandley school, Miss Mattie
13, Wonseyu, Alva Savre.

Clarence J.Tyacke, 88; Ida Schimpff, 82; Clissie Van Ormer, 78; Ralph Breese, 84 5 9; John G. Peterson, 794; W. G. Shellenbarger, 85 1 9; Es-13, Wonseyu, Alva Sayre.
15, East Buckeye, W. G. Coryell.
18, Ferguson school, T. J. Perry.
19, Miller school, T. G. Allen.
21, Sharp's Creek, S. E. Bailey.
25, Elinor, Miss Jennie Barrett.
27, Mars Hill, Miss Nellie Bufon.

18, W. G. Shellenbarger, 85 1 9; Estella Breese, 82½; Roy Hubbell, 708 9; Minnie M. Myser, 89 8 9; Cora Parks, 77 5 6; Jennie Brown, 75 7 9; Sadie McCabe, 74½; Josie Fish, 73½; Grace Hays, 80 8 9; J. S. Park, 77½; James R. Richards, 89 4 9; Grace Smith, 77 8 9; Maggie Jeffrey, 80 5 9; S. H. Brown, 80 5 9; Kmma Siler, 76 1 5

Brown, 80 5-9; Emma Siler, 76 1-5. THEO. B. MOORE, County Superintendent.

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD FALLS

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

A 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, Au-

ticket costs. It is low enough to catch business. Route?

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

Good service at reasonable rates.
Address J. J. Comer, Agent A., T. & S.
F. R. R. Co., Cottonwood Falls, for infor-

THE WAY TO WICHITA. For the Kansas State Re-union, G. A. R., August 15 to 20, 18 via Santa Fe Route. Fast and frequent trains, always on time. It beats marching in the Southern

Hali-fare tickets for old veterans and their friends, which includes everybody. You can learn all about this by talking with local agent of A., T. & S. F. R. R. THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS

Remarked to a friend the other day that
she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat
and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it
stopped her cough instantly when other
cough remedies had no effect whatever. So
to prove this and convince you of its merit
any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle
FREE. Large size 10c. and \$1.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & GRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal

ffice over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of nedicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private despensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. R. C. HUTCHESON. HUTCHESON& SMITH.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

By the Grace of McKinley It Advances Prices at Will to Americans, But Sells Prices at Will to Ar Cheap to Foreigners.

The Iron Age of July 14, 1892, said that trusts "almost universally advance prices whenever the business is sufficiently consolidated to warrant such a course." This is somewhat at variance with the teaching of the New York Tribune and other high tariff papers that feel called upon to defend the legitimate offspring of "protection," but that it is true is evident from a consultation of the files of the Iron Age in regard to prices of iron and steel goods in and out of trusts. Those out of trusts show a general and steady decline. Those in trusts show no decline in prices, unless the trusts are losing their grip on the market, but ordinarily show great advances in prices, while the trust is secure and supreme.

The prices of axes, cartridges, shot, lead, steel rails, cutlery, etc., will illustrate this point, but the advance in the prices of tacks noted in the last Iron Age, July 21, will make it pertinent to consider the subject of tacks in this connection.

About 1881 a great tack trust was formed, called the "Central Tack Co.", with headquarters at Boston. All, or nearly all tacks made in the United States are made in New England. There were then about forty-five manufacturers-mostly smaller ones. They were all included in the trust, which vanced greatly and the trust made big profits for two or three years despite the fact that it paid considerable sums to the new factories rapidly called into them idle. After four or five years there were eighty or ninety manufactories and the trust could not subsidize them all and had to go to the wall. Prices took a headlong tumble of about 50 per cent., and for several years the process of evolution was at work in this industry, closing up all factories that could not stand the severe competition, or annexing them to larger and more favorably situated concerns, so that by 1890 there were a comparatively few manufacturers doing the bulk of the business. But among these few were several of those who officered the Central Tack Co., and who had ever since been dreaming of again making those old profits. Five of these manufacturers-Dunbar, Hobart & Co., of Whitman, Mass.; Loring & Parks, of Plymouth, Mass.; the American Tack Co., of Fair haven, Mass., and the Albert Field and the Taunton Tack Cos., both of Taunton, Mass.—got together in 1890 and formed the "Atlas Thek corporation," with headquarters at Boston and warehouses in other large cities. These are all large manufacturers and are said to make three-fourths of our total product, which is estimated as being worth over \$3,000,000 per year. By closing up some of their offices, and by advancing prices, which a reduced output enabled them to do, they soon began again to reap big profits. Besides previous ones, important advances have been made since September, 1891, as is shown by the following sample discounts, the price list remaining the same: All the following papered, dozened

and Ms.: Steel carpet tacks, Bright-September, 1891, 80 per cent. and 25: June, 1892, 72 per cent. and 25: July 20, 1892, 66% per cent. and 25.
 Upholsterers' tacks, S. S. —September, 1891, 80 per cent. and 20; June, 1892, 74 per cent. and 25; July 20, 1892, 70 per cent. and 25.

American cut tacks—September, 1891, 80 per cent and 15; June, 1892, 80 per cent and 15; July 20, 1892, 66% per cent and 25.

per cent, and 25.

Thus tacks listed at \$1 sold for 15 cents in September, 1891, and sell for 25 cents at present. The advance on carpet tacks then has been 66 per cent. inside of one year. It is noticeable that outside manufacturers keep pace, in the matter of advances, with trust prices, showing that there is some secret connection not understood by the public and consumer. Another remarkable fact is that wholesale dealers make no objection to these increases, but, on the contrary, they consider it a "healthy sign," as it enables them to get their hand deeper into the consumer's pocket. As one of them puts it: "We add the same per cent. to the first cost of the goods and if tacks cost us 3 instead of

11/2 cents a package, we make just twice

as much profit, because a family uses 20

or 30 cents' worth of tacks a year and

will buy just as many, no matter what

the price.'

As is usual with trusts, a tariff of from 23 to 45 per cent. is back of this one to prevent the consumer from importing foreign made tacks or from reimporting American tacks sold for export at 20 per cent. less than to the domestic consumer-the recent price of two dozen papers of tinned iron tacks, weighing 24 ounces per paper, was \$2.65 to the American and \$2.20 to the foreign consumer. The beauties of our "protective" system surpass all understanding now that we are beginning to appreciate McKinlevism.

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY. A Mammoth Tariff Trust - Responsible For

Homestead Riots. The reduction of wages at Homestead, Pa., and the present trouble there is the result of a mammoth combination of capital to extort money from the consumer and to exploit labor. Single handed the steel mills in and near Pittsburgh were not able to cope with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. They could and did make reductions in wages in some of the mills, but they dare not attempt to take the life of the Amalga-

mated association. The frequency of the reductions since April 1 last is evidence that the mills around Pittsburgh that now compose the Carnegie Steel Co. were already working in harmony on the labor question and planning to strike the death blow to the Amalgamated association. Here are some of the reductions reported:

April 7, 1892-Two hundred blacksmiths in the axle department of Car- in Iowa. The farmers up there make negie's Twenty-ninth street mill in Pittsburgh struck on Saturday against a 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

April 10, 1892. - Fifty of the best paid workmen at the E. gar Thompson steel

works of Andrew Carnegie, at Braddock, Pa., were discharged this week.

April 10, 1892.-The Keystone iron mill, of Pittsburgh, Pa., employing 400 men, shut down a week ago to-day for an indefinite period.

April 10, 1892.—The axle-hammer men in Pittsburgh, Pa., are on a strike at present against a reduction in wages amounting from 7 to 9 per cent. The wages of the blacksmiths at this mill (Edgar Thompson steel works) were at the same time reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.75 a day and their "helpers" from \$1.80 to \$1.60.

May 1, 1892. - There has been a reduction in the wages of 150 employes of Andrew Carnegie at his Lower Union mills in Pittsburgh. Seventy-five blacksmiths accepted the cut of about 20 per cent. without murmur, but seventy-five hammer men struck. The strike was over in a few days, as it is a hard thing to get work when a man is blacklisted because he went on a strike.

On June 2, 1892, the Iron Age announced the formation of a new concern to be known as the Carnegie Steel Co., Limited, the consolidation to become operative on July 1, next. "The new organization will own and operate the following plants: Edgar Thomson steel works and blast furnaces at Bessemer, Pa., and Allegheny Bessemer steel works at Duquesne, Pa., both now controlled by Carnegie Bros. & Co., Limited; the Upper and Lower Union mills and Lucy furnaces at Pittsburgh; closed many of them. Prices were ad- the Homestead steel works, at Homestead, Pa., and the Beaver Falls mills, at Beaver Falls, Pa., all now controlled by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, and also the plant of the Keystone existence by the high prices, to keep Bridge Co., at Pittsburgh, which has always been a Carnegie interest." As often happens, the same journal that records a new combine announces a forthcoming reduction of wages. Editorially in the same number of the Iron Age a warning is given to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who will meet next week. that they must propose to accept a wage scale "which will show a material reduction over the one that expires the last day of this month."

The Iron Age knew the meaning of what was occurring. It knew that the new trust had designs on the life of the association, and it continued to discuss in June the "precarious labor situation." It knew that Henry W. Olliver and the other big iron and steel men who practically made the iron and steel schedule of the McKinley bill and who announced later that they were well suited with the new tariff schedule. must have had a purpose in reducing voluntarily the duty on steel billets, though they were careful to leave it above the prohibitory point. This purpose began to be manifest when the consolidation of these great companies, representing about \$20,000,000 in steel properties, was followed by the fortification of the Homestead works, where steel billets are produced largely and where the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is strongest. The shabby treatment of this association's officers at the conferences held previous to July 1, and the promptness with which Pinkerton "watchmen" appeared at Homestead with arms, ammunition and provisions, makes it reaconably certain that ever since the making of the McKinley bill schedule, these manufacturers have been deliberately planning the present dastardly raid on honest labor. The intention being to make the reduction heavy enough to compel a strike which would offer an Gimp and lace tacks—September, 1891, 80 per cent. and 20: June, 1892, ——; July 20. 1892, 66% with organized labor, and then to continue on the aggressive until their former employes would forswear their union and return to beg for their former places not already filled by imported and non-union labor. Routed in this stronghold it would be easy to follow up the association in the other mills of the company, or trust, and soon there would be no Amalgamated association and no organization of labor to offer resistance to wage reductions. The election of Henry Clay Frick as 'chairman" of this trust, the man who had had greater success than any other man in protected Pennsylvania in "handling" labor, and who, as Rev. McIllyar, of Homestead, said a few days ago, was the one man in Pennsylvania most hated by laborers, is significant as is also the disappearance from Homestead of those two great friends of labor, Messrs. Carnegie and Phipps. In short, this trust, like hundreds of others, is a conspiracy to "cow" the workingmen and to defraud the con-

sumer.

The Carnegie Steel Co. authorities strike it will be an easy matter to get men to fill their places. Perhaps this success because it has accomplished is so but what a reflection on McKinley's measure which was to provide work for all at high wages! There must be a screw loose somewhere when 15,000 or 20,000 men in the highly protected iron industry are so anxious to get work that they will underbid other iron workers. But perhaps it is due to dull times which have caused the weekly production of pig iron to decline over 4,000 tons since June 1, and of course McKinley cannot be held responsible for everything.

-On one side put the alleged tariff benefit to you. On the other side put the extra cost of home articles of necessity-this year it amounts to nearly 60 per cent. of first cost. Draw a balance. and tariff cost will swamp tariff benefit. Against the tariff cost in every family there is not the smallest per cent, of benefit from an increase in wages. The whole scheme is a fraud. Labor is imposed upon every day of the year by the republican politicians. There are no compensating benefits in a tariff which, in one mill, makes Carnegies and men who have to fight for their homesteads.-Toledo Ree.

-While protectionists are bearing down workingmen's wages in Pennsylvania they are energetically forcing up the price of binder twine to the farmer vigorous protest against the advance of two cents a pound on twine. Have they no gratitude? Are they not blessed with a high protective tax on seed wheat?-St. Louis Republic, July 1892.

BUNCOED BY M'KINLEY.

The High Tariff Bill Proves to Be

It is, if those who passed it and praised it as the perfection of human wisdom tell the truth. They intended it to increase prices, but they say now that it has had the contrary effect.

The reason for the change of tone is not obscure. The remarkable revolt against McKinley prices which occurred at the November election, 1890, opened the eyes of the high taxers, and the began at once to hedge. Since the we have not heard so much of the dire misfortunes that result from too great a regard for cheapness.

The republicans have such short mem ories when they are anxious to forge that it may be necessary to recall son of the expressions which indicated the purpose for which the McKinley bill was enacted. It cannot be forgotten that Gen. Harrison, while a candidate for the presidency four years ago, took occasion to deprecate the depraved taste for cheap clothing which he attributed to the democrats, remarking that a cheap coat implied a cheap man inside the coat. Maj. McKinley, in his speeches before the election of 1890, stated that cheapness is a badge of poverty. Henry Cabot Lodge, the republican "scholar in politics," laid down the profound principle that cheapness is un-American. These casual observations sufficiently indicate the trend of opinion among republicans prior to November, 1890.

But we are not confined to mere casual expressions to indicate the purpose of the bill. When Maj. McKinley reported it be presented also a report

longer. The people had found out the trick, and they elected a democratic house of representatives by an antirepublican majority of 1,352,202.

The republican party, if it remains in power, proposes to keep up the prices of food clothes and building materials by maintaining the high protective tariff. It also proposes to continue to reduce revenues by keeping up pro-hibitory duties. It intends to meet the deficiency for which it is responsible by he creation of a new national debt.

The democratic party has quite nother policy. It proposes to reduce evenues for the purpose of meeting the normous charges with which the sillion-dollar congress has burdened he country.

This, in brief, is what republicans and heir secret allies call "free trade," but the people are no longer scared by this familiar and badly battered campaign spook.-N. Y. World.

UNBLUSHING RASCALITY.

The Way the Kepublican Administration Conducts Civil Service Reform.

No party ever had a fuller opportunity to redeem its pledges than the republicans had during the two years when they controlled both houses of congress as well as the executive. Their power was complete and unobstructed, their responsibility absolute. What the outcome has been we know. On the credit side of the account anpears a strict observance of the civil service law as far as it reached, the introduction of the system into the navy yards by Secretary Tracy, a few small extensions of the scope of the law in



THEIR TIME HAS COME AGAIN .- The protected monopolists have got to have some more "fat fried out of them."-Puck.

uses such expressions as these:

"We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home pro-The committee will admit that free trade or

revenue duties would temporarily diminish the cost of products consumed by the people, but it would only be because the foreign product at a lower price would force down the home product to refigure its length of the cost of fices and revenue offices, to which it costniply was applicable. or displace it altogether."

or displace it altogether."

"Cheaper products from abroad to the American consumers means cheaper labor at home and lower rewards to the domestic producer with no permanent benefit to the consumer."

"That country is the least prosperous where low prices and low wages prevail." posed legislation to further cut down prices at the expense of our own prosperity, but to provide with certainty against that increasing competition from other countries whose conditions our people are unwilling to adopt. We have unblushing employment of persons in from low prices, can or will be satisfied with legislation that will result in lower prices. No country ever suffered when prices were fairly remunerative in every field of labor, and it has convention favorable to the nomination een the purpose of the committee to so adjust uties upon competing foreign products as to save our people from ruinous competition from

The extracts present the views of the ways and means committee clearly enough. The committee did not be lieve that the American people would be satisfied with legislation that would make prices lower. They, therefore, reported a bill which would not make them lower. But now they say that these assertions about the bill were falsehoods. While we are about it we will make this clear also. The republican platform says distinctly:

"We assert that the prices of manufactured goods of general consumption have been re-duced under the operation of the tariff act of

What the ways and means committee of 1890 said the bill would not do the republican platform of 1892 says it has done. The law was praised in 1890 because it would not cheapen, and is say that if all the men in all their mills | praised in 1892 because it has cheapened. It is heralded as a magnificent what it was intended to prevent. This is the measure of republican statesman-

> The report of the senate finance committee, not yet accessible, is of the same general tenor, if we may judge by the advance notices that have been sent out. Prices, they say, are cheaper, and we are left to infer that the Mc-Kinley bill made them so. The republican organs draw this inference if the committee do not. Comment on this report will be in order when it is re- of 3.4 per cent. in the cost of the necesceived, but the republican papers are making their comments in advance on an ex parte statement of what it shows. All their comments are directed to show that it has done what it was said necessaries, after all. Why not have before its passage it would not do, and more of it?-St. Paul Globe. which the American people would not approve. According to its friends and advocates, therefore, the McKinley bill is a disastrous failure, the spell-binders are frauds, the fat-friers are confidence men and the manufacturers that furnished the "fat" have been buncoed. Louisville Courier-Journal.

A SHATTERED SPOOK.

Republicans.

It is an old game of the republican organs to pretend that the democratic party is for free trade. They think that otherwise want to support.

in 1890 that the game did not work any | the situation?-Troy Observer.

to accompany it. In this report he other branches of the service, and the appointment of an excellent civil service commission. But what do we find on the other side of the account? A flat refusal, in spite of the urgent recommendation of the civil service to which it certainly was applicable; the protection, by members of the administration, of employes who have violated the statute against political assessments; the failure to repeal any law "at variance with the object of ex-"Your committee has not sought by the pro- isting reform legislation;" a glaring the reform" in executive appointments of President Harrison for a second term, and in controlling the national convention itself.-Harper's Weekly.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-Harrison's campaign is wholly in the hands of federal officeholders with Harrison himself to boss them.-St. Louis Republic.

-Democrats are standing up for the union. Attacking the integrity of separate states is an assault upon the nation.-Kansas City Times.

-When the Harrison republicans find a way to win without New York and Indiana, they will begin calculations to see how they can get along without Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas.-St. Louis Republic.

--- Harrison thinks that he can carry New York without the assistance of Platt and Miller. The absurdity of your Uncle Benjamin's confidence appears in the fact that he could not carry the state if Platt and Miller united in an effort to help him.-Detroit Free

-Stevenson is a figure that grows visibly in the public eye. His New York visit scored for him a palpable hit. He talks with fluency and thinks with vigor. Democratic hopes for the electoral vote of Illinois rise confidently the better Stevenson becomes popularly known. - Kansas City Times.

-Gov. McKinley claims that his tariff bill has brought about a decline saries of life. He also claims that under his bill the average rate of duty was reduced to 20.65 per cent. Then tariff reduction does reduce the cost of

-The republican press has been unwise in denying that high-tariff teachings brought about the Homestead horrors. The case is too plain. If republican writers had admitted the truth, and added that "this thing occurred only once in awhile," they would have made a better defense.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Harrison and Platt have clasped Worn-Out Pretenses of the Spendthrift hands across the bloody chasm. But Harrison had to come to Tom's terms. Mr. Platt has been informed by the president's special messenger that he can begin running the machine on his they can thus scare some people into own terms and that the administration voting for candidates whom they do not | will not shove any bars between the spokes while the machine is in motion But the republican party discovered How do Depew and Hiscock appreciate

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

As Revised and Corrected from Official

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY.

The representatives of the democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, solemnly declaring that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states that strikes at the very roots of our government under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic. Federal Control of Elections.

result of the people of their free institution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

We warm the people of our common country, jealous for the people of their free institutions, that the spoile of the free institutions in the spoile of the spoile of the second with the gravest danger, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the north as well as the south, and white. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority, the outrage of the electors of the properties of the electors of the properties of the second rights of the separation of the colored people to the control of the serial authority, the outrage of the electors of the people in the safety and pustify described by a leading republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the serial the safety and justify described by a leading republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the serial to the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polis, but, in contempt of that vedict, they are possible to see the constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant therefore the polis for the control over elections will mean the enace ment of the force bill power, not only to the defent of the force bill power, not only to the defent of the force bill power, not only to the defent of the force bill power, not only to the defent of the force bill power, not only to the defent of the force bill power, not only to the defent of the force bill power, not

We denounce republican protection as a fraud: a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to innece and

declare it to be the fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation: we indorse the efforts made by the democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into home consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficial results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the fron trade, as the best possible evidence fliat no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans

such prosperity has resulted from the Mcikin-ley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxation against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage of over \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; and that in one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging \$165 per capita to the total population; and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Trade Reciprocity.

Trade Reciprocity. Trade Reciprocity.

Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which jugzles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of fations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also ag-

ricultural, while creeting a customhouse barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products, and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our recoile. Trusts and Combinations.

We recognize in trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary. may show to be necessary.

Lands for Actual Settlers. The republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, until now a rew railroad and non-resident alieus, individual and corporate, possess a larger area, than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 10,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

people. on it sto Colhage. Tell of em We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1899 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar chird of coinage of both metals must be of country. metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar enit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through differential agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. rency.

State Bank Tax. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed.

Civil Service Reform.

Public office is a public trast. We reaffirm the declaration of the democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his piesasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which federal officeholders usurp control of public conventions in the states, and we picage the democratic party to a reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

Foreign Policy.

Foreign Policy. The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vicorous, compelling respect abroud and inspiring confidence of home. While aveiding entangling allian res, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the expressible and rican continent, whose destines are closely linked with our own. And we view of travel.

with alarm the tendency of a policy of irrit tion and bluster, which is liable at any time confront us with the alternative of humiliation

on yar.

We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

The Oppressed in Russia and Ireland. The Opuressed in Russia and Ireland.
This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutherah and Jewish subjects; and we call upon our national government, in the interests of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of those cruel persecutions in the dominions of the czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and carnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of self-government in Ireland.

Immigration.

Immigration. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration and the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Pensions.

The School Question.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the dem-ocratic party, which favors every means of in-creasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state unterference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental principles of democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Admission of Territories.

We approve the action of the present house of

We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admitting into the union as states the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. And we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we while they remain territories we that the officers appointed to main hold that the officers appointed to maintain the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bone fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Protection of Railway Employes.

We favor legislation by congress and state legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the

transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the republican party, and particularly the republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

Sweating System Denounced.

We are in favor of the enactment by the states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor, and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as interference with the individual rights of citizens.

Submitted to the People. Upon this statement of principles and policies the democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the matherance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

A LEADER CHEERED.

Gen. Stevenson Finds His Way to the People's Hearts.

Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, the demo ratic candidate for vice president, on his return from his recent visit to Grover Cleveland, and his reception the formal notification of his nomination, was accompanied by a number of distinguished western democrat Great crowds gathered at the depots of the various cities through which the train passed, and at all unbounded enthusiasm was shown. Probably his most notable address was made at Buffalo, where, among other remarks, he said:

"I came a few days ago from my own Prairie state, and everywhere have been received with open arms. I can well believe the assurance that, whatever differences may have existed in the past, when we face the enemy in November it will be with an unbroken front. [Cheers.]

* * * Let me tell you that not only
assurances of harmony in New York
are unnecessary, but that in the
contest before us Illinois, the state of Donglas, will be found side by side with her in the
democratic party. [Cheers.] The contest we las, will be found side by side with her in the democratic party. [Cheers.] The contest we are just entering upon is one of vast moment. sacred to the hearts of democrats. We stand for equal rights to all men, opposed to enriching the few at the expense of the many, and we believe that the interests of the country are bound up in the success of the democratic party." [Cheers.]

Mr. Stevenson was in excellent spir-

its when seen in Chicago by a reporter: "I have been very much gratified by the atti-tude of the democrats of New York. I can safely say that they can be found in line and fighting for the ticket from now until Novem ber. There are no factions, and the one desired appears to be to give the nominess of the Chi

go convention a big majority."
"I am certain that Illinois will go democratic in November. The reason for this is that the people are taking more interest in the present campaign than they have in any previous contest. The working people are realizing the fact that the democratic party is their friend; that we stand for equal rights of men and are opposed to enriching the few to the detriment of the many, I am positive as to the result in Illi-

nois. Mr. Stevenson dwelt at length upon the pleasant reception tendered him by Mr. Cleveland and the citizens of New York and seemed porticularly gratified at the monster notification meeting and the expressions of loyalty along the line The Miners Were Accommodating, but They Disliked to Hurry.

We simply had to hang him or go back on law and custom and lose all our dignity as a mining camp. The elder wasn't a bad man by any means. He'd been a real church elder in Indiana, and he'd have probably been there yet if the preacher hadn't eloped with Mrs. Brown and sort o' broke him up. He used to pretend he didn't care two cents about it, but we knew he did. Fact is, no man's wife can slide out and leave the supper dishes unwashed and the children crying to be spanked and put to bed without being missed. The elder didn't go back on religion on account of the mishap, but he was down on preachers like a ton of brick. If he could have been turned loose with a hundred of them ha'd have considered it a failure if one got away alive.

He'd been with us at Strawberry Hill over six months when he did the killing. One day he heard that a preacher was down at Tomahawk Point, and he went down to be the death of him. The preacher had gone the day before, and out of sorts. A miner named Dan Peppers flung out something mean, and the elder lost control of himself, and hit him with a pickax handle and killed him on the spot. There wasn't any good college and return yearly to its need of a trial. A dozen men saw the commencements. But where that has killing, and the elder himself ex-

"I'm guilty, of course, and thar's no need of you wastin' time in foolin' around. I know the law, and expect you'll enforce it."

"Yes, we've got to hang you, of course," said Judge Bebee, who was the boss of our diggings in the matter of law and order, "but thar's no great rush about it. Let's see. To-day is Tuesday. How would you like to be hung along about Friday or Saturday, elder? Friday's the regular hanging day, but we kin jest as well wait till Saturday afternoon. I never did believe in rushin' such things."

"I don't see no object in waitin'," replied the elder, as he put his coffeepot on the fire in front of his shanty. "As long as I've got to hang I might as well go ter-morrer. I don't live to hev things on my mind to worry over."

"I know, elder-I know just how you feel," continued the judge, "an' yit we ain't rushed. We don't want to string you up like one would drive a hog outer the garden. If you kin git ready by Saturday that'll do for us."

The elder growled about the delay, but finally agreed upon the day, and two men were detailed to guard him in his shanty. He kept his patience fairly well until Thursday morning, whe he sent for the judge and said:

'Look here, Judge, I don't want to be low-lived, but I ain't goin' to stand this any longer. I want to be hanged this afternoon.

"Why, bless you, we agreed on Saturday!"

"I know it; but I ain't takin' a bit of comfort over this. Bein' as I'm the one to be hung, I think I orter hev my say about it ' "Yes, it does appear kinder that way.

I'll blow the horn and get the boys up and see what they say.' We were all called in and the case

stated, and a vote was taken as to whether we should knock off work to oblige the elder. The motion was car- He got back a little of the sense of feelried by nine majority, and the judge re- ing in his legs and feet, though he turned to the shanty to say: "Elder, it gives me unalloyed pleas-

ure to inform you that you are to be hung this afternoon at 2 o'clock." "Thanks!" replied the elder. "Our

boys are always a leetle slow. Git'em around on time if you kin."

"I'll do my purtiest, elder, and now you'd better prepar' fur your journey. You're goin' over the divide, and you'll never return."

At exactly 2 o'clock the elder was standing on the head of a pork barrel under a tree while a rope was made fast to a limb above his head.

"Elder," said the judge, after seeing everthing in order, "the boys are expecting a speech from you on this au-

spicious occasion." "I've got nothin' to say," he replied.
"Dog-gone my buttons, but I'm glad
I'm goin'!"

'Don't be in no rush, elder; lots of talk we'll give you an hour or two.

It'll break the afternoon for us, anyhow, you know.' 'I'm no talker. Go ahead with your

hangin'!" 'Wall, elder, it's only nateral you'd be a leetle outer sorts under the sarcumstances, and we won't keep you any longer. Good-by to you!"

There was a rope fast to the barrel. A dozen men pulled on it, and the elder was swung off. He died very easy, and that evening after the burial Judge Bebee observed:

"I don't want to seem capshus and over pertickler, but it does appear to me that after the way we humored that elder he orter hev spread hisself on a speech. It's the last time I'll put myself out to hang a man two days ahead of time!"-N. Y. Sun.

He Went to the Jeweler.

"Bessie," said the young man, pleadingly, "this is the fourth time I have called at your home since I saw you last. Is there any way by which I can always be sure of finding you in, or at least of always knowing where you are when I call for you?"

"You might ring me up, you know," responded the pretty telephone girl, looking dreamily at her shapely fingers. -Chargo Tribune.

Services Rendered.

American Tourist-How much is my

Parisian Host-One hundred frames 'How much?"

"One hundred and twenty francs."

"But you said one hundred at first." "Certainly. Twenty francs more for answering monsieur's question. One hundred and forty francs, please."-In-

dianapolis Journal. No Change. "How are you getting along?" asked the farmer of the miller.

"Same old grind," was the latter's re-

ply .- Detroit Free Press.

THE BEST PLAN FOR OLD AGE. Is Securing a Helpful Circle of Good

Friends Now. When a man is planning for the comfort of his mature and declining years there are some things that he arranges for as matters of course. . . But there are one or two comforts that he may miss by not appreciating their value until it is too late to provide for them. A particular luxury of this sort, for which a timely arrangement must be made if a man is to have it at all, is

a periodical meeting with the men who were young when he was. In order to secure this enjoyment it is necessary, in the first place, to be young with a considerable number of persons associated in the pursuit of some common interest, and to form more or less intimate relations with them. They must be the right sort of people, too; people whom it is not only edifying to know while they are young,

but who promise a development which will make a fair proportion of them good company in their maturity. Having formed such an acquaintance betimes, the habit of renewing it periodically the elder came back all broke up and should be started early and carefully nursed, the periods growing gradually less until they become annual.

The simplest way to accomplish all this is doubtless to go early in life to a commencements. But where that has not been feasible, the same end is often otherwise accomplished, as by being a veteran of the war, and meeting one's fellow veterans annually at a grand army encampment, or by being an earnest politician and getting sent pretty regularly to conventions. The points that require attention are that you must meet old friends who were young, or comparatively young, in your company, and from whom you are ordinarily separated. The old friends whom you meet every day won't do. You talk to them when you see them about what happened yesterday and was in the morning paper. The sight of them does not annihilate time for you; your intercourse with them has been too constantly contemporaneous for that. But the old acquaintances whom you only see once a year carry you back every time to the years when you first knew them. -- Scribner.

JULES KELLER.

A Crippled Youth Who Has Become # Famous Gymnast. Jules Keller is the name of a famous gymnast who makes use of his arms for the purposes most people use their legs. With his hands he does all sorts of difficult things-walks, jumps, slides, perhaps dances and skates as well. His hands are not calloused, but smooth, firm and supple.

Jules Keller is about twenty-siz years old. He was born of poor parents in Prussia. When a lad he was apprenticed to a trapeze performer. At that time Jules had the use of a good strong pair of legs, and used them to advantage. When he was about twelve years of age, he was performing in St. Petersburg with his master, who used to catch him as he swung off a trapeze. One night his master failed to catch poor Jules, who fell fifty feet, striking upon his legs and back. They carried him home to his mother, and everyone thought he was going to die.

But instead of dying, Jules recovered. in an intelligent manner. never would be able to walk upon them again. The strength which was crushed out of them found its way into his arms and hands.

He lay in bed three years. Then, to help himself, he began practicing walking and moving about on his hands, with his helpless legs balanced in the air. He practiced until he was sure that his body would follow unerringly

the order of his fingers. Then he resolved to utilize his new ability. He was able to run up and downstairs on his hands, and also slide down a baluster. He sought and found a public engagement to exhibit this "baluster feat." Of all the feats which this young man has since learned, this

remains the most popular. Perhaps he never would have thought of doing these odd things if his cruel misfortune had not forced him to fine some way to help himself. But the time to turn around in. If you want to same thing has happened to others besides Jules Keller-that what seemed at first the hardest thing in their lives becomes the cause of their final success.-Harper's Young People.

Important Typewriter Decision.

"Judge Lacombe, sitting in the United States Circuit Court here, has, on the motion of the Remington Typewriter Company, granted an injunction against the agents of the Franklin, restraining the sale of that machine on account of infringement of Remington patents. The decision is an important one as it proves the control of the fundamental patents, and may affect other makers of typewriters. The Remington people have heretofore been quite passive, but it is stated on good authority that they are now likely to proceed against all other typewriter manufacturing com-

panies.
"In some cases purchasers of machines which infringe Remington patents may also be proceeded against for infringement. Until these cases are definitely settled this action will deter many people from purchasing type-writers which are colorable imitations of the Remington. To save a few dolars a man does not want to buy a machine with a law suit attachment, especially when the other machine is the best."-N. Y. Journalist, June 18, 1892

IN CAB AND CAR.

THE railways of the world are worth quite a lot of money-£6,000,000,000.

An engine on the Central railroad of New Jersey has run a mile at the rate of 91.7 miles an hour.

Ir is estimated that \$400,000,000 gold of British capital has been invested in the railways of the Argentine Republic. THE distance between division points for changing engines has been increasing in this country and some roads are now running engines from 200 to 200 miles, where they used to run 100 miles

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-The total school enrollment for the United States last year was 14,200,000. -The only reason why all men do not hate sin is because they can not see its face. - Ram's Horn.

-For every four shillings spent in England on drink, only a half-penny is expended on education.

-Mrs. Lucy A. Boardman has given \$30,000 to New Haven, Conn., to erect a building for a manual training school. -Go to God with all your little cares, and hopes, and sins, and sorrows, as free ly and confidingly as you come to your mother.—Louisa M. Alcott.

-God will not thank you for the parings, the peelings, the chaff, the shucks of your time. If there is an hour when your thoughts are clearer and your affections are stronger than at any other time, take that hour for God.

-Naples has a Froebel institute, managed by Madame Schwabe and Mlle. Baermann. It is twenty years in existence and began with two children. It has now twenty-nine classes and one thousand pupils. All do not come under the head of free students, as many are from well to do families .- Jewish Messenger.

-Hiram Camp, of New Haven, who gave the \$25,000 with which Dwight Moody erected his famous school at Northfield, has in the last year added \$75,000 to the endowment. There have, of course, been other contributions. It is twelve years or so since the school opened. There are now 126 boys in attendance there.

-It is characteristic of this age that evil is no longer considered a necessity. That I believe to be the greatest credo that the nineteenth century has formulated. We have all along said that it is necessary that suffering should exist; but to-day we see that there is no such necessity according to God's laws, and by God's help we are to see that that necessity shall have no record. -Lady Somerset.

-Here are the latest statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In England it has 43 bishops and 24,090 other clergymen; in the United States, 61 bishops and 3,800 clergymen; in Ireland, 13 bishops and 1,807 other clergymen; and in Canada, 24 bishops and 1,300 other clergymen; in Asia, 13 bishops and 713 other clergymen; in Africa, 13 bishops and 350 other clergymen; in Australia, 21 bishops and 269 other clergymen; and in Scotland, 17 bishops and 280 other clergymen; in scattered dioceses, 9 bishops and 120 clergymena grand total of 189 bishops and 82,729

other elergymen. -Prof. Gallaudet, of the Washington college for deaf mutes, has carried on the work begun by his father, who made a study of deaf mutes and of the ways in which they might be made, not only happier but more useful. Mrs. Gallaudet is said to be a model mother, and carries her desire to be a companion to her children so far that she takes up any course of study entered upon by them. In this way she has read Latin with her sons, studied French and German with her daughters, and now that the youngest shows a taste for art, has arranged for a course of lessons at the Art League, that she may direct the beginning of her daughter's art education

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Snibbs, your chickens come over into my yard. Yes, and they don't come

-Beware of the man who always dips his tongue in oil before he speaks. Ram's Horn.

-You must love your work, and not be always looking over the edge of it, wanting your play to begin. -Jagson says there are four singers

in every quartet choir who think the

other three can't sing a little bit .- Elmira Gazette. -Many a man who prides himself on

being a man of mettle, has only brass in his composition, and brass is not a metal.—Boston Transcript.

-Man is a good deal like a fish. You know the fish would never get into very serious trouble if it kept its mouth shut .- Yonkers Statesman.

-There's an enduring sympathy between the small boy and the growing weeds. He has no desire to hurt them in the least.—Columbus Post. -Marguerite-"It's real mean of pa,

so it is!" Her Mother-"What is?" "Why, he wants me to sit near the open window and sing this evening. He says it will attract the cats, and then he can shoot them."-Boston News.

-There is nothing of a man but the word that is kept or broken-sacred as life or unstable as water. By this we judge each other, in philosophy and practice, and by this test shall be ruled the ultimate judgment. - Boyle O'Reilly.

-Mrs. Taketrouble -"What makes you think of taking rooms in the business part of Philadelphia?" Bigley-"My wife is suffering from nervous prostration, and the doctor says she must have perfect quiet."-Inter Ocean.

-Miss Pinkerly-"You act as if you were uncomfortable, Mr. Tutter." Mr. Tutter-"Yes, Miss Pinkerly, the fact is I have never been able to get a dress suit to fit me." Miss Pinkerly-"Perhaps you don't get there early enough."

-Clothier and Furnisher. -It is interior disagreements only that frighten me; a frame that does not fit what it is meant to hold; much pomp and little real enjoyment; wealth and avarice, nobility and rudeness, youth and pedantry, poverty and ceremonies -these are the things which would annihilate me, however it may please the world to stamp and rate them .-Gœthe.

-Queer Fish.-A Jefferson avenue merchant went fishing several days ago and on his return met a friend. "Weil," was the salutation, "I hear you've been fishing." "Yes," was the reply, in a disappointed tone. "Didn't you eatch anything?" "Nary a thing." "What was the matter?" "Don't know. Fish carried off all the bait we had." "Jerusalem, I should have thought they'd got drunk enough to have come right ashore and tried to have given themselves up without a struggle."-Detroit

REMARKABLE OPERATIONS.

Feats of Surgery That Amount Almost to Miracles.

Of the many results of the rapid strides which science has made is the remarkable skill which medical men have brought to bear upon difficult and dangerous surgical operations. It was not many years ago when it was thought improper to attempt operations upon the human body, but the steady onward march of human progress has given surgeons such a knowledge of the human anatomy that they are now enabled to perform feats which formerly would have been credited to witchcraft and the black art.

At the annual meeting of the Welsh branch of the British Medical association, Dr. Damar Harrison gave an ac count of the operation he had performed upon a boy, which he claimed to be unique.

The boy had the misfortune to cut his wrist with plate glass, which caused him to lose all sense of feeling in the hand and was followed by complete paralysis. The lad's wrist was laid open, and it was found that a portion of the nerve about two inches in length was entirely destroyed. A young cat was obtained and chloroformed, and immediately after death the surgeon cut a nerve out of the hind leg. The nerve was then wrapped in a cloth soaked in warm carbolic lotion and afterwards connected with what remained of the boy's nerve. The result was most gratifying. Sensation returned and the boy was cured.

An equally interesting and successful operation was performed upon a boy who had swallowed a fish hook. He tried to release it by pulling upon the line, but it had become firmly attached necessary that sin should be, that it is in the lower and back part of the throat. A medical man was called in, and he procured a pistol bullet and bored a hole through it. It was then allowed to slide down over the line to the hook. The weight of the bullet dislodged the hook, which, sticking in the lead and being protected by it, was safely removed.—N. Y. Herald.

It's Good Politics.

HARRISON GOES TO THE MOUNTAINS. So do thousands of our Western people, who find a most delightful vacation amid their grantte peaks, their wild gorges, their primeval forests, their silvery lakes and

sparkling cascades.

CLEVELAND GOES TO THE SEASIDE. So do thousands of our Western people, who revel in the salt air and the briny baths, in the sandy beaches and rock-bound coast, in the

sandy beaches and rock-bound coast, in the fishing and the sailing and other charms of the rolling sea.

They first send to O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago, for the Michigan Central's beautiful bird's-eye map Summer Tourist Folder and then buy their tickets to the St. Lawrence, the Adirondacks, the White mountains, the New England coast, or wherever their chosen resort may be, by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route."

THE man who wrote "All things come to those who wait" never paused at a railroad restaurant for dinner.

To Bob Up Serenely

in the morning, feeling refreshed, light hearted, sprightly—as if you could sing a stave or two, for instance, your digestion should be good, your liver and bowels all right, your nerves vigorous. These endowments of the healthy are conferred by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews digestion, establishes regularity of the liver, bowels and kidneys, and averts malaria and rheumatism.

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

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will care any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THEY are called racing tips because their patrons are so easily upset by them.—Washington Post.

Good Been! Good Health! The American Brewing Co. of St. Louis make the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer."

SHE—"And why is a ship called 'she?"
He—"Aye, ma'am! because the rigging costs so much."—Judge.

FLANNEL next the skin often produces a ash, removable with Glenn's Sulphur Scap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

THOUGHTS are blossoms of the mind and deeds are the fruits of desire.

Scurvy and scorbutic affections, pimples, and blotches on the skin are caused by im-pure blood which Beecham's Pills cure. It is one thing to be a dude and quite snother thing to be another dude.—Jury.

THE Ram's Horn is published at Indian-apolis, Indiana, at \$1.50 per year.

THE summer girl has put up with many rain beau.—Roobester Post.

MARKET REPORTS. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.

-Good to choice heavy .. 4 50 @ 5 95 OATS-No. 2 mixed..... ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Fair natives...... 3 50 @ 5 00

CHICAGO.

CORN-No. 2 OATS No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery..... CATTLE-Native steers

HOGS-Good to choice..... WHEAT-No. 2 red..... OATS-Western mixed..... if you keep at it, is apt to tell upon the liver. The things to prevent this are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Take one of these little Pellets for a corrective or gentle laxative-three

for a cathartic. They're the smallest, easiest to take, pleasantest and most natural in the way they act. They do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or your money is

The worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, yield to Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So certain is it that its makers offer \$500 reward for an incurable case.



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-the rotting and ruining of themwon't show right away. Your new washing powder may be dangerous, but you'll have to wait a little for its results. It is doing its work, though. After a while, your clothes go to pieces,

Now isn't it better not to run any risk? Isn't it better to trust to an article like Pearline, which has been tried and tested and proved? Pearline is the original washing compound, with 15 years of success. Hundreds of millions of packages

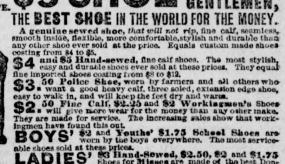
have been consumed. All the other so-called washing compounds are followers and imitations of it.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is nover peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

343 JAMES PYLE. New York.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best
value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,
which represent the best
value for prices asked, as
value for prices asked, as
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THE PET CHOSE IN THE MODILE FOR THE MONEY.



worn by the boys everywhere. The most service able shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' \$3 Hand-Sowed, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 Ehoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The \$3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

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 in the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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



Our sales for the past week of "CHARTER OAK" STOVES AND RANGES have been unprecedented. The Charter Oak has been forging ahead every day of the forty years that it has been on the market.

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



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KANSAS CITY. NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS ONLY. THE Trade Supplied Send for wholesale price REPAIRS.



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ANNUAL REPORT.

The Commissioner of the Land Office Makes His Bow.

HE FIRES UP AT MR. SPARKS

The Old Commissioner Accused of Innova tions That Demoralized Everything -The Present Commissioner Arduously Restores Things.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-The annual report to the secretary of the interior of the operations of the general land office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was made public to-day. A careful reading of this report, says Commissioner Carter, will demonstrate that the liberal and just policy towards the settlers upon the public domain, adopted by Secretary Noble at the beginning of this administration, has been productive of very satisfactory and beneficent

results.

I felt justified in predicting in my annual re port of last year that, with the force then at command, the business of this bureau would be brought up abreast with the current work by the end of the fiscal year just closed. It is gratifying to me now to be able to report to you that a literal fulfillment of that prediction has been fully consummated. In order that the magnitude of the work done during the last fiscal year may readily be comprehended an the results accomplished fully appreciated. feel warranted in referring to and discussing briefly the policy that governed and controlled the business of this office under the last administration from 1885 to 1889.

Commissioner Sparks, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, said 'At the outset of my administration I was con fronted with the overwhelming evidence that the public domain was being made a prey of un scrupulous speculation and the worst forms of land monopoly through systematic fraud car-ried on and consummated under public land

He further stated in the same report, in dis cussing the subject of commuted homesteads, that the proportion of fraudulent entries of this kind could be more nearly esti-mated at the whole number of such entries than in any other manner; that the average proportion of fraudulent pre-emption filings to the total number of filings made and relinquished should be esti-mated in round numbers at exactly 100 per cent and that 90 per cent of all timber culture entries were fraudulent. Having become wrongfully imbued with the idea that nearly all, or at least a very large proportion, of entries made upon the public domain were fraudulent, and that the great body of well disposed settlers were unscrupilous speculators, it is not sur-prising that Commissioner Sparks on April 3, 885, issued an order suspending action on all 4685, issued an order suspending action on all entries (except on certain scrip locations and on private cash entries) in the whole of Colo rado, except the Ute reservation, and in all of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New Mexteo, Montana, Wyoming and portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota,
The detrimental effect of this and other
similar sweeping orders, and of the mistaken

impression and policy which prompted them, upon the business of this office was very great, and as a consequence this administration, on assuming the reins of government in 1889, was confronted by a land office greatly demoralized in all its ramifications. Injustice or a denial of justice under the machinery ice or a denial of justice under the machinery of the law was its dominant feature. The settler who had honestly and laboriously and at much hazard and heavy expense complied in good faith with all the requirements of the laws, outraged and indignant at the multiplex injuries inflicted on him by maladministration. demanded a patent, a title to the land he had by settlement, cultivation and compliance with the law fully earned. Thus by reason of this erroneous and mistaken policy the legitimate channels of business in this office had become clogged and by reason of wrongful delay a vast amount of work had accumulated, there being at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, 350,953 entries of all kinds pending or stances a change of policy was deemed neces sary. Hence, shortly after March 4, 1889, a new administrative policy, based on a liberal and enlightened interpretation of the public land laws, was adopted by you and has been continued during the intervening fiscal years. Under this new policy settlers are presumed to be honest and well disposed toward the government and laws, and public pusiness has

een expedited with marked beneficent results. On March 3, 1891, a law was passed entitled "An act to repeal the timber culture law and for other purposes," in which congress manifested its approval of the new policy. Under and by virtue of section 7 of that law large numbers of cases long suspended on the merest suspection of fraud or under harsh technical rulings, have been and are being passed to patent in a manner which, while greatly facilitat ness, also supplies ample safeguards agains all possible fraud.

all possible fraud.

ILL virtue of this marked and beneficial change of policy and under the favorable legislation mentioned, the large number of accumulated entries above stated, together with an addition of 318,016 entries, received since the present policy was inaugurated, had on June 39,1892, been carefully considered and proper action taken thereon.

Comparative tables accompanying the report show an excess during the four fiscal years ended June 30, 1892, over the four years ended June 30, 1888, in the number of acreage of agricultural patents issued of nearly 145 per cent., substantially clearing the docket and leaving the office on July 1, 1892, virtually free to attend to current business as it arises. As to mineral and coal patents, the report shows an excess, under a similar comparison, in the number of mineral patents issued, of 98 per cent., and in the number of coal patents issued of 224 per cent., clearing the mineral and coal dockets and passing to the people and states and nation millions of permanent wealth. During the period from 1889 to 1892 there were 8,425,395 acres of the public domain surveyed as against 2,715,302 during the preceding four years. During the last fiscal year the cash sales according to the report aggregated 1,571,478 acres, the principal item of which was 913,798 acres which were entered under the pre-emption law. The total acreage disposed of during the year was 13,664,019. Three thousand two hundred and forty-two mineral site patents were issued during the year, as against 1,792 during the year 1891. The report shows that the vacant public lands in the United States aggregate 567,568,783 acres.

No Luck This Year. COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., Aug. 9.—A member of the Goodland Artificial Rain

Co. has been operating here for the past four days. He was to receive \$400 cash if he produced an inch of rainfall twenty miles square. Yesterday morning he gave up the job in despair and departed. The experiments in this county have thoroughly exploded the rainmak ing delusion. It is very dry and hot here and rain is badly needed for corn.

Henry Zimmerman, of Manchester district, Md., was severely injured by a vicious bull a few days ago. Several ribs were fractured.

OATES' REPORT.

Caustic Report From the Chairman of the House Sub-Committee-The Home stead Troubles Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-Mr. Oates, chairman of the sub-committee of the house which investigated the labor trouble at Homestead and the connection of the Pinkerton detectives therewith, submitted a report to the committee which was agreed to. No member questioned its correctness. Its statements of facts are conclusions of laws; but the republican members of the committee would not assent to what he said upon the tariff and a majority of the democratic members of the committee thought it impolitie to make any report until the entire investigation was completed, which could not be done before the second session of congress. Therefore a postponement of the report was made until next winter.

The report prepared by Mr. Oates having been rejected by the committee, he gave it to the public as his individual opinion of the matters investigated. The report begins with a statement of the movements of the sub-committee, followed by a description of the works at Homestead, the number of employes, the rate of wages, the negotiations between the company and the Amalgamated association preceding the out-break, the contentions of both sides and finally an account of the disastrous ending of the attempt to land the Pinkertons. The report says that the Pinkertons who surrendered were brutally and outrageously treated, principally by women and boys, and Mr. Oates is loath to believe that any of these women are native Americans. He says that the indignities to which they were subjected were a disgrace to civilization. Mr. Oates asks whether the Carnegie firm was justified in equity and good conscience in proposing the reduction in

wages. "I answer," he says, "that Mr. Frick declined to state the cost of a ton of steel billets and the labor cost. The men were paid satisfactory wages, but the work much abbreviates the natural period of life and should be well paid

He thinks that the company should have some of the benefits of the profits resulting from the use of improved machinery. He condemns the McKinley law for its failure to benefit the American workmen and says the promises made to the operatives have been disappointing. Had Mr. Frick stated the bottom facts to the committee they would have agreed that the proposition

to reduce wages was justifiable, but they took issue with him in his conclusion that the tariff did not cause a decline in prices. Mr. Oates finds further that the conduct of the company toward its employes was kind in many respects. It loaned them money at low interest to build them homes and never foreclosed mortgages; but in the negotiations the officers did not exercise patience, indulgence and solicitude, and Mr. Frick, according to the report, who is a business man of great intelligence, seems to have been too stern, brusque and somewhat autocratic.

Mr. Oates is persuaded that had Mr. Frick appealed to the reason of the employes and shown the state of the company's affairs, the reduction might have been made and no trouble have fol-Mr. Oates finds that the Pennsylvania law contains nothing to prevent Mr. Frick from employing Pinkerton men as watchmen at Homestead, but says that under the circumstances he should not have done so. He made overtures to the Pinkertons before the negotiations with the men were interrupted and did not appeal to the county or state authorities in the first instance for pro tection. He asserts that Sheriff Mc-Cleary is a very inefficient officer, but says that had Mr. Frick aided him and joined in his appeal to the governor, instead of employing Pinkertons, the state would have furnished a sufficient force to have potected the property.

Mr. Oates condemns as unlawful the acts of the workmen in turning away the sheriff and as insulting in hanging in effigy Messrs. Frick and Potter. He says it was the purpose of the Amalganated association to prevent the employment of non-union men, and he defares that no organization has a right to enforce its wishes by strong handed lefiance of law. The men had no legal right to resist the coming of the Pinkertons and are answerable to the Pennsylvania courts. In conclusion Mr. Oates finds that congress has no power over the question involved. The enactment of a satisfactory arbitration law is well nigh impossible. As to whether congress has the power to regulate or suppress the Pinkerton men, Mr. Oates says he has no conclusion to express until the completion of the investigation next session.

LONDON, Aug. 8.-The point on which conservatives rely to break any lengthy lease of power by the liberals is this: If Gladstone's home rule bill is enacted into law Irish members would be deprived of a vote on measures pertaining solely to the rest of the kingdom. This would soon arise, when the conserva-tives would defeat the liberals and force Gladstone to resign. Per contra, however, should Salisbury resume power he would be defeated on the first imperial matter coming to a vote in the house of commons. This would be a state of affairs not to be thought of. If Irish home rule comes in a practicable shape, it must come with English, Welsh and Scotch home rule, or possibly imperial federation.

Where Is the Bennington?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-What has be come of the gunboat Bennington the navy department would like to know. She left St. Vincent on July 28 for Hu elva, Spain, and was due in the latter port August 3, but up to this afternoon no report of her had been received. No uneasiness is felt over the delay in arriving, and there is no occasion for alarm, for a number of reasons might possibly be assigned for her non-arrival, but naval officers are curious to know why she did not turn up on schedule time for the Columbus ceremonies, in which she was to participate.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Closing Work of the Long Session of the

Flity-second Congress.
THE senate did practically nothing on August but await the action of the house on the sun dry civil bill. It assented readily to the house proposition to continue existing appropriations for four daye longer, and Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Hiscock, of New York, spoke on the question of tariff with the thermometer ranging in the nineties....The deadlock on the world's fair appropriation continued in the

ranging in the nineties... The deadlock on the world's fair appropriation continued in the house, nothing being done.

In the absence of any other business the senate on the 2d discussed the Homestead affair with some warmth and perronality. At the close of the discussion a modified resolution of investigation was adopted providing for a special committee of seven to investigate the "employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes in connection with differences between workmen and employers," the resolution not mentioning either Homestead or the Pinkertons by name... The house continued in the world's fair tangle and could not get out. All absentees were notified to attend forthwith, and there were notified to attend forthwith, and there

matters stood—at a deadlock.

The senate held a brief session on the 3d, cleared the calendar and then awaited the ac-tion of the house on the sundry civil bill. Sen-ators indulged in debate on a proposition calling upon the secretary of war for a report of all officers court-martialed during the past three years, and a resolution to send a special committee to investigate Cuba and other West India islands.... The house was in session two hours but did nothing. The proposition sub-mitted by the world's fair advisory committee to reconsider the vote on the sundry civil bill and place it in conference and vote for \$2,500,000 as a direct gift to the fair in a separate bill not later than Saturday appeared to be acceptable to all parties.

to all parties.
On the 4th the senate did nothing but wait for the action of the house on the world's fair matter. After receiving the report of the ac-tion of the house the senate adjourned....In the house a motion by Mr. Holman was adopt ed that the house should reconsider the vote by which the senate amendment to the world's fair was concurred in, insist upon a further disagreement and again send the bill to conference. This released the house from its parliamentary entanglement. A resolution that the house consider the Durburrow bill appropriat-ing \$2,500,000 to the world's fair and vote upon it the next day carried and the house ad-

journed. THE senate met at 2 o'clock on the 5th and after a brief executive session the world's fair bill (Durburrow's) as passed by the house, ap propriating \$2,500,000 to the world's fair, was received and immediately passed. The sundry civil bill was agreed to and a resolution for final adjournment at 11 o'clock at night was adopted. The usual complimentary resolutions were The usual complimentary resolutions were adopted and at the hour of 11 the senate adjourned....The house met and according to agreement the Durburrow bill appropriating journed....'The house met and according to agreement the Durburrow bill appropriating 22,500,000 to the world's fair was passed. The sundry civil bill was agreed to. All business was closed up and at 11 o'clock the speaker de-clared the house adjourned without day.

THE ANARCHISTS.

A Prominent Hebrew Favors the Return of Anarchists Who Come to This Coun-

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-Julius Harburger, grand master of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, addressing a meeting of the order here. said, among

other things:
"In 1889, when the religious crusades in Roumania and imperial Russia took place against the Hebrews, emigration numbering thousands set in towards American shores. With the yearly increase, numbers of anarchists and nihilists, made so through a brutal government, came over with these unfortunates and preached their damnable and pernicious doctrines.

"They had forgotten the essence of the teachings of their fathers, that Judaism is a religion of law and order.

"The dastardly and cowardly attempt of a Russian murderer, dynamiter and anarchist upon the life of the manager of the Carnegie works has shown the effect of the pernicious doctrines that have been inculcated in the aliens who d on our shores without the first conception of the duties of an American citizen and the liberty afforded to every individual under our form of government.

"I am in favor of rigidly enforcing the return of all aliens who are known as nihilists, dynamiters and anarchists. Our flag is broad enough to embrace men of all creeds, colors and nationalities, but when they come here with torch and sword we have no room for them. As we guard our ports against cholera and disease, so we should ward off the approach of moral contagion or political disease."

Monetary Commissioners. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The names of the five commissioners who are to represent the United States at the coming international monetary conference are officially announced. They are: Senator William P. Allison, of Iowa; Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Congressman James P. McCreary, of Kentucky; Ex-Comptroller Henry W. Cannon, of New York, and Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts. With the exception of Mr. McCreary these names have all been among those discussed for the appointment.

Demands Acceded To. Омана, Neb., Aug. 8.—At 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon word was received from Boston that the Union Pacific directors were willing to leave the matter in dispute to be settled by President Clark. Mr. Clark was at once telegraphed, and he replied that he would leave the decision with Assistant General Manager Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson then notified Mr. Ramsey that the demands of the men would be acceded to. As a result, the strike scheduled for 6 o'clock that evening was declared off.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 6. - At the Church of Our Saviour in this city five young ladies took the veil. Margaret Connor took the name of Sister Mary Cysiphus, Jane Kerins as Sister Mary David, Margaret Martin as Sister Sybilina, Mary Josephine Sullivan that of Sister Mary Frances. Besides those who took the white veil Sister Eugenia participated in the beautiful ceremony, taking the black veil and becoming a nun.

Amicably Settled. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5.-The strike among the men employed in the shops and round house of the St. Louis. Iron Mountain railroad was amicably settled yesterday. The strikers carried every point. General Supt. Reardon, of St. Louis, arrived on the Cannon Ball and immediately went into a conference with Master Mechanic Roberts and a committee of the strikers. The conference lasted three hours. An agreement was reached whereby Elkins ould be permitted to resign, to take ect immediately, and Ed Loraine to be appointed foreman of the shops in his place.

THE SESSION ENDED.

Closing Scenes of the First Session of the Fifty-second Congress-The World's Fair Finally Gets an Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.-Last night the Fifty-second congress, after being in session seven months, adjourned without day. This congress goes to the country with its record made up like all congresses in which the houses were of different politics. No political legisla-tion was enacted. The democratic house was estopped from from framing many of the laws to which it is pledged by the fact that they were doomed to defeat in a republican senate. The last day was uneventful save for the passage of the world's fair appropriation of \$2,-500,000, the compromise proposition agreed upon Wednesday.

The agreement about the world's fair appropriation was carried out to the letter. The bill appropriating \$2,500,-000 passed both houses of congress before 4 o'clock. The majority it received in the house exceeded all expectations. The friends of the fair believed it would win, but they were nervous and anxious. No one dreamed it would receive as large a vote as it did. Some unforeseen accident was feared but never occurred, and when the vote was finally counted it was found that it had received a majority of 46. Many democrats who have heretofore voted against the measure, feeling themselves bound by the agreement in caucus Wednesday, cast their votes in favor of the appropriation.

In the senate no yea and nay vote was taken. The senate went into executive session, where an agreement was reached that the yeas and nays should not be demanded, as it was apparent that no quorum was in the city. The critical illness of Mrs. Harrison and the urgent necessity of the president's immediate departure for Loon Lake was hinted at as a reason for not blocking action in the senate by a demand for a quorum, as it had already been demonstrated that a large majority of the senators favored the appropriation.

When the doors were opened the senators who so desired briefly stated their objections and then by unanimous consent the bill was passed. This cleared away the one obstacle to adjournment and both houses took a recess until 7 o'clock, when the final session of the Fifty-second congress was held.

The closing hours were enacted last

evening under the glare of the gas light and in the presence of densely packed galleries. Mr. Harrison was in the president's room in the senate wing of the capitol signing bills and resolutions. In the corridors were claimants and lobbyists anxiously seeking action on measures in which they were interested. Messengers rushed hither and thither down the long corridors and the usual scenes which mark the closing of the national legislature occurred The members of the senate waited leisurely in their seats while the house with much hubbub and confusion cleared its decks for adjournment. The last conference agreement on the sundry civil bill emasculated the O'Neill amendment, providing against the employment of armed Pinkerton detectives by the United States, or by companies with government contracts, so as to make it only applicable to the District of Columbia and the departments of the government. The doughty author of the bill, who is known the country over as a labor agitator, for several minutes poured hot shot into the house conferees for their "igno-The house took it minious surrender." as a good natured bit of buncombe, and after that the conferees explained the legal defects of the O'Neill amendment. The report was agreed to and the last appropriation bill was sent to the president for his signature, which was quickly attached.

The last hour was occupied with the usual routine proceedings. A bill or two was railroaded through by unanimous consent. Then the committees appoint. ed by the house and senate to notify the president congress was ready to adjourn. Gorman and Allison on the part of the senate, and McMillin, Fellows and O'Neill on the part of the house, reported that the president had nothing further to communicate to congress. As the clock indicated 10:48, twelve minutes before the hour of adjournment, Mr. Pearson, of Ohio, secured unanimous consent to ask for the passage of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to revise and modify the pension laws during the recess. After a good deal of explanation and a moment or two of intense suspense on the part of the gallant Ohioan the resolution was passed three minutes before 11 o'clock. Another resolution or two was rushed through.

The gavel then fell.

NO CHINESE ALLOWED. The Pacific Mail Company Will Have to Take Back Its Chinese Crew as Passen-

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.-Collector Phelps has been informed by Secretary of State Foster that no Chinese shipped outside of the United States can be employed by the Pacific Mail Co. or any American ship, as the same are always and everywhere American territory. The crew imported on the City of Pekin will have to be returned to China as

passengers by the company that brought them. The Pacific Mail steamship Peru sailed for China yesterday with a Chinese crew. Forty of them were green hands shipped here, and the rest experienced men taken from the ships City of Peking and Oceanic.

The Hottest of the Season.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the signal service thermometer recorded 98 degrees, with still an hour to climb. The observer announced a probability of the weather being a few degrees cooler to-morrow, but not enough to make anything like a cold wave. This makes the hottest day of the season. The air is dry and so hot as to give the impression it comes from a furnace. All afternoon pies could have been baked and meat roasted on the roofs. l'erspiration was not noticed, because the hot dry air took it up so quickly.

FARMER FOUND.

The Harper County Abducting Case - Story of Bond Voting in New Kansas Counties

—Anything to Get the Bonds in the
Hands of "Innocent Purchasers."

ANTHONY, Kan., Aug. 8.-Farmer, the abducted county commissioner, has turned up. A correspondent obtained an interview with him at 4 o'clock yes terday afternoon and gained the following particulars:

About 8 o'clock in the morning he was called to the door of his home. Opening it, he was confronted by five masked men, one of whom pointed a pistol at his head and said: "We want you. Come along." He made a show of resistance but was grabbed from both sides, bound and blindfolded and lifted into a waiting carriage. One man got in with him and the other four got into another carriage and both teams were started off on the jump.

Farmer asked them to return for his

clothes, as he did not want to be taken in that shape. They granted his request. The teams then went on a jump for over half an hour, when they were stopped and Farmer lifted from the carriage. He was placed in what seemed to be a storm cave, bread and water placed beside him and the door barred from the outside. At noon a good dinner was shoved through a window to him.

Some time that night his abductors returned, blindfolded him and placed him in a carriage. He was driven to the neighborhood of his home, lifted to the ground, his abductors, driving rapidly off.

This is his version of what occurred. He said he was not scared very much, nor did he try very hard to get out of his prison, as he thought no violence was intended and that it was done to keep the commissioners from making the levy; that his abductors, after failing to secure Commissioner Terrill, and finding their work all in vain, returned him to his home. He said if it was done for that purpose it was a good thing and ought to succeed, as the levy ought not to be made.

The detective employed by the citizens claims to have obtained proof that the kidnapers of Farmer are four prominent county officials, assisted by an alliance leader living southwest of town. Also that Farmer knew of the intended abduction and went willingly, and was taken to the home of said alliance leader, that their object was a political move in one respect; thinking that under the mandamus of the supreme court the levy would have to be made on Monday the alliance leaders got their commis sioner out of the way so as to compel the two republican members to make the levy. Discovering on Monday that the board had nine days in which to make the levy, they turned Farmer

This much the detective claims to have proof of, and he is yet at work obtaining further evidence before any definite steps are taken in the matter. Farmer handed in his resignation, but the board refused to accept it under the present situation.

CANADA NOT RETALIATING. Foster and the British Charge d'Affaires

Talk Over Canal Discrimination. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-Secretary of fully guarded. It is said that Mr. Her- western Texas. bert intimated that the discriminating | It is evident that the troops are tolls charged against American vessels not shielding anyone, for they drive befor using the Canadian canals, while fore them a "sooner" camp with the within the letter of the treaty between same alacrity they would a bunch of the two countries respecting the navi- steers. A big prairie fire has been raggation of the canals and the St. Law- ing east of Enid all day and even if the rence, was probably not in accordance troops had not arrived on the scene the with the spirit of the document. He herds would have been compelled to disclaimed any knowledge of an inten- abandon the range. At times during tion on the part of the dominion govern- the day the smoke and smudge were ment or that of the mother country to so dense even in the depot, that enter upon or authorize a series of re- stands out on the desolate plain like prisals against the United States in case a sentinel, that it was an effort President Harrison acts under the terms to breathe, and the gravest fears were of the new law. He probably recog- entertained that the fire would cross nized, if he did not admit, the inutility | the Rock Island and sweep the western of such a course, as it would at once plain, over which vast herds of cattle lead to the entire suspension of a great part-if not the greater part-of the The cattlemen charge the sooners with traffic of the Canadian transcontinental causing the fires to deprive their herds line. It was said at the state depart-ment that the officials did not know deny the imputation and say that the that Sir John Thompson, of Canada, is on his way to Washington to secure a get out, fired the grass so as to keep pledge from the president that he will the troops back while they are escap not issue his proclamation until the op- ing into the Panhandle. portunity has been given the Canadian government to hear from England and decide on a line of immediate action. While President Harrison does not usually act precipitately in such matters, it is believed that whatever delay there may be in issuing a proclamation will be due to a consideration of interests on

this side of the border. VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The Nieu Free Press publishes the details of a scheme elaborated by Prof. Sielber to harmon ize the monetary systems of the world. The professor recommends that the coming international monetary conference agree that no gold coin containing less than 28.065 grains of fine gold be allowed to be coined or cirticled wone delegate for every 100 members in culated in the contracting countries; good standing. But no club or society shall be culated in the contracting countries; that silver be coined in the proportion of twenty value units of silver to one of standard of purity be withdrawn from circulation. Prof. Sieber agrees that everything depends upon the attitude of Great Britain.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 3.-Fred Giesin ger, under indictment for forgery and for defrauding his employers, Hoffman & Co., insurance agents, out of several hundred dollars, fled the city Saturday night. He was under \$1,400 bonds to answer to the November term of the criminal court. His bondsmen have officers on his trail.

The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence union has been in session at Indianapolis. Ind.

The death of Mrs. C. H. B. Lang, the

DUN'S REVIEW.

The Business Outlook Better in All Parts of the Country.

New York, Aug. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s

weekly review of trade says: In every respect the business outlook distinctly improves and the heavy sales of American stocks by foreign holders continue and draw large amounts of gold from the country, indicating foreign distrust of American finances.

At Boston trade is fairly active, es pecially in boots and shoes. At Hartford wool is freely bought by manu-facturers. At Philadelphia receipts of wool are large and prices firm. Trade in paints and glass is moderate, in liquors and chemicals active and in tobacco dull. At Baltimore the fall trade opens favorably. At Cincinnati trade is quiet, but wholesale drug sales exceed last year's. At Cleveland trade is good in groceries, shoes, hardware and structural iron, and orders for iron are large and dry goods fairly active. At Detroit crops look well. Business at Chicago exceeds last year's; collections are fairly satisfactory; money tends to stiffen and fair crops and large business are expected. Business is good at Milwaukee, improving in all lines. St. Paul reports encouraging crop prospects; Minneapolis a material increase in all lines of trade and very good business in lumber with stiffening prices, and Duluth reports shipments of iron ore greater than last year and large receipts of coal.

Business is excellent at Omaha and satisfactory at Kansas City. St. Louis business is strong and receipts of wheat heavy. Business is good at Denver. At New Orleans money is in improved demand; cotton steady and sugar firm.

It is within the mark to say that the volume of trade in July, as indicated by clearing house exchanges, is fully 15 per cent. larger than last year and greater than in any previous year in spite of a decline of 5 per cent. in prices since a year ago. Imports are enormous, exceeding last year's over 19 per cent. the past month, which is proof of great activity in domestic manufactures and consumption.

Pig iron is on the whole no weaker. though Bessemer has sold at Pittsburgh for \$13.90. The demand for bar iron is more active and plate, sheet and structural mills are crowded with orders. Sales of wool increased largely and for the year at three chief points are 175,-000,000 pounds against 143,000,000 last year to date.

OUT THEY GO.

Man and Beast Fly Before the Uplifted

ENID, Ok., Aug. 6.—At Pond creek the attle yards were filled with cattle and the cattlemen were clamoring for cars from the Rock Island to hurry their stock into market.

E. C. Brown had 12,000 head over the hills west of Pond creek and the foreman in charge of the stock was dispatched to take the trail for western Texas. It is estimated that 590 head in this herd will perish in making the forced drive during the extreme heat which is prevailing and the hot winds that are blowing.

Charles Crogan had a herd of 2,000 east of Enid and with his brother herd-State Foster had a conference with Mr. | ers he is on the trail for the Panhandle Herbert, British charge d'affaires, over At Bird's Point the Rock Island the question of tolls on the Canadian had built stockyards for one man who tion act passed by congress. The con- with the rest must go. Capt. Michler ference was quite extended, but what said that he had summary instructions results, if any, were reached, are care- to drive everything in the territory into

are being driven to escape the cavalry. cattlemen, realizing that they must

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Call to Meet at New York October 4, 1892.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- The following call was issued to-day by the National association of democratic clubs at Wash-

ington, D. C.: The national convention of democratic clubs is hereby called to meet at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 4th of October. 1832, in the city of New

The convention will consist of delegates from the democratic clubs and societies of the United States which are enrolled members of the na-tional association of democrat clubs. Representation in the national convention is fixed by the eleventh and twelfth articles of the con-stitution as follows: "Eleventh—Each club or society shall be ea-

entitled to more than five delegates. "Twelfth-When the clubs or societies of any

of twenty value units of silver to one of state or territory or the District of Columbia, gold; that silver be legal tender up to not less than ten in number, shall have formed \$20 and that silver coins not of the fixed standard of purity be withdrawn from signal tion. Prof. Sieber agrees that WILLIAM WILSON,

Chairman Executive Committee. LAWRENCE GARDNER, Secretary.

Printers' Assessments. Boston, Rug. 3.—In order that a ninehour work day might be successfully enforced in all book and job printing offices in this country the International Typographical union at its last convention proposed that an assessment of 1 cent per day be levied upon the mem-bers of the union for the creation of a nine-hour fund. The members of Typographical Union No. 13, by a vote of graphical Union No. 18, by a vote of 271 to 316, have voted against the proposition. They also, by a vote of 203 to 382, declared against paying an assessment of 10 cents per week for further support of the printers on strike in Pittaburgh, Pa