

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1892.

NUMBER 15.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

LIEUT. KNAPP has got himself into trouble for opposing the revenue marine bill.

The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: United States consul—Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, at St. Etienne; Sharon Liston, of Minnesota, at Dusseldorf.

The secretary of the navy has ordered the United States steamer Kearsarge to proceed at once to Honduras.

The senate on the 26th confirmed the nomination of George Shiras, Jr., to the supreme court.

CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL has introduced a bill to regulate payment of wages by contractors for government work.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided that he will, about October 1, send the United States steamer Constellation, the training ship, to Havre and Genoa.

The Constellation on her return trip will bring to this country a large collection of works of art of Columbus' time for exhibition at the world's fair.

The president has nominated A. E. Sperry to be minister to Persia.

SECRETARY RUSK talks of successful experiments for the cure of lumpy jaw.

As a precautionary measure against the introduction of cholera, the secretary of the treasury has directed collectors of customs along the Atlantic seaboard to prohibit the landing of emigrants from France.

CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL's indefatigability in pushing the eight hour law resulted in its passage by the house.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has vetoed the McGarran claim bill. The bill gave McGarran a quicksilver mine now in possession of D. O. Mills worth \$10,000,000.

THE EAST.

The barbarity to Private Iams at Homestead, ordered by Col. Streator and approved by his superior officers, aroused great indignation. Strong demands were sent to Gov. Pattison to cashier all the officers concerned.

A **CRUSADE** has started in New York against the employment of Pinkerton detectives at summer resorts, which is contrary to the anti-Pinkerton law recently passed by the state legislature.

The new cruiser known as the Pirate, after being christened the Columbia, was launched at Philadelphia on the 26th.

HENRY DAVIS, a negro, died of consumption in jail at Philadelphia. He was awaiting execution for the murder of Jacob Haas, a coal dealer.

STOCK GAMBLING caused Ronald Kennedy to kill Charles H. Page, a well known broker of Philadelphia. Kennedy immediately afterward took his own life.

A **SENSATIONAL** feature in the Private Iams case was brought out when members of the Randall club at Pittsburgh, Pa., announced they would take steps to have Lieut. Col. Streator expelled from the club.

WASHINGTON NATHAN's recent death at Boulogne, France, recalls the Nathan murder mystery of July 29, 1870, at New York. He was son of the murdered man and by some was thought to be concerned.

The body of the late Robert Ray Hamilton has been sent east for burial. The college league of republican clubs has opened headquarters in New York.

A **POLICEMAN** chased two little stark naked newsboys through the streets of New York recently. They had been bathing in one of the fountains.

The Crane chemical works at Springfield, N. J., blew up. One man was missing.

GEORGE K. SISTARE, the well known New York broker, who failed with his brother some time ago for a large amount, has committed suicide.

WILLIAM WILSON, who has been traveling as "Sir Edward Cook," is in jail at New York. He first came to grief at Denver, Col., where he got six months.

A **YOUNG WOMAN** at Lehighton, Pa., was prevented marrying George Bellster by her brothers. Bellster had accepted a position in the Homestead works and the brothers said they would have no "sabb" in their family.

It is stated that Chauncey M. Depue has started to Europe for the purpose of influencing Carnegie to agree to an amicable settlement of the Homestead strike.

CONGRESSMAN MCKINNEY, democrat, wants to be governor of New Hampshire.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the editor of Harper's, is improving in health.

BEGMAN, who attempted to kill H. C. Frick, had his ball fixed at \$24,000.

NEW YORK MILLERS have combined to increase profits.

WESTERN COAL AGENTS at New York decided not to advance prices.

THE WEST.

Eight hundred employees of the Gilkey & Anson Lumber Co., at Merrill, Wis., have struck for ten hours' work instead of eleven at ten hours' pay, which was refused them.

Three hundred and fifty dwellings were destroyed by the fire at Bay City, Mich. Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless. The loss was estimated at \$2,000,000. Only one life was lost.

The Hotel Nordor, Belding, Mich., was burned. The guests narrowly escaped.

A **STEAM ENGINE** boiler used with a wheat threshing machine near Kyle's Station, Butler county, O., burst, killing Ambrose Alexander and Perry Holden and injuring four others.

SECTION men on the Vandavia line between Indianapolis and Terre Haute have struck for \$1.20 a day—a ten cent increase.

The two-story frame cooler of the Bruggeman brewery, St. Paul, Minn., collapsed, and three men who were sleeping in the building were buried and one killed.

The bank of El Reno, Ok., was robbed by two men, who compelled the wife of President Sawyer to hand over \$10,500.

The engines of the Chicago & South-eastern road have been seized for taxes and chained to the track by an Indiana county treasurer.

The supreme court of Michigan has handed down opinions declaring unconstitutional the two acts of the last legislature reappointing the representative and senatorial districts in the state.

A **REVENUE** collector of the Cherokee nation says there are now about 160,000 cattle, 20,000 horses and 15,000 sheep on the strip and that the soldiers have made no attempt to remove any of them.

Two men were killed and three probably fatally injured by a boiler explosion at a sawmill near Stanley, I. T.

The tug Concord was sunk in a collision off Chicago and Oscar Page and William Kopper drowned while asleep in the cabin.

TEXAS fever is raging among cattle all over the Indian territory and hundreds of native animals have died.

Many farmers are losing every cow they possess.

There has been serious trouble with striking mill hands at Merrill, Wis.

MINNESOTA republicans nominated Knute Nelson for governor by acclamation.

SISSON, Cal., was reported in flames.

Nine persons were injured by lightning in a storm at Jeffersonville, Ind.

WYOMING democrats were in convention at Rock Springs. Walter E. Stoll resigned the chairmanship of the state central committee because of the "rustler" element which predominated.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., is to have electric cars. The cut in Denver passenger rates has led to another reduction.

ARMY worms are causing trouble in DeWitt and McLean counties, Ill.

ARTHUR T. D. AUSTIN, a former Chicago board of trade man, living near Albert Lea, Minn., was served with a notice of ejectment by three officers. A fight followed in which Mrs. Austin took part, but they were both finally arrested after one of the officers was fatally shot.

Mrs. ROBERT MORRELL, living near Hillsboro, Ill., was fatally stung by a bumble bee.

The Order of Iron Hall, an extensive mutual insurance society, is in trouble. A receiver has been applied for at Indianapolis, Ind. There are charges of wrongdoing.

The El Reno, Ok., bank, recently robbed by the Dalton boys, will pay all of its obligations.

An epidemic of scarlet fever prevails at Richmond, Ind.

THE SOUTH.

VAST zinc discoveries have been made on the Onacha river, near the oil wells, not far from Denison, Tex.

The Union Cotton Compress Co. was chartered at Little Rock with \$500,000 capital. Among the cities where compresses will be built are Argenta and Texarkana.

Two officers were killed and another seriously wounded by a horse thief named Hurley in escaping from jail at Mount Sterling, Ky., and in the pursuit which followed. Hurley was captured later and was believed to have been lynched.

The Tennessee Coal & Iron Railway Co. and others have been sued for \$130,000 damages due the Tennessee Coal Mining Co. as the result of the Bricewille convict labor trouble in 1891.

ATTACHMENTS have been issued against the bank at Greenville, Miss.

JAMES SINGLAI, a brakeman, was mangled to death by the cars at Humble station, near Houston, Tex.

As far as the city of New Orleans is concerned the Gaines case is a thing of the past. W. W. Whitney, the administrator of the estate, has received a check for \$223,788 in full settlement of the city's indebtedness.

An explosion of a barrel of whisky in a saloon on Second street near causing a disastrous conflagration at Fort Smith, Ark.

The cemetery company of Frankfort, Ky., has decided to have no more Sunday funerals.

LAWYER GRIFFITH, of Wilmington, Del., has received a draft for \$800 from the Switzerland government as damages for a recent illegal detention with other Americans at Berne.

NEW ORLEANS painters have been locked out for refusing to lift a boycott against one of the bosses.

CARTER ASHBURY was killed at Paragould, Ark. He was drawn into the machinery at a shingle mill.

The drought on the lower Rio Grande is assuming fearful proportions.

COL. ROPES says he is ready to begin work on the deep-water project at Mustang island, off the Texas coast, whenever the citizens of Corpus Christi put up \$500,000 promised as a bonus. He threatens to sue the Daily Caller for a publication insinuating that the Ropes Co. had collapsed.

The people of the Mississippi delta met in Greenville and observed the day as one of thanksgiving because that section had escaped the late overflow.

GENERAL.

Three men, buried in a mine in Bohemia for seventeen days without food, have been rescued alive.

An abatement of the cholera is reported in several places in Russia.

In addition to small-pox at Gretna, on the boundary of Manitoba, where seven cases are reported, a case is also reported at Morlen, and Winnipeg is very apprehensive.

CAPT. LYNAS, of the Halifax steamer Damara, reports that during a fog at sea a great German three-funnel liner dashed by him, almost scraping his vessel's side, and passed out of sight in the mist. It was a narrow escape.

FOREST fires still rage in the eastern section of Prince Edward's island, Can. Great damage has been done.

A **FIRE** broke out in the coal bunkers of the cruiser Charleston while off the Pacific coast. Considerable damage was done.

The Grand Trunk railway of Canada is to retrench expenditures as far as possible.

DURING the naval maneuvers held off Brest, France, a torpedo boat, while steaming at full speed, ran directly upon the ram of one of the ironclads and sank in ten fathoms of water.

POPOFF and three other conspirators were executed at Sofia for attempting to assassinate Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, some time ago.

EIGHTY persons were injured by falling seats in a Paris theater.

CHOLERA is reported to have appeared at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Six persons were drowned near Wiar-ton, Ont., by a boat upsetting in a sudden squall.

LUMBERMEN have decided to advance prices.

The report has been confirmed that the Northern Pacific railroad had completed arrangements for the funding of its floating debt into one year 6 per cent notes. The floating debt amounts to about \$8,000,000.

The New York Central has secured a through line of its own to Montreal.

It is rumored that the Mexican Central will discharge all of its engineers who are members of the brotherhood.

The British war vessel Champion has left Honolulu to seize the Johnson or Cornwallis group of islands in the South Sea. England wants it for a station for her new cable from New Zealand to Honolulu.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in Poland.

KAISER WILLIAM has returned to Potsdam from Norway.

At Vignaux's billiard academy, Paris, Schaefer and Carter defeated Garnier and Plot in a four-handed match of 900 points, single cushion caroms, for \$750 a side.

RIOTS arising out of the cholera against the authorities have occurred in Tahkend, Russia. The troops have rigorously suppressed the riots, killing and wounding seven persons.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended July 29 showed an average increase of 13.1. In New York the increase was 12.7.

THE LATEST.

There was an increase of \$1,167,819 in the public debt during the month of July.

FARKY insinuations have been made concerning the alleged bank robbery at El Reno, Ok. Sawyer's property, which he offers to turn over to depositors, is found to be heavily encumbered.

LAMS, the militiaman maltreated by Col. Streator at Homestead, Pa., swore out criminal warrants for the arrest of Col. Hawkins and Surgeon Grim as well as Streator.

The extensive cotton firm of Bickham & Moore, New Orleans, has failed.

The democratic caucus decided to have no vote on the world's fair appropriation until December.

The limited eastbound on the Big Four ran into an open switch at Edwardsville Junction, Ill. The engineer and fireman were killed and a tramp was injured.

A **GREAT** fire was reported at Portland, Ore., breaking out in Fuller & Co.'s oil and paint store. Loss, \$500,000.

Four cars loaded with naphtha exploded after a wreck on the Big Four near Springfield, O. Two hundred persons, it was said, were injured, twenty of whom would die. The victims were sightseers attracted to the scene.

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

CRESPO is now in charge of the executive of Venezuela.

A **LITTLE** more than one-half of the Java and Jerusalem railroad has been built.

The Persian cholera epidemic is milder in Astrabad, while in Khorasan the disease has disappeared.

The steamship Portia was run into by the schooner Fair Wind in the New York sound. The Portia had a hole in the side, but managed to reach port.

REV. HORACE REED preached a sensational sermon at Crawfordsville, Ind., exposing the immoralities of prominent citizens. Reed had visited saloons, etc., and taken notes.

A **GANG** of convicts chained together were passing through Schulenberg, Tex. One of them got loose and jumped off the train and escaped. At the next station two more did the same.

GABRIEL RENVILLE, the venerable chief of the Sisseton and Wapeton tribes, the best known of the Indians of the northwest, died at his house at the Sisseton (S. D.) agency.

It is proposed to establish a court to review sentences of dismissal of army officers passed by courts-martial.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Bounty was paid on 3,800 pairs of rabbits eaten in Trego county during the month of June.

JOHN T. ROBERTS, of Washington City, D. C., has been appointed to solicit subscriptions from Kansans at the national capital to aid the Plumb monument to be erected at Emporia by the Plumb Monument association.

CHARLES MILLSAP, a young man, was recently bitten by a rattlesnake near Edwardsville, and came near losing his life. The snake was an unusually large one, measuring eight inches in circumference. It was killed.

The republicans of Shawnee county will nominate their candidates for judge of the district court and state senator by the Crawford primary election system, the time for holding the primaries having been fixed for August 20.

A **KANSAN** man who has learned that his hope of getting into the legislature is an "iridescent dream" consoles himself with the reflection that, counting all of his necessary announcements, electioneering and other expenses, the average Kansan legislator is left just \$118.50 in the hole, besides his loss of time.

HENRY JACKSON, colored, shot and killed his wife at Kansas City, Kan., on the night of the 26th. The two had separated and on the evening of the murder Jackson suddenly appeared at the house of his wife and dragging her into the back yard shot her four times, causing her death. The murderer was promptly arrested.

The other evening **JEFF McMILLAN**, of Lawrence, was taken violently insane and began to smash the furniture in his house. McMILLAN, who is a very large and powerful man, made such a desperate fight that the sheriff was obliged to call assistance. After a hard struggle the maniac was overpowered and taken to the jail.

The other morning the barn of Mr. A. G. McMILLAN, a farmer living about seven miles northwest of Smith Center, was burned to the ground, also six head of horses that were in the barn at the time of the fire. One belonged to neighbors who were sitting up with the farmer's sick daughter. Children playing with matches started the fire.

Miss **MARY F. STIMSON**, only daughter of Prof. F. E. Stimson, of Lawrence, was killed in that city the other day by jumping from a buggy. Miss Stimson and several others were out riding when the horses became frightened and started to run. The young lady jumped out and falling on her head broke her neck. She was 27 years of age and a graduate of the university.

The annual statement of the United States pension agency in Topeka shows that the disbursements for the past year reached nearly \$15,000,000. The Topeka agency makes payment for the states of Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Arkansas, New Mexico and the Indian territory, and the report shows that this agency leads all others in the United States in the amount paid out.

During the recent severe weather the local physician of the Santa Fe road caused work in the railroad yards at Topeka to be suspended, and General Manager Robinson, of the Santa Fe, sent word to the men that if the weather continued hot work in the shop and yards would be abandoned, so far as possible, but that no man would be docked for his time on account of his inability to work.

The total deposits of the Kansas banks, including individual deposits, banks and bankers' deposits, demand certificates and time certificates at the four calls made by Mr. Johnson, state bank examiner, are as follows: October 13, 1891, \$15,738,428.82; January 2, 1892, \$17,377,977.90; March 29, 1892, \$18,121,829.48; June 4, 1892, \$18,434,440.92. The total number of banks reporting, private and state, was 443.

An attempt will be made to secure the arrest of R. C. Meade, the Ateshon insurance agent who disappeared some time ago, taking with him several thousand dollars belonging to Ateshon women, who had entrusted him with the money for investment. A subscription paper is being circulated to raise reward money and the county commissioners will be asked to appropriate \$500 for the purpose. The A. O. U. W. will also take steps to secure Meade's arrest. It is believed that he has gone to some foreign country.

WILLIAM FLEMING, a carpenter employed at the new Armour plant, was arrested in Kansas City, Kan., the other morning on a warrant sworn out in Texas, charging him with forging deeds to property in the Lone Star state. He was turned over to an officer from Texas who took him to that state for trial. The arrest of Fleming brings to light a gigantic scheme laid by a number of shippers for disposing of extensive lands belonging to other parties by forging deeds to the same and thus realizing a goodly profit.

A religious debate at a country church a few miles from Hutchinson between two ministers, one of the Methodist and the other of the Christian faith, had a quiet termination the other night. As J. W. Randall, who defended the Christian doctrine, was completing his argument he dropped dead. When the awe-stricken spectators had recovered their presence of mind a physician was summoned, who pronounced death the result of heart failure. The remains of the deceased minister were shipped to Paris, Mo., his home.

INCENSED NATIVES.

Ignorant Asiatics Inflamed By Foolish Stories.

Five Thousand Attack Russian Troops—Saucy Fighting—Much Execution Done With Daggers—Riot Finally Quelled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Letters received here from Ashkend, a town of Asiatic Russia in Syria, report that the native Sarts, report that the news in regard to the serious riots which occurred in that place on July 6 in connection with the cholera epidemic has been suppressed by the government, the strictest censorship being exercised in the matter.

From these letters it is learned that the native Sarts, believing that the doctors were poisoning patients who were suffering from cholera, became greatly excited and determined to put an end to the murderous practices which they imagined were being employed in the cases of the unfortunates stricken with the terrible disease. The wildest rumors were current of the cruelties inflicted by the medical men in causing the immediate death of the patients and these stories had the effect of arousing the fury of the people to the highest pitch.

Five thousand of the Sarts suddenly invaded the Russian quarter of the town and attacked and wrecked the residence of Deputy Governor Poutinstoff, who fled on the approach of the howling mob. His flight was discovered, however, and he was pursued and assailed by a shower of stones until life had been beaten out of him and his features had been mutilated beyond recognition.

The authorities, having become aware of the state of affairs in the town, took immediate steps to suppress the disorders and protect the other endangered officials. A body of troops was hurried to the scene. The two forces closed in on each other and a furious hand to hand conflict resulted, the maddened Sarts, when their pistols had been emptied, slashing furiously about with their daggers and doing much execution with them.

The drilled and better armed soldiers were unable to overcome their fanatical opponents, and additional troops had to be sent to their assistance. They were reinforced by a body of Cossacks, and with the valuable aid of these soldiers they finally succeeded in quelling the riots and dispersing the Sarts in all directions.

The Sarts were not disheartened by this repulse, and soon took steps to resume their attack. They collected around the mosques, and taking possession of these edifices at once set about the work of converting them into temporary forts, and defied the authorities to do battle with them. A large number of soldiers were dispatched to the scene of the new manifestations on the part of the rioters, and finally dislodged them from their stronghold.

The character of the struggle may be imagined when it is known that sixty of the Sarts were killed and that hundreds of them were wounded, many of them most grievously. The Russian loss being fifteen killed and many wounded.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Two Hundred Persons Injured By a Gasoline Explosion at a Railway Wreck.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 2.—A disastrous wreck occurred last evening on the Big Four, at Cold Springs, a few miles west of this city, to the first section of west-bound freight No. 95.

Some part of the running gear got out of order and without warning the thirteen loaded cars were piled up in great confusion. Four of the cars were loaded with naphtha which caught fire and began to blaze away.

The sight of the flames brought many hundreds of sightseers to the scene, and while they were crowding around the wreck thirty tanks of gasoline, which were in the freight, exploded with terrific force.

Two hundred were injured by the explosion and twenty, it is reported, will die. Fire engines and a great number of citizens have gone to the scene of the wreck to render what assistance they can.

ANOTHER BIG FOUR ACCIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The limited east-bound passenger on the Big Four, which left here at 9 p. m. collided with a freight train at Edwardsville Junction, Ill., last night, the engineer and fireman being killed. The accident was caused by an open switch. The killed were: Engineer Edward Hoffman, of Mattoon, leaves a wife and five children. Fireman William Barrett, single, Mattoon. The only serious injury was that of Samuel Coswell, a tramp, who was injured internally and will die.

A **Great Fire** at Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 2.—At 8:30 last night fire broke out on the third floor of Whittier, Fuller & Co.'s paint and oil store, on Front street, and an hour later threatened to destroy the entire block—a four-story brick, 200x100 feet, occupied by Wadhams & Co., wholesale grocers, Frank Bros., implement dealers, and Lang & Co., grocers. The loss may reach half a million dollars. The building is owned by United States Senator Dolph and D. P. Thompson.

An **Ex-Senator Dead.**

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 2.—Ex-United States Senator Anthony Kennedy, aged 82 years, died here yesterday. Senator Kennedy was a brother of John Pendleton Kennedy, the author. He was born in Baltimore.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings Condensed For Convenience of the Reader.

In the Senate on the 25th Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, made a statement as to the conference report on the sundry civil bill. Mr. George occupied nearly the remainder of the session in a speech on the anti-option bill. Mr. Vest introduced a resolution offering a reciprocity reduction on certain articles to foreign countries that may enter into a satisfactory agreement on the silver question.

The house devoted two hours to debating the report from the committee to investigate the pension office recommending the dismissal of Commissioner Raum. The debate was cut off by the conference report on the deficiency bill. A new conference was ordered and the house got into a deadlock on a resolution by Mr. Holman to give certain instructions to conferees. An adjournment was finally had.

The senate passed most of the day on the 26th discussing the tariff. Mr. Aldrich, whose committee has been investigating the effect of the McKinley bill, made a lengthy speech in favor of protection and Mr. Vest spoke in reply. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. The senate then adjourned.

The house passed bills setting apart lands in Oklahoma for school purposes; forbidding railroads to charge more than three cents a mile on passenger fare in Indian territory and Oklahoma, and permitting the people of the territory of Utah to exhibit at the world's fair.

The conference report upon the anti-option bill was agreed to. The appropriation for the French spoliation claims, amounting to \$737,785, was omitted. The appropriations in the bill amounted to \$5,900,740, being \$221,550 less than as passed by the senate, and \$1,081,087 more than as passed by the house. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was offered by Mr. Holman and debated until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 27th Messrs. Blackburn (Ky.) and Hiseock (N. Y.) engaged in an interesting dialogue over a bridge bill in the state of New York which the Kentucky senator favored and the New York senator opposed. The speeches were made on the anti-option bill, the leading ones being by Senator Coker in opposition and Senator Mitchell in favor of it. The senate bill to create a national highway commission and the senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws were passed.

The house had a long debate on the world's fair amendment to the sundry civil bill. The proposition to reduce the world's fair appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$5 was voted down, and the house voted to recede from its amendment, but a motion by Mr. Holman to reconsider brought on filibustering which continued until adjournment.

The motion to lay the anti-option bill on the table was lost by the unexpectedly large vote of 13 to 32. An almost equally rigid reception was given to the adjournment resolution. Considerable miscellaneous legislation by unanimous consent was accomplished, including the passage of an eight-hour law, to apply to all contracts on government works. Then the quorum disappeared and for the first time during the session an adjournment was taken for want of a quorum.

The proceedings in the house were intensely stupid and filibustering motions on the world's fair appropriation prevailed all day. This continued until adjournment.

The senate had a field day on the tariff on the 29th. Mr. Aldrich spoke for the republican side and Mr. Carlisle for the democratic view. Other speakers followed until the adjournment. Continuation of the world's fair struggle was delayed in the house by a question of privilege raised by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, relative to certain statements contained in a campaign booklet recently published by Mr. Watson of Georgia, reviewing the action of the present congress and the positions taken by its members in the past. Mr. Watson reiterated his charges and defied the speaker, Mr. Boater (La.) introduced a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the truth of Mr. Watson's charges relative to drunkenness of members of the house and to recommend what course

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

WHEN HORACE USED TO SING.

Don't you remember Horace Brown?
Our singing master—course you do,
There wasn't a man in all the town
Could pitch a tune an' care it thro'
Like Horace. Every Sunday night
He'd stand and make the old church ring.
It helped the parson out a sight
When Horace used to sing.

His voice was tender—so they said—
I've never heard another like it,
An' every hymn the parson read,
No matter what the tune—he'd strike it.
"Greenwillie," "Boylston" or "Peytel's Hymn,"
He'd sing in praise unto his king.
An' many an eye with tears was dim
When Horace used to sing.

He was a curts feller, too;
Not like the most of men you meet;
Maybe he wouldn't speak to you
If you met him on the street
Sometimes. But, Lor', that was his way,
He warn't put out 'bout anything,
Somehow that feller didn't stay
When he began to sing.

'Tis twenty years since I've been home,
And things has changed a sight somehow;
I couldn't rest, so thought I'd come
An' see how the old town looked now.
I've seen the old church standing there,
The pillar where the vines cling,
An' climbed the narrow gall'ry stair
Where Horace used to sing.

It almost seemed that he must be
Within the place he loved so well,
An' those old tunes came back to me
On which his sweet voice rose and fell.
I've heard them foreign folks sing,
An' split their throats, but couldn't bring
The tears that come in days of yore
When Horace used to sing.

He's dead, you say—that voice is lost?
I don't believe it—never will.
In that fair land with streets embossed
In shining gold, he's singing still.
He's leadin' now an' angel choir,
An' makes the courts of Heaven ring,
An' some day when I get up higher
I'll hear old Horace sing.
—Beifast Age.

A WILD HOG TRAP.

How Two Boys Made Money to See the Centennial.

Yesterday I heard one farm boy say to another: "Come and see my two calves. I'm going to keep them till they're two-year-old steers, and then sell them and go to the Columbian exposition on the money. They'll bring fifty dollars by that time."

"But I've got a colt that'll bring seventy-five by that time," rejoined his companion, triumphantly.

"Maybe," replied the first lad, composedly. "But I tell you, Frank, there's a good deal more risk on colts than on steers."

Their earnestness vividly recalled to me a time, fifteen years ago, when I was a boy of sixteen, and lived in the Arkansas "backwoods." I was making similar plans to visit the centennial exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia.

A young neighbor, Benton Arubckle by name, was equally desirous of attending the exhibition; but, like myself, he was in painful doubt where the dollars were to come from for railway fares, for a new suit of clothes and other necessary matters.

Often we raised a little money by gathering pecan nuts in the woods and selling them at the store two miles away; but the pecan crop was light that year, and our hopes suffered blight with it. We knew that seventy dollars apiece was the least possible sum that would suffice to transport us to Philadelphia and return us to our native country. The case looked hopeless.

We studied hard to think of some other means. Wild turkeys were getting scarce in the woods. Formerly a good many had been shot and marketed every fall. Deer, too, were far from plenty.

After a careful canvass of the situation, Benton and I decided that our only chance to raise money lay in the wild hog, which were still to be found in considerable numbers in the river-bottoms in our part of the state.

These wild hogs are descended from ordinary swine brought into the country by the earlier settlers. In several generations of wildness they have developed the characteristics of the wild hogs of the old world. They run swiftly through the brush upon the slightest alarm, and are always difficult to approach.

Shooting is not the best method of hunting wild hogs, for unless shot through a vital part they squeal frightfully, and often run a long distance. The squealing may frighten the drove away, and cause them to desert the locality for another tract of forest.

My companion and I proposed to trap them, and so far as possible to conduct a still hunt. We intended to make bacon, for which we were reasonably sure of obtaining eight cents a pound. We fitted up a disused log-shanty as a smoke-house, and arranged to bring home the carcasses on mules from our traps.

Benton, who had more time than I, spent several days in looking about for a good place in which to set a trap, and chose one upon Sugar creek. At a point where a high bank had been washed out we set stakes and built a strong corral eight feet high, in such a way that the bank formed one side of the inclosure, and the fence skirted the margin of the stream forming the other side.

The yard thus formed included a space fifty or sixty feet across, which on one side was overhung by a bank from twelve to fifteen feet in height. The earth had been cut away by freshets, so that the roots of the brushwood above hung down in a straggling fringe.

A trap gate was constructed to rise and fall between posts on each side of an opening five feet wide. To spring the gate a line was attached to it, which ran across to our hiding place on the other side of the stream.

We did the work very quietly, for we heard hogs moving about in the swamp. Carefully removing all the chips, we masked the corral and the gate with brush, causing it to look like a thicket.

For bait we had bought four bushels of corn on the cob. This we broke into short pieces, which we strewed on trails leading to the trap. We also gathered several bushels of acorns, and these and the corn trails were sown to a distance of half a mile in three directions—all leading to a generous heap of the provender inside.

We laid these trails very early the morning after the trap was completed. We were to take turns watching, day by day. Benton undertook to watch the trap the first day, and I went home. We hoped to capture at least one hog every day.

Before eleven o'clock that forenoon Benton appeared at our house, very hot and much out of breath from running. He could hardly speak, and wasted no words.

"Pulled the string on five!" he gasped. "Get knife and mule and gun, and come quick! They are foamin' round awful!"

In five minutes I was on the way, urging my mule to the top of his speed. Benton got his own mule and gun and overtook me.

We approached the corral from the opposite side of the creek, and securing the mules on that side, waded across and peeped into the trap.

Sure enough, there were five porkers! Evidently they had calmed down a little, for they grunted softly as they devoured the remains of the heap of acorns. But scenting us, or sighting us through chinks in the fence, they began to dash around, springing up the sides of the corral so fiercely that we saw plainly it would be altogether unsafe to enter the inclosure before shooting them. There was an old boar in the group. They were yearlings and two-year-olds, apparently, weighing from a hundred to two hundred pounds each. From running in the swamp they were all nearly as black as bears.

We loaded our guns with ball, and taking aim between the posts, shot the pigs one by one. All five came down, squealing terrifically.

I had never dressed a hog before; but we both knew that it was necessary to bleed them immediately. Laying down our guns, we climbed into the pen, got out our knives and proceeded to this least pleasant portion of the business.

The squealing was frightful. We had got to the third victim only when we became suddenly aware of a commotion in the woods outside.

"Bill!" cried Benton, straightening up to listen. "There's a whole drove a-comin', old boars and all! They're coming to the rescue, just as they do when a bear tackles a hog in the swamp!"

Above the outcry which the suffering porkers inside the pen were raising we could now plainly hear the barking and roaring of the approaching drove. It was a terrible noise; the underbrush cracked as if a forest fire were running through it.

"When! You don't suppose they can break in here, do you?" exclaimed Benton, turning pale.

"That's more than I know," said I. "But if they do break in, I shall break out pretty quick!"

We had scarcely more than uttered the words when the drove came foaming up the creek to the very gate of the trap. They stopped an instant, an old boar barking like a bulldog, and then all scurried around the fence on the creek side, through mud and water. Here they suddenly stopped short again, as if to locate their distressed brethren, then dashed around the north end of the corral and up the high bank a little way above.

Again finding themselves wrong, they turned and came dashing along the top of the bank, on the land side of the pen; and then they all charged headlong down over the bank into the corral.

Before the first hog had struck the ground inside the pen I was well on my way to the top of the corral fence, and Benton had climbed a small oak tree that stood within the inclosure.

"Great jingo!" cried Benton from the tree. "Isn't that old tusker a big one? See the foam fly! Bill, there's more than twenty of them! Will the fence stop 'em?"

"I think it will," I said. "Are you all safe?"

"I reckon I am," he answered. Then he looked down at the wild hogs foaming around the base of his small tree, snapping their jaws; and my sense of humor made me laugh in spite of myself.

However, I presently did better for Benton than laugh at him. I slipped down on the outer side of the pen, and getting a strong pole, pushed it over the top of the corral into the oak where he was roosting, and by the aid of this pole he was able to get to the fence.

Now was our time. We loaded our guns and opened fire on the drove inside, disabling the old boar first of all. For half an hour the unearthly din of shooting and squealing kept up. Including the five which Benton had snared at first, there were now twenty-four hogs in the trap. Several of them were old settlers, and quite fat and heavy.

We worked fast and hard during the rest of the day and most of the night to secure the pork. It made a fine lot of bacon, and although we never met with any success afterwards, we went to the centennial mainly on the product of our hog trap.—A. J. Towle, in Youth's Companion.

Recently a very large concern, which has been manufacturing gold watch cases in Bond street for many years, decided to go out of business. After all the other arrangements had been concluded the building was sold, the sellers reserving the right, however, to remove everything except the exterior walls. The inner walls and floors were taken out and burned, and the ashes were carefully searched for gold dust and filings. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of gold is said to have been recovered in this manner.—N. Y. Sun.

—Her Choice.—"Won't you come for a row, auntie?" "No, thank you, dear; awkward para is very good for young people, but I prefer to remain on terra cotta."—Pick-Me-Up.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Proudly They Wave Over the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

A Talk with the Men Who Raise the Flag of Their Country Every Day Congress Is in Session.—Capt. Clancey's Perilous Task.

(Special Washington Letter.)

To the right of the corridor, at the head of the marble staircase, whose wall is adorned by the celebrated painting of the battle of Chesapeake, above the western entrance to the senate wing of the capitol, there is a door the knob of which is often tried by visitors, but which never responds to their touch. It is a mysterious marble and iron combination, and strangers wonder where it leads to. Some of them even conjecture whole dramas and tragedies in which secret passages in the capitol walls largely figure.

To-day, just a few minutes before twelve o'clock, I saw a man with a great key approach that door, unlock it, and disappear up a dark, winding iron staircase. Just a couple of minutes later, standing upon the floor of the senate, and looking upwards at the transparent roof, I saw the figure of a man walking in the sunlight dragging a body of some kind after him. At least such was the picture spread upon the glass roof of the senate by the rays of the noonday sun.

I called the attention of venerable Father Basset to the shadows on the roof, and he said: "I came here sixty-one years ago, and was appointed as a little page by Senator Daniel Webster. At that time it was the custom to raise the flag exactly when the senate was called to order and to lower the emblem when the senate adjourned. The custom is as old as the government and is still maintained. The shadows you observe are made by the man and the flag. As the vice president calls the senate to order, you will see, by the shadows on the roof, that the flag is running up to the peak. The deliberations of the United States senate are always carried on beneath the starry emblem of liberty."

The work of raising the flag is done by Mr. W. J. Reed, of the sergeant-at-arms force. Let us accompany him on one of his midday trips to the roof, and see for ourselves the manner in which the public is informed that the senate is in session.

Opening the door, round which an air of mystery has seemed to hang, we pass into a dark corridor, the great iron barrier to our freedom closing behind us with a snap not at all reassuring. Up a spiral flight of stairs we go, and with a few steps further in another direction, we are looking down from the glass ceiling of the senate to the floor below where the lawmakers are already beginning to congregate. All around us are gas jets, but happily, the day being a bright one, they are not lighted, and we do not feel any great heat. This system of illumination by means of two layers of glass with the gas between them is the most perfect of its kind in existence. Passing up a slender ladder we are upon the roof with the sun shining down upon us and the thermometer at ninety degrees. From this point we obtain a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is a beautiful scene, green walled by the hills of Maryland and Virginia to the north, east and west; while to the south the broad waters of the historic Potomac glisten in the golden sunlight. Right above us rises the flag staff to a height of twenty feet. The ordinary flag, which is hoisted by means of two sets of ropes, is twelve by twenty feet, and requires handling by a strong man, especially in windy weather.

"Now this is the way it is done," says Mr. Reed, getting the flag into a position where he can easily raise it, and

with his eye intently fixed on the roof of the state department building at the other end of the city. "The inner rope I use to keep the flag close to the pole to prevent its flapping, while with the outer rope I pull until the flag reaches the top of the staff." As he speaks, the great black ball on top of the state department drops down out of sight, and with a couple of vigorous pulls, the flag is brought into proper position. Now all Washington knows that it is twelve o'clock and that the senate is in session. Simultaneously, the vice president, seated in his chair in the senate far below, is saying those oft repeated words: "The senate will please be in order."

Mr. Reed has been hoisting the flag only since last January, but is thoroughly in love with his work. He handles the flag as tenderly as though it were an infant and takes great pride in keeping it in good condition. Besides this regular fair weather flag, he has another and smaller one which he uses in inclement weather. These flags are laid away every evening, upon the adjournment of the senate, in a box which has rested in this roof ever since July, 1864.

The flag never floats except when the senate is in session. When a senator dies the flag is raised to half mast, and so it remains until the burial. When a member of the house dies, the



same thing is done as soon as the senate is officially notified of his death. Several times it has been found necessary to make use of two or more men to raise the flag, but this has only happened in extremely windy weather.

"This every-day business of hoisting the stars and stripes," says Mr. Reed, "inspires me with very patriotic feeling, and I think the flag of our country should float over every public school throughout the land. There is nothing like the sight of the American flag to imbue the rising generation with patriotism."

Away over at the other end of the building, on the house side, Capt. John T. Clancey has been raising the flag for the last thirty-six years. He is enthusiastic on the subject of his work, full of reminiscences of his many years' service, and will on no account permit anyone else to perform the work, which has become a second nature to him. His particular territory, the roof, is reached by much the same route as that traversed in going to a similar place in the senate wing.

Within five minutes on either side of twelve o'clock a score or more of city bells allege that it is noon. At first Mr. Clancey was puzzled by so much

difference in standard time, but when the ball was placed on the state department he ceased to worry and now trusts to his eyes instead of his ears. During the latter part of the present session, however, when the house has met at eleven o'clock instead of twelve, he has had to depend upon a watch, and he makes it his business to carry the correct time with him. Then, too, he is always reassured by the speaker, whose heavy gavel can be distinctly heard upon the roof as it descends upon the table below, calling the house to order. "It is pleasant enough in weather like this," remarks the captain, "but in such storms as we sometimes have, most notably on inauguration days, the hoisting of the flag is often attended with some difficulty. In earlier years, when the weather was much more severe than in present times, and the wind and rain held undisputed possession of the greater part of Washington, which was then a common, but which has since been built up, it required a pretty cool nerve to go out on the roof with its narrow balcony, and run up a heavy flag to a distance of twenty feet. It has often reminded me of a ship at sea in a storm, only the ship in this case is solid enough and the waves come from above. You would hardly believe it, but in my younger days, during especially hard winters, I have climbed to the top of that pole when it was all covered over with ice and the ropes frozen to it. As you may imagine, that was not a very pleasant task nor a safe one. Even on this pleasant summer afternoon, with the sun shining all around us and hardly a breath stirring, you would scarcely enjoy a climb to the top. Try it, if you don't believe it will make you dizzy." The last time I ascended that icy pole I came near losing my balance and falling off. It gave me quite a scare and I procured a pair of telegraph lineman's climbers for future use; but, as it happened, that was the last time the pole was frozen over, and I never had a chance to again show my agility. Generally I raise and lower the flag every day, and only once in my recollection since the civil war has it floated for any length of time. That was upon the occasion of the electoral commission when the house was in session for two weeks without an adjournment. During the war when the flag floated continuously, I went up to the roof, hoisted the emblem of liberty, and then went for a month's vacation up the river. When I came back the stripes in the flag were all blown away, and only the union remained floating. After that I took good care to be on hand to watch the effect of the weather upon my flag."

It was formerly customary to have the flag float at half mast over the house from the time of the death of a member to the date of his interment, but now the senate alone observes that rule and the house flag floats only while the house is in actual session.

It has only been a short time since the custom was originated of having the United States flag over the capitol every day in the year. Before the present sergeant-at-arms of the senate was commissioned, it had been customary to float the flag over the two houses only while in session. During the recess which occurs every short session, from the 4th of March to the first Monday in December, there was no indication that this great marble building is under the dominion of the stars and stripes. The new sergeant-at-arms was struck with the idea that the flag should float continually from some part of the building and be seen by all men. Accordingly, after a conference with the architect of the capitol, who has coordinate charge of such matters, it was decided to make a permanent institution of the flag, and ever since it has floated from the exact center of the building, right over the room occupied by the congressional library, whether congress is in session or not. From sunrise to sunset the flag floats from the base of the dome, over the west entrance of the capitol.

MARY W. WESTCOTT, of Nebraska, says: "If I were raising any of the beet family for young stock it would be none but the common long blood garden beet. They are more tender, less woody and as good keepers as any others. In short, it is the civilized member of the beet tribe and is worth consideration by stock raisers."

A hen on the range keeps herself in condition for laying by being continually at work. If she is allowed too much grain she will become lazy, refrain from foraging, fatten, and soon ceases to lay. This is a matter that deserves attention. Keep the hens at work. When they seek insects, scratch and travel over a wide area of ground in order to secure a variety, they are not only lessening expenses, but also keeping themselves in the best order for laying. It is due more to the exercise than to the food which hens receive, to which may be ascribed the greatest value of a range. When hens are in confinement they are liable to be overfed, and it requires extra care on the part of those who manage flocks in summer to avoid overfeeding. We have found that when there is ample forage for hens they need no food at all in summer, as they will easily find all the worms, seeds and grass required. A good range in summer will provide eggs with little or no cost to the farmer.—Farm and Fireside.

The mingling of a variety of foods highly recommended. Henry Stewart relates that he saw one case of three pigs fed upon cornmeal, prepared in the best way, to induce them to eat largely of it with the expectation of producing a large growth at an early age. The result was, that at 120 days old, these pigs were mere squabs of fat, almost spheroidal in form, and their bones and muscles so weak that two of them could stand but a moment, and had to sit upon their haunches; yet these pigs only weighed ninety pounds each—at least forty pounds less than if they had been fed a proper ration. Mr. Stewart remarks that it is very unskilful feeding that will not produce an average growth of one pound live weight per day. If the feeder has plenty of skim milk, then cooked cornmeal mixed with the milk makes a very desirable ration—the skim milk being rich in albuminoids and the mineral elements necessary to grow a muscular and rangy young animal. Length and breadth of body are necessary to build rapid growth upon. This development cannot be attained without the proper food; but with either of the rations above recommended and especially the skim milk and cornmeal ration, the best result may be reached. Skim milk alone has too large a proportion of albuminoids to carbohydrates, being about four-ninths of muscle-forming food, or one of casein and albumen to 1.25 of milk, sugar and oil. The proportion should be, as in whole milk, one to 2.5. If then, one quart of skim milk is added to one pound of cooked cornmeal, the starch and oil of the meal will make the proportion right; and fed in this way a pound of skim milk is about equal in food value to a pound of cornmeal, or 112 pounds of skim milk fed with fifty-five pounds of cooked cornmeal is equal in growth of pork to two bushels of corn. But if the milk is fed alone, the nitrogenous elements are in excess, and not fully utilized. This illustrates the advantage of mingling a variety of elements in the food ration, and these elements should be selected with reference to the proper balance of all the constituents. The food of the young pig should be in liquid form and cooked to render it easier of digestion; and as the suckling pig is accustomed to take nourishment from its dam many times a day, he should be fed after weaning, six times a day for some weeks, and then gradually reduced to three feeds per day.—Farmers' Voice.

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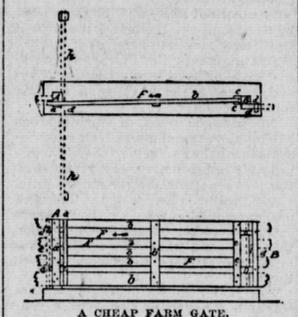
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THE FARMING WORLD.

HANDY FARM GATE.

It Is Not Only Very Economical But Easily Constructed.

Here is another simple gate, the patent on which expired long ago. The illustration shows a plan and side view of it. The posts are double, or a stout pole or slat may be substituted for the second of each pair. Cleats just beneath the first and third board of the panel forming the gate hold the two members of each pair of posts in position while the gate slides. The gate is an ordinary panel fence, except that at one end, the right in the drawing, two of the boards project beyond the end cleat of the panel and enter a mortise in the post or the space between the pair of posts. By shoving the panel back these



projecting boards are disengaged and the panel may be swung open as indicated by the dotted line in the upper figure of the illustration. An advantage claimed in the patent specifications for this form of gate, which is so similar to those found everywhere on the ordinary farm, is that the whole fence can be made of such gates or panels, and an entrance be effected at any part of the field where it may be desired.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FEEDING THE PIG.

The Mingling of a Variety of Foods Highly Recommended.

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Value of the Range. A hen on the range keeps herself in condition for laying by being continually at work. If she is allowed too much grain she will become lazy, refrain from foraging, fatten, and soon ceases to lay. This is a matter that deserves attention. Keep the hens at work. When they seek insects, scratch and travel over a wide area of ground in order to secure a variety, they are not only lessening expenses, but also keeping themselves in the best order for laying. It is due more to the exercise than to the food which hens receive, to which may be ascribed the greatest value of a range. When hens are in confinement they are liable to be overfed, and it requires extra care on the part of those who manage flocks in summer to avoid overfeeding. We have found that when there is ample forage for hens they need no food at all in summer, as they will easily find all the worms, seeds and grass required. A good range in summer will provide eggs with little or no cost to the farmer.—Farm and Fireside.

MARY W. WESTCOTT, of Nebraska, says: "If I were raising any of the beet family for young stock it would be none but the common long blood garden beet. They are more tender, less woody and as good keepers as any others. In short, it is the civilized member of the beet tribe and is worth consideration by stock raisers."

The mingling of a variety of foods highly recommended. Henry Stewart relates that he saw one case of three pigs fed upon cornmeal, prepared in the best way, to induce them to eat largely of it with the expectation of producing a large growth at an early age. The result was, that at 120 days old, these pigs were mere squabs of fat, almost spheroidal in form, and their bones and muscles so weak that two of them could stand but a moment, and had to sit upon their haunches; yet these pigs only weighed ninety pounds each—at least forty pounds less than if they had been fed a proper ration. Mr. Stewart remarks that it is very unskilful feeding that will not produce an average growth of one pound live weight per day. If the feeder has plenty of skim milk, then cooked cornmeal mixed with the milk makes a very desirable ration—the skim milk being rich in albuminoids and the mineral elements necessary to grow a muscular and rangy young animal. Length and breadth of body are necessary to build rapid growth upon. This development cannot be attained without the proper food; but with either of the rations above recommended and especially the skim milk and cornmeal ration, the best result may be reached. Skim milk alone has too large a proportion of albuminoids to carbohydrates, being about four-ninths of muscle-forming food, or one of casein and albumen to 1.25 of milk, sugar and oil. The proportion should be, as in whole milk, one to 2.5. If then, one quart of skim milk is added to one pound of cooked cornmeal, the starch and oil of the meal will make the proportion right; and fed in this way a pound of skim milk is about equal in food value to a pound of cornmeal, or 112 pounds of skim milk fed with fifty-five pounds of cooked cornmeal is equal in growth of pork to two bushels of corn. But if the milk is fed alone, the nitrogenous elements are in excess, and not fully utilized. This illustrates the advantage of mingling a variety of elements in the food ration, and these elements should be selected with reference to the proper balance of all the constituents. The food of the young pig should be in liquid form and cooked to render it easier of digestion; and as the suckling pig is accustomed to take nourishment from its dam many times a day, he should be fed after weaning, six times a day for some weeks, and then gradually reduced to three feeds per day.—Farmers' Voice.

Value of the Range. A hen on the range keeps herself in condition for laying by being continually at work. If she is allowed too much grain she will become lazy, refrain from foraging, fatten, and soon ceases to lay. This is a matter that deserves attention. Keep the hens at work. When they seek insects, scratch and travel over a wide area of ground in order to secure a variety

WOMEN OF FASHION.

How Things Are Looking at Narragansett Pier.

Some of the Costumes—The Saturday Night Hop and the Gowns One Sees There—The Fantastic Girl in White and Gold.

(Copyright, 1892.)

Narragansett is looking very bright and gay this season. The roads have all been fixed up so that driving is good; and since the Village Improvement society has got in its work, and built that thousand feet of walk on the ocean front, it has grown very popular for evening strolls. On Saturday afternoon it was a pretty sight to watch the gay promenaders. There was such a profusion of color and such an endless variety of combination that I could not grow weary.

One girl was startling in a bright red of some gauzy material, polka dotted with black, and a big red gauze hat. Another looked very pretty in a long, loose gray coat that covered her whole dress, although I caught a glimpse of it as she walked, and saw that it was white silk. She wore a low white hat, white chamois gloves and stockings and low shoes of the same spotted shade. Behind her came a girl in pongee silk, made up with tiny ruffles of bright



FOR EVENING WEAR.

green. Then there was a girl in fawn of quite heavy wool, and with it she wore a sailor collar and turned-back cuffs of sheer muslin embroidered in blue. The next girl I noticed had a fawn skirt also, and a lovely silk waist of a faint, beautiful blue-green shade.

A girl with very pink cheeks wore deep old rose profusely trimmed with rich creamy lace at the bottom of the skirt, in long paniers on the hips, in a full yoke at the throat and in big puffs on the sleeves.

A pale lavender was very pretty hanging in coat style over a tightly-gathered bodice of black tulle. The sleeves had overpuffs of black also, caught down with small gold bands. A very queer gown seemed to be made all of small flounces, pinked in little points. The tight-fitting bodice had almost been cut away, except under the arms and a little at the front near the waist, and the space left had been filled in with these little flounces, the top one of



THE GIRL WITH THE SUNSHINE GOWN.

which was filled on a high collar; each one grew narrower toward the waist, and then a wide velvet belt came up over. The sleeves were made of four of these flounces, each one hanging loose, the lowest over a velvet cuff. This same flounce arrangement was repeated on the hips.

A small, slender girl looked pretty in a white nainsook, all ruffles and fur-bowls, and so did another in silver-colored chiffon, with dark blue silk sleeve puffs and dark blue belt and collar.

A clear brunette trailed past, clad in an old rose foulard of princess cut, skillfully combined with moss-green velvet and Venetian lace. The velvet was inserted all the way down the back, falling in fine folds below the waist line. A long, pointed yoke of lace lay over it, and over this again a smaller



A DEBUTANTE'S STYLE.

yoke of velvet. The sleeves were perfectly plain and tight fitting, and a puff of lace of a style borrowed from the middle ages hung over. The collar was lace, also. Her costume was out of place on those shining sands, decidedly.

A pretty flowered foulard had a long lace bow falling from throat to belt. The bow had small loops and long pointed ends.

In the evening I saw more gowns. In a big rocker on a broad piazza, I looked in one of the hotel windows and watched the gay dancers. I had seen wonderful and gorgeous combinations that afternoon, but they were forgotten for the moment as I watched the pretty colors going in and out through the figures. The first girl that I picked out from the bewildering maze was the simplest of all. I could tell my eyes rest on her quietly enough, for she hadn't a bit of any coloring in her whole gowning beside creamy yellow. Her hair was particularly dark, and her skin delicately fair, at least from the distance at which I was sitting. Her gown was made very simply, with the exception, perhaps, of a very sweeping train. The gauze it was made of had fine silk threads running through it in narrow stripes. The only ornament on the skirt was a tiny ruffle at its edge, and the bodice was simply gathered top and bottom. At the bottom it was covered by a soft yellow sash, with ends that stretched almost as far as the train, and at the top it was finished by a little heading. She wore no sleeves, just shoulder puffs, and gloves to match her gown. Even the flowers in her hair and at her waist were of the same delicate shade.

Then my eye was caught by a beautiful pale green chiffon and gold passementerie dress that a tall girl with golden hair was wearing. The full plaiting at the skirt's edge was confined by a gold colored ribbon; the waist, cut in a wide V, was partly covered by an over bodice of beautiful gold passementerie, and she, too, had nothing more than a high puff on the shoulder.

A girl posed in a daring attitude in an easy chair near me, lorgnette in hand and devoted admirer bending over her, wore a shining white with funny little streaks of sunshine running all through it. It must have come from some eastern land, for it had a very foreign look about it. It was cut extremely low both back and front, and was caught up in queer little folds here and there, so that the sunshine streaks came out. I should have liked to see her dance, but she didn't rise from that chair once through the whole evening.

There were a number of black gowns, thin and soft-looking, and any quantity of white. One set had four pale blue gowns in it, all of which were very pretty.

A great many of them wore natural flowers in their hair. Fine wreaths of rosebuds, or faint blush roses, now take the place of the Greek band and ribbon bows. The low coil is adorned at the side with flower sprays. The wreaths are made on fine wire and look very pretty. Bugs and insects are still used, put on long wires, so that they move with every motion of the head.

One maiden that I watched had her hair fixed in a very sweet and artless fashion. I'm sure it was her first season, she looked so pretty and shy. She was all in white, too. Her hair was very short, reaching only to the shoulders, and had a soft natural wave in it. It was gathered together at the back of her head, and intertwined once or twice in a pretty, indefinable fashion, and then allowed to fall loosely over her shoulder. It was very charming, and all the men there that didn't know her cast longing glances in her direction. She'll be spoiled before long, I very much fear. —EVA A. SCHUBERT.

SMALL BED CHAMBERS.

Facts That Are Well Worth Careful Consideration. There is reason to believe that more cases of dangerous and fatal diseases are gradually engendered annually by the habit of sleeping in small, unventilated rooms than have occurred from a cholera atmosphere during any year since it made its appearance in this country. Very many persons sleep in six or seven rooms—that is, in rooms the length and breadth of which multiplied together, and this multiplied again by 10, for the height of the chamber, would make just 800 cubic feet, while the space for each bed, according to the English apportionment for hospitals, is 2,100 feet, but more in order "to give the air of a room the highest degree of freshness." The French hospitals contract for a complete renewal of the air of a room every hour, while the English assert that double the amount, or over 4,000 feet, is required. Four thousand feet of air each hour!

And yet there are multitudes in the city of New York who sleep with closed doors and windows in rooms which do not contain a thousand cubic feet of space, and that thousand feet is lost all night, at least eight hours, except such scanty supplies as may be obtained of any fresh air that may insinuate itself through little crevices by door or window not an eighth of an inch in thickness. But when it is known that in many cases a man and wife and infant sleep habitually in thousand-foot rooms it is no marvel that multitudes perish prematurely in cities; no wonder that infant children wilt away like flowers without water, and that thousands of them die in the city of New York alone. Another fact is suggestive, that among the 50,000 persons who sleep in the lodging houses of London, expressly arranged on the improved principles of space and ventilation already referred to, it has been proved that not one single case of fever has been engendered in two years!—N. Y. Times.

Spontaneous Human Combustion.

Dickens has been much criticised for his apparent acceptance of the fact of spontaneous human combustion. He this as it may, the late Sir William Gull, one of the most renowned of British physicians and surgeons, testified to a remarkable case before the committee of the house of lords on intemperance during the summer of 1887. He said: "A large, bloated man, who was suffering from difficult breathing, died at Guy's hospital. At the post-mortem on the following day the body was found to be greatly distended with what proved to be alcoholic gases. When punctures were made in the skin and a lighted match applied, the gas which escaped burned with a bluish flame, like carburetted hydrogen. We had as many as a score of these little flames burning at one time."

PLAYING FOR PLATT.

Whitelaw Reid's Efforts to Conciliate Anti-Harrison Workers.

Since Whitelaw Reid has hired headquarters at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he can be near Thomas C. Platt's headquarters, there has been no end of speculation as to why the republican vice presidential candidate has practically deserted Ophir farm and taken off his coat and gone a-campaigning as though the entire responsibility rested upon his shoulders.

"Doesn't he trust T. C. Platt?" "Is he going to run the campaign all by himself?"

These are some of the questions that are being asked. The spectacle of a vice presidential candidate in almost daily contact with the machine, in daily conference with the machine leaders, and occupying special headquarters within almost speaking distance of the machine's headquarters is sufficient of a novelty to attract widespread concern. That there is something behind the peculiar action of the tall of the republican ticket that makes him desert the cooling shades of the Ophir farm goes without saying.

That something is Thomas C. Platt. It may not be that the sage of Ophir and the friend of union labor (of the vintage of June, 1892) thinks uneasily of Platt and his knife, but it is decidedly

so, a few days ago, and he conferred long and earnestly with ex-Senator Miller, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh and Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the republican state committee's executive committee. Not much good came out of the conference, for there was even more gloom about the Platt headquarters at night than usual.

The situation seems to be this: The president won't budge to placate Platt, and up to date Platt hasn't budged to help the president. The difficult task of budging some one is now the peculiar business of the republican vice presidential candidate.

Mr. Reid has hired headquarters for the purpose of getting Platt into line. The Union League people don't love Platt. Harrison knows this. He undoubtedly used his information on that point when he had Cornelius N. Bliss made treasurer of the republican national committee. It was for Cornelius N. Bliss that Mr. Harrison humiliated Platt in the recent turning out of office of John E. Millholland and Charles H. Murray, two of Platt's staunch lieutenants.—N. Y. Times.

ONE SMALL FAVOR.

An Increase in Wages Resulting from a Reduction of Duty. One ray of light has broken in upon republican gloom caused by the labor situation in the iron industries. The

SOMETHING ABOUT WAGES.

Manufacturers Begin to Hear Ominous Rumblings—High Priced Wages and Cheap Goods.

Mr. L. L. Schoonmaker, the representative of the Carnegie association in New York, made a statement in regard to the Homestead troubles in which he said:

"The day must infallibly come—it may come at the next election—when the protective tariff which built our mills will cease, and it is to prepare for that repeal that we are making these tonnage increases, in order to defy the competition that on that day—now in sight—will arise from every corner of the land."

This is all nonsense, except in so far as it shows that some of the manufacturers have had their ears to the ground recently and have heard the pent-up rumblings against the republican favoritism. Many kinds of iron and steel goods are manufactured cheaper here now than in any other country, and with a few raw materials we could in most lines, as we now in some, compete in the markets of the world without attempting to make any saving by reducing wages—which is a doubtful saving at best.

We have heard many good republican authorities say, as did Blaine and Evarts, when as secretaries of state they made reports on the condition and efficiency of labor here and abroad, that the difference in efficiency accounted for the high wages paid in this country. The New York Press has demonstrated this in the paper and several other industries. The following from the American Wool Reporter of July 7, 1892, also a protectionist paper, is a plain statement of the case:

"It is well known that, when a manufacturer wishes to lessen the cost of goods, his first thought turns to the question of a reduction of wages; that seems to be the easiest solution. It saves trouble in estimating results from more complicated methods, and like many of the easiest ways, we are inclined to think it is not always the best way. At first there is undoubtedly a reduction in cost, but the reaction is frequently bad. We could have no better example than the old world, where wages have been reduced to the very lowest figure that will prevent starvation. Americans and Americans are fast distancing them in the skilled arts, and can produce a good many lines cheaper and better than they can. The reason for this is well illustrated by the apparently strange course business is taking in the large iron-producing establishments.

"It is an indisputable fact that as wages have been reduced in England so has the German and Belgium competition begun to be felt, and it may be looked upon as an illustration of cheap labor against high priced labor.

"More illustrations of the fact that low priced labor is not always productive of cheap goods but that high priced is, can be had by looking abroad, if we do not desire to look around our own country. England has for a great number of years held markets on the continent of Europe, in competition with the cheap labor there. Vast quantities of cotton goods are exported to China, and no one can question the cheapness of the labor there.

"It seems rather paradoxical to state that high priced wages make cheap goods. Everything points to this conclusion very forcibly, that cutting down the pay of help instead of endeavoring to improve them and make them worth more is not always to do business that will have a continued success. Manufacturers have evidence of it every day; they see some firms that are prosperous, the help satisfied and in good circumstances, not needing any trades unions to set the price of their labor but satisfied with getting what they earn. And the increased earnings of the help mean an increase of production for the factory and at cheaper rates."

CHIEF OF TARIFF FRAUDS.

"American" Tin Plate Made of Imported Black Sheets, Coated With Imported Tin, By Imported Labor, By the Use of Imported Machinery.

There are several other bigger frauds when amounts are considered that are being worked on the American people than the tin plate fraud; but this one is pre-eminence when the percentage of frauds to the dollar is taken into account. It matters but little from what point of view the subject is approached: The consumer is losing from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year, with no compensation at present and no hopes of any in the future; the American workingman is getting no benefit from the small tin plate, or rather tin coating, establishments that are temporarily located here, because the only labor that receives more than ordinary day wages is imported; the capitalist who invests in this business is likely to lose money because the high price of steel or "black" sheets (due to the duty) prevents the prosperity of the industry here until we can import plates free of duty or can roll them here as cheaply as they are rolled in Europe; even the politicians will find that this industry has done them more harm than good. It is said that some of them are already sorry that they staked so much on it and made such glowing promises.

Hon. Thomas L. Banting said in congress, June 16, 1892: "The tin plate industry, as now developed and put on record, is a finishing shop for Welch consignments of cold-rolled, pickled, and annealed steel plates. It is adding to this Welch material twenty-five cents of Welch labor, through the use of Welch machinery, for each box of tin plate. It is simply putting on a coat of paint on the finished product, with Australian paint, and a Welch brush and with but few exceptions, the tin plate industry of this country has but one ingredient in its composition which is truly American, viz: domestic atmosphere. And this is the reason why in the burning of the factory over at Philadelphia belonging to the N. & G. Taylor company there was not an entire destruction and loss because the atmosphere was rescued!"

If anyone thinks that American tin plate, so-called, is made from American black sheets, let him read the evidence

presented by Hon. Benjamin F. Shively in the house on June 15. Mr. Shively had prepared for him by the chief of the bureau of statistics statements showing the imports of iron and steel sheets, such as are commonly used for making tin and tinned plates. It should be remembered that these plates constitute about nine-tenths of the value of tin and tinned plates. The statistics of imports were as follows:

Period, Year Ended June 30.	Quantity, Domestic (short tons)	Quantity, Foreign (short tons)	Value, Domestic	Value, Foreign
1889	1,755	6,346	1,102,000	3,829,000
1890	1,723	5,958	1,097,000	3,701,000
1891	1,881	5,837	1,239,000	3,627,000
Quarter ended September 30, 1892	1,457	756,000	883,000	2,923,000
December 31, 1891	1,651	914,541	1,409,821	3,004,087
March 31, 1892	1,658	3,657,708	3,004,087	—

Commenting upon this table Mr. Shively said: "Every pound of black plates noted in this table is of the proper gauge and general character for thin and tinned plates. The plates noted are ready to receive the coat of tin or tin and lead. The normal importation and consumption of these plates prior to the passage of the act of 1890 is shown by the statistics for the fiscal years 1889 and 1890, respectively." For comparison the product of "American" tin plate, as reported by the special agent of the treasury department, has been given in the last column. Previous to the quarter ended September 30, 1891, tin and tinned plate was not made here in commercial quantities, though it is evident from the imports of black sheets just previous to this time that preparations were being made to establish this now famous "American" industry.

Mr. Shively says: "These statistics, all of which are official, show that the American production of tin and tinned plate for the three quarters ended March 31 was 5,340,890 pounds, while the importations of black plates for the same period was 5,418,552 pounds. Moreover it must be remembered that the 1,389,582 pounds of black sheets imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, remain unaccounted for. As is shown by the importations for 1889 and 1890 the consumption of imported black plates in this country prior to the passage of the act of 1890 did not average over 5,000 pounds per annum. Small amounts of these plates have been for years used in the manufacture of signs and a few other articles. It is perfectly apparent that the bulk of the 1,389,582 pounds was imported for other purposes. The real fact is that from the time the act of 1890 went on the statute book to March 31, 1892, there was imported into the United States 6,758,144 pounds of black plates, and there was made 5,340,890 pounds of what the treasury department construes to be tin and tinned plate produced in the United States, so that after making ample allowance for all the imported black plates consumed in this country for other purposes, we have left over 1,000,000 pounds to coat with tin and return to the treasury department at the end of the present quarter as tin plate produced in the United States."

This, then, is the kind of an industry that protection is trying to domesticate and put on exhibition here. The animals in Barnum's circus are as much American as is this industry, and far more useful for exhibition purposes.

HIGH TARIFF.

Air—"Tu Wilton." Republican friends have you tried long enough this tariff, high tariff, high tariff? Don't it look to you now like a big game of bluff? This tariff, high tariff, high tariff. Can you see where it's helped you to sell or to buy?

Is it truth which they've told you, or is it a lie? And will you continue to vote till you die?

For tariff, high tariff, high tariff! The workmen now have just opened their eyes.

To tariff, high tariff, high tariff. Republican pledges they've learned to despise. On tariff, high tariff, high tariff. McKinley's loud talk has turned out mighty thin.

It amounts to the same as American tin: It's varnished outside, but it's rotten within.

Like tariff, high tariff, high tariff. Monopolists cry for protection, you know.

And tariff, high tariff, high tariff. We're taxed to protect them—you all know it's so.

With tariff, high tariff, high tariff. They urge us to vote, and, with promissory frowns, inform us we'll have a more prosperous time.

They gobble the fat and then throw us the rind.

That's tariff, high tariff, high tariff.

The force bill, you know, is another rank fraud.

With tariff, high tariff, high tariff. How can any party such measures uphold?

With tariff, high tariff, high tariff. It's a blot on the nation such bills to put through.

But republican schemes of that sort are not new.

We'll change the whole plot if you'll only pull true.

Against tariff, high tariff, high tariff.

With tariff reform we will swamp the whole crew.

And tariff, high tariff, high tariff: With republican chaff honest men have got through.

And tariff, high tariff, high tariff: For Cleveland and Stevenson now clear the way.

We see through the mist the bright dawning of day.

We go better times and we see better pay—

Less tariff, less tariff, less tariff.

—E. M. Pierce, in N. Y. World.

Tell-Tale Wage Reductions.

Out of the 428 wage reductions in protected industries printed in the New York World, the greatest number that occurs in any one state is 110, which, of course, is credited to Pennsylvania. Next in order comes New York with 97; New Jersey, 89; Massachusetts, 83; Ohio, 28; Indiana, 19; Illinois, 15; Connecticut, 11; Rhode Island, 7; Tennessee, 6; Montana, 6; Missouri, 5; Maine, Maryland and Michigan, 4 each; Minnesota, Kentucky, Wyoming, Alabama and Arkansas, 3 each; Iowa, West Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Delaware, 2 each, and eleven more states and territories 1 each. This summary shows at once what states receive the most protection and the inevitable results of such protection. Not only are wages higher in the unprotected industries, but there are fewer wage reductions and strikes in them. It is facts like these that make protectionists scratch their heads and think.



"Not as heavy as Grover is, perhaps, but then I have more lemons."—Cleveland Press.

certain that Mr. Reid does not like the attitude of Platt, Miller and Company toward the president.

So far as the president is concerned, Platt is still sulking in his tent. His companionship with Warner Miller outside of the breakfast works has not improved the character of his sulking any.

Although the indications are that Platt has made his terms with the men who are to manage Mr. Harrison's campaign there are no indications that he has made any terms with the president or that the terms which he suggested to the Harrison managers have the approval or will have the approval of the president.

Platt had a conference with Chairman Campbell and Secretary Carter of the republican national committee. He was very anxious that it should not be publicly known that he was in conference with these officers.

But he took occasion to praise the executive committee which Mr. Campbell had appointed, and it was noticed that W. A. Sutherland, one of Platt's men, was placed on that committee. There was more of a feeling of repose in the republican camp in this city and state that night than there has been since. An awakening of interest in the campaign, so far as the Platt machine is concerned, was looked for, but it has not come.

Everything is flat and dull about the mind of Mr. Reid doesn't see just where he is coming in. With Platt brought into line by means of a bargain, under which he will control the patronage of this state in case Mr. Harrison should be elected—and that's what Mr. Platt is after—those republicans who fought Platt in the interest of Mr. Harrison don't see where they are coming in. To placate Platt Mr. Harrison will have to give some of the friends who stood loyally by him when he needed them at Minneapolis. It is this condition of affairs that Mr. Reid is trying to undo, and it has become his daily business.

He is hard at work at it. He went down to his headquarters in the Fifth

McKinleyite press is overjoyed at the voluntary increase of three and one-half per cent. in the wages of operatives in the cotton print works of Fall River. It is not much of an increase, but even small favors are thankfully received by the republican party. But the McKinley tariff itself upsets all the deductions drawn from the action at Fall River. Schedule 1, the cotton goods tariff of the McKinley law, made uniform reductions in the taxes on cotton print goods, and Senator Aldrich in defending the bill dwelt on the fact. Not only has this increase in wages accompanied reduction of duty, but our export trade in cotton goods has increased materially, especially with those South American countries with which we do not have sham reciprocity treaties. The Fall River manufacturers and the bureau of statistics have offered a very convenient argument for free raw materials and a low tariff, and have suggested an inviting comparison between the cotton and woolen goods trade.—Albany Argus.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

The danger of a heated campaign is lessened on the republican side of the fence by the reciprocal coldness of Harrison toward Clarkson and of Clarkson toward Harrison.—N. Y. World.

None but Harrison men have been placed on guard in selecting managerial timber for the national republican campaign. The president has no idea of trusting the men who, great political leaders as they are, proclaimed from one end of the land to the other that they could not trust Harrison. When the end is reached your Uncle Benjamin will realize that this policy of proscription is a losing one.—Detroit Free Press.

The aristocrats and plutocrats on both sides of the Atlantic are rapidly making preparations to commit class suicide. The days of the house of lords are numbered, and if it throws out the bill for home rule in the parliament now being elected it will undoubtedly pronounce its own doom. In America plutocracy never did anything more menacing to its own existence than the erection of "Fort Frick."—St. Louis Republic.

Republicans claim to be in favor of a hot campaign. They are advised that greater care should be taken of the little tin-plate mills created under their policy. Already four have been destroyed, throwing out of employment five men and six boys. If those mills had been more carefully watched their destruction in the middle of the campaign might have contributed much of the warmth now lacking in republican circles.—Chicago Times.

Even if Mr. Harrison's friends agreed that Mr. Crum, colored, should have the Charleston post office in exchange for a delegate's vote, isn't it rather early to expect Mr. Harrison to pay the debt? Should Mr. Harrison be defeated, the vote loses its value. Should he be re-elected, he will have plenty of time in which to select a place of sufficient importance to repay Mr. Crum for so patriotic a sacrifice as the Crum vote at Minneapolis.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, S. GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois. FOR CONGRESSMAN, 4TH DISTRICT, E. V. WHARTON, of Woodson County. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WALTER N. ALLEN, Jefferson County; E. B. CABELL, Pratt County; H. A. WHITE, Butler County; D. E. BARRY, Atchison County; A. C. SHINN, Franklin County; H. C. BROWN, Montgomery County; S. A. MARTIN, Greenwood County; J. D. MCALLISTER, Cloud County; A. J. RAYNOLDS, Jewell County; W. H. ALLEN, Sedgwick County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, L. D. LEWELLING, of Sedgwick County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, FERRY DANIELS, of Crawford County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, H. S. OSBORNE, of Rooks County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN T. LITTLE, of Johnson County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, VAN B. PRATHER, of Cherokee County. FOR STATE TREASURER, W. H. BIDDLE, of Butler County.

FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT, H. N. GAINES, of Saline County. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, STEPHEN H. ALLEN, of Linn County.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE, W. A. HARRIS, of Leavenworth County. FOR STATE SENATOR, 34TH DISTRICT, PAUL F. JONES, of Marion County.

The Carnegie mills will never operate with scab workmen. Trainers will refuse to handle work made by non-union men. If the union men are downed, a general strike all over the country is inevitable.

Resubmission Republicans will, all most to a man, support Lewelling for Governor. Mr. Lewelling is conscious of the fact that prohibition is a failure, and will do all in his power to have the question resubmitted. Democrats should also remember this.

Reports come from all over the country (except Kansas) of whisky strokes erroneously called sunstrokes. Judge not, that ye be not judged, because some of those parties may now be occupying preferred seats in the celestial abode.

Governor Humphrey is reported to have made a corrupt bargain with the friends of two criminals, one a murderer who is now in the penitentiary for the offences committed. He was to pardon the two and, in consideration, their friends were to aid in securing Humphrey delegates to the Congressional convention.

A poor misguided Republican paper up in the northeastern corner of the State, is trying to prove that the protective tariff doesn't cut any figure in the wages paid at Homestead. If it doesn't, what on earth is the tariff for? It is high time for George T. Anthony to corral some of the Republican newspapers and give them some instructions.—Topeka State Journal.

Everything manufactured in this country, upon which there is a protective tariff, is cheaper to the consumer than before the tariff was put on.—Republican Exchange, ad infinitum.

And sugar, quinine, leather, ect., that the people know all about, are cheaper since the tariff was taken off. Now, does the tariff blot hot and cold, or is the foregoin' only for bunkum?

The California tin boom, which has cast English capitalists an enormous amount of money, is on its last legs and the closing of the mines on account of the absence of ore in paying quantities is only a matter of time, and a very short time, as the Englishmen have shut down on the money supply. Those were the mines which, according to Republican newspapers, were to supply the United States with tin.

A good number of Democratic papers refuse to hoist anything but electors and the name W. A. Harris for Congressman-at-large. Nearly every paper in the state will support the ticket when the People's party pull close and King off the track in the first and second districts, as they agreed to do. Unless this be done the ticket nominated at Wichita and Topeka will go glimmering. It will take every opposition vote to the Republicans to elect it.—Burlington Independent

"The Democratic party has always promoted the cause of individualism. It has always stood for the largest possible individual liberty consistent with public welfare. It has promoted not only the rights, but the development of the individual by advocating the simplest form of government, thus allowing the individual the greatest possible scope for the display of his individuality. True Democracy is and has been all down through the ages, since it was a principle of government, the very opposite of nationalism."—Minneapolis Times

PAUL F. JONES, Who was unanimously nominated, last Friday, as the Democratic candidate for State Senator from this the Twenty-fourth District of Kansas composed of Marion, Morris and Chase counties, is also the candidate of the People's party, having been unanimously nominated by their convention which met in this city, June 24th, last. The home of Mr. Jones is at Marion, Marion county, where he is now engaged in the land, loan and insurance business. He is well known in this and Marion counties, in both of which he has officiated as a preacher in the M. E. Church, in years gone by, having occupied the pulpit in this city about twelve years ago, and at Marion some eight years ago. He is a most affable gentleman, and genial companion, and during his ministry here made many warm friends besides his Church membership, whose best wishes have followed him wherever he has been since then. He is a native of Ohio. He is a marble cutter by trade, having begun that trade when he was twelve years of age and followed it until he was thirty. In 1858 he moved to Boonville, Mo., but, on the breaking out of the war, he had to leave there, on account of his Union sentiments, and he located at Decatur, Illinois, where he remained for thirteen years, and there it was that he studied for the ministry in the Methodist Church, of which he had been a member from his early boyhood. In 1873 he came to Kansas, and was, the following year, ordained as a minister in his Church, which he continued to be until about four years ago, when he temporarily retired from the ministry and began his present occupation. He has had charges in many of the leading towns of the Southern and South west Kansas Conferences, such as this city, El Dorado, Winfield, Marion and Garden City, the latter being his last, which he left four years ago, going from there back to Marion to make that his home. When he lived in Cottonwood Falls, although a minister in the Methodist Church, he was a Democrat and voted the Democratic ticket, and should be elected to the office to which he aspires, we have no hesitancy in predicting that his every vote as the representative of the people of this district will do credit to his Democratic constituency.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District of the State of Kansas, composed of Marion, Morris and Chase counties, met in delegate convention in Cottonwood falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, July 29, 1892, and in the absence of L. McKenzie, Chairman of the Central Committee, were called to order by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the Committee, who read the call; after which, on motion, H. S. Martin was elected permanent Chairman of the convention, and J. L. Cochran permanent Secretary.

There being no contesting delegations, a motion that the following named gentlemen are entitled to seats in the convention prevailed: Marion county—T. A. Slaymaker, Chas. Harcastle, J. E. Stewart, H. S. Martin, J. N. Rodgers.

Chase county—Earl M. Blackshere, J. A. Holmes, J. L. Cochran.

Morris county—Unrepresented. On motion, the roll of counties was called, and Paul F. Jones, of Marion, Marion county, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for State Senator.

The following named gentlemen were then elected the Central Committee for the ensuing four years: T. A. Slaymaker and W. H. Cummings, of Marion county; J. N. Baker and G. W. Cleek, of Morris, and J. L. Cochran and W. E. Timmons, of Chase. After which the convention adjourned sine die.

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman. J. L. COCHRAN, Secretary.

After the adjournment of the convention, T. A. Slaymaker was elected Chairman of the Central Committee, and W. E. Timmons, Secretary.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE. The adjourned term of the District Court, which began in this city, Tuesday, is still being held, and up to the time of our going to press the following cases have been disposed of as follows:

S. O. Mann et al. vs. Henry Brandley et al., damage; mortgage on horses and wagon of plaintiff released; judgment for Brandley for \$104.90, and foreclosure of chattle mortgage on house, and costs of suit divided.

Levi and Newton Griffith vs. Sabilla Griffith et al., partition; estate property ordered to be sold, as it can not be divided; attorneys' fees, as follows, allowed, and taxed as costs: Johnston Bros., \$200; Madden Bros., \$250; T. H. Grisham, \$25.

The Sheriff's sales were confirmed in the following cases: W. H. Cartter vs. Geo. W. and Lizzie Hill; D. M. Davis vs. Olive H. Smith et al.; Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Co. vs. W. W. Kurtz et al.; Farm Land Mortgage and Debenture Co. vs. Wm. A. Miller et al.; Kansas Mortgage Co. vs. Lawrence B. Johnston et al.; same vs. Horace McElligott.

Delinquent Tax List for 1891.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase county, ss. L. M. Hesse, County Treasurer, in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1892, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of the tax and town lot heresin after described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1891.

HAZARD TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., Description, S. T. R. Lists various land parcels with acreage and owner information for Hazard Township.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., Description, S. T. R. Lists various land parcels for Cedar Township.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., Description, S. T. R. Lists various land parcels for Cottonwood Township.

Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast corner of sec. 33, twp. 20, range 8, thence south 42 rods to a stone, thence southwesterly to a stone, thence south 12 feet, thence westerly to a stone, thence northerly to a point on the north line about 40 rods west of the northeast corner, thence east to beginning, at sec. 33, twp. 20, range 8.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., Description, S. T. R. Lists various land parcels for Diamond Creek Township.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., Description, S. T. R. Lists various land parcels for Falls Township.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Description, S. T. R., Description, S. T. R. Lists various land parcels for Toledo Township.

Advertisement for W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS.

Advertisement for J. M. WISHERD, THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR AND CONFECTIONER. Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

Advertisement for Ice Cream! Ice Cream!! Ice Cream!!! The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity. Milk Shake, Lemonade and Pop, To quench your thirst these hot days. FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS, For yourself and "Best Girl!". CIGARS AND TOBACCO, For those who smoke or chew. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Advertisement for JULIUS REMY, FORTNAL Artist, SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Advertisement for Fine, Artistic Photographs. It is no use losing time going to a large city to get your Photos taken, when you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls. We make Photos by the latest process, in the latest style, and finish them in an artistic manner. Come and examine our work before you go elsewhere. ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photographer.

Advertisement for JOHNSON & FIELD CO., RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS. These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, Prominent Millers, Grain and Feed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MILL-MACHINERY ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description. They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, better strouper and heavier and better finished than any other Mills. Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use. The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of the Wisconsin Rollers.

Table of land sale information with columns: Lots, Blocks, Lots, Blocks. Lists various land parcels for sale, including North Cottonwood Falls, Cartter's Addition to Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Hunt's and McWilliam's Addition to Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Emshie's Addition to Strong City, Matfield Green, Cedar Point, Clements, Crawford's Add to Clements, Safford.

Advertisement for D. W. MERCER, always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH. Try H. M. Matfield Green. 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. Vernetto Morse, William H. Munroe, Page M. House, Mrs. Page M. House, his wife, Cornelius Mundy, C. J. Kates, The Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company and John G. Douglas, defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, 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 southwest quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township twenty-two (22), range number six (6) east, all in Chase county, Kansas.

Advertisement for GO TO CEDAR POINT! call on PECK, and purchase a M'CORMICK BINDER, AND TWINE, etc. Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

Advertisement for PENSIONS. THE DISABILITY BILL is a LAW. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependents widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

Advertisement for COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO. LEADER STOVES AND RANGES. A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES. LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES. COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO.

Advertisement for THE STEARNS WIND MILL. The lightest, strongest, most durable, has been built and in constant use for years, has stood the test of time, is suitable for all classes of work; ask for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron fellos, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade. We build all sizes of both power and pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds, tank work of every kind and specialties; goods are fully guaranteed. We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices when we have no Agents. Send for our large 22 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper. Address all correspondence to the STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale!

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.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A GOOD HAT CHEAP.

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 CHEAPER THAN SOME MERCHANTS BUY THEM.

CARSON & SANDERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; New to the line, let his chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at other times \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; for six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

John Shofe, Sr., is lying very ill. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

The Chase County Institute closed last Friday.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office.

N. B. Scribner was down to Emporia, Saturday.

The balloon show next Saturday will be free to everybody.

A. O. Shaft, formerly of Strong City, is back from Arizona.

Joseph Hall, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday, on business.

John E. Bell is home from his business trip to Morris county.

D. P. Shaft, of Clements, lost a team, by heat, a short time ago.

E. W. Ellis was down to Kansas City, a couple of days last week.

W. B. Hilton and wife have gone on a week's visit in Atchison county.

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

George Smith, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit at Kanopolis.

Fred. Yencer has the contract for building the new school-house in District 53.

Take a day of rest, bring your family and see the free balloon show next Saturday.

James H. Draper, of Florence, was visiting Frank Maule, of Strong City, last week.

Mesdames Frank Lee and Chas. M. Gregory expect to go to Colorado, next week.

G. E. Finley and family are again home, from their visit to relatives at Wellington.

Levi Griffith, of Cedar Point, has been in town several days this week on business.

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

Dr. J. T. Morgan has rented the J. J. Massey residence and will soon move into town.

Born, on Friday, July 22, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. John Shaft, of Clements, a daughter.

Born, on Wednesday, July 20, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Scott, of Elmdale, a daughter.

Mrs. W. A. Wood, of Elmdale, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Pope, of Wichita.

Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was confined to his home several days last week by sickness.

Dr. R. C. Hutchison enjoyed a visit, last week, from an old friend, J. H. Marvin, of Olathe.

The Santa Fe officials were here, last week, inspecting their branch lines in this county.

W. W. Perrin and family have moved into the J. L. Cochran house, north of E. F. Holmes'.

Ed. Williams, of Spring creek, has been confined to the house by sickness for about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese have returned home from their pleasure and business trip to Wichita.

T. J. Banks, of Matfield Green, has returned home from a two months' visit in Indiana and Ohio.

Because of the good rains, last Thursday, the latter part of last week was quite cool and pleasant.

J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, and W. A. Talkington, of Matfield Green, were down to Emporia, yesterday.

After a good, hard rain, last Thursday morning, there was another good, hard rain here that afternoon.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, returned home, Saturday, from Chicago, where he had been with five car loads of cattle.

Gordon McHenry, of Sharp's creek, was hauling lumber to his place, last week and this, to build a new residence.

Mrs. C. P. Theis and daughter, Miss Minnie, of Emporia, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit at Mrs. Wm. Hillert's.

Mesdames Lee L. Clay and S. M. Clay were down to Emporia, several days last week, visiting friends and relatives.

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

Mrs. J. T. Foreaker, of Strong City, went to Greenfield, Ohio last week, called there by the serious illness of her parents.

W. A. Morgan has been in both Marion and Morris counties, in the last two weeks, looking after his Senatorial fences.

Will Burdick, now at Colorado Springs, Colo., but formerly station agent at Saffordville, was in town one day last week.

J. C. Davis, of this county, is one of the county Vice Presidents who have charge of organizing county Republican clubs.

Chas. J. Lantry and Jas. C. Farrington, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Wednesday last week, on cattle business.

H. N. Simmons, on the Cottonwood, about three miles west of this city, had ten acres of wheat that threshed out 605 bushels.

Miss Austin, of Mo.; Miss Van Comer, of Ohio, and Bert Wise, of Sedgwick, have recently been guests at Aaron Jones'.

J. H. Mann, Superintendent of Dr. W. H. Cartter's ranch, east of town, was down to Emporia, one day last week, on business.

S. O. Mann, of Matfield Green, was in town, last Friday, getting a wagon load of watermelons, lemons, etc., for his confectionary store.

Dell Rose and wife moved to Elmdale, last Monday, where Mr. Rose will teach school the coming year, assisted by Miss Jeffrey.

Monday the mercury registered 92° in the shade; Tuesday afternoon it registered 92°, yesterday afternoon, 98°, and this afternoon, 100°.

The Republican County Central Committee have established headquarters in the Perrigo house, just north of the COURTNEY office.

Chas. P. Gill has abandoned Guthrie, Oklahoma, so we understand, and closed to again resume business at his old stand in Strong City.

Brian, the sixteen-year-old son of Chas. F. Hays, of Bazaar, who was kicked in the head by a horse one day last week, was worse yesterday.

D. A. Ellsworth, who was one of the Assistant Instructors at the Chase County Normal Institute, has returned to his home at Atchison.

Chas. Monroe, formerly of the firm of Mercer & Munroe, of this city, but now of Marquette, Wis., is in town this week visiting his old friends.

A prominent law firm has "Abtractors" on their sign.—*Reveille* And are they, not, People's party men, with Republican sympathies?

Perforated chair seats 10c at July 16 HAGER'S.

Mrs. J. R. Sharp having received about \$2,800 as her share of the Indian money, Mr. Sharp and family have gone to Kansas City to make that their home.

Hugh Kilgore, who is now located at Carrollton, Mo., lost everything he had, except his clothing, in a fire which destroyed his barber shop and furniture.

Married, on Sunday, July 24, 1892, at Winfield, Kansas, Mr. John Orr, of that city, and Miss Stella Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, of this city.

While riding a pony, last Sunday, which ran away with him, Herby Hinton was thrown to the ground and badly bruised on the left side of his face and left shoulder.

FOR SALE.—A new process gasoline stove; will exchange for a young cow or yearling heifer; reason for wanting to sell, owner has two of these stoves. Apply at this office.

Mrs. Jennie Weyhouse, consort of Robert Weyhouse, living four miles from Elmdale, died, Saturday afternoon, July 30, 1892, from the effects of getting over heated.

Will R. Richards having purchased the stock of goods belonging to W. H. Winters, in Strong City, has moved the postal telegraph office into the room containing said goods.

Tom C. Strickland, who has been confined to his home for some time past, was able to be out riding, last Friday. He now goes around on crutches, down on the streets.

While holding this term of Court, Judge Lucien Earle is accompanied by his wife and three children, all of whom are guests of the Union Hotel.

News has reached this city that Charles Meeves, formerly depot agent here, was recently married at San Francisco, Cal., and that he will soon go to Colorado, for his wife's health.

Willie C. Rettiger, of Strong City, is now bookkeeper for Rettiger Bros. & Co., and he is also time keeper for the same firm, and he is well qualified to perform the duties devolving upon him.

Among the nonresidents lawyers who have been in attendance at this term of the District Court were T. O. Kelley, of Marion; W. E. Rightmire, of Osage City, and Almerin Gillett, of Emporia.

Miss Bertie Rettiger, of Strong City, who was visiting friends in Emporia, for three weeks, has returned home and accepted a position as clerk in the store of U. Handy, the confectioner, of Strong City.

W. W. Perrin & Son, of this city, are prepared to do all kinds of masonry, such as putting up stone buildings, building flues, putting on chimneys caps, and doing all kinds of repairing in masonry.

Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

The store of S. F. Perrigo & Co., was opened up again, last Tuesday, by the Receiver, T. H. Grisham, and Mrs. Grisham, Miss Fannie Thomas, Miss Anna Ellerworth and Guy Johnson are now clerking therein.

There will be a special school meeting at the school house in this city, next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of determining whether there shall or not be two male teachers in our city schools next year.

Hon. B. F. Martin, of West Virginia, who was visiting his sister, Mrs. J. R. Blackshire, of Elmdale, has returned home, accompanied by his brother in law, Mr. Blackshire, who will make a short visit at his old West Virginia home.

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

FRANK M. BAKER, 827 Kent street, Denver, Col.

At the school meeting of District No. 6, this city, last Thursday, H. F. Gillett was re-elected Director, a tax of fifteen mills on the dollar valuation was levied for all purposes, and an eight month school, with seven teachers, one a male, was ordered.

The Central Kansas Baptist Sunday School Institute will be held in Strong City, September 22d, proximo, and great preparations are being made to make it a successful meeting. J. C. Davis, of this city, is at the helm, and is using his utmost endeavors looking to that end.

The City Council at Strong has decided to tax the vendors of "malt," in that city, ten dollars per month, each, for the privilege of dispensing this popular Kansas drink, which will put some money into the city's treasury, with which to repair streets and make other city improvements.

At the meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, last Saturday morning, G. T. Myers was elected as a member of the Committee in place of E. Waitley who was erroneously placed on the Committee at the County convention, Mr. Waitley not being a member of the party at all.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual, richly bound in cloth and gold, steel engraving of the author, 144 pages on the treatment of all diseases, mailed free on application.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 111 William St., New York.

Nelson Hancock, the ten-year-old son of Charles Hancock, of Toledo, who was kicked in the face, a short time ago, by a horse that was being led by James Stone, and had the right side of his face, below the eye, badly lacerated by the horse's hoof, is improving under the skillful treatment of Dr. J. T. Morgan.

Married, on Sunday, July 24th, 1892, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Wauseau, Chase county, Kansas, by the Rev. W. P. De Herp, Mr. Jay D. Robbins, of Oakley, Logan county, Kansas, and Miss Alma Ewing, oldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. A. Ewing. The bride is one of Chase county's fairest daughters, of sweet disposition and charming sensibility, while the groom is a highly respected business man at Oakley, where he runs a flouring mill, and where he and his happy bride will make their home. The COURTNEY extends to them its best wishes in their new state of life.

Joe Rettiger, of Strong City, has gone to St. Louis to act as timekeeper for Rettiger Bros. & Co., and to measure stone cut by the Rettiger stone planer for the new St. Louis waterworks. Joe is exceedingly well qualified for this work, and while his many friends in these parts, including the COURANT, will miss his society, their best wishes follow him to his new field of labor.

As we are standing badly in need of money, just now, to meet our obligations, we have concluded to let all of our subscribers who are in arrears have an opportunity to settle up at \$1.50 per year, provided they do so during the present month, and pay one year in advance. You can see from the date on your paper or its wrapper how much you are in arrears, the subscription has been paid to that date.

Mrs. E. F. Holmes, Mrs. Sheehan and daughter, Mrs. Mattie Sheehan, Miss Anna K. Rookwood, Miss Mattie Gillman, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Holman, Dr. C. L. Conaway and brother, W. T. S. Conaway, W. C. Giese and son, Louie, have taken advantage of excursion rates and gone to Denver, Colorado, to witness the Knight Templars' Conclave that will take place there next Tuesday. George W. Hotchkiss and Jerry Madden will start, to-morrow.

The Democratic County Central Committee met, last Saturday morning, in the parlors of the Grand Central Hotel, and resolved that if the People's party convention, then in session at the Court-house, would place a straight Democrat on the People's party ticket for either Representative or County Treasurer, or any two of the other county offices, that the Democrats would place the People's party candidates on the Democratic ticket; and the following named persons were selected by the committee for the different offices: For Representative, B. Lantry; for Treasurer, C. S. Ford; for County Attorney, J. V. Sanders; for District Court Clerk, J. L. Hey; for County Superintendent, Mrs. T. H. Grisham; for Probate Judge, E. Campbell; for County Commissioner, Third District, J. A. Holmes.

Again has the white-winged messenger of death crossed the threshold of Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, on South Fork, near Bazaar, and this time, as before, taken from their family circle their infant child, baby Horace, with that dread disease cholera infantum, after but a few hours sickness, he having been taken seriously ill at about 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning, August 3d, 1892, and dying at 11 o'clock that same morning, aged 4 months and 28 days, he having been born on March 6th, 1892. His remains were interred in the Bazaar Cemetery, about noon, to-day (Thursday), the funeral services being conducted by Mr. J. H. S. Barker, who preached a very good sermon at the house. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner desire us in their name to extend their most heartfelt thanks to their friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted them in their hour of affliction.

PEOPLE'S PARTY COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the People's party of Chase county, Kansas, met in the Court-house in this city, in delegate convention, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, July 30, 1892, and were called to order by W. G. McCandless, Chairman of the County Central Committee, and the call was read by Dr. F. Johnson, Secretary of the Committee.

A. F. Holman was elected temporary Chairman, and E. W. Ellis, temporary Secretary, with E. Bruce Johnson as Assistant.

On motion, the following committees were then appointed, and the convention took a recess until 1:30 a. m.: On Credentials—A. H. Knox, G. A. Cowley, Chas. L. Sheehan, Wm. McCabe, John Stone, T. J. Piles, J. W. Easter.

On Order of Business—W. A. Wood, Clay Shaft, J. L. Thompson, J. D. Riggs, W. P. Evans, H. S. Foreman, W. J. Dougherty.

On Permanent Organization—C. F. Nesbit, R. C. Campbell, S. C. Park, Wm. Cox, R. F. Riggs, John Brecht, D. R. Shellenbarger.

On Resolutions—J. S. Doolittle, M. W. Gilmore, O. H. Drinkwater, J. B. Cooley, Howard Grimes, Lot Leonard, E. L. Gowen.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After partaking of a nice dinner prepared by the ladies, in the old Gillett store room, the convention re-assembled at 1:30 o'clock.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Dr. W. M. Rich for permanent Chairman, and C. A. Cowley, with W. A. Wood as Assistant, for permanent Secretary, and the report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was then read and adopted. It recommended that candidates be presented by an informal ballot.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, J. S. Doolittle, then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Corporate greed that tramples upon the rights of the humblest citizens, is a greater menace to our free institutions than all the foreign foes of the land;

And whereas, a would-be Federal Baron has converted the peaceful place of manufacturing into a feudal castle, instead of a driveway, and most he has called to his defence the forces of nature, electricity, steam, iron clad gun boats, and swivel guns, their private standing army of hired assassins calculated and intended to instill into our citizens a hatred of government that permits such vandals to despoil the land;

And whereas, it is a disintegrating factor that is working dire results to our republic. Whence the dance of death goes on, labor under the chariot wheels of financiers, wages fixed by capital and favored capital protected and unprotected labor looting the land;

The days of an effective strike are passed. The only remedy is organization of labor at the ballot box. Labor must search out the lower strata of truths and at once apply the remedy of these truths and contentions will melt away until the whole of this fair land will be in the throes of a revolution more terrible than the world has ever yet seen. Be it Resolved, that we hereby endorse the platforms of the Omaha and State conventions.

21.—That we are in favor of placing taxation on property instead of consumption.

22.—That the constitution of our country recognizes gold, silver and paper as legal tender money and in consideration of a lack of money to properly do the business of the country, there being but little more than the stock and grain in our hands, we are in favor of the remonetization and free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that Congress should be authorized to issue Treasury notes until they are not less than \$50 per capita of paper, silver and gold.

23.—That our constitution be changed so as to elect U. S. Senators and President by a direct vote of the people, and are in favor of one term for President.

24.—We are in favor of the State compiling and publishing our own school books, and that we are in favor of the utmost economy in public expenditures of county, State and national.

25.—And further, we hereby pledge our support to all organized labor, whether it be the K. of L. or Federated trade unions.

The Committee on Credentials then made its report, which was adopted, after a few corrections had been made in it. While waiting for the report of this committee, John Madden made a short but eloquent speech.

M. W. Gilmore, C. J. Schneider and E. W. Ellis were then appointed tellers.

Balloting for Representative was then begun, resulting as follows: J. S. Doolittle, 91; W. S. Romigh, 30; E. L. Gowen, 8; O. H. Drinkwater, 6; John Madden, 4; W. G. McCandless, 2; B. Lantry, 1; total, 142. The informal ballot was made formal, and Mr. Doolittle was, on motion, declared unanimously nominated, as was done in the case of every other candidate nominated by the convention, there being but one ballot for each of the different offices; and Mr. Doolittle, as did every other nominee, made a speech of thanks for the honors conferred on him by the convention.

For County Treasurer, Wm. M. Harris received 98 votes; W. P. Martin, 12; P. C. Jeffrey, 10; R. C. Campbell, 10; W. P. Evans, 6; Lew Becker, 4; W. G. McCandless, 4; Gowen, 1; total, 142; Harris nominated.

For District Court Clerk, D. W. Eastman, 79 votes; J. E. Perry, 35; J. F. Perkins, 12; Howard Grimes, 6

J. M. Clay, 2; G. U. Young, 1; J. I. Hey, 1; total, 135; Eastman nominated.

For County Attorney, W. S. Romigh received 96 votes; G. U. Young, 20; J. V. Sanders, 14; T. H. Grisham, 9; scattering, 5; total, 144; Romigh nominated.

For Probate Judge, G. W. Kilgore received 128 votes; W. G. McCandless, 3; scattering, 4; total, 135; Kilgore nominated.

For County Superintendent, T. B. Moore received 111 votes; Mrs. T. H. Grisham, 25; J. E. Perry, 2; total, 138; Moore nominated.

For County Commissioner, 3d District, N. E. Sidener, of Cedar township, was nominated by 36 votes.

A vote of thanks, with three cheers for the ladies, was then extended the ladies for the sumptuous dinner served by them, to-day, and for their presence at the convention.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were then elected the County Central Committee for the ensuing year: Falls Township—J. M. Clay, W. G. McCandless, H. A. McDaniels. Cedar—J. B. Cooley, J. L. Thompson, J. H. Riggs. Cottonwood—Wm. Dawson, P. D. Montgomery, M. E. Self. Diamond Creek—Fred Pracht, W. A. Wood, M. D. Umberger. Toledo—R. R. Harris, E. L. Gowen, D. R. Shellenbarger. Matfield—Wm. Cox, G. W. Jackson, H. Wagoner. Bazaar—C. F. Nesbit, Al. Brandlely, Wm. Siler.

The convention then adjourned and the Central Committee organized by the election of H. A. McDaniels as Chairman and J. M. Clay as Secretary, and then adjourned to meet with the candidates, in Alliance Hall, this city, next Saturday afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the County Alliance.

FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Trustee, M. W. Heald; Treasurer, H. A. McDaniels; Clerk, F. P. Robertson; Justice of the Peace, M. C. Newton; Constable, H. D. Burcham.

GRAND FREE BALLOON ASCENSION AND PACHTHUT LUMPS.

On August 6th the Royal Balloon Show, consisting of George W. and Minnie L. Roy, the celebrated aeronauts, and Prof. O. H. Williams' Silver Cornet Band and full orchestra of eight pieces, have been secured by the business houses of this city to give one of their grand and wonderful exhibitions, which will be presented absolutely free of charge, to everybody. After the ascension there will be foot racing, jumping, climbing greased pole, tug of war, climbing greased pig, fatmen's race, sack race, three-leg race, girls' race, wheelbarrow race, bicycle race and base ball match, for prizes. There will also be a young contest for the most popular young lady, the prize being a fine gold watch. Come and have a day of sport. Grand ball at night.

A PEEK AT PIKE'S PEAK.

For Knight Templars and their friends, the great meeting of 1892 is that of the Silver Triennial Convolve at Denver, August 9.

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

Will it catch yours for the Santa Fe Route?

Perhaps that depends on what the Santa Fe Route offers. It offers this: Through Vestibule Palace Sleepers, 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 Mexico. Good service at reasonable rates.

Address J. J. Comer, Agent A. T. & S. F. R. Co., Cottonwood Falls, for information.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

S. N. WOOD, THOR. H. GRISHAM.

WOOD & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

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

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Practices in all State and Federal courts.

PHYSICIANS.

R. C. HUTCHISON. C. N. SMITH.

HUTCHESON & SMITH, DENTISTS.

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

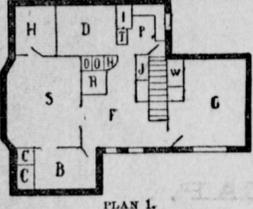
FARM AND GARDEN.

PLANS FOR KITCHENS.

An Ohio Woman's Ideas of Comfort and Convenience.

Mrs. A. F. Hamilton, Greenville, O., contributed the following plans for the Ohio Farmer prize contest. They contain many excellent features. She explains as follows:

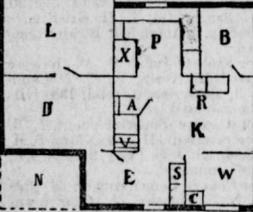
This plan is for the woman who prefers a small kitchen. D, dining-room, S, sitting-room, B, bedroom, C, closets, F, kitchen, R, range and tank, H, shelf, T, dumb-waiter to cellar, J, porcelain-lined sink, with hard and soft water, W, sink for washing, G, woodshed. The stairway is between



PLAN 1.

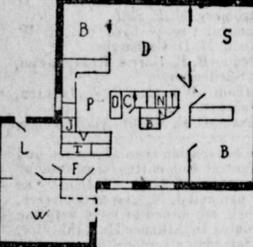
J and W, I, a baking table or shelf, P, pantry. Drawers under I, for towels, aprons, pans, rolling-pins, etc. The cellar-way is here also. There may be a door instead of one of the east windows out of the kitchen, but dirt from shoes and annoyance from flies are avoided by woodshed only. See plan IV, for sliding doors.

L, parlor, D, dining and sitting-room, N, porch or serving room, P, pantry, B, bedroom or laundry, K, kitchen, W, open wood and coal shed, E, entry, X, baking table, with flour bin just above it in the sketch. The porcelain-



PLAN 2.

lined sink is on the other side of the pantry, opposite X, R, range and water tank, A, down cellar stairs, V, up stairs to second floor, C, creamery, S, sink for washing hands, etc. This plan is for the woman who does not like the kitchen to be a hallway for everybody; who does her own work, perhaps, and so is glad of a bedroom handy and warm; who likes to have a place where the men may wash and then pass into the dining-room without coming into

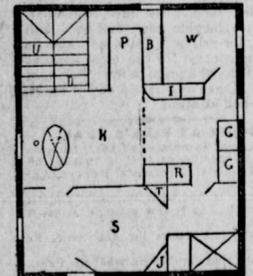


PLAN 3.

the kitchen. This woman may sit in her kitchen (if she likes), and not be in the way of some one passing in or out.

K, kitchen, 14x17. D, dining-room, 14x17. S, sitting-room, 14x17. L, laundry, B, bedroom, 14x15. P, pantry, W, woodshed. D, dumb-waiter to cellar, R, range. There is a closet to the right of I, between B and S, not lettered. E, entry, T, bench or stationary tubs, with sink at right for washing hands, V, baking table, J, porcelain-lined sink and draining board. This plan is for the woman who likes the one staircase to be accessible from more than one room, and who makes her pantry a "shop" in which the greater part of her work is done.

K, kitchen, 11x23. S, sitting-room, 13x14. P, pantry, A, dining-room, 8x13. W, woodshed, 6x9. U, up stairs to second floor, D, downstairs to cellar.



PLAN 4.

R, range and tank, G, G, stationary tubs, B, baking table, I, sink and draining board. At the left of the pantry, between that and cellar stairs, is the dumb-waiter to cellar. C, curtain between dining-room and sitting-room. (J and T in sitting-room are supposed to be cupboards or shelves.) This plan is for the woman who would like a parlor, dining-room, laundry, woodshed and large airy bedrooms, but her purse is light and the mortgage is heavy; yet she believes in saving her steps. In all these plans I have not allowed for walls or sliding doors, because I did not know how to do so. Whenever no door is shown a sliding door is intended, as wide as space left.

When a farmer finds that he cannot feed out the fodder of the farm without waste, he may conclude that he has yet something to learn, and he had better spend a day with some neighbor who understands how to make his cows eat coarse corn fodder without waste, and yet give a good flow of milk and keep in good condition.

GRADES AND CRUBS.

To Make Money in the Cattle Business Is No Child's Play.

Of course the farmer wants to feed his surplus, at least in part, to the cattle giving the most for the amount fed. He knows, or ought to know, that there is more than 30 per cent. advantage in this regard in favor of high grades. The only way he can have good grade cattle is to have a pure bred sire at the head of the herd. He knows this also. These are all very plain propositions. He can have good grade heaves weighing 600 to 800 pounds at yearlings, or he can have the product of common sires weighing 300 to 500 at yearlings. All these things are plainly before him, not in theory only, but in actual observation and experience. Not only so, but the grades will bring him one to two cents per pound more than the common ones. This also is before his eyes in the market every week in the year. Thus the farmer may pursue a policy that will impoverish, or make him profits. He is the architect of his own fortune, or the barrier to it. It is a plain matter when the difference of 30 to 40 per cent. is before him in the matter of his management, so far as cattle are concerned. He would think it remarkable if his neighbor was still holding on to the elm peeler hog, weighing 200 pounds at three years old only, for the breed of hogs have improved, and he is in that swim himself. The difference in fact is the same between common and grade cattle, and yet many hold on to the scrub bull. If we could only see ourselves as others see us!

Pertinent to this subject the Live Stock Indicator says: "No money in cattle, shouts one man. Half a dozen take up the chorus and dolefully sound the sad refrain until a majority would believe the woeful fallacy is really true, were it not the fact that here and there can be found men who have made money in the cattle business (names need not be given) and are making money now."

It might be just as well for all concerned to say right now that to make money in the cattle business is no child's play—that it has to be conducted on business principles, requiring intelligence and far-seeing sagacity, combined with steadfastness of purpose. If, then, men will embark in such business, and have neither knowledge, judgment nor experience, is it any wonder they "miss it"?—Farm, Field and Stockman.

FARM PHILOSOPHY.

NEVER allow a crop to go to seed if it is to be cut for hay. The seed heads may form, but they should not advance beyond the "milky" stage. When the seeds of any crop mature the body of the plant has been drawn upon to provide for the seeds, but if a crop is cut when in the milky stage the nutrition of the plant has not left the stalks and the plant is consequently more valuable.

The swill barrel is a disgusting thing on a farm, especially in the summer season. There is no reason why a hog should be compelled to subsist on swill and other fermented foods when it will cost no more to give it wholesome food. Diseases are more prevalent with hogs that are confined and fed on filthy swill than when they are given an opportunity to a clover field and pure water.

BEAR in mind that on very warm days a horse's body presents a great surface to the direct rays of the sun. If possible, there should be a relief team during the hot months, allowing each team half a day's work. If this plan cannot be adopted the work should be done very early in the morning and until late in the evening, allowing an interval of several hours during the heat of the day.

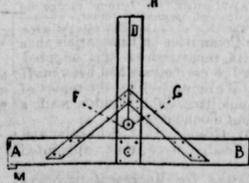
EXPERIMENT shows the yellow seed in clover to be very much the best. Almost all the yellow germinated and produced a good stand of healthy plants. The light brown did very well, but not as well as the yellow. There was a slight decrease, both in the number that germinated and the health of the plants. Very few of the green seeds survived to amount to anything. The darker the seed the poorer the result.

NOTHING is saved by postponing work that should be done. When the soil is allowed to remain too long without the cultivator being used it becomes baked and every rain packs it harder. It requires power to break up the soil, and it is easier for the horses to keep the soil loose and mellow than to work up a hard, compact piece of ground. If the soil bakes easily the greater the necessity for frequent cultivation.

DRAINING LEVEL.

A Splendid Thing for Evening the Bottom of a Drain.

The illustration shows a form of level for evening the bottom of a drain. It is made in the form of an inverted T, and the bottom board, A, B, is just one rod long, while the upright piece, C, D, may be four to six feet. It is well braced to make it true, and can be made



of dry three-quarter-inch pine. The bottom of the level should be perfectly square, and the upright piece put on so that the plumb bob, G, hangs over F. The line should be fastened to a piece of wood or nail at H to swing clear of the board. By tacking on a strip at M, you can get any required grade to the bottom of the drain, and at the same time measure it. If you want a fall of an inch to the rod, tack an inch strip on the bottom, and when the plumb bob comes level, you have the required grade.—Edwin C. Powell, in Country Gentleman.

Mitigated Misery.

"Go into the room and bring that cake off the table," said a Murray Hill father to his son.

"It's too dark. I'm afraid to go into the room."

"Go right into that room this instant or I'll go in and bring out the strap."

"If you bring-out the strap," he replied, sobbing, "bring-the-cake along-too," replied the youth.—Texas Siftings.

Force of Habit.

Judge—You are accused of stealing an overcoat. Guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner—Not guilty. I merely adapted it.

Judge—What is your business?

Prisoner—I am an American playwright.—Puck.

Her Accomplishment.

Young Perkins—You have charming daughters, Mr. de Peyster. What a delightful voice Miss Clara has, and how divinely Miss Eugenia plays the piano!

De Peyster—Certainly, she's a summer girl.—Judge.

A Horrid Prescription.

Doctor—You should wear a chest protector, Mrs. Fashun.

Mrs. Fashun—I may take it off when I wear a ball or opera dress, mayn't I?

Doctor—No, madam. In fact, that is really the only time when you need it.—Judge.

A Juvenile View.

First Boy (in pony cart)—Th' man at the railroad crossing is wavin' a red flag. Wot does that mean?

Second Boy (driving)—That means we've got to hurry or we won't get across before the train comes.—Good News.

Like Modern Travelers.

School-Teacher—What do you suppose was the first thing that Columbus did on reaching America?

Booby—He gave a reporter his impressions of the country.—Judge.

Very Rich.

Rachel—My father is the richest man in town.

May—My father is richer than yours. He has his teeth trimmed with gold.—Harper's Young People.

The Daughter of an Editor.

"Why did you reject him?"

"He was not accompanied by stamps."—Life.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

"I say, mister, won't you please direct this letter for me? I don't want Jimmy's folks to know who it comes from. They know my handwriting, an' they objects to our marriage."—Life.

An Experienced Hand.

"I'd like a job, sir, as waiter," said the applicant.

"You have had experience in waiting, I suppose?" queried the restaurant proprietor.

"Indeed I have."

"For how long?"

"Why, sir, I've taken meals at a restaurant for twelve years."—Chicago News.

Sensible Woman.

Mr. S. (snappishly)—Don't be correcting that boy always, Sarah. Let nature take its course, won't you?

Mrs. S. (laying aside the shingle)—I'll do nothing of the sort. I don't intend that any woman shall have such a husband as I've got, if I can prevent it.—Demorest's Magazine.

Her Gentle Hint.

"Are you interested in baseball?" asked Miss Skitts of Mr. Dolley, at eleven p. m.

"Yes, I am," Dolley replied. "But why do you ask, Miss Skitts?"

"I was merely wondering if it wasn't about time for you to make a home run."—Judge.

He Felt Hurt.

She—What did papa say, dear, when you told him you wished to marry me, dear?

He—I do not remember what he said, darling, but I know I felt hurt.—Brooklyn Life.

Adding Torture to Punishment.

Teacher (who has just chastised Tommy in the usual place)—Now go and sit down!

Tommy—Oh! boo-hoo! Don't you think you have punished me enough already?—Puck.

Not Afraid.

Husband—If you don't stop using those cosmetics, you'll have facial paralysis.

Wife—Well, you've often said my features look best in repose.—N. Y. Weekly.

Why?

"Papa," said Jamie, "why does birdies go lookin' for worms to eat when they can lay theirselves a egg and eat that? Eggs is nicer than worms."—Harper's Young People.

A Nautical View.

Mamma—Don't you know that your father is the mainstay of the family?

Freddy—Golly, ain't he, though, and the spanker, too.—Jury.

Sympathetic.

The Guest—Say, there's a fly in this shortcake.

The Pretty Waiter Girl—Poor thing!—Chicago News.

Rectifying the Error.

"I bought a dozen eggs of you yesterday," said Gazzam to Mr. Peck, the grocer.

"Yes, sir, I remember selling them to you. Do you want another dozen?"

"No, I don't. I came in to say that half of those eggs had chickens in them."

"Indeed? I'm very glad that you told me. It will enable us to rectify the matter."

"Then you will give me six good eggs for the bad ones, I suppose?"

"No, indeed! I'll charge you three dollars more for the lot. Spring chickens are cheap at fifty cents each. Will you pay for them or shall I put it on your account?"—Brooklyn Life.

A STAMKING EXAMPLE.



Professor—Robert, do you know the meaning of the word precipice, or bluff?

Robert—Yessir.

Professor—You may give me an example.

Robert—I can lick you with one hand.

Professor—Sir! What's that?

Robert—That's a bluff.—Golden Days.

Her Exact Words.

Housekeeper—How's this? You promised to saw some wood if I gave you a lunch.

Tramp—I recall no such promise, madam.

"The ideal I told you I'd give you a lunch if you'd saw some wood, and you agreed."

"Pardon me, madam. Your exact words were: 'I'll give you a lunch if you saw that wood over there by the gate.'"

"Exactly. That's just what I said."

"Well, madam, I saw that wood over there by the gate, as I came in."—N. Y. Weekly.

The Young Man Meant Business.

"Young man," said a stern parent, with the accent on the young, "do you intend to stay here all night holding my daughter's hand and looking her in the eyes like a sick calf?"

"No, sir."

"What do you intend to do, then?"

"Well, I had thought that when you did us the kindness to retire I would put my arm around her waist, and if she did not object too forcibly I might risk a kiss."—Texas Siftings.

So Did She.

Mr. H.—Here are some chocolate creams, Johnny. Do you think Miss Irene will be down soon?

Johnny (after stowing them away securely)—Yes, sis'll be down purty soon, I reckon. I wish it was you sis was going to marry, instead of that stingy old Snagsford.—Demorest's Magazine.

His Opinion.

"What did you think of my new book?" inquired the author of the critic.

"Oh, I thought a great deal of it," was the prompt reply, and the critic passed on to prevent an expression of the nature of his thought.—Detroit Free Press.

Didn't Go to Aunty's.

Aunty—I feel provoked to think that you and your mamma were in town the other day and went to a restaurant instead of coming to our house to dinner. Why didn't you come?

Little Nephew—We was hungry!—Good News.

Unappreciated Thoughtfulness.

Husband—Good-by, my dear. I'll be dreadfully lonesome while you are away in the country.

Wife—I know you will, love, and I've prepared for it. Here's a nice new deck and a set of chips.—N. Y. Sun.

A Small Matter.

Small Son—My kite is away up on top of a tree, all broke up.

Papa—That's too bad.

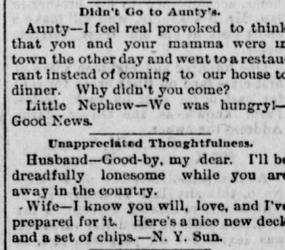
Small Son—Oh, it wasn't the one I made myself. It's only a bought one.—Good News.

Matrimonial Item.

Friend—Why do you let that fellow cut you out with Miss Jinks?

Mr. Fewscads—Ah, my dear friend, it is not good nowadays to offer your hand if there is nothing in it.—Texas Siftings.

A LITTLE HAMPERED.



She—You going to marry? Why, you'll never be able to stand home life.

He—Well, if I can't, my wife can't, either: so that will be one consolation.—Life.

A Distribution of Misery.

She—You going to marry? Why, you'll never be able to stand home life.

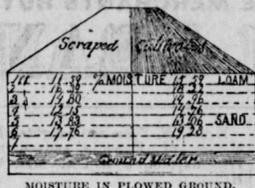
He—Well, if I can't, my wife can't, either: so that will be one consolation.—Life.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SCIENCE IN FARMING.

Surface Cultivation Retains Moisture in the Soil.

The constant evaporation at the surface of the ground causes the moisture in the soil to creep upward over the surface of those soil particles which touch each other. Stirring the soil checks this upward movement by putting air between many of the particles. To ascertain how much moisture is retained by surface cultivation, F. H. King, at the Wisconsin station (R. '91), plowed and harrowed twelve-foot strips in the spring, and summer-fallowed them. One strip was rolled May 14, and afterwards not disturbed except to scrape off the weeds. Another strip was frequently cultivated three inches deep until July 13. The soil was a sandy clay loam, underlaid at four feet with sand. On May 29, the ground water was found at a depth of seven feet, and on July 17 was six inches lower. Six times, samples were taken with a soil tube to a depth of six feet, from near the ten points marked in the diagram. Each foot of moist soil was weighed, then thoroughly dried and again weighed. Thus it was found that, from May 29 to July 17, each square foot of the scraped surface lost, from a depth of six feet, 8.84 pounds more water than the cultivated surface.



MOISTURE IN PLOWED GROUND.

This amount is equivalent to a rainfall of 1.7 inches. As 301.49 pounds of water are needed to grow a pound of dry matter in American corn, the above saving of moisture would, in a drought, increase the yield 16 per cent. The engraving shows the per cent. of soil-moisture, on July 25, at each foot in depth of the slightly sloping ground. The most moisture is retained near the cultivated surface, in reach of the plant roots. Shallow surface cultivation has kept the soil moist through the severest droughts, by retaining the subsoil moisture.—American Agriculturist.

DAIRY INSPECTION.

Some Foreign Methods of Regulating Cows and Milk.

In order to calm the anxieties of the public respecting the consumption of milk from diseased cows, the French authorities have passed a law requiring Paris dairymen henceforth, when stocking their sheds, to produce a certificate from the official veterinary surgeon in whose district the animal has been purchased that the milk cow is free from organic disease. They must also advise the similar officials in the city of the arrival of the purchase. As a further protection, all dairy cattle are to be inspected monthly by the government veterinary surgeon, who is also empowered to report on the sanitary condition of the cow stables and surroundings.

These measures are not untimely in presence of the heavy human mortality from tuberculous affections; of the increasing use of milk as a diet, and of the communications of tuberculosis from milk from diseased cows—a fact now placed beyond controversy. The recent researches of Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, have established that milk can contain the Koch bacillus of tuberculosis without the milk glands or udder exhibiting the symptoms of that disease, though the latter was detected on the cow being slaughtered. The disease germs can exist in the cream as well as in the creamed milk despite no external signs of the malady being perceptible.

To sterilize the microbes in milk the Pasteur plan of heating the liquid and then rapidly cooling down is resorted to. A temperature of 158 to 167 degrees Fahrenheit does not kill the septic animals; it rather checks the rapidity of their multiplication. Prof. Duclaux has shown that even at the boiling point vitality is not conquered in the ferment germs, an additional twelve degrees is necessary to make sure. Highly heated milk loses none of its nutritive qualities, but is not so easy of digestion as the ordinary milk, and acquires the cooled flavor that so many dislike. Milk thus heated and placed in vessels that have been steam-scalded keeps for a long time.

Dr. Smester, of Normandy, sends milk to Paris in a perfectly sweet condition without resorting to any agent for its preservation save extreme cleanliness.—Rural Canadian.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

The cow that has not had good treatment through the winter will show the result in a marked manner in the spring.

There are many people who take first-rate care of their horses, but neglect their cows. Why? Is not the cow entitled to as good treatment as the horse?

Too high feeding along before calving time is a good way to produce milk fever. Feed the bone and muscle forming foods in reasonable quantities. Breeding animals should be kept in a middling condition.

Treat the cow as if she were a lady, some one has said. Treat her as if she were a cow. That is all there is to do. It is the duty of intelligent men to treat every beast kindly, and the cow, especially, will pay well for all such treatment.

Running streams on farms are estimated far above their value, in our opinion. Contagious diseases among animals have often been spread by running streams. Whatever impurities get into them above, of course, must come below. A good well, with a good windmill, is the safest and best, in the long run.—Farmer's Voice.

BUILDING A PIGGERY.

The Experience, Mistakes and Successes of an Iowa Farmer.

In an address before the Iowa swine breeders' congress J. B. Barnett said your secretary very recently notified me that I was on the programme for a paper on "Yards and Buildings for Piggery." As we sometimes profit by the mistakes of others I will tell you of the mistakes I made eight years ago in building a piggery. Sald piggery is 64 feet long by 7 feet wide with an L 04 feet long by 7 feet wide; north and west sides 3 feet 6 inches high; south and east fronts 7 feet high. Used stock boards for sides and roof, 6-inch boards for gutters, 2-inch plank for floor, and made portable partitions for the enlargement of divisions. Windows in south and east front 3 feet wide by 5 feet long, hung on hinges to be let down to admit sun and light. This building accommodated quite a number of hogs, was reasonably comfortable and its cheapness was a feature greatly in its favor.

The pens all opened into one yard, and for that reason the building was a sad failure for farrowing pens, or piggery if you prefer that name.

Our next and more successful effort was in the erection of a piggery 12 feet wide by 48 feet in length, sided with shiplap and roofed with shingles. This building stands east and west. We partitioned 12 feet off of the west end for a feed room. In this room are small bins, swill tubs and a good well. The remaining space, 36 feet, is papered inside with tar paper and sheeted with inch boards and divided into four pens 8x9 feet each. This leaves an alley four feet wide the entire length of the north side of the pens.

The pens are floored with 2-inch lumber; no floor in alley. There are two windows in north side for light. A window in south front of each pen. Doors connect each pen with small yards that open into grass lots. We find this a very convenient piggery and think the cheapness will recommend it.

We also have a piggery 8x16 feet, with small yard in front of each pen, but we find it more work to attend to sows and litters in these buildings than it is to attend to those in buildings with the feedroom connected. We do not consider a piggery complete that is not connected with grass lots.

The individual piggery has many good points and scores high in the minds of some breeders and it certainly is a pleasure to walk across a nice grass plat with a visitor or prospective purchaser to show a litter that we think will surely take the ribbons, but when we have to wade in mud for thirty days without the light of the sun to guide us, it is very convenient to have the piggery near the feed, near the water and near the barn that contains the dry straw for bedding.

SALTING LIVE STOCK.

The Clever Contrivance Invented by an Ohio Farmer.

I enclose a rough sketch to illustrate the way we furnish salt to a herd of cattle in pasture. Instead of throwing it in handfuls upon the ground after the old method, on certain days of the week, we take a new, sound barrel out into the field, place it upon its side upon some dry knoll, where there is no shade, saw out four or five staves between the larger or middle hoops, thus giving the animals access to the salt at will, and at the same time leaving a pretty fair protection from the rain, to



the contents of the barrel. After half or more has been eaten, saw out another stave or two on each side of the opening, thus making it large enough for them to use out all that remains. By this plan all the animals in the herd will help themselves to just the quantity they need, whenever they want it, and the waste is much less than by any other method.—L. B. Wing, in Ohio Farmer.

TREATMENT OF GAPES.

Free Use of Air-Slaked Lime The Most Reliable Preventive.

Although we have frequently alluded to this trouble, yet our readers are making further inquiries. They wish to know the cause of gapes and its cure. The gapes is caused by the windpipe being clogged with a large number of minute, thread-like worms, the chicks suffocating from the air passages being closed. It is difficult to dislodge them with remedies, as any severe remedy for destroying the gapes also destroys the chick. Gapes are due to damp, filthy ground, and prevail mostly on old farms, the best preventive being a free use of air-slaked lime.

When the chick has the gapes, give it a drop of spirits of turpentine on a bread crumb, and if no relief results the worms must be removed by stripping a small feather, leaving a tuft at the end (or a straw may be used), and inserting it in the windpipe, giving it a quick twist, withdrawing it quickly also, and the worms will be drawn out. If the feather is dipped in coal-oil, and well shaken out before inserting, it will be an advantage. Feed the chicks on clean boards and spade up the runs, freely scattering air-slaked lime over every portion of the ground.—Farm and Fireside.

Raise Your Own Calves.

With good pastures it should cost but very little to raise a calf, and for that reason it will pay dairymen much better to raise their cows than to buy them. A bought cow is an "unknown quantity," but when the dairymen raises his own cows he can breed for just what he wants. The cow is largely what her owner intends her to be, but he has no control over the kind of stock he uses, unless he is a breeder instead of a purchaser. Grade up the stock by the use of pure-bred males.

GOLDEN MEMORIES.

There may be pies as good and even better than those I knew of in my earlier days.

There may be cakes made richer, lighter, sweeter, (Prepared by some one's scientific rule, Clipped from a printed cook book), and look neater than those within my dinner pail at school.

There may be hymns full of richer savor, That to the eye tell many a flattering tale, But when attested full the taste and flavor.

There may be fresher yarns, and newer stories Of lore and love, of life, and of death, But ah, they fall, compared with all the fancies Of those I read with childish bated breath.

Pies, cakes and doughnuts known in modern story, No matter what of these I since have had, The old still holds for me my golden glory.

"My mother made them" and in days now olden, Old tales rehearsed, and good-nights sweetly sung, Oh! the delights of childhood's moments golden, How close they cling and keep the old heart young.

John Wentworth, in Good Housekeeping.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

At the Telegraph Office. "I want to send a message to a lady in Philadelphia."

In a Safe Retreat. Neighbor—What's the trouble in the house? Son—Oh, something's gone wrong with me.

It's Good Politics. HARRISON GOES TO THE MOUNTAINS. So do thousands of our Western people, who find a most delightful vacation amid their granite peaks.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word.

Put Not Your Faith in Princes, But rely implicitly upon the power to cure of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

"Hard Lines," said Mr. Flunker, when he couldn't translate a passage in Homer.—Yale Record.

I AM LOSING FLESH," said the butcher as the dog stole a sirlin steak.—Washington Star.

Curious Facts About Two Numerous Orders of Plants. "After the grasses the most widely distributed order of plants in the world is that of the sedges," said a botanist recently.

MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need the strength and vigor which is supplied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with market data for Kansas City, Aug 1. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with market data for St. Louis. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with market data for Chicago. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with market data for New York. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with market data for Little Rock. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with market data for Memphis. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with market data for Cincinnati. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with market data for Louisville. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with market data for St. Paul. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

"I want to send a message to a lady in Philadelphia." Her mother is not expected to live,

In a Safe Retreat. Neighbor—What's the trouble in the house? Son—Oh, something's gone wrong with me.

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AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs.

At the Telegraph Office. "I want to send a message to a lady in Philadelphia." Her mother is not expected to live,

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ULCERS, CANCER, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

these and every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free. Printed testimonials sent on application. Address The Swift Specific Co., ATLANTA, GA.

"German Syrup" Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson Col.

You can't find what you want in your home store, get on the line and come to our mammoth Dry Goods Establishment. If you can't come, then send for samples (no charge for samples), and we'll send what you want by mail. We guarantee satisfaction.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. A genuine sewed shoe that will wear 12 to 18 months, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever made at the price.

THE POT INSULATED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

Excursions. Low-rate Home Seekers' Excursions will be run from the East to points in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Texas.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. Send for free circular and testimonials. Address Dr. J. C. Williams, 1512 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CANCER. AND TUMORS CURED. Dr. J. C. Williams, 1512 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



A Colored Flosserfer. N old negro with a troubled thought embossed on his countenance was seen standing on the bank of a river.

"I flung er dollar in dis yere river, sah." "And you're the biggest fool I ever saw."

"No, bless yo' life it ain't. De Lawd knows dat der ain't er man in dis yere 'munity dat needs money mor'n I does."

"Who you callin' honey?" "Den I see night after night! Ever time I'd shut my eyes dar wuz dat lady shellin' pease. I prayed ter de Lawd ter send me de angel o' pease, an' I drapped off ter sleep, an' yere come de angel. She hed er long silver cloak on, an' er gold veil; an' jest ez I drapped on my knees ter thank her fur de pease she had fetch me she tuck er pan full o' pease out frum under her silver cloak an' she lifted her golden veil, an' I seed de cruel lady dat I loved."

"At last I found dat if I didn't take my mind offen dat subject I'd go crazy, an' darfo I come down yere in frum er dollar in de river."



"WHO YOU CALLIN' HONEY?" "When I want ter marry sich er man ez you I'll go ober yander ter de government hospital an' pick him out."

"Den I come er way. Laws er massy, de misery I did see night after night! Ever time I'd shut my eyes dar wuz dat lady shellin' pease. I prayed ter de Lawd ter send me de angel o' pease, an' I drapped off ter sleep, an' yere come de angel. She hed er long silver cloak on, an' er gold veil; an' jest ez I drapped on my knees ter thank her fur de pease she had fetch me she tuck er pan full o' pease out frum under her silver cloak an' she lifted her golden veil, an' I seed de cruel lady dat I loved."

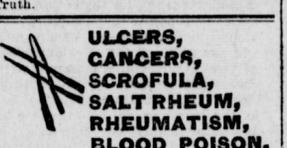
"At last I found dat if I didn't take my mind offen dat subject I'd go crazy, an' darfo I come down yere in frum er dollar in de river."

Big Trees in New Zealand. To bring home to the mind the stupendous size of the colonial oak, as the kauri pine of New Zealand has been called, it must be compared with the largest trees in these islands.

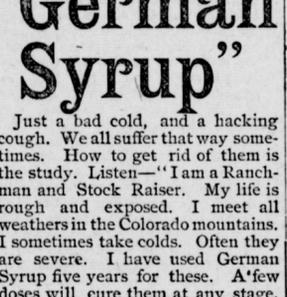
"The ancient Egyptians produced in this manner papyrus sheets of a prodigious length. One obtained by the famous traveler Belzoni was 23 feet long by 18 inches wide.

MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need the strength and vigor which is supplied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

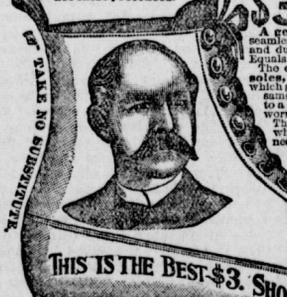
For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay \$500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.



"German Syrup" Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson Col.



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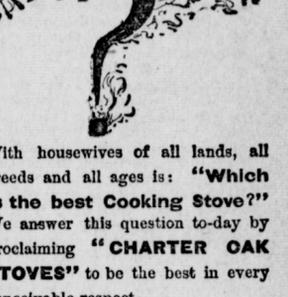
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Excursions. Low-rate Home Seekers' Excursions will be run from the East to points in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Texas.



RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Emulsions, and Pastes which stain the hands, injure the Iron, and burn off.

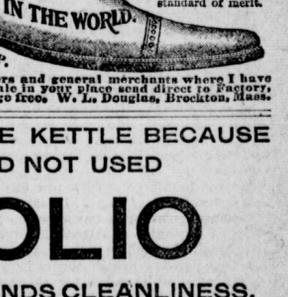


With housewives of all lands, all creeds and all ages is: "Which is the best Cooking Stove?" We answer this question to-day by proclaiming "CHARTER OAK STOVES" to be the best in every conceivable respect.

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



NATIONAL Business College. Y. M. C. A. Building, Kansas City, Mo. A modern progressive training school. Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphic and English Departments.



LYON & HEALY. 64 Monroe Street, Chicago. Will mail free our new catalog of Fine Instruments, Art Forms and Equipment.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. Send for free circular and testimonials. Address Dr. J. C. Williams, 1512 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DUTY OF DIKES.

To Keep the Missouri River Within Bounds—The Official Report Filed.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A report filed in the war department shows that the Missouri river that work in the field below Sioux City consisted in detached surveys to supply information not collected by the general survey of 1890 and to obtain information at special localities. This work was mainly carried on in the fall of 1891. In the spring of the current year two parties were in the field to run a line of prize levels between Sioux City, Ia., and St. Charles, Mo., which latter point is already connected with similar work done by the Mississippi river and United States coast and geodetic survey. The work of these parties progressed favorably, and it is expected that it will be completed during the current season. No field work was done during the year. At Sioux City, Ia., the effect of the dikes constructed to protect the town continues to be good and no further work seems to be needed. At Omaha the revetment of the left bank of the river near Council Bluffs was extended down stream 9,290 feet during the months of August, September and October, 1891. This work with that previously constructed will, it is thought, sufficiently protect the bank and nothing more than occasional repairs will hereafter be needed. No work was found necessary at Nebraska City, Neb., during the season and the plant was transferred to St. Joseph for surveys at that point, \$8,000 of the balance of allotment for this place being transferred to the work at Bonton bend. At St. Joseph, Mo., work was resumed on the revetment of Belmont bend in the latter part of August, 1891, and was carried on during the fall and to some extent during the winter and spring, 14,246 feet of revetment being constructed and a junction effected with the work of the previous commissions. At Elwood, Kan., the work was not entirely completed and suffered considerable damage during the high water of the current year. As the original allotment for the work was about exhausted additional sums were transferred from the allotment for the Council Bluffs revetment and such repairs were made as were necessary to prevent further damage, the total expense of which cannot be ascertained until the water falls. Repairs were also made to the revetment in Bonton bend, in which the construction of 3,000 feet of new revetment and numerous minor repairs proved necessary. Work was also carried on to some extent on the pile dikes, above the St. Joseph waterworks. The success of this work is not as yet assured. No work has been done at Atchison, Kan., during the year. The cut off at Doniphan point, alluded to in the last report, has so far changed the regimen of the river that the works previously put in to direct and control the channel above the railroad bridge have suffered considerable damage, and their entire destruction seems to be only a question of time. Just what the final effect will be can not as yet be determined, but the direction of the flow through the bridge still remains favorable. Work in the neighborhood of Kansas City, Mo., has been confined to repairing and completing the work of former years, and was as follows: At Little Platte bend 1,450 feet of revetment was constructed, closing an open gap between the dikes at the upper end of the bend and the revetment already built at the lower end. The dikes themselves received slight repairs and mattress aprons were placed around the upper ends to protect them. At Kaw bend repairs were made to the revetment constructed in 1885 wherever a weak place had developed, and the work was placed in first-class shape. At Harlem a revetment about 3,400 linear feet above the left bank was built. The Harlem system of dikes was protected by the revetments during the fall of 1891.

THE IRON HALL.

Grave Charges Made Against the Management—The Order Hopelessly Inevitable. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—Yesterday afternoon an application was filed in the Marion county superior court for the appointment of a receiver for the Iron Hall. The plaintiffs are Albert Baker, Homer Samsell and Daniel Kneifer, members of the order. The complaint first sets out that the order of the Iron Hall is a mutual benefit association and names in detail the various processes of its workings. It then says that the order has a maturity fund and a disability benefit, the former paying out at the end of seven years in sums of \$1,000, \$500, \$300 and \$400, as the member may elect. It says that Freeman Somerby is the supreme justice of the order and that his highest tribunal, of which he is the head, is the order's supreme sitting, which is called together twice every year. It then charges that the order is totally insolvent; that it has accrued debts for 1892 of \$1,325,000, for 1893 of \$4,650,000, for 1894 of \$6,650,000 and for 1895 of \$9,650,000, all of which sums are for maturity and disability benefits. It sets forth the assets to be a reserve fund of \$1,300,000, only one-seventh of which is available each year, and real estate to the value of \$1,000,000, and that over one-half of these assets are under the control of the bank of which Freeman Somerby is the vice-president, doing business with headquarters in Philadelphia. McGarrahan Claim Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The president has sent a message to congress vetoing the McGarrahan claim bill. The measure involved the title to a quicksilver mine in California worth \$10,000,000. McGarrahan is 65 years old and has won national fame by the stubborn fight made on his claim. The mine has been worked for years by the New Indian Mining Co., in which D. O. Mills, father-in-law of Whitelaw Reid, republican candidate for vice president, is interested. McGarrahan first turned up in congress in 1887 with a claim that he be given title and possession of the mine.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

Synopsis of What Has Been Accomplished by the First Session of the Fifty-second Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A review of the work of the Fifty-second congress, which was in session eight months, may prove of interest at this time. The house devoted the first two months of its session to the discussion and adoption of a code of rules, after which the regular business was taken up. Bills to the number of 9,677 have been introduced in the house and referred to committees. Of this number 2,115 have been reported and placed on the calendar, about 450 of which have passed the house. The most important measure considered by the house, excepting the general appropriation bills, were the silver bill, the tariff measures reported from the ways and means committee, the Chinese exclusion act, the "intermediate" and army nurse pension bills, the bill to enforce reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, the bill increasing the pay of life saving crews, to establish lineal promotion in the army, for the better control of national banks in regard to loaning money to directors and officers, and to add the name of the secretary of agriculture to the cabinet officers who may act as president in certain contingencies. This bill and the silver bill failed in the house, as did also the free coinage bill which passed the senate. The several tariff bills passed by the house failed in the senate, as did also the bills providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states.

Of the 3,492 bills introduced in the senate 1,102 were reported upon by committees and 700 of them passed. Among the most important measures passed by the senate and not acted upon by the house were the following: To facilitate the claims for arrears of pay and bounty for the construction of revenue cutters, two each; the "pure food" bill; the bill to increase the rate of pension for certain cases of deafness; to fix the price of lands entered under the desert land laws; to authorize the secretary of war to cause a survey to be made for a ship canal from Philadelphia across New Jersey to New York bay and the bill for the immigration laws. A large number of public building and claim bills passed by the senate also failed in the house. One hundred and three bills have passed both houses and been sent to the president for his signature. There are twenty of these bills still under consideration by the executive. One has been returned to the house by its request without signing; two have been vetoed—the bill to amend the organizing of the circuit courts of appeals so as to give it jurisdiction of certain Indian cases and the bill referring the McGarrahan claim to the court of private land claims. Three have become laws without the president's approval. Investigations were a feature of this congress, especially in the house, and committees devoted much time to them. The pension office received the attention of a special committee, which reported mismanagement of the bureau under the administration of Commissioner Raum, and reported to the house that the president be ordered to dismiss that official at an early day. They also criticised Russell B. Harrison, the president's son, for his connection with securing leases through the public parks. The committee on judiciary looked into a matter called to its attention by the attorney general that marshals and clerks of United States courts in Boston were obtaining illegal fees in naturalization cases. They reported several bills to remedy the evil. The committee on banking and currency was ordered to investigate the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden National banks of Philadelphia, and of the Maverick National bank of Boston. The committee took a mass of testimony but did not complete their inquiry. The committee appointed to investigate the census office began their work late in the session and finally postponed it until next session. The committee on reform in the civil service investigated the Baltimore post office matter and filed a report severely criticizing Postmaster-General Wanamaker, stating that he knew that the employees were violating the law, yet he still kept them in office. The investigation into the so-called "sweating system" of contract labor was conducted by a sub-committee of the house manufactures committee. It did not finish taking testimony and will probably resume its session during the recess of congress. Senator Chandler and Representative Stump, chairman of the senate and house committees on immigration, vigorously investigated the expenditures of money at the Ellis Island emigrant station and the construction of the buildings there. This investigation was attended by several exciting scenes between the two chairmen and Assistant Secretary Nettleton and the principal witnesses. Majority and minority reports were made to the house, but too late for action. No report was made to the senate. Chairman Chandler finding himself opposed by the other republican members of the committee in his conclusions from the evidence and not inclined to join the democrats in their directions.

Great Crops in Dakota. YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 1.—Harvesting has been in progress a week. Barley, rye, oats and a few fields of wheat have been cut, all producing a greater yield than last year. The average for wheat is placed at thirty bushels per acre. Corn has made wonderful progress during the last week and promises well.

Attacked by Moors. MADRID, Aug. 1.—Reports have been received here of the attack on a Spanish warship off the coast of Morocco by a party of Moors on shore. Immediately upon the firing of the first shot the commander of the gunboat hoisted the Spanish flag, thinking the attack was the result of a mistake and expecting that it would cease as soon as the nationality of his vessel was made known. In this, however, he was disappointed, for no sooner did the Moors see the flag than the firing became more vigorous. Thereupon the commander ordered the fire to be returned, when the Moors fled precipitately.

Ex-Gov. Hardin's Funeral. MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 1.—The funeral service of ex-Gov. C. Y. Hardin took place at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the chapel of Hardin college. There were no regular services. Remarks were made by Gov. Francis, Judge George B. McFarlane, Rev. Mr. Ford, of St. Louis, L. B. Ely, of Carrollton, and Rev. Mr. Rogers, of this city. The governor's staff, Warden Morrison, Col. John M. Seibert, of Jefferson City, Hon. J. W. Bouville, of Fulton, and a number of other prominent men were present. The remains were buried on the Hardin homestead, just north of this city.

ALICE MITCHELL INSANE.

The Jury at Memphis Finds the Girl Insane—Her Crime.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—A large crowd was in attendance in the criminal court Saturday to hear Judge J. J. Dabose deliver his charge to the jury in the notorious case of Alice Mitchell, the murderer of Freda Ward, on trial as to her sanity. The jury retired at 9:50 o'clock and twenty minutes later returned to the court room with the following verdict: We, the jury, find the defendant, Alice Mitchell, insane and believe it would endanger the safety of the community to set her at liberty. M. C. GALLAWAY, Foreman.

The crime for which Alice Mitchell would have been tried had she been declared sane was the killing of Miss Freda Ward at Memphis January 25 last. Miss Mitchell loved her victim not as a friend, but with the passion of a lover. This abnormal affection was noted by the married sister of the dead girl, who wrote Miss Mitchell's mother, insisting that the intimacy be broken off. Miss Mitchell became moody and distraught. She had planned to marry Freda, but the brother-in-law learned of the projected elopement and frustrated the plans of the two girls. The afternoon of January 25 Miss Mitchell and Miss Lillie Johnson were out driving and drove up to the broad sidewalk around Custom House block, leading to the levee. Coming slowly up the steep incline from the river were Miss Freda Ward and her sister, Josephine. The young ladies were soon opposite the carriage chatting pleasantly. Suddenly Miss Mitchell sprang from the carriage. Grasping Miss Ward by the neck she drew a bright razor from the folds of her dress and drew it across the throat of her victim, severing the jugular vein. The murdered girl's sister grappled with the woman and also received a cut, luckily only a trifling one, near the ear. Miss Mitchell jumped in the buggy and seized the whip and was soon around the corner.

THE MAFIA AGAIN.

Judge Marr, of New Orleans, Supposed to Be a Captive and Held For Ransom. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Chief of Police Gaster has received a letter from what is supposed to be the Mafia. The letter was inclosed in an old envelope with a skull and crossbones on it. It was sent from the New Orleans post office and an air of mystery hangs about it. The writer is not known, but investigations will be put on foot to find him and matters will be pushed till he is discovered. Nuneez, the writer, appears to live in this city and it is evident he has connections in St. Louis. The following is the letter, dated at New Orleans, July 29, 1892: To Chief of Police Gaster: Sir: We have in our possession Judge Marr. We deliver him in your hands for 1000 or will liberate him for 500. We will send his own clothes, such as we found on his person, but bear in mind for one bad break, authorized by you, his body will be riddled with shot, then sent you for a present. This money must reach us before twenty days, unless you will have his right ear. For further information address general delivery, post office, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans. Respectfully, P. J. Nuxey.

A BREAK IN THE RANKS.

Twenty-five Homestead Strikers Interviewed Mr. Potter. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1.—The first important break in the ranks of the skilled laborers at Homestead is likely to take place to-day. Saturday night there was a meeting of twenty-five of the skilled men, several of them members of the Amalgamated association. The situation was discussed and it was decided that there was no hope of winning the strike. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Potter, the superintendent, to ask them on what terms they might come back. The committee called, and was cordially received by Mr. Potter, who told them of the rules the company had adopted as to the treatment of the strikers and that he meant to adhere to them. If they would abide by these rules he could find places for them. They expressed themselves favorably and there will be another meeting to-day, when they will make their report. The committee thought that the terms would be accepted and the twenty-five would go to work. Mr. Potter in an interview said: "I think the break is coming very soon. By the end of the week we will probably have as many men as we can provide places for."

CELEBRATION COMMENCED.

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America Started at Cadiz. CADIZ, Aug. 1.—The Christopher Columbus celebration was formally begun yesterday, by the departure hence for Huelva of the Columbus caravel, Santa Maria, towed by the Prince Lago, and escorted by the British cruiser Scout, the French cruiser Harondel, several Spanish warships and a flotilla of small steamers. The spectacle presented was a fine one. The quaint aspect of the old Columbus vessel was in strong contrast with the appearance of the modern vessels. An enormous amount of people were at the quays to witness the departure. The man-of-war Lepanto saluted the caravel as she passed out of harbor.

Refreshing Rains. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—Dispatches received this morning state that rain fell last night and this morning in every part of Kansas and Nebraska, and it was raining this morning in Missouri. A dispatch from Topeka states that at the agricultural department the statement was made that the rain was exactly of the kind needed. The corn in the extreme western sections had been only slightly injured by the hot weather, but in the sections of the state where damage was done, only a very small per cent of the corn crop is expected.

STARTING UP.

The Homestead Works Reported to Be in Operation With a Steadily Increasing Force.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 29.—The Carnegie Steel Co. has prepared a scale for the Union mills in this city and the Beaver Falls plant, which the new men or those of the former employees who return to work will be required to sign. The scale will extend until January, 1894, and the wages will be the same as paid the Amalgamated workmen, but no association will be recognized. The finishers, it is said, will profit by the new arrangement. Fires have been started in the Union mills and work will probably be resumed in a few days. The strikers are quiet and no trouble is anticipated. There have been no attempts made as yet to resume at Duquesne or Beaver Falls and none will be made until the Homestead and Union plants are in full operation. At the Homestead plant the force is being steadily increased. Nearly 100 new men were sent up on the Tide yesterday. An Associated press reporter went through the works and found fully 700 men at work. The men are very intelligent and not a few college graduates who, attracted by the reports of high wages in the steel works, prefer learning a trade to settling down to the doubtful expediency of a profession for a livelihood. There are besides a number of experienced mechanical engineers who exhibited their certificates and really seem to handle the ponderous machinery very easily. Three heavy plates were rolled before the Associated press reporter's eyes and seemingly with as little friction as in any rolling mill. Work is being especially directed toward the naval contracts and Superintendent Potter says there will be little or no delay in furnishing the material.

THE DREADFUL SCOURGE.

The Cholera Said to Have Reached the City of Mexico—Its Progress in Russia. CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—The startling report has reached here that the dreaded Asiatic cholera scourge had reached Vera Cruz, despite the strict quarantine regulations that have been enforced at that port by the Mexican government for several weeks past. This rumor was set afloat by an American tourist named Haskell, who arrived last evening from Vera Cruz. He stated that there were three deaths from the disease on the day previous to his departure and that the authorities were making an effort to keep the infection quiet.

Inquiry was made here at the board of health headquarters and a denial of the report was authorized. There is an epidemic of typhus fever raging in this city, twenty deaths from that cause being reported to the board of health. MAKING STEADY HEADWAY. LONDON, July 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Lancet telegraphs that M. Netter, a member of the Hygiene public, reports that in twenty-nine out of forty-nine cases of illness reported as cholera, which he has investigated, e has found the true cholera bacillus. M. Netter further says that the true cholera is limited to the suburbs of Paris and that only that form of the disease known as cholerae exists in the city. The Lancet in an editorial says that the cholera is making steady headway in Russia and that even the incomplete official returns received admit that 550 deaths are daily caused by the scourge in that country. The disease is spreading westward and the report that it has invaded Roumania, if true, is of serious import to Europe.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Fearful Boiler Explosion in a Michigan Shingle Mill—Chemical Works Explode. GAYLORD, Mich., July 29.—A frightful accident occurred at Bagley on the north shore of Otsego lake. Hartnell & Smith's shingle mill, which had been built about ninety days, was blown to atoms at 7:30 yesterday morning by the explosion of the boiler, and the following men killed: John Thompson, joiner of Deerfield, Mich., leaves a family of five. Irwin Hutchins, boiler, brother-in-law of one of the proprietors, leaves a family of three. Leon Skinner, packer, married, of Leeper county. Andrew Swedcock, single. Swedcock follows, fireman, had one arm and a leg blown completely from his body, and the others were horribly mangled. Tom Small, a packer, living in Gaylord, was injured internally and will die. Frank Davis, sawyer, was badly hurt over the eye.

At the time of the explosion the mill was in charge of the foreman, E. G. Berry, who was acting as engineer. He can assign no cause for the accident. CHEMICAL WORKS EXPLODE. ORANGE, N. J., July 29.—The Crane chemical works at Springfield blew up at 8 o'clock last night and several buildings which composed the plant were shattered. A number of houses in the vicinity were blown to atoms and several persons slightly injured. One man is missing. The shock was tremendous, the vibrations being plainly felt in this city, which is four miles from the scene of the explosion. The explosion shook building after building to pieces. Houses in which some of the employees lived succumbed to the concussion and fell upon the inmates. Hardly had the noise of the explosion died away when the wreck caught fire and was burned to ashes.

Thieving Conductors. PORTLAND, Ore., July 29.—Forty conductors on the Metropolitan and Multnomah electric street car lines were arrested this afternoon for "knocking down" fares. G. B. Marble, president of both companies, said they had been losing on an average of \$400 to \$600 per month. H. Clay King's Case. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 29.—In the chambers here to-day Judge Jackson overruled a petition for habeas corpus made by the attorneys of H. Clay King, the condemned murder of David H. Poston.

Robbing a Bank. Two Chillblain Tempered Individuals Hold Up the Bank of El Reno, Ok. EL RENO, Ok., July 29.—At 10:30 o'clock outlaws entered the Bank of El Reno, overpowered Mrs. S. W. Sawyer, wife of the president, and herself cashier, and forced her to give up \$10,500. While Mrs. Sawyer was alone in the banking house a stranger entered, stepped up to the cashier's window, made an inquiry about some money and then went to a desk and began writing. In a moment another stranger appeared at the cashier's desk and presenting a revolver at Mrs. Sawyer's head, demanded that she hand out all the money in the bank. Mrs. Sawyer was so frightened at first that she could not move, but the robber threatened to shoot if she did not act quickly, and in a dazed way she entered the vault and handed to him all the packages of bills in the safe and what was in the daily change drawer, aggregating about \$10,500, less than \$100 of it in silver. The man who was writing at the desk turned quickly, seized the money as Mrs. Sawyer handed it through the wicket and disappeared out the door, the one holding the revolver following quickly. Mrs. Sawyer screamed several times and fell over in a swoon. The robbers mounted horses standing at the edge of the pavement and rode out Rock Island avenue as fast as they could go. Mrs. Sawyer was the only person in the bank, the president, Mr. Sawyer, being absent in Oklahoma City and arriving home about thirty minutes after the robbery. The attack was made at an hour when business was quiet.

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FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

National, State and Independent, for Session of 1892.

Table listing various fairs and exhibitions with their dates and locations, including National, State, and Independent sessions.

TURBULENCE IN THE CITY OF MERRILL, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Gov. Peck has received a dispatch from the mayor of Merrill stating that that place was in the hands of a mob and trouble was threatened. The telegram asked for assistance and protection, but did not state whether any depredations had been committed. The sheriff and his force are unable to cope with the strikers. Gov. Peck is making preparations to meet any emergency. Some days ago the hands of one of the mills in that city went on a strike and other mill employees joined. Yesterday the mill owners decided to close their mills for an indefinite period, but no trouble was anticipated as the strikers, while confident of winning were orderly. Both sides were determined to carry their point and a long fight is looked for. The number of mills at Merrill is large and the strikers number up in the hundreds. Robert Schilling, of this city, has been requested by the employees to go to Merrill and counsel moderation to the strikers. Schilling is national secretary of the people's party.

NEW LANDS OPENED.

Mild Excitement in California Over New Homestead Lands. SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in San Benito and Monterey counties which, according to the act of congress of September 20, 1890, reverts to the government by reason of the failure of the Southern Pacific railroad to complete a certain portion of its line within the specified time, was thrown open to settlement yesterday under the homestead act. Hollister is crowded with land seekers who have not yet taken selections. The old timers are affected very little by the opening of the new lands, but new comers are nervous and excited. There has been no violence outside of a few fights. A few hardy women are here to take up claims, and will probably secure lands.

ANARCHISTS SENTENCED.

The Four Convicts Howl For Anarchy as They Depart. PARIS, July 29.—The trial at Versailles of the four anarchists, Fangoux, Challeret, Drouet and Etievant, who were under indictment for stealing a quantity of dynamite which was used in the explosion in the conviction of the prisoners. Fangoux was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. Challeret to twelve years; Drouet to six and Etievant to five. After the sentence had been pronounced and the prisoners were being taken from the court room to their cells they shouted "Vive l'Anarchie." Their cries were responded to by the crowd which had gathered outside of the court room to catch a glimpse of the prisoners by shouts of "Drown them."

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD SUFFERERS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The house appropriations committee has resolved to report a joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers, most of the money to be disbursed in Louisiana under the directions of the governor and the secretary of war.

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FIFTY DEATHS.

Terrible Effect of the Heat at Chicago—Fifty Deaths in One Day.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The slaughter by the sun was still on in Chicago yesterday, fifty deaths and twice as many prostrations by the heat having occurred. Although there is in the prediction of a cold wave a possibility of relief, it is certain the number of deaths will be largely increased during the next few days. The hospitals are filled with patients suffering from sunstroke, many of whom can not possibly recover. The record Tuesday, which surpassed anything in the number of deaths and prostrations from heat that this city has ever known, was eclipsed by the awful work of the sun yesterday. The temperature was about 4 deg. lower than that of Tuesday according to the official record of the government office, which was 88 at noon on the Auditorium tower, but down on the pavements, where what little breeze there was came hot and stifling, the mercury was in many places 105 to 113 in the sun and from 93 to 94 in the shade.

The parks were packed from early morning until late at night by crowds of people who imagined that sticky green branches and brown shivered grass were more comfortable than the inside of their own homes. But all their efforts to find a habitable abiding place were in vain. There was no comfort to be had anywhere and the man who sought it was the man who found the least of it.

There were not enough horses in the entire police department to carry off the animals which fell during the day in and about the business center of the city alone, and it was found necessary to call in outside help, for the ambulances and patrol wagons had all they could do in caring for the suffering people, and had little or no time to devote to horses.

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