VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892.

NUMBER 44.

WORLD AT LARGE.

mary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. BILL has been introduced in the

te granting the right to lay teleh cables in the Pacific. HE president has nominated George

as, of Pennsylvania, for associate ce of the supreme court.

ILI has paid \$75,000 damages for

Baltimore seamen, victims of the NATOR MANDERSON has written a

r declaring against Sunday closing e world's fair.

ESIDENT HARRISON reviewed, from White house porch, the bicyclists aded the meet of the League of ican Wheelmen at Washington. ly 2,000 cyclists rolled down Penn-

nia avenue, four abreast. E postmaster-general has received er from Charles M. Fox, the agent ashington of the Graves Elevator f New York, in which he charges rintendent Davenport, of the post department, with having divulged ids for putting in a hydraulic lift tor for the use of the supply denent.

E action of the house "staggered" orld's fair directors. RETARY ELKINS denies that he is a

date for governor of West Vir-CUMMINGS, of New York, chairof the library committee, has red a resolution for the purchase library of the late George Ban-

. SEAY, of Oklahoma, is reported ve prevailed upon the congressionnmittees in fovor of an election. F. HARRITY, of Pennsylvania, has chosen chairman of the national

cratic committee. president has issued a proclamanaking October 21 next a legal y, being the four hundredth ansary of the discovery of America.
automatic coupler bill has been ted to the senate.

treasury at Washington now con-\$112,000,000 in free gold, and the alance is increasing.

THE EAST.

WEIHE, the retiring president of malgamated Association of Iron teel workers, it is said, will be the cratic candidate for congress in ty-second district of Pennsylvania, osition to Hon. John Dalzell.

E TERRY COOKE, the well-known ress, is dead. She was born sixtyars ago at West Hartford, Conn. VELIUS VANDERBILT had a narrow railroad cro

TY hall cornerstone, laid in 1776, und in New York in the rear of esent city hall.

CHARLES SCUDDER, a son-in-law nator W. M. Evarts, committed e at Northport, R. I.; ill health. ETARY TRACY wrote a note of s to Col. Fellows, of New York, recent speech in favor of a strong

ERT DUNCAN, leather, has as-

PATTISON said he would stay at tead all summer and spend every in the treasury sooner than allow w to be violated.

notification of the democratic ates for president and vice presiook place at Madison Square garlew York, on the 20th and was a of unexampled enthusiasm.

GESS MCLUCKIE, charged at Pitts-Pa., for murder growing out of mestead riots, has been released

New York, New Haven & Hartailway purposes to use electricity

spense with steam. ABETH LANDIS died at York, Pa nly from joy at an unexpected of her son.

USANDS of afflicted persons have liewing the alleged relie of St. at New York. It was claimed ures had been effected.

oung woman arrested for theft zabeth, N. J., says she did it to ce her father, who had turned vay from home.

N McKay, Joe Wranzell and Joe erg, boys of 14, were killed by hile at play in the railroad yard antic City, N. J.

ES, the New Jersey boy murderer en refused a new trial and must August 11.

statement having been made x-Gov. Hoadly would appear for omestead rioters, his partner, Ed-Johnson, denied it in a public let-

Fort Payne (Pa.) Coal & Iron Co. educed its \$5,000,000 capital to

ERT and Ernest Soltau, brothers, een drowned. They started in a ha launch from New York for Beach, L. I.

Carnegie employes at the Duworks have struck in sympathy hose at Homestead. Gov. Pattirdered the militia not to act on own responsibility as they had doing, but to await orders from vil authorities.

y wild steers created a panic in lyn.

RD Bros. have been specifically from all blame for the terrible nt at Newport, Ky., where twen-lives were lost by the bridge

puddling department of the Creek Iron & Steel Co. at Chester, running with non-union men.

Two weeks ago Charles Finehart, of Seymour, Ind., was reported dead at Vera Cruz, Mexico. His family wired for remains, paid \$250 for expenses and received a corpse. Finehart now wires that he is very much alive. The swindle

is being investigated. MISS HESTER A. JUSTICE, of near Salem, Ill., recovered judgment for \$5,000 against William S. Andrews for breach

A LEASE from the Omaha, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad to the Great Western Co. has been filed at Waterloo, Ia. A TRAMP fell into a well at Jeffersonville, Ind., and was drowned. Letters indicated that he was James Erickson,

of Lansing, Mich. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, living near Elizabethtown, Ill., became entangled in the harness of a frightened mule and was dragged to death.

An unknown thief at Chicago was surprised and thrown downstairs by the occupants. While on the way to the station he fell in an epileptic fit and

died from the shock. THE Hazen Wire Nail Co., Anderson, Ind., has signed the scale.

A TERRIFIC explosion, caused by the bursting of a sixty horse-power boiler in the Grand Ridge electric light plant, and followed by fire, caused a \$20,000 conflagration at Ottawa, Ill.

Mexico's consul at Chicago will be transferred to St. Louis.

THE Atchison board failed to put in its second-class rate of \$14.70 from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, but is said to be getting a fair show of the business.

A RICH find is reported near Spanish Peaks, Col.

MONTICELLO, IlL, has been flooded by a rainstorm which lasted three hours. THE wild man of the swamp country in Johnson, Pope, Pulaski and Massac counties, Ill., has been captured. His

name is John Harvey and he presents an extraordinary appearance. He eats all his food raw. THE opera house at Springfield, Ill.

was unroofed by a heavy wind. THE northwestern roads are in serious trouble by reason of the Eau Claire lumber rates.

CHARLES HILT, of Columbus, Ind., bought a fanning machine for \$22 from a stranger, giving a written order for the same. He has been called upon to pay for 90 machines, costing \$1,980. It was a lightning rod trick.

J. D. BARNETT, a wealthy farmer, was crushed to death under a falling tree on his place in Warwick county,

Gov. Toole, of Montana, refused to allow Idaho and federal troops to pursue fugitives from the Cœur d'Alene country.

THERE was no truth in a sensational prices yarn from San Francisco of the loss of other horrors.

CHICAGO police recently raided nickelin-the-slot gambling machines.

A SPLENDIDLY preserved mastodon's tooth was found in the Piasa bottoms, seven miles above Alton, Ill., and presented to Prof. William F. McAdams. who will add it to his world's fair ex-

DR. AARON L. CHAPIN, ex-president of

Beloit college, Wis., is dead. ALL the Taney county, Mo., lynchers were discharged, the prosecution seeing that it was futile to bring them to trial. A SEVEN foot body of lead carbonates was opened in Leadville, Col., assaying 626 ounces of silver and fifty-six ounces

of gold. A CYCLONE struck Hiteman, Ia., doing considerable damage; no lives lost. CHICAGO has just issued her new city directory, the largest in the United

States. THE SOUTH.

LESTER GALE and W. E. Turner, defaulters from the City Savings bank at

Nashville, Tenn., have been arrested in Mexico. Four boys were drowned while swimming in the Manokim river, just in the

rear of their residence, near Princess Anne, Md. They were all the sons of Christopher Ball, and were aged 16, 15, 12 and 10, respectively. WASHINGTON MORRISON, a well to do

landowner of Cabell county, W. Va., is dying of hydrophobia.

IMPORTANT indictments have been stolen from the office of the clerk of the circuit court at Franklin, Ky. PEARL river at Jackson, Miss., was

out of the banks and great damage was THE democratic convention of Dallas.

Tex., split in a row and two sets of state, congressional and legislative delegates were appointed.

THE war between the city of Pine Bluff, Ark., and the water and light Ill. company has been declared off.

impudence to publish her letter withdrawing her subscription and added comments.

THE people of Seavalla county, Tex., are in need of assistance because of the drought. THE telegraph employes of the Louis-

ville & Nashville have obtained the ad- has been a phenomenal development of vance sought, averaging \$5 per month. | the corn and oat crops. The former now THERE was a panic at Nashville, averages much better than at this time

Tenn., caused by a sudden storm. Considerable damage was done. BANDITS have killed a government scout near Fort Ringgold, Tex.

by a bull while feeding his cattle at knife at the time. Milan, Tenn.

THE grand jury at Montgomery, Ala. returned four indictments for libel ly recently. against Editor Frank Baltzell, of the Alliance Herald. At various times Baltzell made attacks upon Gov. Jones. | ble station, near Houston, Tex.

TAPP & Co., baggage, Louisville, Ky., have failed. Assets double the liabili-

In the last four months about 23,000, 000 pounds of corn have been shipped through Eagle Pass, Tex., on the road to Mexico. It sold at 80 cents a bushel there and in Mexico at \$2.50 to \$3. NEW ORLEANS people are trying to enforce the Sunday closing law.

M. DE GIERS, foreign minister of Russia, who has long been sick, has had a

relapse and is again critically ill. Ar the Dublin regatta a boat containing a number of spectators capsized and four were drowned.

THREE persons were killed and many injured by a collision on the Welland division of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada.

In a recent battle in Morocco 300 of the combatants were killed.

CHOLERA has appeared in Roumania. A vast project of the pope's, looking to church consolidation, will shortly come up for consideration at Rome. THE recent floods in Japan destroyed

over 1,000 houses and 700 bridges. AT Shun King and Shang, Japan, a mysterious epidemic is carrying off thousands of people.

YELLow fever is spreading rapidly at Vera Cruz, Mexico. GLADSTONE'S majority in the British

ouse of commons is 42. THERE were riots of harvest men and women at Bebar, Hungary, owing to the refusal of a demand for higher wages. The gendarmes fired on the mob, killing twelve and wounding

many others. THOMAS COOK, founder of the wellknown Cook system of travel, died in London recently, aged 83. He had amassed considerable wealth.

WAR prices continue in the City of Mexico for lard and meats; corn has declined. Hon. Jones Foutz, well known in

Illinois alliance circles, died recently in Switzerland, of which country he was a native. CHARLES THEODORE, son of the late king of Abyssina, was arraigned at London for threatening a betting man with whom he had a quarrel. Not be-

ing able to secure a bondsman for his good bahavior, he was sent to prison for three months. CAPT. RADFORD has been censured for running the City of Chicago ashore at

the old head of Kinsale, Ireland. An American syndicate will start a big sugar plant in Cuba.

IMPORTANT reforms, it is said, will follow the new term of office of president Diaz, of Mexico. FLOUR showed marked activity the

past week, with small advances in CLEARING house returns for the week

the brig Tahiti and the cannibalism and ended July 22, showed an average increase of 12.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 13.0. A FRENCH billiard player has beaten

Slosson four games out of five, giving Slosson thirty points.

THE LATEST.

THE newspaper men of Minneapolis, Minn., are talking about striking for less work and more pay. BAY CITY, Mich., was visited by a

disastrous conflagration on the 25th. There was reported loss of life. The damage run up to \$1,500,000. An entire family of nine persons per-

ished in a cloudburst in Marshall county, W. Va.

THE regular troops have been withdrawn from Idaho. An abatement of the cholera is re

ported in several places in Russia. THE barbarity to Private Iams at Homestead, ordered by Col. Streetor and approved by his superior officers, aroused great indignation. Strong demands were sent to Gov. Pattison to

cashier all the officers concerned. THE anti-option bill was before the senate on the 25th. Nothing was done of any consequence. The house de-

bated the Raum case. WHITES and blacks at Irmo, S. C., were reported arming, preparing for a

race war. 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. CLAUDE MERKER, aged 17, was drowned in the natatorium at Decatur,

Vast zinc discoveries have been made A Mrs. Thompson horsewhipped an on the Quachita river, near the oil wells, editor at Denison, Tex. He had the not far from Denison, Tex. GRASSHOPPERS have destroyed the corn and vegetation of all kinds in William-

son Valley, 16 miles northwest of Prescott, Ariz. They appeared in swarms like in Kansas in 1875. They are the first in Arizona for years.
The result of the hot weather in Iowa

one year ago. POLICEMAN SIEGRIST, at Dubuque, Ia., shot and instantly killed a man named Schneider. The latter was crazed with LEON PATTERSON was gored fatally liquor and was flourishing a butcher-

> Two men were drowned in two Chicago natatoriums almost simultaneous JAMES SINCLAIR, a brakeman, was

mangled to death by the cars at Hum-

BAY CITY FIRE. KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Democrats of the Sixth district have nominated Duane Freeman for congan Lumber City.

Miss Eugenie Galloo has been elected assistant in French in the Kansas state university. Sidney G. Cooke has been nominated

for congress by the democrats of the Fifth district. John Ryan, fireman of a Missouri Pa-cific freight train, was overcome by the heat a few miles south of Atchison the

other day and died soon after. Miles Walker was shot on the streets of Kansas City, Kan., the other night by footpads, who attempted to hold im up and rob him. Young Walker's wound was considered of a fatal char-

Charles Patour and Henry Wolf were rowned in each other's arms while bathing in the Kaw river at Argentine the other morning. Charles DeKuff had a narrow escape from the same fate. Both men were from Belgium

and worked in the smelter. An eleven-year-old boy was recently arrested at Kansas City, Kan., for making repeated threats to kill his mother. The mother swore out the warrant for the arrest of her incorrigible offspring. The kid will be sent to the reform

school as a stepping stone to the peni-tentiary.

Michael Fleischman, a Kansas City, Kan, baker, committed suicide the other night by hanging himself in his stable. Despondency over financial and domestic matters, and drink, are assigned as the cause. He was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and four

ing works at Argentine the other afternoon, in which Bill Southern, a colored man, was probably fatally carved with a razor in the hands of Jesse Williams, a young negro with whom he was working. The men quarreled over a trivial matter. Williams fled. Robert Kane, while intoxicated, re-

cently called on his brother-in-law, Martin Killilalay, at Leavenworth, and raised a row. He was pushed out into the street, when he threw a stone into the house which struck his little niece, Jennie Killalay, on the head and inflicted a wound from which she died. At a revival meeting in the colored Baptist church at Lawrence the other night Samuel Johnson got religion and commenced to shout. Some friends took him outside where he threw himself

violently upon the steps, striking his

head in such a manner as to cause con-

cussion of the brain, He was in a precarious condition. Peter Leidholm, an old gentleman of Salina, was attacked by tramps the other afternoon and very seriously injured. He was walking along the railroad track near the city when three tramps began to abuse him. Finally one of them hit the old man a blow with a sharp stone, inflicting a dangerous wound. The tramps were subse-

quently captured. No trace of R. C. Meade, the missing Atchison insurance agent, has been found. He is short about \$2,000 with the insurance companies, but there is due him on outstanding policies \$1,000, making the loss about that much, which the bondsmen will have to pay. Claims for money intrusted to Meade's keeping, aggregating \$15,000, have been reported. The victims are mostly women. A horrible cutting affray took place at Salina the other day. While a crowd was enjoying the delights of a "merrygo-round" a white laborer by the name of Alex. Robertson slapped a colored man. Three or four colored fellows crowded around Robertson, and before any one could interfere one of the negroes had cut him across the side and back with a razor, laying open his side

and inflicting a terrible wound from which it was thought he would die. A flendish crime was perpetrated at Kansas City, Kan., about ten o'clock the other morning in a populous por-tion of the city. Mrs. Minnie Hower, a widow, is a copying clerk in the office of the register of deeds of Wyandotte county and on that morning went to her work, leaving her fifteen-year-old daughter Pearl at the house. While the young girl was engaged in her household duties a negro man suddenly entered, seized, bound and gagged and criminally assaulted her. In this condition he left her and the outrage was not revealed until the mother returned for dinner when she found her daughter lying upon the floor unconscious. When the girl was released she was enabled to give a correct descrip-

tion of her assailant. A most novel and interesting convention was recently in session at Wichita. It was an association of adult deafmutes, numbering about thirty, residents of that section of the state. They are known as the southern Kansas Deaf-mute association and have been in existence some three years. Charles L. Fooshee is the president and secretary. The Miss Kate Farlow the society meets in Wichita about four times a year when they have certain exercises of their own consisting of both a social and a religious nature. The services of Superintendent S. T. Walker, who has for a number of years been at the head of the state school for the deaf at Olathe, are usually secured to interpret into the "sign language" sermons, lectures, etc., thereby securing for the deaf-mute many of the advantages of the hearing. The organization is unique and has thus far proved a suc-

Great Conflagration in the Michi

where the fire crossed, was built up

The flames had also traveled three blocks eastward, cutting a swath two blocks wide. At this point the path of the conflagration broadened and block after block was swept over with astonishing rapidity. Thousands of men, women and children rushed about all engaged in removing furniture and other household effects from before the advancing flames. Every vehicle adapted to the purpose was on the ground. At 5 o'clock about thirty blocks had A bloody fight occurred in the smeltbeen burned over, while twenty more were supplying fresh fuel to the devour-

ing element. When the chief of the fire department first realized the extent of the danger he telegraphed to Saginaw, Flint and Detroit for assistance. Saginaw and Flint responded, each city sending an engine and quantity of hose. Nearly all of West Bay City's equipage came to the scene of the disaster and lent such assistance as lay in the power of the firemen, but with hundreds of streams playing on the fire, the flames pursued their course, licking up house after house until at 8 o'clock upwards of 300 dwellings had been destroyed and the conflagration was still sweeping toward the eastern limits of the city. While the majority of the buildings burned belonged to the working people many fine residences have been consumed. Two churches, four hotels and about forty stores of all varieties are included structures which have contrib

uted fuel to to the flames. At 9 p. m. many rumors were afloat concerning people who had perished. So far as it is positively known, only one death has occurred, that of a woman whose name it was impossible to learn last night. She lay sick in one of the houses which was destroyed. Before assistance could reach her, the dwelling was a seething mass of fire and the poor creature had to be left to her fate. It was reported also that two children were burned to death, but the

story lacks confirmation. By midnight the fire was under control, but at this hour, 1:30 a. m., it is still burning. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the great confusion and excitement consequent upon the fire it is impossible to state correctly the amount of the damage. It is, however, estimated anywhere from \$1,000,000 to

\$1,500,000. ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Homestead Leaders Out-Judge Magee However, Talks Rather Sensationally. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26. - Hugh O'Donnell, Hugh Ross, Martin Fay and Peter Allen, leaders of the Homestead strikers, charged with murder, were re-

leased this morning on \$10,000. The judge and attorneys were late and it was some time after the hour for opening court before Judge Mabegan to render his decision. O'Donnell, Ross, Fay and Allen were brought into court at 9:25, and Judge Magee said of the O'Donnell case: "I have gone over the case carefully. The right to be admitted to bail is a constitutional right, and there must be evidence or strong presumption of murder in the first degree before a man can be refused bail. I have indicated before the responsibility of those engaged in this riot and I need say no more here. The first shots came from the shore. There was a devilish malignity on the part of the mob. The evidence shows the defendant was not active in the killing. It shows that he was in sympathy with the crowd and he, by his idly standing by, is responsible for his acts. I do not think there is any doubt about the right of the prisoner to be bailed and will fix it at \$10,000. The way it stands he is chargeable with murder in the second degree.

Resentment Against Carnegie. London, July 26.—The news of the shooting of Mr. Frick has intensified the feeling of all classes against Mr.

Carnegie here. A largely attended meeting of representative leagues was held in the city yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted strongly condemning his course in regard to the Homestead troubles. The resolution added that should he insult British workmen by further philanthropic efforts in their behalf, it was hoped that they would show their utter detestation of him by contemptuously refusing to accept any offers of help from him.

CONGRESSIONAL

The Week's Proceedings Condens Convenience of the Reader. A Woman and Possibly Children Knews to Have Perished—The Flames Sweep Over the City Destroying Hundreds of Dwellings, Stores, Etc.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 26.—The greatest confiagration which ever visited this city broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the lumber manufacturing establishment of Miller & Turner, situated on the west side of Water street at the foot of Twenty-ninth street. A brisk wind was blowing at the time, which fanned the flames into a roaring conflagration and swept across Water street into the settled district. The east side of Water strict. The east side of Water strict. The east side of Water street, where the fire crossed, was built up with stores, hotels, and restaurants. AFTER passing the deficiency bill on the 18th the senate took up the anti-option bill and op-

where the fire crossed, was built up with stores, hotels and restaurants. Nearly all the buildings were constructed of wood and burned like tinder. The wind increased as the flames progressed, and in an hour the fire had consumed Miller & Turner's entire plant, comprising a saw mill, salt blocks, dry kilns and a large quantity of lumber.

The flames had also traveled three priation bill. appropriations as made by the senate for the geological survey were concurred in, and an amendment was inserted forbidding the letting of any contract by any government officer to any one in the employment of the Pinkerton detective agency or any other organizations employment by the government or the District of Columbia. The sundry civil bill was then passed as amended and the speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, Sayres and Bingham as the conferrees.

conferrees. In the senate on the 20th strong speeches against the anti-option bill were made by Mr. Vest (Mo.) and Mr. Daniel (Va.), the latter senator still having the floor when the senate adjourned.... In the house a resolution was adopted giving one hour to each committee to call up reported bills. As a result the following measures were passed: Granting jurisdiction to the court of claims in land cases; fixing the fees of jurgrs and witnesses in the United States courts; to legalize the deeds and other records in the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs; allowing the stockholders of any national bank to continue the receivership and close up its affairs; to prevent the sale of beer and malt liquors in the Indian territory; providing for the redemption of national bank notes without the signature of the bank officials, which have been lost or stolen, and many other bills of been lost or stolen, and many other bills of a local nature. A resolution was passed pro-viding for the investigation of the Reading rail-

road combination by a special committee. The house then adjourned. In the senate on the 21st Mr. Daniel con cluded his speech against the anti-option bill. Mr. White (La.) followed in a long speech against the bill and held the floor when the seasist the bill and held the noor when the senate adjourned ... The house rushed bills through at a lively rate. Among the measures passed were: A bill to promote commercial relations with Canada; to promote enlisted men in the army to the grade of second lieutenant: to provide for the collection, custody and arrangement of the military records of the second favorious resolution and the way of 1819; to of American revolution and the war of 1812: to authorize the secretary of war to lease for five years lands for public purposes; to define the grade of medical officers in the army, and

any others of a private or local character. In the senate on the 22d debate was continued on the anti-option bill, Mr. White (La.) con-tinuing his remarks in opposition and speaking for over three hours. The house bill providing for retallation against Canada in the matter of the Welland canal was taken up and unani-mously passed....The discussion of the senate amendments to the general deficiency bill oc-cupied the entire session of the house and none of them were agreed to. The item of payments to the Pacific railroads was discuss an hour, and that to pay to the widows and legal heirs of deceased members of the present house \$5.000, as inserted by the senate, was amended so that they shall receive the balance of the salary for the whole congress. The French spoliation claims were debated for an hour, and pending further discussion the house

took a recess until 8 o'clock for the considera-tion of pension bills. The senate on the 23d got into a debate in-volving the question of specific contracts pay-able in gold which continued until the antioption bill crowded it out. Then consideration of the anti-option bill occupied the remainder of the session.... The proceedings in the house were uninteresting the French spoliation bill was debated and its discussion occupied the at-

NEBRASKA CALAMITY.

tention of the house.

A Day of Horrors All Over the State of Nebraska. Омана, Neb., July 23. - Yestorday was a day of horrors in Nebraska. At Chadron John King killed John Germanne, who was trying to evade arrest for beating Dr. McDougal, who had been intimate with Mrs. Germanne. Sam Propeact fell into a grain elevator at Springfield and had his legs and arms mangled. Near Hooper Mrs. Miller and her husband's hired hand were killed by lightning. At Juniata Bob Canwell?
7 years old, killed his three-year-old sister by blowing her head off with a shotgun that had not been fired off for years. Otto Berg was killed by lightning near Oakland. Arthur Staller was overcome by heat in the hayfield near Union and died in an hour. Four

different points, but the sufferers are Visits to Prisoners Prohibited. LONDON, July 23 .- In reply to repeated applications, Home Secretary Matthews has written a letter refusing to allow visits to be made to Dr. Galla and other Irish prisoners. Irish members of the house of commons intend to ask Mr. Matthews on the reassembling of parliament for a return showing the number of applications made for permission to visit prisoners, the number of visits permitted and the reasons why

cases of sunstroke were reported from

visits were not allowed. Probably Fell With the Pinkertons CINCINNATI, July 25 .- It is highly probable that one of the detectives killed in the Homestead riot was Thomas Murray, of this city. It is known that he went to Homestead with the Pinkertons. Since the riot nothing has been heard from him. Murray was an amateur baseballist and gave promise of a brilliant profussional career.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

TEENY-WEENY.

Every evening, after tea, Teeny-Weeny comes to me, And, astride my willing knee, Plies his lash and rides away! Though that palfrey, all too spare, Finds his burden hard to bear, Teeny-Weeny doesn't care— He commands, and I obey!

First it's trot; and gallop then-Now it's back to trot again: Teeny-Weeny likes it when He is riding herce and fast! Then his dark eyes brighter grow And his cheeks are all aglow— 'More!'' he cries, and never "Whoa!"-Till the horse breaks down at last!

Oh, the strange and lovely sights Teeny-Weeny sees of nights, As he makes those famous flights On that wondrous horse of his! Oftentimes, before he knows, Wearylike his eyelids close, And, still smiling, off he goes Where the land of By-low is.

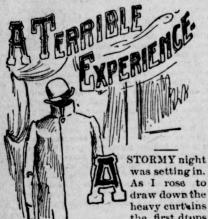
There he sees the folk of fav Hard at ring-a-rosie play, And he hears those fairies say: "Come, let's chase him to and fro! But, with a defiant shout, Teeny puts that host to rout— Of this tale I make no doubt— Every night he tells it so!

So I feel a tender pride So I feel a tender pride
In my boy who dares to ride
(That fierce horse of his astride)
Off into those misty lands;
And as on my breast he lies,
Dreaming in that wondrous wise, l caress his folded eyes— Pat his little dimpled hands.

On a time he went away, And I'm not ashamed to say I was very lonely then; Life without him was so sad, You can fancy I was glad And made merry when I had Teeny-Weeny back again!

So of evenings, after tea, When he toddles up to me And goes tugging at my knee, You should hear his palfrey neigh! You should see him prance and shy, When, with an exultant cry,

Plies his lash and rides away!



heavy curtains the first drops of rain were driven sharply against the pane. The wind howled and shrieked like a wild thing, while the clouds that had been gathering all day were

merged into a vast black pall. The clock on the mantel chimed a silvery alarm. "Seven o'clock. Charlie is late to-night," I thought uneasily, again peering out into the heavy darkness. There was nothing to be seen but my own reflection, so returning to my easy chair in front of the open fire I resumed the book I had been reading. The clock ticked steadily and distinctly The rain beat in gusts against the windows. Somehow, the story-before interesting-had become stale and unprofitable, and I laid it aside.

We had been married but a short time, and housekeeping but three weeks. Our house was a cottage in the suburbs, far enough removed from neighbors to make us feel a happy independence in the fact that every movement was not observed.

Charlie was everything that could be desired in a husband. Margaret-my housemaid-was a treasure. Our home was pretty and cozy.

I had quite lost myself in happy musings, when a footstep outside recalled me to my senses. I hastened to open the door, and was confronted, not by my stalwart husband, but by a boy, who, having solemnly delivered into my reluctant hands a note, vanished into the blackness of night without a word having been exchanged. I closed and bolted the door and resumed my seat before the cheery fire before reading the note, which ran thus:

'DEAREST MOLLIE: "I have been hurriedly and unavoidably called out of town on business, and cannot be home to-night. Mr. Graham was taken sick this afternoon, so I am obliged to go in his place. Keep up your spirits, little you'll see me in the morning. CHA CHARLIE,"

I forced back the tears that rose to my eyes, and applying my lips to the speaking-tube, advised Margaret that Mr. Taylor would not be home for supper, and it would better be served at once. Then returning to the fire I threw into the flames, with some force, the note which I had held crumpled in my hand, as if that poor, unoffending agent had been solely responsible for my disappointment; after which, as suming proper decorum, I went downstairs to my lonely supper.

The biscuits were flaky and done to a golden brown, but they were to me as the apples of Sodom. The choice steak ked potatoes emitted a savory regarded them with cold dis-

not in the least hungry to night," I remarked, with hypocritical cheerfulness, to Margaret, as I caught sight of her reproachful face as she saw the fruits of her labor passed by, "but I am tired. And we can go to bed early and sleep long; it's such a lovely I've got a back to hold it," said Marnight for sleeping! Just hear the rain and wind, Margaret."

"Yes," said Margaret, elevating her shoulders in a rather doubtful way and in to murder us, that's what it is gazing toward the window a little fearfully, "but it's mighty lonesome way out here such a night as this, and Mr. Taylor away, too."

"Nonsense, Margaret!" I cried, gayly. "I love wind and rain! As to being siraid!-See that everything is proper-

ly locked, and I defy a besieging army to enter against our will."

I was rewarded by seeing Margaret smile, though in a half-hearted sort of way, and I repaired to the sitting-room, where, with a sigh, I put away my husband's slippers and pushed back the chair I had had ready for him. Then I opened the front door and called: 'Jack!"

From the darkness, and presumably from his kennel, came my husband's hunting-dog in obedience to my voice, stepping gingerly and shaking his shaggy coat with whining discomfort. will surely give way, as the lock is a "All right," I said, patting his head with renewed confidence. "We are alone to-night, Jack. You must guard and strike to kill. I have the revolver. us well." The intelligent animal looked | You must do ... Margaret," I insisted up into my face a moment and then sternly, as she groaned and took refstretched himself upon the door-mat luge once more in her apron. "It may

with his head upon his paws.

I closed the door, went to my room, changed my dress for a wrapper, and finished her work and came up to kindle a fire in the grate. "Sit with me, Margaret, if you wish to sew," I said, and she gladly brought her work to my

Ten o'clock struck, then eleven. The rain and wind had not abated. I was not sleepy; still I was not sure I would be as long as I remained sitting up, and it certainly was time for Margaret to be in bed. As I thought this I heard a sound as of footfalls on the front piazza. I heard some one creeping up the front I felt Margaret's eyes on my face, but made no sign. Again came the footsteps, distinct but stealthy. It was impossible to ignore it.

"It is Jack," I said, pleasantly. "And it is time to go to bed, Margaret." "But I chained Jack," said Margaret,

pale and trembling. "You did? When?"

"Before I came up." "I had meant to leave him loose tonight. No matter. No doubt he has slipped his collar. He has done it before." I spoke with an easy assurance

I was far from feeling. We sat a few moments longer, and as nothing further was heard I gave Margaret a few instructions with regard to breakfast, and had just opened the door to let her pass out, when a noise like a blow, followed by a crash of shattered glass, rang through the house. Margaret fell back in her chair almost lifeless, and I felt my own face blanch with terror as I hastily closed and locked the door. Then I paused to consider the situation.

"Margaret, where do you think that noise was?" I asked, striving to steady my tones.

"In the kitchen, ma'am," groaned Margaret, her head completely enveloped in her apron. "It's likely they broke the window in."

"But where is Jack?" I protested, like a boy whistling to keep up his spirits. "He certainly would have barked."

"There's a way to stop dogs' barking," sobbed Margaret. It was useless to argue further.

"Well, if there is anybody in the house we are wasting time. Something must be done. Margaret, you are strong enough to strike a man a deathblow with this poker. I have Charlie's revolver here. Let one man look to himself; we may even scare two! Come, Margaret!'

"Lordy! Lordy!" moaned Margaret. "I wouldn't go out of that door to save my life and a million dollars besides!" I saw she would not; she was nearly fainting with terror. I dared not go

What was to be done? alone. As I look back to that awful night I wonder how I could have been so calm and collected. I probably felt that if Margaret saw the terror I felt she would be rendered practically useless. and there was nobody to do anything for us but ourselves.

As I burriedly glanced around in my dilemma, my eyes rested on the new form which Charlie had recently purchased for me in the city, and upon which I had been draping a dress that afternoon. An expedient rushed into my head. In the light of less urgent circumstances it might seem farcical; still, Rome was once saved by the quacking of a goose, so might we be by sham man. I flew to the closet and dragged forth Charlie's best overcoat and new hat. Margaret raised her



"COME, MARGARET!"

of my determined actions. The form was soon arrayed. I cannot say that it looked startlingly life-like on near view, still it might deceive, particularly as I had pulled the overcoat collar well

up and the hat low down. "Now, Margaret," I said, "you must "Now, Margaret," I said, "you must can se of our fright. A bottle of catsup go with me and set the figure in the had burst with that fearful noise we hall. I am sure they are not in the main part of the house. Anyway, we far and wide! What part of the plan chapel all night long. From ten o'clock can listen as we go.

"This door shan't be unlocked while garet, suiting the action to her words but fall back. "It's like invitin' 'em "But Margaret!" I implored, "our

man will do no good in here. He cannot be seen. "More'n likely they've got somebody watchin' outside. Put it up ag'in the

ront window."

of the front windows in my room-although despairing of his having any effect there-pulled the curtain high up, turned the gas jet a little higher, and retired to another part of the room with Margaret, where we could not be een from outside.

"Now, Margaret," I instructed her in low tones, "it may be there is no one in the house. If you would have gone with me we could soon have assured ourselves. However, we can only take proper precaution now. If anyone attempts to force my bedroom door it mere plaything. You must stand near the door and strike anyone who enters, be necessary to save our lives."

An hour or more passed away. I had begun to think that, after all, we were resumed my book. I had been tired to be saved-that the burglar or burand sleepy before supper; now I found glars had contented themselves with myself over-wakeful. Well, I would what was handy and discreetly retired. read till I was sleepy. Margaret had I glanced at my bogus man with ironical humor. How abominably that overcoat did fit him over the shoulders! Charlie would shout when he saw him. I would leave him just as he was. It was too bad the burglar had not come, after all. If Margaret could have stunned him and left me to puncture him with a bullet, we would have been heroines the rest of our lives. I actually discovered myself ready and eager for an encounter, when surely, stealthily, staircase.

My blood turned to ice in my veins, while my brain seemed afire.

"Margaret," I gasped hoarsely, thrusting the poker into her nerveless hands, "fight—for your life!" I dragged her near the door, cocked my revolver. and waited.

Nearer came the steps-up to the landing; there I heard them pause.



I CLOSED MY EYES AND FIRED. Then rough voices in whispered con-

sultation. Merciful heaven! There were two of them! "Strike on the head-to kill!" I whispered to Margaret, with stiffened

There was a pause. Then the united force of two brawny men was thrown drip off, but not wring them. They against my door. It trembled and the lock cracked, but it stood. Although I never took my eyes from it, I saw Margaret topple over, poker and all, like a tenpin, in a dead faint. One more shock and the door yielded. I the wrong side and ironed dry; and took deliberate aim, closed my eyes finally turn on the right side and and fired. As the smoke cleared away saw my bogus man go spinning across the room with a blow shot straight from the muscular shoulder of a policeman, and the next instant I was

in my husband's arms. Of course it was all a mistake, although it was some time before we could get it explained. Charlie had finished his business and returned home sooner than he had expected, and, seeing the figure in the window, had no doubt that the house was being burglarized in his absence. He turned is a very solemn function, and whilst it in an alarm for a policeman, who promptly arrived, and the attack was

planned as I have described "But there was somebody in the house before you came," I protested, smiling through my tears as I saw Charlie rue fully examining the rent in his hat which my bullet had made.

"Nonsense!" said Charlie. He had nade himself ridiculous in the eyes of the guardian of the law, and was not in an amiable mood. "But we heard footsteps on the pi-

azza distinctly. "And a terrible crash! The kitchen window was smashed in. Wasn't it,

Margaret?" M argaret was sitting up now, but to dazed to speak.
"Well, we'll see," said Charlie, taking up the lantern he had carried. So, guarded by him and the stalwart po-

iceman, who was chuckling under his breath, we proceeded to the kitchen. "No window broken here." nounced my husband. Too true. It

"The dining-room," I suggested. So we turned and filed in there. All peace-"It was something-somewhere!" I pro tested, vehemently. Back we went to

the kitchen, my husband with a little superior smile on his face. 'What is this?" said the officer, suddenly snatching the lantern and bend-

ing down to the floor. There, slowly oozing from beneath the cupboard door, was a thick, dark for covering the chalice. His holiness stream. It looked like blood. We all recoiled in horror, while the officer

threw wide the door. And then we learned the innocent had heard, scattering the bits of glass of an inscrutable Providence it was to until midnight, the pontiff is engaged have it explode just at that fatal time I in prayer, kneeling at a prie dieu lined

suppose we will never kn ow.

The officer departed with audible in so determined a manner that I could laughter and a gold coin to seal his

Of course my husband teased me unmercifully. He does to this day. But I have the satisfaction of knowing that he would not dare to put his head inside my bedroom door at night when he was not expected, without having first made his identity known.—Edith So ' carried him carefully over to one F. Stokely, in Demorest's Magazine

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Lunch Crackers. - Split common crackers, butter them slightly on each side, dust salt over them, and brown in a hot oven. They are delicious with coffee and cheese. - Good Housekeeping. -Snowball Cake .- One and one-half

cupfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two-thirds cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, whites of three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one-half teaspoonful of almond flavoring. Bake in a square pan and ice. Put candied cherries on the icing at regular intervals, so one will come in the center of each piece. - N. Y. Ob-

-Whipped Cream with Eggs-Beat the whites of four eggs until stiff. Into them beat carefully four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and whatever flavoring is desired. Mix into this one pint of good cream, and whip the News as follows: mixture until it is very stiff. It can be served in little dishes or in glasses, or it is very delicious served on the same plate with raspberries or blackberries. -Demorests Magazine.

-Corn Soup. -Chop one can of corn, add one pint of cold water, and simmer twenty minutes; fry two tablespoonfuls of butter and one small sliced onion together, then add slowly one quart of hot milk; add this to the corn, also one teaspoonful of salt and half as much pepper. Rub through a sieve and when it comes to a boil again, add the beaten yolks of two eggs stirred in a little cold milk. Serve with squares of bread fried brown in butter.-Home.

-Orange Custard-Pare, slice thin, and remove the seeds from two large oranges. Put two cups of milk into a bowl; place the bowl in a kettle of boiling water, beat together two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; when the milk is hot stir in the eggs and sugar; when it thickens remove from the stove. Sprinkle the oranges with sugar and pour the custard over them. Serve cold. Bananas, berries or other fruit may be substituted for the

oranges-Ohio Farmer. -Turpentine has almost as many uses in the household as borax. It is own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It good for rheumatism, and, mixed with camphorated oil and rubbed on the chest, one of the best of remedies for bronchial colds. It is an excellent preventive against moths, although naphtha is preferable, the odor leaving much sooner; it will drive away ants and roaches if sprinkled about the shelves and closet; a spoonful of it to a pail of warm water cleans paint excellently, and a little in the boiler on washing day whitens the clothes.-N. Y. Times.

-"Anybody can wash trousers, either white or colored," said a tailor the other day, to one of his customers. "The process is perfectly simple if certain plain directions are carefully followed. First, wash them thoroughly in warm soapsuds, only rubbing the soap on very bad spots; when well washed, rinse in cold water twice, taking care that no soap is left in the goods. Then hang out to dry in the shade; never in the sun. Let the water should be hung by the waist, and the should be hung by the waist, and the for years Mr. Marshall had been utterly moisture that collects at the end of helpless, and was barely able to drag himeach leg pressed off from time to time self around his house with the aid of crutchwith a towel. When nearly dry, but es. Ills agonies were almost unbearable backed off a little to survey the work still damp, they should be turned on the wrong side and ironed dry; and relief came. Some months after he had "Come off the perch! You are an creased. If these directions are fol- try them. The result was miraculous; allowed there will be no material shrinkage, and the woolen will be as soft and bright-looking as ever.-N. Y. Tribune.

WASHING PAUPERS' FEET.

A Medieval Ceremony Performed by Emperor and Pope.

Only at three courts of Europe is the ancient medieval ceremony of washing the feet of poor men and women by the sovereign still in vogue, namely, at the vatican, at Vienna, and at Madrid. It is in progress one of the prelates in attendance reads that portion of the gospel which describes Christ washing the feet of his apostles. At Vienna the emperor is attended on these occasions by the members of his family, by the great dignitaries of the realm and by his entire court in full uniform. Princes of the empire remove the shoes and stockings of the old men, a couple of bishops hold the ewer and the basin respectively, while the emperor kneels before each aged pauper in turn, and, after having poured water over their feet, dries them with a gold-fringed napkin. Afterward the old men are entertained at a banquet, at which they are waited upon by the emperor and by the archdukes, and at its close the guests are sent to their homes in court carriages, each bearing a handsome present in money. Identically the same ceremony takes place in Madrid, with this difference, that instead of their being twelve old men to have their feet washed by the sovereign, there are twelve old women. As soon as the little boy king attains his majority he will take charge of this duty in lieu of his mother, and the twelve old women will be supplanted by twelve old men. The pope, while washing the feet of the twelve old men, which he does, by the by, in a very thorough manner, wears a white linen apron over his white cassock. This apron is sent every year to the general of the Benedictines, who causes it to be cut up and to be used in one of the churches of the order insists on serving himself the twelve aged paupers at the banquet which follows the ceremony and each one of them finds under his plate a hundred frank bank note. On Thursday evening the holy sacrament remains exposed on the altar of the pope's private with white velvet. Punctually at twelve o'clock, a cardinal, arrayed in Punctually at his scarlet robes, presents himself and strikes twelve blows on the door of the chapel. The pontiff thereupon arises from his knees, takes a golden crucifix from the altar, and approaching the window, which is thrown open by the cardinal, makes with a sweeping and majestic gesture the sign of the cross over the slumbering city at his feet, exclaiming in solemn tones: "Et reddidit spiritum."—Chicago Herald.

A DETROIT MIRACLE.

A Great Triumph for Canadian Medical Science.

Particulars of One of the Most Remark. able Cares on Record Described by the Detroit News-A Story Worth a Careful Perusal.

DETROW, Mich., Jan. 29th, 1892 .- A case has just come to fight here, the particulars of which are published in the Evening News, which will be read with considerable interest by all Canadians, as it records the remarkable achievement of a Canadian medical discovery, which has already, in its own country, won great and enduring fame. At this added triumph there is no doubt the fellow countrymen of the proprietors will rejoice, as it sheds histre on Canadian science. The story is told by the

The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable that it demanded further explanation. It is of sufficient nportance to the News' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in "C. B. Northrop, for 28 years one of the

best known merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping par-alysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The disease has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey."

Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved, not only in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his old-time

strength.

It has been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this miraculous change had been wrought by a very simple remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so, but he had taken pains to inform anyone who was suffering in a similar manne when he heard of any such case. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his was a remedy that he had heard of after h had tried everything he could hope to give him relief. He had been in the care of best physicians who did all they could to alleviate this terrible malady, but without any avail. He had given up hope, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured n similar circumstances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his mation respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the Hamilton, Ont., Times. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle" and told the story of a man in that city who, after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of treatment and appliances only to be told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was impossible. The person alluded to (Mr. John Marshall, of 25 Little William St., Hamilton, Ont.) was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently dis-abled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the \$1,000 disability insurance provided by the order for its members in such cases.

been paid the disability claim he heard of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to most from the outset an improvement was noticed, and in a few months the man whom medical experts had said was incurable, was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovstated, that Mr. Northrop came into possession of the information that led to his equally marvelous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Nor-throp. His injury came about in this way: bled and fell the complete length of a steer his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis very soon developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of friends and physicians the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak, pale and fast sinking when his timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those, who at that time saw a fee-ble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair, would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr Northrop learned of the remedy that had cored Mr. Marshall in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Fink Pills through Messrs. Bassett & L'Hommedieu, 95 Woodward avenue, and from the out-get found an improvement. He faithfully use of the remedy until now he is completely restored. Mr. Northrop declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment left him in a condition rapidly going from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable He was in this ter condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health. Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed

for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer; supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism. sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache. and all diseases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, oss of memory, and all diseases arising from overwork,

mental werry, loss of vital force, etc.
"I want to say," said Mr. Northrop, "that I don't have much faith in patent medicines, but I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The proprietors, however, claim that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study and experiment on the part of the proprietors, and the pills were successfully used in private practice for years before being placed for general sale. Mr. Northrop declares that he is a living example that there is nothing to equal these pills as a cure for nerve diseases. On inquiry the writer found that these pills were manufactured by Dr.

way in which he squeezes into an out-of-the-way corner, by the sketch-book and the up-and-down look of his eyes, and he at once becomes an irresistible enter of attraction to passers-by, and while, of course, none of the adult ones would be illbred enough to look over the shoulder of a man writing a business letter, they think nothing of intruding upon the man who makes his memoranda a fac-simile of the things he wishes to remember.—Max de Lipman, in Lippincott's. I don't have much faith in patent medicines,

Williams' Medicine Co., Schnectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and the pills are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred), at 50 cents a box, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either above addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment with them comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment. This case is one of the most remarkable on record, and as it is one right here in Detroit and not a thousand miles away, it can be easily verified. Mr. Northrop is very well known to the people of Detroit, and he says he is only too glad to testify of the marvelous good wrought in his case. He says he considers it his duty to help all who are similarly afflicted by any word he can say in behalf of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

FOOLED HIM WITH AN ECHO.

How Sportive South Carelina Villagers "The meanest trick that was ever played on me," said a St. Louis drummer who was trying to boom a conver-sation with a Herald man in the smoking cubby of a sleeper, "was by an echoin a South Carolina town. The little town is on the side of the hill and is as sleepy and uninteresting a place as one will find in a year's journey. I got into the town on one boiling hot day in August about one o'clock and proceeded to rustle around to get through business

and skip out. "The town was so infernally lazy ooking that I didn't have much confidence in my ability to get business. At the post office corner an aged and decrepit gray mule, with flapping ears and solemn mein, presided over the meeting of whittlers who were in session under the big sycamore tree. I accosted one of the group to find out where Josh Wilkins, the leading storekeeper, might be found, and learned that he was "tending a burrying over in Catnip Holler.' Just as I was about to move away I heard a muffled cry of-"'Help! help!

"The whittlers paid no attention, and the gray mule was giving all his time to a fly on the end of his nose. "Again I heard the distant muffled

cry of 'help! help!' "It's a darned shame about that poor nigger,' remarked one of the whittlers. 'What's the matter with the nigger.' I asked, at the same time looking

suspiciously at the wooden-grated manhole of the sewer on the corner. "'Well, yoù see, it's this way stranger, Bill Starks' bull pup crawled up the sewer from the crick and got fast, and when the nigger crawled up after him

he got fast, too.' "Great heavens! Why aren't you digging for him? The poor fellow will

"'Of course he may die, stranger, but then it's pretty hot to-day, and he is only a nigger, anyway.'

"'My God, this is inhuman! Come men, and we'll rescue the poor fellow.' "Just then another cry of 'Help' drove me almost to a frenzy. I gave some change to the lazy colored men and sent them for shovels and picks. They came, and after distributing the implements I went to digging like a crazy man. Presently I looked around to see why the others were not helping me and there was not a soul in sight. I was wild with rage and cried down the manhole to ask how the man was getting along. Not a word came in answer.

"'Come off the perch! You are an ole fool.' "I looked around and saw the whole town coming at me. They were laughing and shouting, and I knew I was the cause of a great joke. They led me to a barroom and told me to register in a big book labeled 'Echo Fools." There were over five hundred names of people who had been fooled. It was one of those whispering echoes where sound is thrown back from the bluff to one particular spot. It cost me \$17.80 to buy

THE NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATOR. Story of a Representative of Pictorial

the drinks."-Detroit Herald.

But the newspaper illustrator's life is not entirely replete with exciting events that stimulate his enthusiasm and serve to imbue him with love for his work. There are long weary seasons of murder trials to be heard, or political gatherings to be attended for the purpose of getting the portrait of some commonplace-looking man or woman who persistently manages to conceal his or her features. This is often the more exasperating as the "victim" does so quite unintentionally. Then there are the ghastly sights of a holocaust, a collapse, mine disasters, railway horrors, and the long chain of accidents which bring death in its most repulsive aspect to human beings. The artist is the one attache of a newspaper who must see the terrible havoe wrought, must gaze upon horribly mutilated corpses, upon the terror of frantic survivors and upon the heartrending grief of those who find almost. by intuition only the shapeless remains of their kin beneath the shattered timbers of a railway train or the smoldering fragments of a burned building. What is more, he must try to keep cool and collected, because tremulous nervousness is incompatible with good drawing.

But the public demands of a newspaper that it show at least a suggestion of a horrible scene, beyond the stirring accounts given in letterpress, and the artist must at those times be deaf to the pleadings of his heart, and work because it is his duty to his employers and to his family and to himself.

The dear public usually furnishes the ludicrous element in the illustrator's life. It is so very curious, this dear public. Let the poor representative of pictoral journalism appear upon any street or anywhere else in public, and betray his occupation by the modest way in which he squeezes into an out-

FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

Cleveland and Stevenson Notified of Their Nomination.

A Great Day For the National Democracy Notification Ceremonies Made Public-The Addresses and Responses of the Nominees.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Madison square garden was filled with enthusiastic democrats last evening, the occasion being the notification of Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson as candidates for president and vice president.

The great ovation of the evening was reserved for Grover Cleveland. As he entered the hall and ere he scarce crossed the portal of the entrance, a sharp eye from the rear gallery, 300 feet away, recognized his familiar form and the shrill cry of "Here comes Clayeland" was the signal for a demonstration that



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland has not witnessed since 1888. When silence was finally restored Chairman William L. Wilson, of the notification committee, stepped to the front of the stage and faced the ex-president. Mr. Cleveland arose at the same time and Mr. Wilson said:

Mr. Cleveland: We bring you to-night a message from the democratic party: we com as a committee from its national convention representing every democratic constituency is the country, to give you official notification that you have been chosen as its candidate for the office of president of the United States. We are also charged with the duty of presenting you with the platform of principles adopted b that convention. This platform contains a ful and explicit declaration of the position of the national democratic party on the great political issues of the day; but in all its utterances it is merely a development of one great principle, that whatever governments and laws can do for a people must be done for all the people without precedence of sec-tion or grades of citizenship. It is a dangerous thing for a political party to continue its existence after the work which called it into being has been accomplished. It will inevitably pass as the political organization against which we contend, has already passed, into the ser-vice of the great special interests which every where serve to secure political power for their own advantage Of the present politics of that party it may be truly said that they all tend to the centralization of the political power of the federal government, and the centralization of wealth in favored class. Against both tenden-cles, we fight as against enemies of our free-dom. As guardians of that freedom we plant ourselves upon the principle that the necessi ties of government are the beginning and the accessities of the government are the ending of



ADLAI E. STEVENSON. just taxation. Whatever goes beyond this in creases the power of government at the expense of the liberties of the people.

The government that deals with the citizer at long range and through officials not chosen by himself will become his master. The gov by his own chosen servants, and within reach of his own regulating and punishing arm, that government can be kept his servant. Yet we have but recently and barely escaped a successful effort to strike down the government that stands nearest the citizen, and to strip from the people in the states that right preservative of all rights, the right of holding their own elections and of choosing their own representa

Such, sir, are some of the issues of the can paign on which we are about to enter. to the foundation of our liberty. In this grea contest your party has summoned you to be its leader. Four years ago in the mid career of a service that well deserved the highest honors your countrymen could bestow, as we feel sure that it will receive the highest praise that history can award, it was struck down because as mocrat you could make no terms with tho who sought to perpetuate the passions of Your countrymen will right that wrong They have seen an attempt to turn the grati-tude of a great nation into an electioneering fund for a political party and sciece to that party in the conflicts of peace count 'or more than service to the country in conflicts of war. They have every power of the federal suministration passionately used to destroy free elections in the states. And seeing all this they have lost no opportunity in the past four years to honor your administration and now, fir, we put into your hands the commission of which we are the bearers. It is the highest honor your party can bestow. It is the gravest call to duty your fellow democrats can make. But we believe we can assure you that there are no "weak, weary or despondent democrats" in the ranks of our party to-day and with the people's cause as our cause we doubt not you will lead us to a victory in which the principles of our party shall gloriously triumph and the welfare of our country shall be mighti'y promoted.

During Mr. Wilson's address Mrs. Cleveland, who had been detained. strove to enter the hall unobserved, but the audience caught sight of her and fairly went wild with enthusiasm. In the very midst of Mr. Wilson's speech three cheers were given for Mrs. Cleveland, and when a voice from the gallery than the campaign upon which we to-day enter that the campaign upon which we to-day enter that the

enthusiasm reached such a height that the chairman was obliged to suspend. Mr. Cleveland's visage darkened with displeasure, but even his frown was

formal notification to Mr. Cleveland: To Grover Cleveland:
As members of the notification committee

delegated by the national democratic conven-tion, which assembled in Chicago June 21, it is our agreeable duty to inform you that upon a single ballot you were unanimously nominated for the presidency of the United States Nothing could evince the affection and confi-

dence in which you are held by the democratic party more positively than the fact that you have three times been made its candidate for that office. Your devotion to the principles of the party of Thomas Jefferson, your fidelity to every trust reposed in you by the people, your courageous, conservative and exemplary administration when chief executive of the United States and the prosperity of the country under that administration have won for you the re-

spect of every citizen.

In the maintenance of the doctrines which you have so clearly expounded and so consistently advocated and which form the basis of the declaration of principles formulated by the democratic convention which has again placed you in nomination, rests the hope of the people for constitutional government. They turn now to the democratic party that the blessings of civic and industrial liberty may be secured to them and in response to the people's demand them and in response to the people's demand that party has chosen for its leader him whose public record conveys the guarantee that the

will of the people will not be thwarted.

It is then not only with a sense of profound personal satisfaction, but also with the assurance that your nomination is welcomed by every man who feels the burden of unjust taxation and the distress of unwarranted legislative in-terference with the rights of the citizen, that we inform you of the action of the national democratic convention and submit herewith its

leclaration of principles. Firmly believing that there is no other safe pository for the liberties of the people and he welfare of the nation than the hands of a lemocratic administration we must heartily ongratulate the country upon the opportunity presented by your candidacy for a return to the nethods and measures of that party which has and will ever administer the government for the good of the country and the interest of the

ntire people.

That our cause—the people's cause—will triimph we have no doubt and judging the future oy the past the administration which you will ve to the people of the United States will be directed by wisdom, statesmanship, integrity and patriotism and will cause your fellow democrais to regard with the same pleasurable pride your future career as president of this great republic that they now enjoy in the renembrance of your former administration.

At the close of the formal letter Mr. Cleveland faced Chairman Wilson and said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: The message you deliver from the national democracy arouses within me emotions which would be well nigh overwhelming if I did not recognize here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsi-bility your mission invites. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged and for the en-forcement and supremacy of which all who have any right to claim democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.
Our party responsibility is indeed great. We

ssume a momentous obligation to our country nen. In return for their trust and confiden we promise them a rectification of their wrong and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent

But if our responsibility is great our party is strong. It is strong in its sympathy with the needs of the people: in its insistence upon the exercise of governmental powers strictly within the constitutional permission the people have ranted and in its willingness to risk its life nd hope upon the people's intelligence and patriotism.

Never has a great party, intent upon the pro-

motion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demand from them in the purchase of the nec-essaries and comforts of life, an amount scarcey met by the wages of hard and steady toil while exactions thus wrung from them build and increase the fortunes of those for whose beneat great injury is perpetrated. We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection. Our workingmen are still told the tale oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them and that under its ben-eficent operation their wages must be in-creased. Whilst they reason scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protec tion that mocks the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust gov ernmental favoritism. We oppose e and stubbornly the theory upon which ponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We do not base our argument on questions of constitutional permission or lexis-lative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds, when we contend that in present conditions its operation is un-just and that laws enacted in accordance with

it are inequitable and unfair. Ours is not a destruct ve party. We are no it enmity with the rights of any of our citizens All are our countrymen We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests nor will abandon our regard for them: but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belong to Americanism upon which our constitution rests we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its ob-ject and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few: nor will we per mit a pretended solicitude for American labor or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish aims of those who seek throu the aid of unequal tariff laws to gain unearn and unreasonable advantages at the expense of

their fellows. We have also assumed in our covenant with hose whose support we invite the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme o our adversaries, which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal, a design to thereby perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammeled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist the legis lation intended to comple te this scheme becau we have not forgotten the Saturnalia of thefts and brutal control which followed another fed eral regulation of the state suffrage, because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a president would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt in strumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to enforce such legislation would re an attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail: because such an attempt
would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country and would menace everywhere in the land the rights reserved to the
states and to the people which underlie the
safeguards of American liberty.

I shall not attempt to specify at this time
other objects and aims of democratic endeavor
which adds inspiration to our mission. True to
its history and its creed, our party will respond

which adds inspiration to our mission. True to its history and its creed, our party will respond to the demands of the people within safe lines and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and patient within our membership we commend continued, unswerving allegiance to the party whose principles in all times past have been found sufficient for them and whose

trusted your banners are only important as they are related to the fate of the principles they represent and to the party which they lead.

I cannot therefore forbear reminding you and powerless to check the enthusiasm of American chivalry, and it was fully a minute before the enthusiasm exhausted itself.

At the conclusion of Chairman Wilson's address the secretary read the formal notification to Mr. Cleveland: macy and for the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart. Moreover, every sincere democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. Thus patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship and should intensify our determination to

in success.

This success can only be achieved by system atic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interes s of the entire country, and let us, after the manner of true democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen.

It only remains for me to say to you in advance of a more formal response to your message that I obey the command of my party and confidently anticipate that an intelligent and carnest presentation of our cause will insure a popular indorsement of the action of the body you represent.

Notifying the Vice President. Immediately after Mr. Cleveland had esumed his seat Hon. Stephen V. White, of California, addressed Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, and the secretary read the formal notification. Mr. Stevenson said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the commit-tee: I cannot too earnestly express my appre ciation of the honor conferred upon me by great delegated assembly which you officially epresent. To have been selected by the naonal convention as its candidate is a distinct tion of which any citizen might well be proud. I would do violence to my feelines, sir, should I fail to express my gratitude for the courteous terms in which you have advised me

Distrusting my capacity to fully meet the ex pectation of those who have honored me by their confidence, I accept the nomination so generously tendered. Should the action of the Chicago convention receive the approval of the people I shall to the best of my humble ability discharge with fidelity the duties of the import

ant trust confided in me.

Reference has been made in terms of com pendation to the late democratic administra mendation to the late democratic administra-tion. Identified in some measure in an important branch of the public service with that administration I am gratified to know that it has in so marked degree re-ceived the indorsement of the democratic party in its national convention. I am ersuaded that intelligent discussion of the is tues involved in the pending contest will result in victory to the pirty which stands for honest methods in government, economy in public expenditures and relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation. [Applause.] I am not unmindful, Mr. Chairman, of the grave responsibility which attaches to the great office for which I have been named. I may be pardoned for quoting in this connection the words of Thomas A. Hendricks cheers when officially informed that he had been designated by his party for the presdency in '81. He said: "I know that at imes it is understood that this particular office loes not involve much responsibility and as a general rule that is so, but sometimes it comes to represent very great responsibility and it may be so in the near future. The two parties n these national buildings so near evenly di rided, the vice president may have to decid upon questions of law. The responsibility would then become very great. It would not then become the responsibility of representing a dis-trict or state. It would be the responsibility of representing the whole country and the obligation would be to the judgment of the whole country. And that vote thus east should be in obedience to the just expectations and requirement of the United States."

requirement of the United States."

Should it please my country to call me to this office, the appreciation of its dignity and of its responsibilities expressed in the utterances and industry in the life of the eminent states. man whom I have mentioned -be a light to my own pathway. [Applause.] In the contest upon which we now enter we make no appeal to sized the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection and tends in no way to better the condition of those who earn their oread by daily toil [Great applause.]

Believing in the right of every voter to cast his ballot unawed by power, the democratic party will oppose all legislation which threatens to imperil that right by the interposition of

federal bayonets at the polls.

In a more formal manner hereafter, Mr. Chairman. I will inlicate by letter my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the natouching the important questions enunciated in its platform.

The Largest Artificial Mound.

Few people know that almost in sight of St. Louis stands the largest artificial mound in America, if not in the world. The Cahokia mound is over 700 feet long and 500 wide at the base, and 90 feet high. It covers over eight acres of ground, and has upwards of 20,000,000 must recognize Guthrie's wishes.

All the cattle on the strip were transferred to this man Guthrie and within an hour were flects on the low degree of civilization attained by the people who built this mound, and the inadequate tools, transportation, and maheinery employed, it was for the Indians a more stupendous undertaking than for us would be the building of another city like St. Louis. This mound is really a mountain, and every handfal of dirt it contains must have been carried thither in hand baskets. How long it took or why it was built at all are questions that will to the cattlemen was in every case direct from probably never be answered, but the stupendousness of the work cannot be reason to believe that it was brought about in stupendousness of the work cannot be called in question .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Running the Gantlet. Running the gantlet is a sort of punshment inflicted sometimes upon soldiers. The victim is forced to run between files of soldiers, who strike at him as he passes, often inflicting serious injury. The same form was sometimes through with as a test of innocence. A double line of men was stationed at a given distance apart. The person to be tried ran, with all his speed, between the lines, the men trying their utmost to kill him, but without moving their feet from the fixed line. If the victim came through alive, he was declared innocent; if he fell, he was thought guilty and dispatched at once. The expression is also used when some one exposes himself to severe criticism. He is said to run the gantlet of public opinion. The word is spelled "gantlet," Ledger.

As It Looked to Him.

'She wears her decoration rather easily, don't you think?" queried Caraway, as the newly made duchess came down the aisle with the duke, a gentleman of reduced stature and fortunes,

"What decoration?" repeated Hooks.

"I refer," Caraway explained, "to the proposed "Three cheers for Ruth!" the personal efforts of thor) to whom you have in chaplet on her arm."-Brooklyn Life.

CORRUPTION CHARGED.

Hon. Jerry Simpson Makes Serious Charges in Relation to the Cherokee Strip-High Officials Chargeed With Bribery. Washington, July 19.-Yesterday Jerry Simpson introduced a resolution in the house directing a day to be fixed to discuss and vote on the Peel bill, opening the Cherokee strip.

In the course of his remarks and basing them on a letter and some other proofs in his possession, written and furnished by Henry S. Landis, clerk of the district court of Medicine Lodge, Simpson boldly asserted that the officials of the interior department of the United States had been guilty of bribe taking, corruption and extortion. That the cattlemen interested in the Cherokee strip have paid money and notes to the extent of 50 cents a head for every hoof on the strip in bribes to interior department people to withdraw the troops and allow the driven out cattle to reoccupy the range where they are to-day.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Simpson said:

"Mr. Speaker, this is a bill of very great importance. There are people gathered along the southern border of Kansas from all parts of the United States Some of them have been waiting more than a year for the opening of this territory. The commissioners appointed have agreed with the Indians, have reported to the president and the president has furnished the house with this treaty.

"I understand, of course, with the large appropriations the democratic party has already made that they may hesitate about appropriating this money, but yet it occurs to me that after you have appropriated such im-mense sums for building ships and for improving your rivers and harbors that in order to act consistently you ought to loan this money for the purpose of opening up such an immense tract of of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. and that

land to the homeseekers of the country. "Besides this the cattle interest, you understand, have been the ones who have delayed the opening up of this country. They are to-day in collusion with the interior department and are holding that country back from settlement. I ask the clerk to read a letter that I have handed to him that will throw light upon this subject, showing to you that men high in authority in the republican party are to-day in collusion with those cattlemen and are holding back this land from settlement. I say the democratic party cannot afford to be a party to this scheme that is keeping this strip from being opened. I now ask the clerk to read the letter, which is from a reliable party-the clerk of the district court of the county in which I live-who knows what he is talking about."

The clerk read as follows: Last fall when the department was crowding the cattlemen, they made up \$15,000 or \$16,000 for the purpose of getting immunity from dis-turbance and stopping all interference. They succeeded, and this spring when the pressure became too heavy again, the department went in to drive out the cattlemen and they sent the troops to clear the strip. The troops started in good faith to do their duty. The cattle mer were alarmed and had been bled by the power, that be for the past ten years and wanted nothing but a little time to get their cattle fa

so they might get them out.

About this time one Guthrie arrived at Kiowa and proposed to give the cattlemen protection for 75 cents a head and to assure them that they would not be molested before De-cember 1. They doubted his authority and had the passions, but to the seber judgment of the people. We believe that the welfare of the tolling millions of our countrymen is bound upon the success of the democratic party. Recent occurrences in a neighboring state have sadly did not protect that they at first refused to filters high in position, and I think among others from Gen. Noble, convinced them that he had the requisite power to protect and then they began to dicker with him and finally set-

tled the matter on their basis: They paid him 25 cents per head cash down and gave their note for 25 cents per head, pay able on December 1, the notes being at Kiowa bank. This cash, 25 cents per head, wa paid direct to Guthrie and the notes were mad

pavable to him. No cattle were counted and I send you the word of the men as to the number of cattle taken at their own figures, and showing the nature of the skin game. All this was gone through with, and the notes are now at the

bank at Kiowa. While the troops under Capt Paddock were trying to get the cattle out this man Guihri interfered so that Capt Paddock telegraphe the department about his (Guthrie) claims of authority and his interference, and received a telegram in reply telling him (Capt Paddock) that Guthrie had full authority and that he

transferred back to the actual owners-the one transfer to be used with the department and the other for the protection of the owners in case Guthrie should be disposed to act unfairly You will see in the beginning of this letter the he (Guthrie) offered safety until December 1. I ase he was not able to hold the matter off the notes were not to be collected, but the cash was to go anyway. These transfers were, with a few exceptions, made directly to Guthrie. In the few cases in which the transfers were ma cattlemen and Guthrie, but the transfer back

this manner:
Noble went to the president and asked to be given the control for the purpose of aiding the campaign fund, and the money is supposed to have largely gone in that direction. HENRY S. LANDIS.

Mr. Simpson: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I have a list containing a great many of the names of men who have paid this money, and their notes are in the Kiowa in my county, and this house can bank if it chooses to investigate the question get access to them. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I say that the people of this country believe that they have the same right as the cattle men of this country. and they claim that this strip to be opened at once. If this bill is passed it will take ninety days before the land can be opened by the presi-dent's proclamation, and if you delay until the next session it will be late in the summer before the people can get to this land."

A Band of Wild Horses. KIT CARSON, Col., July 19 .- A band of 300 wild horses, the first seen in the not "gauntlet."-N. Y. state in firteen years, ran by here to day. Twenty-five were captured. is not known where they came from.

> Sedalia's Public Building. WASHINGTON, July 19 .-- The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contract for steam heating and ventilating for the public building at Sedalia, Mo., to S. J. Pope, of Chicago, for \$3,770.

> In a freight train wreck in California four tramps were killed and three train-

ABOUT WAGES.

Wage Reductions in Iron Mills - Statistics That it May Be Well to Keep.

The following from the Iron Age of June 23, 1892, will give some idea of the enormity of the wage reductions proposed by the iron and steel manufacturers and presented in the form of an ultimatum to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers:

The price for bar rolling and heating, 2,240 pounds to the ton, has been cut down from 70 to 50 cents on a 2 cent card; for boiling, from \$5.50 to \$4.50; for rolling common iron on plate mills from 72 to 50 cents. Put in tabular form some of the reductions appear as fol-Shingling 2,240 Heating Slabs and Shin-

gling-Carl Rates.	Old	Rate.	New Rate
2c bariron (rehammered)	\$	75	8 50
3c bar iron (rehammered)		91	65
2c bar iron (charcoal)		821/4	624
3c bar iron (charcoal)	'	1.01	821
			ing 2,240 ounds.
2c bar iron		75	50
3c bar iron	2023	1.00	70
ton-Tie Scale - Sizes.	ot-		
7-32 rounds and squares		7.63	5.70
9-32 rounds and squares		5.15	3.15
5-16 half round		9.50	4.35
% and 1/8 oval		3.50	3.20
Nut Iron.			
27-94x1/4 x1-16	1	2.50	6 63
27-64x9-64		10,00	4.80
15-32x 14		4.70	3.60
19-32x14		4.25	3.10
Channel Iron.			
2-inch and upward, base.		2.90	2.18
%x5-16 and lighter		7.70	3.50
% x5-16 and lighter		9.50	4.30
I Iron			
1% and upward		3.20	2.40
11/6		4.70	3.50
lip and Wagon Strap.			
%		3.20	2.30
7-16		4.10	2.55
5-16		7.09	3.40
Cen-Inch Mill.			
% oval		3 50	2.47
% x3-16 and heavier			2 13
It is no wonder tha	at	5,000	men are
now out at the "Old H	lon	estea	d" works

many more thousands are on a strike in other iron mills. Reductions have been numerous during the last few years in this "protected" industry, but never before has the situation been as precarious as now, when wages are reduced from 25 to 40 per cent. and the life of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers is threatened. The iron workers may make a determined fight for a few months, but they cannot hold out against the tariff-fostered millionaires, who need never again think of their mills or of the men starving there, but can spend their time in their European castles and parks. The republican administration here is now attempting to have this untoward event settled in some way until after election. It is possible that the barbed wire fence, the hot water hose and the numerous other equipments of these modern "protected castles" may be laid away until after election. Of course the workingmen will all feel grateful and vote for a president that can accomplish such results for them.

WINDOW GLASS.

The Market Depressed by Over Supply, and According to McKinley Logic Needs More Protection.

The Orl, Paint and Drug Reporter says the trade in window glass this season has been disappointing, "both as regards volume of business and the returns in the way of profits to manufacturers and jobbers." It thinks the market has been depressed because of over supply, and that the "cast iron agreement to maintain prices," "has not had the desired effect, since American glass is selling to-day at as low if not lower figures than ever before."

What this industry needs is sufficient protection-that is, as we are informed by the Minneapolis platform and by Maj. McKinley at the ratification meeting at the Carnegie music hall, just enough protection to cover the difference in wages 'paid here and abroad. For the year ended June 30, 1891, we imported \$1,512,402 worth of window glass. on which the duty averaged 92.93 per cent., or over \$1,400,000. The total wage cost of making this amount of glass here is about \$1,000,000. If this duty covers the labor cost of producing glass here and in Europe the glass makers there must pay the producers considerable sum for the privilege of making glass. As a box of glass imported at an invoice value of \$2.14 pays a duty of \$2.00 at our custom house, the foreigner who, according to McKinley and other equally reliable authorities, pays this tax, has just 14 cents left out of which to pay wages, interest, in-surance and all other expenses,—making his profits out of what is left over

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter has probably made a slight mistake in regard to the cause of the weakness of the window glass trust and its inability to sustain prices. As our imports are between 25 and 30 per cent. of our total consumption it is certain that the price of American glass is as high as our 93 per cent. tariff will permit and that the price of window glass here is kept equal to the price abroad, after adding the duty. A question suggests itself here which, though puzzling to ordinary minds, could be easily disposed of by Major McKinley-that is, who pays the increased cost, due to the tariff, on the 70 per cent. of our window glass produced at home? This increased cost to the consumer amounts to about \$2 per box, though the total cost of producing a box is only about \$1.70. Doubtless the foreigner pays this extra cost in some way, though how he can afford to do so, and just at what point between the American producer and consumer he steps in and voluntarily pays this duty, it is not easy for the untutored mind to understand.

PROTECTION VS. CHEAPNESS.

Some Extracts From the Sayings of Prominent Protectionists.

The protectionist is never so happy as when standing in the road of pro-gress and science. The one thing which ings; of the second, by raising the more than all others characterizes this wages received for his work, and of the century and makes it the most impor- last, by reducing the prices of the artitant in the history of mankind is the cle he buys." Such logical deductions great progress that it has made in as this ought to please the most fastidicheapening all kinds of products. The ous manufacturer. Carnegie's 4,000 sole object of all inventions, machines men can improve their time thinking and methods is to cheapen the cost of about it while they are standing idle production. No one would be so fool-ish as to invent a machine for the pur-hose attached to their "Old Homestead" pose of increasing the cost of producing works.

any article. The greater the saving that can be made in producing an article, the more value will be attached to the invention. It is for this same purpose—to put cheaper products in the hands of the consumer—that railroads have been run all over the civilized world, that canals have been dug to shorten routes of transportation; that telephones and telegraphs are made to connect all commercial cities and countries, and that banks of exchange have been established in all parts of the world. In view of this fact, recognized by all economists and scientists, how silly sounds the following twaddle on cheapness from our leading protectionists statemen:

"I cannot find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats, which seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coats."-Benjamin Harrison, in an address at Chicago in 1888.

"'Cheap!" I never liked the word. 'Cheap' and 'nasty' go together. This whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty, for cheap merchandise means cheap men, and cheap men mean a cheap country, and that is not the kind our fathers builded. Furthermore, it is not the kind their sons mean to maintain."-William McKinley, October 14, 1890.

Hon. Warner Miller says all rich men in New York are free traders, because they want their money to go as far as possible. Cheap prices. "They know their free trade will give them cheaper prices and therefore are in favor of it. But the working people of America, and I include all you business men in that phrase, do not want cheap prices. You want high prices. You have no sympathy with the ideas of these rich men with fixed incomes and you vote in favor of protection for American industries."-Speech at the Business Men's Republican association, March 15, 1889. "The attainment of cheapness of commodities is not the best purpose of the protective system."—The Manufacturer, organ of the Pennsylvania Manufactur-

ers' club, October 16, 1890. "Cheapness is the fetich of the Engglishman. Let us then have done with this cheapness and with its advocacy. -Harry Carey Baird, in Philadelphia, October 16, 1890.

"The cry for cheapness is un-American."-Henry Cabot Lodge, October 13, 1890.

New Use for the World's Fair. The Single Tax club of Chicago has sent a letter to George R. Davis, director general of the world's fair re-questing that "on foreign exhibits of dutiable goods at the world's fair the selling price in the country from which the goods are exported, the transportation charges from point of origin o Chicago and the selling price in Chicago be stated separately, so that visit-ors may be enlightened in reference to the influence of our present system of tariff taxation and find out who pays the duty." The director general will undoubtedly comply with this request, as he on June 29 notified the secretary of state that placards giving foreign and American prices would be permitted on foreign exhibits.

Republicans will welcome this opportunity to demonstrate the fact that the tariff tax is paid by foreigners. If these placards will show that a box of window glass that sells for \$2.60 in Europe sells for \$2.50 here, after paying \$3 duty, and that woolen cloths that sell for 50 cents per yard in England sell for no more here, after paying 621/4 cents duty, then McKinley will some trump cards and his claim will be substantiated. If, however, they should show that duties are added to the foreign cost before Americans can possess foreign-made goods, then the democrats would come to the front and McKinley would have to take a back seat. It is a pity that the fair does not occur before the presidential election.

A Fervid Statement of Hard Fact. The characterization of republican protection as a fraud is not an explosion of partisan wrath, but the fervid statement of an incontrovertible fact. The principal pretext upon which it is defended fully justifies the characterization. The country is asked to submit to the extortion for the reason that it increases the wages of American labor. That is the staple plea because it is presumed to be the most catching and appeals directly to the workingman's vote. The history of nearly every branch of protected labor since the passage of the McKinley bill gives the lie to that claim. There never was a time when American labor was so agitated by the wrongs inflicted upon it as it is to-day. There never was a time when dissatisfaction with the rate of wages was so great, when strikes and lockouts were so frequent, when measures for selfdefense against the avarice and injustice of employers were so common as they are at the present time. The workingman knows now if he did not know in 1888 that republican protection is a fraud: that it harms instead of helping him; that it promotes the aggrandizement of the few through the impoverishment of the many, and that democracy offers him the hope of delivery from his bondage. -Brooklyn Eagle, July 1, 1892.

"Rising Wages and Falling Prices." The American Economist, the leading high tariff organ, of April 15, 1892, gives the following lucid explanation of how manufacturers can exist in the face of "rising wages and falling prices":

"The condition which exists all around us-that of rising wages and falling profits-is not an anomalous one, but is the natural and logical result of the home competition started into being by the protective tariff, which guards alike the interests of mannfacturer, laborer and consumerW E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIO TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT S. GROVER CLEVELAND. of New York.

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

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

WALTER N. ALLEN	Jefferson	Count
B B. CABBELL	Pratt	Count
H. A. WHITE	Butler	Count
D. B. BARRY		
A.C. SHINN		
H. C. BOWEN		
S. A. MARTIN		
A. J. MCALLISTER.		
L D. RAYNOLDS	Jewell	Count
NOAH ALTEN	Qadawiak	Conat

DEMOGRATIO STATE TICKET.

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

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. PERCY DANIELS, of Crawford County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, R. S OSBORNE, of Rooks County.

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

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, VAN B. PRATHER, of Cherokee County. FOR STATE TREASURER,

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

H N. GAINES, of Saline County.

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

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LAFGE, W. A. HARRIS, of Leavenworth County

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of this the Twenty-fourth
Senatorial District of the State of Kansas will
meet, at the Court-house, in Cottonwood
Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, July
39th,-1892, in delegate convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, electing a Senatorial Central Committee
for the ensuing four years, and transacting
such other business as may come before the
convention, the representation of the several
counties of the district being, Marion. 5; Morria, 4, and Chase, 3 delegates, and each county
a like number of alternates

By order of the Central Committee.

W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Kansas, in convention assembled, hereby endorses the declaration of principles announced by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on the 22nd of June, 1892, and cordially approves of the nomination of Grover Cleveland, of New Yorx, and Adlai E. Szevenson, of Illianis, for President and Vice-President of these United States, believing that the principles announced in the platform adopted by that convention, and the public and private records of Cleveland and Stevenson give an assurance to this people of stable and honest government in the interests of the masses of the people as against classes, and that their election will make this government in truth and in fact what Henry Clay called "The fairest form of government that over rose to animate the house of civilized man." DEMOGRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

the people as against classes, and that their election will make this government in truth and in fact what Henry Clay called "The fairest form of government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

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

Resolved, That we denounce as a fraud and a palpable misrepresentation, the resolution of the State Republican convention, "that the Republican party is the party of law and order," and that when it says, "it demands the vigorous and canly enforcement of every provision of the Constitution and every law on the statule book, including Those for the State Republican party to the Prohibitory amendment and the laws passed in pursuance thereof have not reduced the evils of intemperance, but have been the fruitful source of perjury, bribery and injustice of every form, and this constitutional amendment and the laws passed in pursuance thereof have not reduced the evils of intemperance, but have been the fruitful source of perjury, bribery and injustice of every form, and this constitutional amendment and the laws passed to carry the same into effect, should be repealed and an effectual local option law be substituted in their stead.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State Legislature a law protection o

such defect was known to such injured employs or not.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature to enact such legislation as will provide for a just and equitable system of freight rates which shall extend to every locality in the State

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Kansas is in favor of the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of and recommend that the Legislature provide for an effective system of highway improvement so that transportation from the farms to depots and centers of trade and business may be made easy and rapid at all seasons of the Resolved. That we are in favor of the Resolved, That we are in favor of liberal appropriations for the World's Columbian

appropriations for the World's Columbian Exposition
Upon these principles we place our candidates in the field, and ask the support of the level headed, intelligent and honest electors of the State.

BABYLAND FOR AUGUST pretty, dainty number, as the summer leaus of the Babies' magazine should be. Nurse Karen tells a charming story, 8 weetheart has a good time at the seasthore, and the Piptoe Twins enjoy a garden full of flowers. There are pretty stories and pretty verse, and pretty pletures, all made for Baby, and mamma will like them better than ever. Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., publishers, Boston.

We publish John C. Sheridan's ad-

When a child is born the attending physician gets \$10, and the editor a cussing—if he happens to make a mistake in the date or sex. When a mistake in solemnized the minister mulate, from Republican sources, that gets \$5 or \$10-the editor a nickle or the Democratic party had always been two, perhaps, for some extra copies, a party of principles; that it had been provided the list of presents is printed. When a death occurs the undertaker gets \$100, the editor a few more as to intimate that the Democratic

The Democrats accept with due consideration the sympathy tendered them by Republicans, for the Demothat when I find all these virtues astracted to the Democratic party by the cribed to the Democratic party by the Bepublicans of Kansas, whose verturn will be ready to attend the political funeral of the Republican party in November as pall bearers, and see that the corpse is laid gently away, with the Force bill as a pillow to perform its last and only duty; and write form its last and only duty; and write an epitaph, giving particulars of the demise, but nothing more, as we should have to tell the truth, and do

Democrats, settle this in your minds from the start: A vote for the Weav-er Electors is a half a vote delivered to Cleveland in the Electoral College, the body that elects the next President of the United States. Vote for every one of them without a scratch. Pay no attention to what is said by either Republicans or populists. Don't argue the question or dispute with the cranks in either of the two parties opposed to Democracy. Let them do the talking you woth right; answer no talking; you vote right; answer no questions, make no brags, offer no excuses and ask no favor. Do this and you will render the greatest possible service toward the victory of Grover assertion that most of the plate glass Cleveland.—Paola Spirit.

a candidate before its convention, and was afterwards nominated by the Democratic State convention, which also nominated and insured the election of J. N. Ives, the People's party candidate for Attorney General, and nominated T. A. Banta, the candidate of the Resubmission Republicans, for Lieutenant Governor. There was no kicking over that combination, and any man who deserted the ticket would have been branded as a bolter. Ives, the candidate of the logical combination, was elected by 45,000 majority. The whole ticket will be elected by something like that majority next November.—Leavenworth Standard.

"This State—"This State—"The state—"This State—"This State—"This State—"This State—"The state—"This State—"This State—"The state—"This State—"This State—"The state—"This State

"This State would be positively benefitted by a clean cut defeat of the Republican ticket at the coming election. It would not be a defeat of liberty, but a defeat of the State-house ring, which has become overbearing and greedy. Many serious Republican crimes have been committed in Kansas under cover of the old flag, and provided the company paid a dividend of 31 per cent. The profits of all the plate glass plants are above 25 per cent.

The price of the plate glass imported ranges from 26 to 40 cents a foot. American plate glass costs from 65 to 90 cents. On the annual output of 25,000,000 feet the American consumocrats are also Americans and good might import for \$8,215,000, so that citizens. If the writer of this lived the tax and bounty together make an although he is a good Republican.
At the next election he would vote
the Republican ticket. Unless you hold an office that pays well, it is good idea to change your politics occasionally. The man who is always a Republican or always a Democrat is looking for office."—Atchison Globe.

the man who, determining once in what direction his duty leads, cannot be swerved from the path—the man who is doggedly persistent in what he believes to be right—the man who thinks not of self, but of his country incident connected with registration and and its needs. I would name Grover Cleveland. What he has accomplised in the very highest attribute to the is the very highest attribute to the possibilities of American citizenship. A county lawyer in the city of Buffalo, he shed luster upon the high profession which he had chosen. As the mayor of his native city he presented as his record a clean and eccurity in the city of the Circuit Courts—three in each election district or voting precinct, only two of wnom are to be of the same political party. These Supervisors are to attend all registration and election matters. is the very highest attribute to the

The platform adopted at the State convention, last week, is a wonderful piece of mechanism, equaled only by the steeple of the Strasburg Cathetions. dral. The combination is known only to the committee. The platform of two years ago was a stunner, but this one is a daisy. We have just learned how it was constructed. The committee agreed that they would eat a late supper of kraut dumplings, and go to bed, and next morning each member should write down what he dreamed, and string it together for a platform.
They faithfully carried out the plan.
We notice that they have saved those
80,000 Methodist votes by putting in a
prohibitory plank. It favors the enforcement of all the laws on the statprohibitory plank. It favors the enforcement of all the laws on the statute book, including those for the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment. This is like endorsing all the teachings of Christ, including the Sermon on the Mount; or endorsing the beauty of a pretty girl, including the beauty of a pretty girl, including the beauty of a pretty girl, including the eyes, her teeth, and her features; or endorsing the city of Topeka, including its streets and houses. We withdraw our objections to A. W. Smith's platform of December, 1899. It beats this one.—Kansas Chief, Rep.

DELAYED INFORMATION.

We publish John C. Sheridan's address to Democrats this week. John always did have a heroic stomach and we believe he could swallow a dead cat out of a soap barrel if convinced that a Democrat made the soap. Our digestion is out of whack just now, but we hope it will recuperate before hog killing time.—Barney Sheridan, in Paola Spirit.

When a child is born the attending all right and that it was the orders. nickles for some extra copies. This is a funny world. It seems to be too much one-sided, and the editor is on the wrong side.—Ex. never! That we were good readers and don't stick out our tongues when we right. Now, then, can you wonder that when I find all these virtues as have assured me that they felt just as bad about it as I did. However, if the Republicans are defeated, they will have no one to blame but themnot like to say anything unkind about the dead.—Horton Commercial. this information to us sooner. They have always contended that we didn't have any principles, that we were dirty, whisky Democrats; rebel Democrats; that all Democrats were not horse thieves, but all horse thieves were Democrats, and we thought they meant it. But they say that they did not mean it at all, they always knew we were a grand, glorious, patriotic, courageous, loyal party, and had principles."

> THE PLATE CLASS TAX. An evening organ of protection de-nies the World's statements that this country pays taxes running as high as

used in this country is American. In 1891 the people of this country, Two years ago the Democrats of the State were indignant because ex-Governor Charles Robinson was not nom-

Republicans seem to forget that Demer is paying \$18,750,00 for what he in a pivotal State, he would vote the annual charge of about \$9,000,000 on Democratic ticket from top to bottom, the people for the enrichment of the plate glass trust.

> THE FORCE BILL OF 1890 The following gives the substance of the Federal Election or Force bill

sionally. The man who is always a Republican or always a Democrat is looking for office."—Atchison Globe.

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN.

If I am to name the typical American, the man who loves and believes in his country beyond everything else, the man who, determining once in what direction his duty leads, cannot of 100 voters, or in countes or parishes of 100 voters, or in counties or parishes forming a part of Congressional district upon application from fifty voters. The

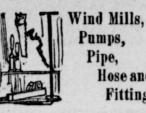
the mayor of his native city he presented as his record a clean and economical administration. Coming into the highest positon of the land without previous experience, and without scarcely a precedent to guide him in the condition which surrounded him he won the affection of his party and commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents. I find myself in one of the proudest positions of my life in being permitted to present to you Grover Cleveland as the typical American.—Chauncey Depew.

The platform adopted at the State convention, last week, is a wonderful piece of mechanism, equaled only by

In canvassing the votes the State laws are to govern, except: All ballots are to be counted by tens, first by an inspector of election and second by a Supervisor, the local election officers and the Supervisors keeping separate taily sheets, which are to be compared and the result publicly announced. Ballots deposited in the wrong box are to be counted. Returns are to be made by the Supervisors in duplicate to the Clerk of the United States Circuit Courts and to the Chief Supervisor, who is to tabulate and refer them to the United States board of Canvassers of the Congressional vote, which is to be appointed by the United States Circuit Court, and consisting of three citizens of the State and persons of good repute, not more than In canvassing the votes the State laws

W. H. HOLSINGER.

Tinware, Machinery.



Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Hardware,

Stoves.

Farm

KANSAS.

J. M. WISHERD, THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

Ice Cream! Ice 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, r. - - - Kansas.



0

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.

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

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photgrapher.

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 Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description. ton.
They do the work more thereughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.
Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Klevater and Millers use.
The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the menoy. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of the arm.—EDITOR.

one thousand and five thousand dollars is provided in case the clerk neglects thi

All ballot boxes are to be clearly described with their nature and boxes are to be kept in plain sight and open to inspection. Bribery or attempted bribery of voters or election officers is made punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. Like severe penalties are provided for false registration and voting, repeating, coersion of Supervisors or voters, improper conduct of election officers. false canvassing, ballot box stuffing, fraudulent ballot distribution, resistance to Supervisor's lawful commands, breach of the peace at registration or election, intimidation, and almost every kind of election fraud.—New York Sun. All ballot boxes are to be clearly de-

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, met in the District Court room, in Cottonwood Falls, in mass convention, on Saturday aft-ernoon, July 23d, 1892, and were called to order, at 1:30 o'clock, by J. R. Blackshere, Chairman of the County Central Committee; and the call was then read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the

On motion, J. R. Blackshere was elected permanent Chairman of the convention, and W. E. Timmons, per-

for county officers, and that the convention proceed with the election of Delegates to the Senatorial convention and the election of a County Central Committee for the ensuing year.

The following named gentlemen were then elected Delegates to the

Committee for the ensuing year: Bazaar township—J. L. Pratt, W. C. Handy, A. L. Morrison.
Cedar—S. T. Slaybaugh, two to be filled.

Cottonwood-J. R. Blackshere, C. C. Smith, Newton Griffith. Diamond Creek—E. P. Allen, J. R. Holmes, S. E. Yeoman.
Falls—J. L. Cochran, W. E. Timmons, M. R. Dinan.
Matfield—P. J. Heeg, B. F. Talkington, E. Waidley

ington, E. Waidley.

Toledo-C. S. Ford, J S. Petford,
Robert Matti. J. L. Cochran then moved that the convention adjourn until 11 o'clock,

a. m., Saturday, October 1st, 1892.
To which J. B. Blackshere offered an amendment to meet at the call of the County Central Committee. Amendment lost and original motion carried.

After the adjournment of the convention the Central Committee met and organized by electing J. R. Black shere, Chairman; W. E. Timmons, Secretary, and Robert Matti, Treas-ure, and then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

manent Secretary.

J. L. Cochran then moved that the convention dispense, for the time being, with the nomination of candidates for county officers, and that the force of the convention of candidates are concert and social at the concert and social at of Mrs. Gillman, for the purpose of raising funds to buy new instruments, and as the Orchestra have been very liberal in playing for different entertainments given in this city, they should be liberally assisted. Everyone is invited. The following is the PROGRAMME:

Senatorial convention that will meet in this city, to-morrow, Friday, July 29th: J. A. Holmes, J. L. Cochran and E. M. Blackshere, with Robert Matti, A. L. Morrison and J. R. Holmes as Alternates.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were then elected the County Central

PROGRAMME:

Opening overture, "Five Minutes with the Minstrels," Orchestra.

"The Bill of Fare," Male Quartette.

"Sobre Las Olas" waltz, Orchestra.

Solo, Miss Mira Tuttle.

Galop, "Click, Click," Orchestra.

"Glide Overture," Orchestra.

Comic Solo, J. H. Mercer.

Seranade, "Eventide," Orchestra.

Quartette, J. H. Mercer and others.

"Waldamar Grand March" (to supper),

Orchestra.

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK.

and purchase a

'CORMICK-BINDER

" TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all, meh10tf

D. W. MERCER

always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, 'vill buy o

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOODIFALLS, KANSAS

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

STATE OF KANSAS,

Chase County,

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

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

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

MONDAY, AUGUST THE 22D, 1892,

at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

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

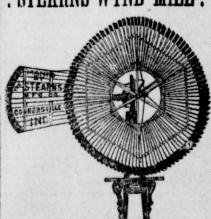
Said property above named is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

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





THE :-STEARNS WIND MILL-:-



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

iron felices, stronger the trade.

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

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

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

Address all correspondence to the

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

Terms-pervear. \$1.50 cash in advance; af er tures months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	3in.	Sin.	Sin.	% sol.	1 col
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks					7.00	
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.0
4 weeks .	2.00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 50	
2 months		4.50		8 50		
8 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20 .00	82 5
6 months	6.50	9.00	12 00	20.00	82 50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 .00	25.00	\$5.00	85.0
Local no	tices.	!0 cea	68 & 111	ne for	the fi	est in
sertion : a	nd See	nta al	ine fo	ranch	subse	quen

sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for liems under the head of "Local Short Stops".

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, us much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Chi.X MRX. KC. X. WPt. Cedar Grove.10 37 1 27 12 43 10 13 11 27 Cedar Grove. 10 37 1 27 12 48 10 18 11 27 clements. . 10 161 35 12 54 mm 10 23 11 45 am Elmdale. . . 11 00 1 46 1 10 10 36 12 15 pm Evaus . . . 11 05 1 50 1 14 10 49 12 25 Strong . . . 11 14 1 56 1 35 10 48 12 44 Ellinor . . . 11 24 2 05 1 46 10 57 1 07 Saffordville. L 28 2 10 1 53 11 03 1 19

WEST. Mex.x Dea.x. col. Tex.x. W.ft

C. K. & W. R. R.	Market Co.	Į.
RAST. Pass. Ftr.	Mixed	u
Hymer	m	1
Evans		
Strong City12 30 7 30	8 00pm	ı
Cottonwood Falls.	3 10	ı
Gladstone	3 25	1
Bazaar	4 10	
WEST. Pass. Frt.	Mixed	18
Bazsar	4 20pm	ı
Gladstone	4 50	ı
Cottonwood Falls.	5 15	ı
Strong City 4 00am 8 30am	5 20	L
Evans 4 19 8 45		B
Hymer 4 27 9 16		1

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Warm and still a heating.

This is fine corn making weather. Wake up! Wake up!! Wake up!! Slightly cloudy, Tuesday afternoon For farm loans call on frew & Bell-W. H. Holsinger now s'ports a bicy-

Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store. J. E. Vanderpool is back from Okla-

Residence property for sale. Apply Charlie Dibble came in from Ar

kansas, Tuesday. the Normal institute.

ing for W. H. Holsinger. John Bell will go, to-day, on a busi-

ness trip to Morris county. Miss Carrie Hyle, of Lyon county is visiting friends in this city.

Roll Watson is visiting at his grandmother's Mrs. L. D. Hinckley. Union service at the U. P. church

next Sunday evening at 8 p. m. J. M. Bielman has our thanks for nice supply of excellent butter. Warren Peck, of Cedar Point, will

go west to-day to set up a thresher. this city and vicinity, this morning. Misses Stella Conaway and Eva Tuttle are visiting in Toledo township. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, Tuesday, on business. Will H. Herbst, of Peabody, was all from Bazaar. visiting in this city one day last week. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

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

Chas. J. Lantry shipped several car loads of cattle, Monday, from Strong City.

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese are at Wichita, this week, for both business and pleasure.

vest in our town and become a resident. He is now a citizen of Chase county.—Council Grove Courier.

Dr. Chas. L. Conaway has gone to Denver to attend the Knight Templars' conclave. Born, on Monday, July 18, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry McLean, of Strong City, a daughter.

J. S. Doolittle is again home from

been for three weeks. David Biggam, of Strong City, lost

a fine, large mule, last Thursday afternoon, from sunstroke.

The Rev and Mrs. S. W. Richards. of Strong City, spent last week visit-ing friends at Elmdale.

J. T. Butler, of Council Grove, rived here, Tuesday, on a visit to his parents, on the Cottonwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jernigan had their restaurant, at Joplin, Mo., en-tirely destroyed by fire recently.

Misses Nancy Holsinger and Lizzie Reeve left, Tuesday. for Colorado City, Colo., for the health of the latter. Plenty of money to loan now hy J. W. McWilliams, Rates reasonable; pay part or all at any time; no delay.

Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S. B. F. Talkington, of Matfield Green, keeps up with the times in every de-partment of his store, and sells at bottom prices.

On Tuesday night of last week a

Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, and Miss McLean, who is visiting her, were at Kansas City, last week, on a

Miss Mollie Rossi, who was visiting Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, has returned to her home at Leaven

A good many of the people in these parts intend taking advantage of the \$12 rate to Denver and return, next

A. Z. Scribner, of Bazaar, took two car loads of cattle to Kansas City. Sunday night, for which he got \$4.70

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robertson, of Strong City, returned home, on Tuesday of last week, from a week's visit at Emporia. A motion has been filed in the Su

Mesdames Louisa Wager and his death.
Frances Schepner, of Strong City,
A little
have gone on a visit to friends at Foreman, Leavenworth.

Wm. Hillert, G. M. Hayden, T. M. Gruwell, Mrs. T. H. Grisham and Mrs.

Geo. Holsinger were down to Emporia, Tuesday. M. J. Hoover, of Council Grove, was in town, Monday, with Albert Berry, of Diamond creek, looking after his

cattle interests. On the occasion of the tenth anni niversary of her birth, Nellie Shel-

lenbarger, of Strong City, was given a Gid. E. Finley is now visiting at Wellington. He will return home,

the latter part of the week, accom-Chas. M. Frye, of Chetopa, was in town, Monday morning, shaking hands with his old friends here. He was on his way west on business.

The annual school meetings take place to-day all over the State. The one in this city will take place at the school house here, at 2 o'clock, p m. Candy ten cents per pound at

HAGER'S. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson has returned

The People's party will hold a county convention, at the Court-house, in this city, next Saturday, July 30, for the purpose of nominating a county

Married, at the M. E. parsonage, on Sunday, July 24th, 1892, by the Rev. Isaac Hill, Mr. Elmer E. Brown and Miss Arista Foxworthy, all of Chase county, Kansas.

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

At the meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, last Sat-urday, W. H. Holsinger was elected There are now 76 pupils enrolled at Chairman; S. D. Thomas, Secretary,

and C. I. Maule, Treasurer.

iams, who is my agent. L. J. KURTZ. W. W. Perrin & Son, of this city, are prepared to do all kinds of masonry, such as putting up stone build-ings, building flues, putting on chim-ney caps, and doing all kinds of rein masonry.

In the Perrigo & Co. suit. Judge About two inches of rain fell in bond of \$8,000, to settle up the business of the firm.

C. F. Hays shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, Monday night; Alex Russell, a car load; F. V. Alford, a car load; A. L. Morrison, two car loads, and R. Nation, four car loads, all from Bayes.

W. Walter Hail and J. D. Flora, of the Kansas State Ledger, a neat little paper, published at Topeka, in the interest of the colored people, were in town, Saturday, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call.

The Rev. E. Y. Hill having gone to Indian Territory for a two weeks' trip, there will be no preaching at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, but Union services will be held at the U. P. church in the evening.

or two this week. Mr. Butler will in-

The mercury registered 99° in the shade last Thursday afternoon; 98° Friday and Saturday afternoons; 97° Sunday afternoon; 99°, Monday afternoon; 98°, Tuesday afternoon; 96° yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon.

About thirty-five persons from Elmhis New Mexico ranch, where he has dale took advantage of the low excur-

noria Gazette.

and Miss Lucy Jones, were down to Emporia, last week, attending the fu-

The Board of County Commissionery pleasant lawn party was given at ers met, yesterday, and went on a tour of inspection of certain roads and bridges, and also to visit the farms

house Salary \$60 per month, and expenses allowed. No. Humbug. Make application at once. INTERSTATE Co., Kansas City, Mo.

James Foreman, of Harrison county, Mo., a brother of Wm. T. Foreman, Sr. deceased, arrived at Strong City, last Thursday morning, having been called there by the last illness of his brother, A motion has been med in the preme Court, for a new hearing in the railroad bond case, and it will be heard he got there, and remained so until

A little over three weeks ago Bert Foreman, living east of this city, set a hen on fifteen eggs; and a week after the hen had been setting she died, and the eggs were left in the nest, Stacy Pennell, formerly of this city, s working in the Colorado Springs depot, under E. J. Edwards, formerly hatched out nice healthy chicks, and hatched out nice healthy chicks, and they were given to a hen and are now doing well.

A case wherein Wm. McManus sued the McManus estate for seven years' work done on the place came up for hearing before Probate Judge G. W. Kilgore, last Thursday, the amount claimed being \$980. The Judge decided that there was no evidence of contract nor sufficient showing, and dismissed the case, at cost of plaintiff.
who will take an appeal to the District

"Whisperings of True Love," Valse Lente, by Fischer, an entirely new piece, is in the key of four flats, which all young players find it so easy to play in. The first part is somewhat in the style of a slow mazurka, commonly known as the Ripple or Newport glide movement. Suitable for organ as well as piano. Send for it by all means. Price 50c. Ignaz Fischer, publisher, Toledo, O.

There will be a big convention basket dinner at Alliance Hall, in this city, on July 30th, instant, the day of the People's party convention, the proceeds of which are to be used for harvesting his wheat crop, which he attending said convention is invited says will average forty bushels to the to bring well filled haskets which will average forty bushels to the to bring well filled haskets which will average forty bushels to the to bring well filled haskets which will be average for the same and the same are to be used for the same are to be u e spread by the ladies, promptly at 12 o'clock, with hot tea and coffee. Everybody invited. Price, 25 cents.

The second Quarterly Meeting of the Cottonwood Falls M. E. Church will be held at Prairie Hill schoolnouse, beginning on Friday evening, the 5th day of August, and will be continued over the next Sabbath. The Quarterly Conference will be held on Saturday at 4 p. m. Rev. Hugh McBirney, Presiding Elder of Emporia District, will be present and conduct the service. You are cordially invited. ISAAC HILL,

J. G. Winters, the ice dealer, of Strong City, has a sufficient quantity of ice to furnish every one in both towns with ice during this season, and is now having the ground staked off to take to the property of the season and its now having the ground staked off to take to t I want to sell the grass on nw \(\frac{1}{4}\), sec. 19, 21, 7, near Homestead. Grass is splendid. Call on J. W. McWill-State, and he has always stood by this State, and he has always stood by this people in quality and quantity of ice and low prices, and always will duplicate any orders they might make, and they should stand by him with their

custom. About one hundred or more citizens of this county met at the Bazaar school house, last Tuesday, to discuss and inquire into the means adopted to prevent the spread of the Texas fever which recently broke out in the Bro-Kilgore granted the injunction asked for by Isaac Alexander, and appointed T. H. Grisham as Receiver, with a gan pasture on the line between this gan pasture on the line between this gan pasture on the line between this and Lyon courties, from cattle shipped in by F. Brogan, of Lyon county, which cattle, it is claimed, were shipped from Texas, east of the quarantine line which runs north and south. These cattle were driven over two trails from Hartford, Lyon county, to the pasture in this county, and cattle are dying of the Spanish fever along both trails, and also in the Bazaar pasture, which has been quarantined by the Sheriff for the last ten days. and Lyon counties, from cattle ship-ped in by F. Brogan, of Lyon county, which cattle, it is claimed, were ship-ped from Texas, east of the quarantine by the Sheriff for the last ten days, and the spread of the disease has been stopped, as the people were as-sured by Mr. Hearst, Chairman of the State Sanitary Commission. A resolution was passed that the dead cattle be buried as rapidly as possible.

DEATH OF WM. T. FOREMAN, SE U. P. church in the evening.

Mr. Thomas Butler, father of Attorney Butler, was in town for a day of the pioneers of Chase county, died, at his home, in Strong City, from a complication of diabetes and other diseases, in the 67th year of his age, he having been born at Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. June 27th, 1826. Al-though Mr. Foreman had been sick for about five months, he was only confined to his bed for about five days before his death. He was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Ecret, of his native town, August 1st, 1850, by whom he had six children, five of whom—Attledale took advantage of the low excursion rates to Arkansas City, and went there, last Saturday, to attend the railroad men's picnic at that place, as did also about sixty-five from Strong City.

Mrs. Ben Wheldon will chaperone a party of Emporia young ladies to Man. years, having emigrated to that State itou to spend the remainder of the summer. Misses Jeanette Burton. Emily Moffett, Anna Speck and Gertie Glosser will make up the party.—Em. death. Mr. Foreman was one of the best and most highly respected citi-City, and their two daughters, Mrs. Chas. P. Gill, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, children, he leaves many friends to mourn his death. The funeral serv-E. C. Hickey, representing Prof.

Snow, of chinch bug fame, was in the remains were intered in Prairie. Snow, of chinch bug fame, was in town, Monday, looking up the results of the exterminator, and he says over 80 per cent. of the experiments have proven successful, and if directions had been strictly followed the per cent. would have been much greater, by the people of this county.

the remains were interred in Prairie of Nor. 53, August 1st, 1892, at 6 p. m., for the erection of a school building 20x26. Plans and specifications at Clerk's house. Clerk's house.

Treasurer, J. A. Schwilling, Director.

Last Friday evening, July 22d, 1892 Music Hall, in this city, was crowded offered for a poor farm, all of which to its utmost capacity with people may take them several days to get from all parts of the county, to witto its utmost capacity with people through with.

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.

WANTED.—A lady or man in this and any of No. 51, Baker district; Wm. Wagness the commencement exercises of the common schools of the county. WANTED.—A lady or man in this district: Lola Pratt, Maud Jennings, section of the State, to travel and appoint agents for an old established oner; of No. 55, Fent district; Mollie Albin, of No. 15, East Buckeye district; two of whom, Macy H. Johnson and Wm. Wagoner, were unable to be present. All who were present, how-ever, acquitted themselves well, thus howing that their teachers are deserving of much praise for their faithfulness and ability in instructing those placed in their charge. The programme was carried out as follows

Music. by the Cottonwood Falls Orchestra.
Invocation, by the Rev. W. C. Somers.
Quartette, "Come to the Fountain of Life,"
Miss Stella Kerr, Mrs. E. W. Tanner, E. D.
Replogle, J. H. Mercer.
Essay, "Opportunity, Lost and Saved,"
Gurney Riggs.
Declamation, "Home, Sweet Home," Rosa
E. Griffith.

Declamation, "A Junior Partner Wanted," Richard Triplet. Declamation, "On the Rich Man's Table," Maud Jennings. Solo, "The Night Bird's Cooing," Miss Mira

Declamation, "A Young Hero," Wm. O. Ferguson.

Declamation. "The Completion of the Spires." Lora Pratt.

Declamation, "Toussaint L. Ouverture," Morton T. Sayre.

Declamation, "Good Bye," Mattic Albin. Quartette, "A Farmer's Life for Me," Miss Anna K. Rockwood, Miss Mira Tuttle, D. A. Gillett, J. H. Mercer

Address to the graduates, their parents and friends, Rev. E. Y. Hill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's remarks Prof. W. B. Brown, of this city, with a neat little speech, presented the graduates with their di-The orchestra then executed a fine piece of music in a most delightful

manner, while the people dispersed.

Miss May Jensen, who acted as organist, is deserving of much praise for the excellent manner in which she performed her part of the programme,

DO YOU WANT COLD ?

Cripple Creek is not a health resort. It is a wealth resort. Quite a difference! Location, near Pike's Peak, in Colorado. Gold—bright, yellow gold, is found at grass roots and in the rock formation.

Reliable experts claim this is to-day the richest camp in Colorado. Assays average \$100 per ton, and have run as high as \$5,000. One hundred people a day are now rushing to Fremont, chief town of the district.

The chance of a lifetime, is worth looking after! You can get there quickly and comfortably by taking the Santa Fe Route. Only line with no change of cars from Chicago, Kansas City and other principle cities to Florissant, nearest railroad station with daily stages to Fre-

mont. Inquire of local ticket agent, Santa Fe Route about rates and service.

For Knight Templars and their friends, the great meeting of 1892 is shat of the Silver Triennial Conclave at Denver, Au-

Will it catch yours for the Santa Fe Perhaps that depends on what the Santa Fe Route offers. It offers this: Through Vestibule Palace Sleepers, Chi-

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

F. R. R. Co., Cottonwood Falls, for infor-OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN For August gives the boys a hint which they will understand in "What the Brook

PANSY FOR AUGUST

ON TO OMAHA! One fare for round trip. Tickets on sale July 1st and 2d, with return limit of July 15th.

The Omaha convention will be largely attended by an enthusiastic crowd from all parts of the country. Even if you are not a delegate, it is a good chance to see Nebraska's chief city.

Talk with A.,T.& S.F. agent about it, and get aboard when the train goes by.

A CARD OF THANKS. EDITOR OF COURANT: Please allow as through the columns of your paper to express our sincere thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted us in the late illness and burial of our hus-band and father, Wm. T. Foreman, Sr., with assurance that their friendship will not be soon forgotten. Mrs. Wm. T. Foreman, Sr.,

AND CHILDREN.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS

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

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of appli-cants for teachers' certificates, at the High School building Cottonwood Falls, Kan sas, Friday and Saturday, July 29th and 30th, 1892, beginning, both days, at 8 o'clock, a. m. THEO. B. MOORE, County Superintendent.

BILLS ALLOWED.

List of bills allowed by the Board of Coun ty Commissioners at their regular session of July 5th and 6th, 1892, and a recapitulation as shown by the following list of bills: WHAT FOR. AMOUNT

Guy Sacket, steno's fees, May term... \$ 96 00 Chas. L. Sheehan, assessing 96 00 W. P. Evans, same 45 60 J. B. Feegwson, same 78 00 G. H. Austin, same 66 00 Wm Feets same 1860 G. H. Austin, same

Geo. W. Crum, same

Joseph Gray, same

G. H. Austin, same

W. P. Evans, same

F. B. Holcomb, same

W. P. Evans, same.
F. B. Holcomb, same.
F. T. Johnson, med. at. on pauper.
I. R. Hawkins, boarding insane
F. T. Johnson, med. at. on pauper.
F. Johnson, salary as health officer.
C. S. Rannels, med. at. on paupers.
Chat Snead, boarding pauper.
Joseph Herring, same.
Chas. Hedinger, med. at. on pauper.
F. B. Holcomb, overseeing poor
Jennie B. Hamill. mdse, for pauper.
Mrs. Ana Mitchell, boarding same.
John Bell, house rent for same.
Mrs. T. Harris, boarding same.
W. E. Brace, same.

W. E. Brace, same.
J. M. Hamme, med. at. on pauper ...
F. T. Johnson, same.

C. S. Jones, hauling fuel for same...
J. B. Ferguson, overseeing poor...
H. A. Ewing, boarding pauper...
E. P. Hickman, mdse, for pauper...
Chas. L. Sheehan, overseeing poor.
B. F. Largent, mdse, for pauper...
Catharine Banks, boarding same.
C. E. Hait, med. at, on pauper...
Geo. McDonaid, coal for same...
E. F. Holmes, mdse, for same...
Geo. W. Kates, same.
C. L. Conaway, med at same...
J. G. Winters, mdse, for same...
J. G. Winters, mdse, for same...
L. B. Breese, mdse, for same...
L. B. Breese, mdse, for same...
J. H. Fry, boarding same...

J. L. Cochran & Co., med for same.
L. B. Breese, midse. for same.
J. H. Fry, boarding same
A. F. Fritze, boarding same
A. H. Lewis, fur, and pit, eedar in c. y.
J. G. Atkinson, team to Hymer
H. E. Tanner, teachers' examiner
J. V. Sanders, assisting Co. Att'y.
J. M. Patterson, team hire.
Hamilton Frinting Co., supplies
Smith Bros., fuel for court-house
J. H. Murdock, Sheriff's term bill.
B. L. Spencer, repairing court-house
J. F. Kirker, supplies for county.
Geo. W. Crane & Co., sup, for same.
Samuel Dodsworth, supplies.
M. P. Strail, serving subpeenas
J. H. Murdock, bd. prisoner at. court
John Frew, surveyor's salary and fees
C. Baldwin ch'nn'n resur. Baldwinr'd
F. Sherenberg, witness State vs. W.
H. and Henry Waters.
George M. Hayden, term bill
G. M. Hayden, fee Moore vs. Co. Board,
J. H. Murdock, fees Moore vs. Co. Bd
Z. Morgan, wit. Moore vs. Co. Board,
C. W. Jones, witness, same

J. H. Murdock, fees Moore vs. Co. Board.
C. W. Jones, witness, same
A. F. Foreman, witness same
A. F. Foreman, witness same
W. H. Springer. witness same
W. P. Evans, witness same
M. K. Harman. witness same
M. K. Harman. witness same
M. K. Harman. witness same
C. I. Maule, merchandise for same
Arch Miller, Judgment Foreman road
G. M. Miller, Lees Miller vs. Co. Board.
M. K. Harman, witness same
M. K. Harman, witness same
M. G. M. Miller, Judgment Foreman road
G. M. Miller, Judgment Foreman road
G. M. Mydock, fees same
Matti Bros., Judgment foreman road
G. M. Harman, trans Miller vs. Co. bd
M. K. Harman, trans Matti Bros vs. Co. bd
M. K. Harman, trans Matti Bros vs. Co. bd
M. K. Harman, trans Matti Bros vs. Co. bd
M. K. Harman, trans Matti Bros vs. Co. bd
M. K. Harman, trans Matti Bros vs. Co. bd
M. K. Harman, trans Matti Bros vs. Co. bd I.K.Harmau,tran Matti Bros vs Co.b. H. Murdock, fees Matti Bros vs Co.b. W. Jones, w Miller & Matti B.vs.Co.b Butler,w.Miller and Matti B.vs Co.b M. Makin, witness same..... Marcellus Moore, same..... Zeno Morgan, same....

Zeno Morgan, same
Newton Garrison, same
M. W. Heald, same
W. G. Patten, same
W. Guy Mct andless, same
Richard Cuthbert, same
J. W. McCaskill, same

W. H. Springer, same
J. W. McCaskill, same
George C. Ellis, same
A. F. Foreman, same
Wilson Stout, same
John Frew, same
W. H. Hoisinger, same
William Foreman, same
Jacob North, same
J. D. Minnick, same
J. D. Minnick, same
J. D. Minnick, same
J. H. Murdock, fees Maria Patten i'n'cy
I. R. Hawkins, expense same
J. H. Murdock, fees Maria Patten i'n'cy
I. R. Hawkins, expense same
J. M. Hamme, juror same
H. A. McDaniels, same
C. R. Hunt, same
T. C. Strickland, same
W. W. Rockwood, same
W. W. Rockwood, same
D. W. M. Rich, winness, same

W. W. Rockwood, same.
Dr. Wm. Rich, witness, same.
I. R. Hawkins, same.
Minnie Rearadon, same
Rebecca Hawkins, same
Mary A. Hawkins, same
J. H. Murdock, fees Josephine Patterson, insane.

G. W. Kilgore, fees same
J. M. Hamme, juror same
W. W. Hockwood, same

W. W. Rockwood, same
John B. Shipman, same
J. K. Warren, same
N. W. Frisby, same
C. C. Whitson, same N. W. Frisby, same.
C. C. Whitson, same
A. M. Breese, jurors fees paid May t'm
G. W. Kilgore, prob. judge salary. fees
W. E. Timmons, ptg. stationery & briefs
W. H. Holsinger, repairs for ct-house.
Mrs. Alice Stouk, boarding pauper.
C. F. Nesbit, surveying and platting.
J. F. Kirker, County Board services.
J. H. Murdock, tem. relief of pauper.
A. M. Breese, County Treasurer's sal.
W. S. Romigh, County Attorney's sal.
W. S. Romigh, County Attorney's sal.
W. A. Morgan, supplies stationery.
A. M. Breese, county work graper.
A. M. Breese, county work graper.
M. Breese, county work scalps.
W. Peck, salary Co. Commissioner.
J. C. Nichol, same.
H. Collett & Sons, mdse. for pauper.
B. B. Smyth, ptg supplement'y brief.
T. J. Corbin, viewing Brandley road.
C. A. Jackson, same.

A. Jackson, same...

enry Brandley, marker, same... T. Slaybaugh, yiewing Riggs road E. Sidener, same... B. Cooley, same. W. McWilliams, dam. Bielman road

Treasurer Bazaar tp., appropriation to assist in completing Bazaar bdg RECAPITULATION. Court-house..... Miscellaneous
Twp. Co. officers' salaries and fees...
Road fund
County Fund
Advertising...

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase county, ss. I. M. K. Harman, Clerk in and for the county and State aforesaid, do here by certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the sessions of July 5th and 6th, 1892. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 20th day of July, 1892.

SEAL.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JØSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. GRISHAM

WOOD & CRISHAM.

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

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Karsas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federi

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY.

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teeth Etc.

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

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No efforts spared to give satisfaction.

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WASHING ON, D. C. PENSIONS

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

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

EVERY DEMOCRAT

is interested in the NATIONAL TICKET.

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Henry Brandley, chainman same Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned Board of School District

J. W. McWilliams, dam. Bielman road
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Keevan Bros., agents, same.
Chas. Moyer, same
S. P. Clyborn, agent, same.
W. M. Hitchook, same
John H. Lowman, agent, same
A. Rosebaugh, same
John Fessler, same.
Elmer Johnston, damage same
J. N. Sanford, same
J. L. Thompson, viewing same.
George Hays, same
W. G. Patten, same

cago, St. Louis and Kansas City, via Pu-Good service at reasonable rates.
Address J. J. Comer. Agent A., T. & S

Contains a comprehensive paper on Jean Ingelow, which will be read with pleasure and profit. It also gives a bright bit of American History under the title of About St Augustine, and has likewise a goodly number of short stories, poems, sketches and verse. Pansy and Margaret Sidney turnish excellent chapters for the two principle stories. The illustrations are many and good, making a bright, attractive summer number, and an every way desirable magazine for old and young slike, for week day and Sunday reading. Price \$1.00 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., publishers, Boston.

Special excursions will be run via Santa l'e route on July 2d, to Omaha. Neb., for persons wishing to attend the National convention of the Peo-ple's party, at that city, July 4th.

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD

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

DIOGENES.

(A LEGEND.) Diogenes, the frugal, sat one day in contemplative mood before his cask; Sleek Luxury, unnoticed, passed his way, And left him in the cheerful sun to bask. There came to him a miser, one whose aim Was but to stint, and starve, and hoard his

Quoth be "I've come, attracted by thy fame, To learn how best to live with small ex

pense."
Thou'rt welcome, friend," replied Diogenes. Thy heart and mine shall beat in one ac-

"Come, I will teach thee how thou canst live "Still saving, having the best the marts af-

Where luscious loaves their eyes did greet.
"Pray. have you bread" they asked The bak-"Ay, succulent and nourishing as meat." Diogenes turned to his friend and said:

So arm in arm, they to a baker's hied,

'Come, we will straightway to the market As meat doth seem superior to bread, ' A tender joint for dinner let us buy.

Arrived at length before a butcher's booth, They asked "Pray tell us, hast thou juicy " Av. that I have Delicious beef, for sooth soft as new churned butter, and so

"Twixt beef and butter, butter is the best." Diogenes said, turning on his heel, And to the grocer's dragged his hungry guest, To purchase butter for their mid-day meal Before the grocer's lay a tempting line Of eggs and milk, and products of the soil "Pray hast thou butter?" "Yes, and very fine

As fragrant and as pure as olive oi!

"Come." said Diogenes, "'tis evident
"That butter is by olive oil surpassed."

And turning toward the market-place, they

To purchase oil, and end their lengthy fast. thou sell oil" The man add

Ay, limpid as pure water, and as clear. " Let's hasten to the brook," the miser cried.
"For water is the best, it doth apper." They sought the babbling brook Diogenes,

Some days before, had thrown away his cup Without ado, the friends fell on their knees. And eagerly they lapped the water up "Hurrah" the miser cried, "I've nobly dined. "I've learned the lesson of econor Diogenes, thou hast a wondrous mind,

Long life to thee, and thy philosophy



CHAPTER XIX.

SARAH DOUDNEY

YOU AND YOU NO CROSS SHALL PART. A year passed away. Aaron and Jane had married, and were living in a cottage near the mill. Both had often written to remind Olive of her promised visit; but the visit was not paid yet, and the happy pair said to each other that it was strange to find Olive still clinging to London. No doubt it seemed strange to them, absorbed in their own simple bliss, that she should know peace among crowds. Nor could they realize that balm sometimes grows in the very path where the thorns have torn our feet. We do not always find healing afar:

"From the spere of our sorrow." April had come again; and the old Savoy churchyard seemed to gather all the freshness and sweetness of spring within its narrow boundary. To Olive, the place was a sacred peem, breaking into the prose of busy life. The grass was green and soft under the trees; there was a twittering of birds among the budding boughs, and round those ancient walls that were sternly watching over their garden ground. Sternly, and yet kindly, for the girl used to think that the old chapel had been a ilent witness of the strife and suffer ing of centuries, and must, therefore, have a mysterious sympathy with the children of this generation.

She had come, as she had often done before, to sit in the churchyard on a Saturday afternoon and enjoy its greenness and quietness. The birds seemed to be singing to her to-day, and a voice answered them in her heart. She remembered how she had once come here like a sick child, tired and worn with pain, and the influence of the place had calmed her spirit. She loved every blade of grass, every rugged stone in

the gray walls. And then she began to think of the chaplain, and of his influence over her life. She recalled the very moment when she had looked up and seen him standing by her side. What was the secret of that personal power of his? It came partly from his intense sympathy with every phase of humanity, a sympathy clear and pure as a stream of living water Like the stream, his mind could adapt itself to any channel, and could run as brightly in a narrow course as in a broad one. Then, too, there was the grace of perfect breeding, and the never-failing consideration of others. Surely his was one of "the few voices" which God has toned, and its sweetness had stilled the tumult of many a heart

as well as her own. Seaward Aylstone came quietly in at the gate and sat down on the bench by her side There was a flush in her cheeks, a sudden light in her eyes, and a something in the tone of her voice, which would have convinced any lookeron that Seaward's presence was not unwelcome. But there were no lookerson; the chaplain had the rare faculty of keeping out of the way when he was not wanted; and as to the birds they had seen too many sweethearts to give any attention to a solitary pair. Olive had been feeling for some time that the relation between the spainter and herseif was entirely apart from all common acquaintances and friendships. Yet he had never spoken of anything deeper than friendship. He had been waiting until the right moment had come; until he was quite sure that the tast lingering ache of the old pain was

The autocrat of the breakfast table says of his love, "it was in talking of life that we came most nearly together:" and whenever Olive and Aylstone met they were sure to talk of They both wanted to be doing and fiving, and helping others to do and live There was so much to be done; so enary plans had to be carried out; Seaward was concerning himself about the future of the little children who sat to him as models, and Olive listened to his ideas and suggested others

9

Quite suddenly there came a lull in the conversation. It was one of those pauses which romantic people attribute to the passing of an unseen angel. A silence like this is always full of possidifficulty of expression, and are dumb when they ought to speak; quick hearts break out into over-much speaking and so lose their cause. Others-and they are the happy few-say just the right words, and win the response that they

long for. Olive's color deepened when that pause came. She sat still for a few seconds, her heart beating fast. Then she made a slight movement as if she were about to rise; but a hand was laid lightly on her own. "No, you must not leave me yet," Seaward said. "I will say something now that I have long wanted to say. Olive, I love you. I want you to be with me always, to help me, dear, and comfort me with your love. If a man and woman love truly they may make a garden of Eden in the middle of a noisy world. Their home tion. may be as fresh and calm as this old chapel garden, set in the midst of the turmoil of busy life."

He was sure of her answer before it came from her lips. She was in no haste to break the silence that followed, but the slender hand that he was holding lay quietly in his and the sweet eyes glanced up at him for one moment with a look of perfect content. "I do love you," murmured the soft

voice at last. She sat there watching the afternoon light flickering upon the grass and her the heart of her husband did safely wondering what she had done to de- trust. serve this blessing. A new life was opening out before her, and the old troubles lay dim and far away in the past. She was not destined to tread her path alone. Even in this world, with all its sad pretenses and bitter disappointments, "the voice that breathed o'er Eden" may still be heard and true hearts can still come together.

* * * * * * "It seems to have been decreed," said Mrs. Villiers, resignedly, "that one of my grandsons should marry a person of low origin. Of course, I have not been consulted!"

"Well, granny," remarked Adeline, who was hovering near her with bright, mischevious eyes, "I think you safer counselor. As vet. vou see, vou have not been a successful matchmaker.

"Am I to have my misfortunes cast up in my face?" demanded the old lady, her cap ribbons quivering. "Am I never to see anyone belonging to me



making a decent marriage? If you were not thoroughly heartless, Adeline, you would be a little sorry for a disappointed old woman; and if you had more softness in your nature you would forgive Claud and make me happy yet.'

'No, granny." The bright eyes were suddenly grave. "I would do a good deal to please you, heartless as I am supposed to be, but I cannot marry a man who very nearly cheated me out of a true love.'

"That is just one of your harsh speeches," Mrs. Villiers said, irritably. 'Claud would have made a kind husband. He would have let you go your

own way.' "I den't want to go my own way, granny, if I am married," answered Adeline, turning upon her with flushing cheeks. "We will walk side by side, my husband and I, or I will have no husband at all. Oh, I am not so proud as you think me! I am even willing to

Down on my knees And thank Heaven fasting for a good man's when that love is offered to me; but I will not thank Heaven for the mere

semblance of a lover.' Mrs. Villiers sighed profoundly When is this-this disastrous event

going to take place?" she asked. "Don't talk as if it were a dynamite explosion," said Adeline, recovering her, good humor and laughing. "Try to take it pleasantly, granny. It is coming off on the first of June, and it will be the prettiest wedding ever seen. Seaward has arranged that four of his little models-lovely children-are to be bridesmaids. He says that while he has been painting child-faces he has studied child nature and has learnt a great deal

from these little friends of his. "He is full of fads," muttered granny "Well. I like his fads," returned Miss Villiers calmly. "I am looking forward quite eagerly to this wedding, and I believe, granny, that you are longing to see it yourself. Don't deny it; you are fond of anything in the shape of a show. "I will never look on while a grand-

son of mine makes a fool of himself; and I am too old to go to shows." "You are not too old to improve, and become a pleasant-spirited and liberalminded Granny. Now I will tell you a

little more news; Col. Lorraine will be Seaward's best man." Mrs. Villiers looked up quickly, as if she did not know whether Adeline were Liverpool.-Life. jesting or not. Col. Lorraine ranked high in the old lady's esteem; he was possessed of all the cardinal virtues birth, wealth and a reputation for wisdom. If he countenanced anything, it

ers. He was a single man, too; and once or twice of late a faint gleam of hope had found its way into granny's bosom. This man was Seaward's intimate friend, and there was a firm bond bilities; slow hearts struggle with the of sympathy between Seaward and Adeline.

The wedding morning was as fair and bright as it was possible for a June morning to be. The steep little street leading to the Savcy chapel was thronged with an eager crowd. The path leading to the principal entrance was carpeted with crimson; and the old plane-trees, with all their fresh green leaves whispering softly in the sunshine, seemed to be in a gentle fluiter of expectation. The chapel was full. Bright faces, summer dresses, and gay flowers filled every pew. Granny was there-verily there, arrayed in some of her best black lace, and looking calm and stately; Adeline was there, more charming than ever, with a light in her eyes that spoke of inward triumph and satisfac-

The clergy and choristers went to meet the bride at the gate; and when the procession entered the church the wedding-hymn pealed forth, and the jeweled lights from the windows fell on the lovely face and soft white robes of the bride. She wore no ornaments, nor did she want any; her rich and glowing beauty needed no luster of gems or gold. A few choice white blossoms, set in their deep green leaves, were her only adornments. But her price was far above rubies, and in

"That ye may please Him both in body and soul, and live together in holy love unto your lives' end," said the chaplain's quiet voice.

He had no fear for them, nor did they fear for each other. They went out of the old chapel, and under the whispering plane-trees into the June sunshine; and in their hearts was the never-fading light of eternal peace. THE END.

A NEW LAWN GAME.

Tema, a Pastime for Both Sexes and All Seasons.

At the Queen's club, West Kensington, an exhibition was recently given of must admit that his own heart was a the new lawn game Tema, which has recently been introduced. The game, which can be played with equal enjoyment by both sexes, possesses many claims to popular favor. It can be followed in any season, and by as few as four or as many as fourteen persons at once. Skill, agility and a good eye are far more requisite than mere physical strength, and the proper manipulation of the wand by means of quick wrist turns develops and renders flexible the muscles of the arms and wrists.

A screen of wood or canvas fixed on a light frame, and having in the center a gircular aperture eighteen inches in diameter, is erected. Behind the hole is fixed a bag-net, and the main object of the players, who stand some distance away, is to throw a number of colored balls by means of the wand into this bag. The wand has at one end a peculiarly shaped hook for holding the ball, but some little skill is necessary to retain the ball in it for the purpose of making the throw.

The number of "pot balls" to be scored by each side before it can complete the first stage of the game corresponds with the number of players on each side. When either side has scored the number of "pot balls" agreed upon, it second once obtains a single "zoned" ball. Whichever side then first succeeds in scoring its "zoned ball" wins the game. The public exhibition of the new pastime was witnessed with interest, and a favorable opinion of its merits was expressed by many of the spectators .-London Daily News.

NATURAL ASPHALT.

Wherein It Differs from Certain Coal Tar Products.

A correspondent of the Railroad and Engineering Journal takes occasion to lay stress upon the essential difference between natural asphalt and certain coal tar products. A well made paint, the body of which is true natural asphalt, can be subjected to any amount of heat not exceeding that of boiling water, and even on vertical surfaces will not run. Moreover, its covering power is great, and its toughness and adhesiveness remarkably enduring The use in trade of the term asphalt as applied to certain coal tar products has led to some confusion of mind upon the subject. While these artificial products bear a certain resemblance in some of their physical properties to natural asphalt, the two commodities are chemically very dissimilar. They are so wide apart in their natures, that it is as improper to classify them under the same name as it would be to confuse "things volatile and involatile, or destructible and indestructible." There is no product of coal tar, short of the final residuum of coke in the still, the constituent oils of which do not gradually volatilize in the sun's heat; and coal tar products suitable for use as paints also easily become fluid when exposed to sun heat, until by evaporation they become so far brittle as to solidify, after which, a little further progress in the same direction causes them to perish and scale off. On the other hand, the constituent oils of natural asphalt are absolutely non-volatile at the highest sun temperature, and the material does not oxidize under any atmospheric con-

Remarkable Generosity.

Pater-So to-morrow's Lord Engie's birthday,eh? Well, as his fiancee, I suppose you're expected to give him a handsome present or two?

The Daughter-Why, yes-of course. Pater-Then I'm going to let you give him a receipted bill for every dollar he owes me, and a first-class ticket to

An Eye for a Bargain.

Swankey Jim (begging)-Give us a! nickel fer a bed, boss? Boss-- Why certainly, my man. Where was sure to be right in the eyes of oth- is the bed?-Judge.

CANDIDATE CLEVELAND.

The Good Impression He Has Made Upon the People. It is universally agreed that the de-

feat of Quay, Platt & Co. at Minneapolis, and of the Hill-Tammany con spiracy at Chicago, was a great gain for decent politics. It resulted in presenting two candidates personally irreproachable. The difference in the nominations was this, that Mr. Harrison was put forward by a convention in which a large number of his own officeholders took part, and it was not a nomination of enthusiasm. Its significance was the maintenance of a respectable status quo. Mr. Cleveland's was a nomination of preference and enthusiasm. It is alleged, however, that he is not so strong a candidate as before. But this seems to us a mistake. He is a stronger candidate than ever ance of the system in order that the before. Certainly none of those who were mentioned as possible candidates able to pay to their employes the sucould have impressed the country so favorably. The republicans would have much preferred to see Hill, or cal policies. They ask for such a duty Gorman, or Boies, or Gray, or Palmer selected, because they would have been sure that none of them commanded the same respect and confidence that attend Mr. Cleveland. 'No man after his retirement from the presidency ever rose more steadily in public esteem and popularity. His course has have a right to ask of these manufac been simple and aignified. Without turers to state what is the cost of the presumption, as a private citizen neces- labor in the articles made by them.

enormous rate necessary? It is to be campaign of education, but the facts o which the poorest man is conscious will be his teachers. - Harper's Weekly.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS.

Gross Greed of the Beneficiaries of Protection.

The old plea of the protectionists that the people of the country should be taxed in order that certain lines of industry might be established in this country, and its independence of foreign makers thereby assured, long since became so palpably absurd that, with the exception of the tin-plate infant, we have heard nothing of it for some time. Solicitous only to secure immunity from competition and indifferent as to pretenses, the plea of later years has shifted ground and has asked a continumanufacturers thus shielded might be perior wages which the workmen of this country have enjoyed under all fisupon the foreign competing articles as will compensate for the difference in the labor cost of the article made in this country. Naturally, then, the people of this country, who are thus asked to contribute by indirection of their earnings to make up this difference, sarily conspicuous, his conduct has Unless this is known, how can a com-



The Writing on the Wall.-N. Y. Herald.

been modest and quiet, and as a speaker upon public occasions, even when of a known, then the duty can be laid with party character, his tone has been that approximate accuracy. of a patriot rather than a partisan, and he has justly felt that, although identified with a party, the propriety of his position demanded of him something more than mere partisanship.

He has confirmed this good impres-sion by his courageous fidelity to his own convictions, notwithstanding that he was constantly declared by a large his chances, like his tariff message. Yet, not only do acts of such manly policy in harmony with the party tradigrowing out of the war. The demoas unconstitutional, and a general prothe war period, were as futile as the democratic demand for reform in general with the democratic party as the reform agency. Mr. Cleveland would not have been elected in 1884 except for personal dissatisfaction with Blaine. But the advantage of the election for his party was incalculable His administration removed the profound distrust of the party, it was quickened by a modern progressive spirit, and it gave the party a policy in accord with the convictions of an immense multitude of most intelligent and patriotic citizens.

This policy, nevertheless, it is said, defeated the party in 1888. But we are considering Mr. Cleveland's personal hold. It is true that tariff reform as presented by him was defeated in 1888. But the consequent passage of the Mc-Kinley bill, and the greater general familiarity with the character and results of the protective system, produced is no question of the great advance of the tariff-reform sentiment since 1888; and there is no doubt that largely because of his identification with it and his constantly growing popularity, Mr. Cleveland was the instinctive and enthusiastic choice of his party as the leader in this campaign. At no point that we can see is he a weaker candidate, but everywhere he is stronger than in 1884 and 1888. He has a certain rugged honesty and plainness of character and speech which give him a popularity not shared by any other public man. The republican papers ridicule his friends as idolaters. But the feeling at which they sneer is produced by a frank integrity which justifies and invites entire confidence. He seems to us to enter upon the campaign with greater personal popularity, and with a much wider public knowledge and approval of the issues that he represents, than ever before. Mr. Clarkson goes so far as to say that the republican struggle will be "desperate." It will not be settled theoretically, but practically. The individual voter will ask whether the cost of living bas risea, and whether wages have risen proportionally. Figures and statistics may be marshalled skillfully in a cleverplea. But if, when the country was young and poor, a very moderate rate of protection sufficed, why, when it is over-

pensatory duty be calculated? If it is

On the steel rails and plates mannfactured in Mr. Carnegie's works the McKinley bill lays a tariff to compensate for the difference in labor merely, of course, of from \$13.44 to \$18 a ton. The congressional committee investigating the labor troubles, having their source in the proposed reduction of wages, were naturally anxious to deterpart of his party to be its candidate for mine the justice of both a reduction the next nomination. His silver letter and a resistance, and ascertain the labor was thought by democratic politicians cost per ton of the production of the friendly to him to be a wanton blow at mill, that it might be made clear whether Mr. Carnegie was paying his workmen wages commensurate with the honesty and courage confirm the hold duty laid on imports of steel plates. Mr. of a public man upon the affection of Frick, the manager of the works, was his party, but these two, have been of summoned before the committee and the utmost service to his party. The asked by Mr. Oates: "What is the cost message made it a tariff reform party at Homestead to produce a ton of steel?" not in the air, and vaguely, but positively and definitely, giving it, what it has received from congress authority to had not had since the war, a distinctive tax the consumers of steel plate to compensate for the mere labor cost of his tion and free from all complications product, the impudence and assurance is his reply is astounding. Said he to cratic denunciations of reconstruction Mr. Oates: "That I must decline to answer. That is going into private busitest against the republican policy of ness." As we read further in the examination the statement of a roller in the 119-inch mill, who testified that the cost for skilled labor in a ton of steel is \$1.52, we can readily understand why Mr. Frick declined to give the labor cost of the product. It would have stripped bare and naked the gross greed and selfishness of the beneficiaries of protection.-St. Paul Globe

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

-- Carnegie and Frick have speceeded in placing Pennsylvania in the list of doubtful states .- St. Louis Republic. -- Republican organs claim that the party is confident. They have played the confidence game so long that they believe it will always win.-Chicago

--- Harrison has steered his party upon the rocks and is now flying signals of distress with a hope that help will be secured. Only an angel of de the astonishing reaction of 1890. If the liverance can do your Uncle Benjamin results were less apparent in 1891 there any good this year. - Detroit Free Press.

--- Thanks to a democratic legislature and a democratic governor the protected manufacturers of New York state must rely on the lawful authorities to preserve order and cannot employ Pinkerton "specials."-Albany Argus.

-- The force bill plank in the Minneapolis platform looks pretty small | right. when compared with the nomination of a union soldier for governor by the Arkansas democrats and of an ex-confederate for congressman-at-large by the people's party in Kansas. - St. Louis Republic.

-It becomes every workingman in the United States to lay to heart that the pretense of protection for labor made by the framers of the McKinley bill is fraudulent, and that its real and designed effect is and has been to enrich a few humbug philanthropists of the Carnegie stamp at the expense of the general body of the people. - Brook-

-If the McKinley tariff had done for the Homestead men what it professes to do, or if it had even prevented a wage reduction which meant to them something like starvation, the lockout and the battle would not have occurred. Is there any same man left who really believes that the McKinley kind of tariff does what its promoters pretend flowingly rich and prosperous, is an that it will do?-N. Y. World.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The commissioners of the District of Columbia recently gave notice that all the theaters of Washington must be fitted throughout with electric lights.

-A number of lighting plants have been installed in Lowell, in which secondary batteries are stored directly from the trolley wire. An ingenious regulator automatically controls the rate of charge and discharge by cutting resistance in and out. It is stated that 56 cells are used.

-A German socialist paper, the Vorwarts, draws attention to one of the latest employments of electricity. It states that an electrical firm in Berlin has received orders from St. Petersburg, Russia, to submit samples of microphones, intended to be fixed in the walls of cells in prisons, in order to repeat everything spoken by the prisoner in any part of the room.

-The experiment of using electricity in place of steam on a standard gauge railway is about to be made at Ellwood, Pa., on the Beaver and Ellwood railroad, from Ellwood to Ellwood Junetion, three miles from Pittsburgh, where connection is made with the Pennsylvania lines. The electric cars will be run over the same road and rails used by the present steam line.

-The statement that the adoption of electric lighting in the English Savings Bank department has been followed by considerable reduction in the amount of sick leave points to what will probably be one of the chief advantages of this mode of lighting rooms. An electric lamp does not draw on the oxygen of the room, and does not give off irrespirable gases as do gas and oil lights .--Popular Science Monthly.

-Electrical science is evidently making rapid strides in France, if one is to judge by the number of patents for inventions in this line which were taken out in that country. In 1891 the number of patents taken out in France amounted to 8,079, of which 90 related to telegraphic and telephonic apparatus. 199 to the generation of electricity, and 170 to the application of electricity.

-A new employment of electricity is ound in its use in burying the dead. Death by the electric current by accident and by statute are somewhat familiar to the public, but its use in the inal disposal of defunct humanity is new, yet from all accounts it is likely to become more or less general. This is shown in the employment of electric cars for funerals, in cases where the lines are available, which is said to be on the increase in Pennsylvania and

-Enterprising proprietors of large farms would do well to look into the subject of electric power to perform their farm work. Some interesting experiments have been made in this direction by the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, at Auburn, Ala., and the electire plant is now running successfully. The power is put to various uses, such as ginning, pressing cotton, cutting up feed stuff, threshing grain, etc. This plant is the first of its kind ever established. - Elec-

trical Age. -It is now announced that the entire line for the electrical railway between Chicago and St. Louis has been surveyed, the right of way secured for fully 60 per cent. of the property over which the line passes, terminal facilities obtained in both cities, and sites purchased for both of the power houses. Only two generating stations will be employed, and these will be located at points midway between the center and ds of the line, one being at of a coal pit and the other in close proximity to an abundant supply of water power.

-Under the new law in New York state, town boards are authorized to establish lighting districts outside of incorporated villages, and to make contracts for a period of not more than three years. Contracts can be made upon petition of not less than 25 taxable inhabitants of the district to be lighted, or a majority of the taxpayers thereof, which must be filed with the town board 30 days before the contract is made, and proper notice given by publication or posting. The expense of lighting is laid upon the taxable property within the district to be lighted.

A MORTIFIED DANDY.

The Susceptible Man Who Hired a Dress Suit.

A little incident not down on the programme at a big evening reception lately, disturbed the equanimity of one guest's peace of mind considerably. It seems that the gentleman in question is not the proud possessor of a dress suit, so he had rented one at a nominal figure. He had surveyed himself in the dressing-room for the last time and decided he looked just right. Then blithely descending to the scene below he commenced bowing and shaking hands in a way that showed the casual observer he was used to wearing dress suits right along. Suddenly the guests began smiling behind their hands and faces and looking towards the gentleman. He colored a bit and made his way to the hall. He sought a friend and asked him if the suit looked all

"Yes," replied the friend who is something of a joker, "but see here, I guess this ticket is what caused the mirth." and he picked off the following legend on a card from the gentleman's coat tail:

The openings at Sieeves and Back, where Front and Back are joined as bottom of Skirt, are usually the

WEAKEST POINTS An examination of the

PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS
applied to this garment will convince you of the
impossibility of the Shirt giving away at any of

these places.

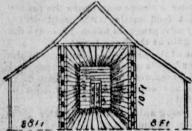
The dress-suited guest, at the sight of the card, turned pale and fled from the scene of joy for the evening. The joke. of it all is that the guests weren't laughing at him at all, but at a picture hanging on the wall directly back of him, and the joker had taken the ticket out of his own pocket and had deceived his friend into believing it was the cause of the mirth. The victim, of course, was succeptible owing to his 'oaned suit .- Minneapolis Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN.

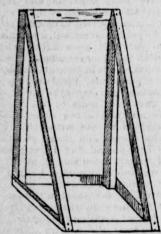
COOL DAIRY ROOM.

A Building That Can Be Kept at Low Temperature Without Ice.

The cross section of a building which may be kept at a comparatively low much used in Australia. The building has a latticed veranda on three sides and may be briefly described as a rectthe cool room by a space of 6 inches.



shingles. This permits a free passage of air under the roof and over the ceiling of the room. The walls of the room are also shown to be double, the space to be filled up with sawdust or charcoal, but this is not absolutely necessary. At the opposite end of the room will be noticed the door, having a hole 6x12 inches at the bottom, covered with perforated zinc or wire gauze. At the other end of the room is the window, running to the ceiling. The lower cut shows a framework to be covered with canvas or calico to be placed over the window on the outside. Above this framework fasten a bucket and fill with water. Put in one end of a piece of flannel and sew the other all around the canvas blind. At the bottom of the frame put a bent tin gutter to take the water and let it drip into another pail.



The water is drawn from the upper pail by capillary attraction, keeping the carvas blind saturated with water. The air before passing into the room has to pass over and under this saturated blind and, owing to the evapora-tion, is considerably cooled. The poor air passes out of the hole in the door. Experience has proved that such a room is at least, twenty degrees colder than the outside air. It is strongly recommended to set banana trees all around the house if possible and much better results are obtained from their se, the difference in temperature ometimes being twenty-five or thirty

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

degrees .- Farm and Home.

CLOVER loosens up the soil by penetrating it and when it decays helps the soil mechanically.

THE same principle which has caused the wholesale slaughter of birds and animals and the waste of fertility and timber in this country is shown in the manner in which our highways have been treated or left without treatment.

THE only solution for the diversity of opinion and results obtained in various farm practices is the difference in men and their adaptability to carry out in practice the various methods and practices on which successful agriculture depends.

If the pig must be fed on slop let the slop consist of wheat middlings or bran and skimmed milk. Such slop will make a pig grow rapidly, and if it also has the run of a clover field it should keep in good health, as it will not be liable to disease of any kind.

BESIDES the three ingredients in fertilizers which are commonly mentioned, the soil must have humus-vegetable matter-to hold moisture and to make plant foods available. A plant takes food only in liquid form-that is, the mineral foods. Clover will furnish humus if plowed under.

Women who are willing to work have their attention called to the dairy. The work in it can be readily superintended by them, and most of it is what they can readily do. Their neatness and easily acquired skill is needed in it. They can build up the private dairy and make it popular everywhere.

ONE of the sources of profit when such concentrated foods as bran, middlings or oil meal are fed is the manure made from such foods. A ton of manure from rich and nutritious food is more valuable than three tons from some other substances. There is more in the quality than in the quantity of ma-

Prof. Cooke's Saltpeter Remedy.

Dissolve one tablespoonful of saltpeter in a pail of water. A pint poured | In using kerosene there is no use cutaround each hill of cucumbers or ting, digging into or in any way mutisquashes is very good for the plants and lating the tree to find the larvæ. The very bad for the bugs, both striped and fluid kerosene will find it, and this is black, which burrow at night in the enough for practical purposes, and then earth about the plants. Cut worms are nature "steps in" with her "nealing also said to dissolve like earth treated art" and mends the damage done to the with saltpeter This is a remedy which would certainly be very useful to the plants, and if, as is claimed, it destroys or keeps away insect marauders, it will prove most valuable. This salt- many trees in a single hour, and if necpeter solution is useful to any plant essary apply the spout of a can and which is attacked by insects which at flow a small amount of kerosene in any time burrow in the ground. It various places. does not appear to be wholly certain, The beauties of this way of killing however, that it is as efficacious au in the borers are no mutilation, quick secticide as could be wished.

ROADS IN FRANCE.

How They Are Made and Maintained in Perfect Condition.

The excellence of French roads is well known. The United States consul at Bordeaux describes how they are the nearest quarries and placed at temperature without ice during the hot either side of the route surveyed. In summer months is shown here. It is order that the full amount contracted may be delivered the stone must be heaped in angular piles of prismatic and may be briefly described as a rectangular room or box 12x8 feet and 10 heaps, placed at a given distance from feet high. This room has a window at one another, are afterward visited by one end and a door at the other, the an official inspector, and must in all side which has the veranda. The cross instances fit exactly beneath a skelesection shows the roof as not touching ton frame carried by him. The material is usually marble, flint stone or gravel, and whatever is used must be of the best quality and cleansed from all foreign substances. The stone must be broken so that each piece may pass through a ring 21/2 inches in diameter. It is then spread evenly over the road,

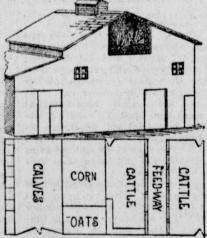
> with small pieces, so that the whole is a dog. smooth and free from abrupt eminences and depressions. A steam roller then crushes and further evens the whole, after which a superficial layer of clay and earth completes the work. Roads the main arteries of the system connecting most distant parts of the country, and are constructed and maintained by the government; department roads which connect different points of the same department or of two adjoining departments and are constructed and maintained by the department; highways and public roads, which are the which they run, but in practice made and repaired by the department from taxes levied on the commune, supplemented by a department subsidy; cross roads, which are maintained by sums derived from the ordinary revenue of the commune, occasionally supplemented by additional taxation, and country roads, which are kept in order by the commune, except they are injured by unusual traffic, when an indemnity may be claimed by the communal administration. For the purpose of maintaining the common roads the inhabitants living in the district are obliged to work three days in each year or pay an amount equivalent to the compensation of the laborer for three days

The consul at Havre says that French pavements increase in excellence with age. In France, he says, all roads have perpetual attention. If from weight, rain or other causes a hollow, rut or sink is found it is repaired at once. Where the space to be repaired is of limited area the rolling of the new coating is left to the wide tires of the neavy carts, but in the case of extended areas a steam roller is brought into use. Every carrying and market eart in France is a roadmaker instead of a rutmaker, for it has tires usually from four inches to six inches in width. -Colman's Rural World.

HANDY DAIRY BARN.

End View, Plans and Specifications of Convenient Structure.

gently from the mangers to the guttering, and may be of compact earth, brick or boards, according to needs.



END VIEW OF A CONVENIENT DAIRY BARN The main building should be large enough to supply a large mow above for storing hay. Make the corn and oat bin in proportion to the mow. The attached shed, which can be cheaply made, is an admirable place for calves or sheep. Feed boxes and hay mangers can be arranged along both sides of this shed if necessary .- Orange Judd

TO KILL TREE-BORERS.

Unadulterated Kerosene the Best Rem-

edy Yet Discovered. Quite a number of ways for destroying the larvæ of various kinds that live in the bark and sapwood of the apple and other varieties of the fruit trees have been published, says C. B. Ashton in Insect Life, but none of them are as good, in my judgment, as the way that I sow recommend. I know of no better way of putting a stop to their depredations than by using unadulterated kerosene quite freely wherever the castings of the larvæ are seen protruding through the bark. As soon as the kerosene comes in contact with the bark it is absorbed and carried by capillary attraction until it permeates the whole burrow and comes in contact with the larvæ, and then soon this

moted little tenant is lifeless.

work, sure death and little expense.

HISTORY OF THE VENDETTA. Some of the Workings of This Deadly

The cross is a threat of death, and the Corsican who finds it drawn upon his made. The materials are brought from | quarter. In decrees forbidding the ear- | ence with the snake family in one day persons notoriously en etend' inimitie. and well to-day. The vendetta neither sleeps nor knows where it may stop. It is not confined three score and ten, and with faltering to two persons. The quarrel of indistep and bent form he manages to get viduals are taken up by whole families. is more artistically complete when the girl named Sanfranchi. Thirty years the interstices being carefully filled in his house. He shot the man down like

Threatened persons remain shut up for months, or even years, in their phaeton, and as the wheel turned the houses, built as all Corsican houses are, like a fortress. If they wish to get out are classed as national roads, which are on the threshold a scout goes before and no desirable manner. As the nag was Rocchini and the Tafan resulted in the death of eleven persons and the execu-tion of one of the principal criminals. feet in length. The snake must have In this extraordinary case two entire escaped from some circus, as its like is families took to the maquis and waged not common to these parts.—Cincinnati property of the commune through a guerrilla war upon each other; each in turn was assisted by the gendarmerie, who had some disgraceful alliance with bandits in order to effect their arrests.

never molested by them. They were merely outlaws. The Rocchini who was guillotined in 1883 (the first execution for many years) boasted that he was only twenty-two and had killed seven persons with his own hand. Confident of a reprieve, he continued to regard himself as a hero until the day of his execution. When all hope was gone he sank into the most abject state of cowardice, which lasted until the end. -National Review.

The August Wide Awake

Is a veritable vacation number, especially noticeable for short, practical papers on out-of-door doings: "How I Botanize," Annie Sawyer Downs; "Star-board and Port," Capt. Julius A. Palm-er, Jr.; "Let's Have a Fire," Willis Boyd Allen; "How Not to Get Lost," Prof. Charles E. Fay; "Hints for Trampers," Charles M. Skinner; "How to Put Paddles on a Rowboat," Vesper L. George; and such summer articles as "Sport in the Water," by Alexander Black; "A Mountain Pageant," by Mrs. A. G. Lewis. There is a capital story of camping out, "French Leave," by Gertrude Adams; Margaret Sidney has End View, Plans and Specifications of a Striking and dramatic story of life in the "Sky Country" of North Carolina, "Trypheny's Bicycle;" Robert Beverly Hale contributes "In a Thunderstorm" be extended as desired, making room to the Fair Harvard Series of stories; for any number. The animals are fas-willis Boyd Allen has a characteristic tened in stanchions; the floor slopes story of life and adventure on an oce steamer, "The Crimson Handkerchief," and the serials-Kirk Munroe's "The Coral Ship" and Kate Upson Clark's

"That Mary Ann" are equally absorbing. Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

Crops that grow by the electric light-

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

In a summer hotel there always seems to be room at the top.—Texas Siftings. RED, angry eruptions yield to the action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Time and tide wait for no man's three months' note.—Texas Siftings.

THE Ram's Horn is published at Indian-apolis, Indiana, at \$1.50 per year. THE old age we are taught to reverence never dyes its beard.—Atchison Globe.

HEALTH TID-BITS save weak, nervous men. \$1; trial 10c. Ohio Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O A MODEL woman-a poser.-Texas Sift-

MARKET REPORTS.

MANKET REPORTS.						
KANSAS CITY, July 25.						
CATTLE-Best beeves	8 3 50	@ 4				
Stockers	2 50	@ 3				
Native cows	1 85	@ 2				
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 50	@ 5				
WHEAT-No. 2 red	60	@	71			
No. 2 hard	62	60	63			
No. 2 hard CORN—No. 2 mixed	491	400	4914			
OATS-No. 2 mixed	97	6	271/2			
RYE-No. 2	55	(0)				
RYE-No. 2	9 00	@ 2				
Fancy	1 90	@ 1	95			
HAY-Choice timothy	7 00					
Fancy prairie						
POULTRY-Spring chickens	13					
BUTTER-Choice creamery	15	0	16			
CHEESE-Full cream	11		12			
EGGS-Choice		600				
POTATOES-New		0				
ST. LOUIS.		•	.00			
			2000			
	8 50	@ 5				
Texans	2 80	60 3				
HOGS-Heavy	5 00	@ 5				
FLOUR-Choice	3 20	@ 5				
WHEAT-No. 2 red.	79	@ 4				
CORN-No. 2 mixed			79%			
OATS-No. 2 mixed.	46	((D	461			
RYE-No. 2	62	900	31			
BUTTER-Creamery	15	0	621/2			
LARD-Western steam		4534	20			
PORK-New	12 40	@ 7				
CHICAGO.	12 40	@15	90			
CHICAGO.			District Control			
CATTLE-Prime to extra	5 00	@ 5	25			
1 HOG'S—Packing and shipping.	5 25	@ 5				
SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat	5 00	@ 5	75			
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 20	@ 4	40			
WHEAT-No. 2 red	79	400	79%			
	40)	250	50			
"JATS-No. 2	30	0	31			
RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery	64	200	65			
BUTTER-Creamery	17	@	181/2			
LAND.	7 20	00 7				
PORK	11 90	@13	00			
NEW YORK.			1			
CATTLE-Native steers	3 60	@ 5	15			

CORN—No. 2. 55¼ 6 57¼ 6

CORN-No. 2.

SEVEN FEET OF SNAKE.

It Was Tangled Up in the Wheel of Uncle Uncle Josey Mulford, one of the best known members of the church at Mason,

door knows that he must look for no Warren county, has had enough experirying of arms in certain districts, ex- to last him the rest of his life, and he ception is officially made in the case of | can congratulate himself that he is alive Mr. Mulford has passed the allotted

around with the aid of a gray horse and Not even collateral branches are phaeton, by which he can be identified exempt, and women must take their at any reasonable distance. While comchances with the men. Indeed, revenge ing from the powder mills near the Little Miami river to Mason he had his attenblow falls upon the beautiful and gifted. tion drawn to a snake that had stretched In 1856 one Joseph Antoine injured a itself across the roadway. Paying little attention to the thing he drove on. passed and the story was forgotten, but His companion, a young lady, with that August 14, 1886, the nephew of Sanfran- failing that is traceable to Lot's wife, chi encountered Antoine on perhaps the descried the reptile rapidly pursuing first occasion he had ventured far from them. The driver hurried on his animal and in a trice the horrible discovery was made that the snake was in some way attached to the hind wheel of the terror-stricken occupants were greeted with a thrust from the intruder that for a moment to breathe the fresh air made the cold chills run over them in reconnoiters. In the district of Sartene | advanced in years progress was necessabands of armed men are sometimes met rily slow, and Mr. Mulford does not yet with in the road. It is a man en ini- know how long the snake was thus mitie traveling from one village to pursuing them. His cries for help another. The vendetta between the brought Albert Dill, township trustee, to the spot, and he gallantly dispatched feet in length. The snake must have escaped from some circus, as its like is Commercial-Gazette.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word? There is a 3 inch display advertisement Contrary to custom, some of these bandits became brigands. As a rule persons outside their quarrels were from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

.THERE is something wrong with the man's head who falls down on the same banana skin twice.

Shut Your Ears

To the representations of unscrupulous dealers who tell you that their bogus nostrums and local bitters are identical with or akin to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such statements are false. Ask for, and insist upon having, the genuine article, which is a well-ascertained remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, kidney disorder and the infirmities incident to are.

No MATTER how little a man gets here below he never gets quite all of it.—Dallas

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. Chener & Co., Proprs., Toledo, O.

LITTLE VICTOR—"Mamma, my hands are lirty; shall I wash them or put on gloves?" irty; shall I wa -Paris Figaro.

A LITTLE behind hand-The train-bearing

Man's system is like a town, it must be well drained and nothing is so efficient as Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

A FOOL thinks he is right because he can't see very far.—Ram's Horn.

SYRUPOFIGS

ONE ENJOYS

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

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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

"MOTHERS" - FRIEND" -

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingre-dient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profesin a manner hitherto unknown.

MOTHERS FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. ent by express on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Allanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure cook situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo.

for Consumption is what you are offering, if your blood is impure. Consumption is simply Lung Scrofula. A scrofulous condition, with a slight cough or cold, is all that it needs to develop it.

But just as it depends upon the blood for its origin, so it depends upon the blood for its cure. The surest remedy for Scrofula in every form, the most effective blood-cleanser, flesh-bullder, and strength-restorer that's known to medical science, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For Consumption in all its earlier stages, and for Weak Lungs, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung affections, that is the only remedy so unfailing that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

benefit or cure, you have your money back.

No matter how long you've had Catarrh, or how severe, Dr. Sage's Remedy will effect a permanent cure. \$500 reward is offered by the proprietors of this medicine, for an incurable case of Catarrh.

August Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. or RANGE. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business Most stove dealers keep them. If yours than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.





A-BRIDGE

Your work and your cares, do away with all disappointments, BRIDGE OVER the sea of troubles which is constantly encroaching upon the sands of life and aging so many bright women before their years by secur-

does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO. CHICAGO ATHENAEUM-21st Year, Elegant

Broad Educational work. Business, Shorthand, Academic and Preparatory Technical instruction. Fine Library and Gymnasium. Address E. I. Galvin, Supt.

Clean your Straw Hat with Pearline.

Directions.

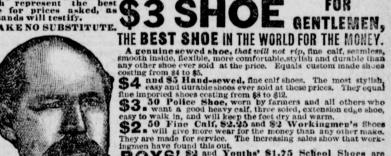
First brush out all the dirt possible. Then, with a sponge, wash the hat with the ordinary Pearline solution (in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pail of water.) Steam it well over the nozzle of a kettle; rinse well with sponge and warm water; press into shape, and dry.

You can do all this at home at a cost of less than one penny. It's simple enough, if you have Pearline-but, with Pearline, every kind of washing and cleaning is simple.

Directions for the easiest way, on every package.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the dled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, do the honest thing—send it back.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the JAMES PYLE, New York.



BOYS' \$2 and Youths' \$1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most service-

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

LADIES' 53 Hand-Sewed, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75

LADIES' 53 Hand-Sewed, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75

Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calt, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The \$3 shoe equals custom made
shoes costing from \$4 to \$6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on botwn.

Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to proscention by law for obtaining money under false preter e. s.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width
wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shee dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass-

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



REVIVES FAILING ENERGY.

RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO TOE TIPS.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo-

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

THE ARION. THE MARQUETTE. THE LAKESIDE. THE CONSET VATORY. All the above sold under our own guarantee; 100,000 of our astruments in use. Your local dealer will order for you. Gen-ine have name burned on inside. Send for illustrated catalogue.

LYON & HEALY, 64 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,

Bullone Moore Emeryolo,

KANSAS CITY.



the year isso and the control of the year isso and seekers' Excursions will be run from the East to, points in Kansas, colorado. Utah, Oklahoma, Indian to get a home there. Write to get a home there. Write to get a home there. Write to get a home there, while to get a home there. Write to get a home there, while to get a home there. Write to get a home there, while to get a home there. Write to get a home there, while the time to get a home there. Write to get a home there will be the points in Kansas, colorado. Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Macketo, and Textopela, Kansas, or and Textopela, Kansas, or and the colorado. Will be run from the East to, points in Kansas, colorado. Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Macketo, and Textopela, Kansas, or and Textopela, the time to get a home there. Write to get a home the time to get a home to get a h SANTA FE Agent A.T. & S.F. R. R. at Kansas City, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES PLEASE

Desperate Attempt on the Life of Carnegie's Manager.

The Assassin Uses the Knife as Well at the Pistol-Frick's Partner Throws Himself Upon the Assailant and He is Secured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 24 .- A desperate and almost successful attempt was made Saturday afternoon to assassinate Henry Clay Frick, chairman of the Carmegie Steel Co.

His assailant was Alexander Bergman, a Russian Jew, who came here from New York with the evident intention of removing the man who has been the principal on the employers' side of the great struggle now going on be-tween capital and labor in this city.

It was a few minutes before 2 o'clock when a dark complexioned young man, with a Jewish cast of countenance, of medium height and fairly well dressed entered the elevator in the Chronicle-Telegraph building, which is also occupied by the Carnege Steel Co., limited, and asked to be let off at Mr. Frick's office. The young man had been a frequent visitor during the past few days and David Fortney, the elevator boy, thought nothing whatever of the request, but stopped at the second floor and pointed out the way to the chairman's private office. Two minutes later the occupants of the building and passers by on Fifth avenue were startled by three pistol shots fired in rapid succession. Intuitively the victim was divined and "Frick is shot," "Frick is shot," were the words soon passed from mouth to mouth on the street.

It was true. A man believed to be a crank had assailed the great steel master, but the latter, notwithstanding two bullet wounds and four ugly gashes from a dagger, still lives and will prob

As was his custom Mr. Frick took Junch at the Duquesne club at noon Saturday and returned to the office at 1:30 in the afternoon. He went to the fifth floor, where he remained but a few minutes. He then came down the elevator to his private room on the second floor fronting on Fifth avenue, where he seated himself at his desk. The office of Mr. Leisman, a business partner of Mr. Frick, adjoins that of the chairman. Mr. Leisman came in and the two were holding a private conference no one else being in the room. A few minutes before 2 o'clock Harry Heckley, the office boy, noticed a man hastily push open the swinging gate in the railing that runs between the public portion and the inclosure where the desks of the stenographers and clerks are located. There was no one near the private office door and the boy hurried up to ask the intruder what he wanted. but he was too late as the stranger had already entered the private apartment. As he entered the office Mr. Frick looked up, as did also Mr. Leisman, to

Mr. Frick was examining a bundle of papers. The man sprang within about five feet of Mr. Frick, and quickly drawing his revolver, pulled the trigger. The first cartridge did not explode; the second shot entered the back of Mr. Frick's neck and glancing downward passed to the outside below the armpit. Frick made an exclamation and jumped to the circular window on Fifth avenue, and tried in vain to open it. The assailant passed in front of the desk and approaching close to Mr. Frick fired again. The ball entered the muscles on the left side of the neck and passed around to a lodgment under the right ear, where it was later reached by the

probe. At this instant Mr. Leisman threw himself on the assassin and wrestled for possession of the revolver. Mr. Leisman clutched the barrel and pointed the muzzle upward as the cartridge exploded. The ball entered the lastering near the glass partition. With agility the desperate man drew a dagger and attempted to stab Mr. Leisman, who was holding the assailant by the shoulder and body. Mr. Frick saw the gleam of the steel and although staggered by the shock of two wounds and bleeding profusely jumped between the men and seized the man's arm. The latter freed himself from Leisman's grasp and plunged the dagger into Mr. Frick's right side just above the hip, making an ugly wound three inches long. He made another lunge. This time the knife entered higher up but the point struck a rib and glanced down without inflicting much of an injury. Twice again was the knife thrust at Mr. Frick, but he was merely scratched by these last attempts to kill him.

The struggle was in full view of those on the street. By this time the office boys and Deputy Sheriff May, who had just entered the office as the first shot was fired, threw themselves on the assassin. May had drawn his revolver and was about to shoot the fellow in the back when Frick cried out, "Don't kill him. We've got Mim all right; leave him to the law." The man broke away and tried to escape, but was secured and taken to the cen tral police station.

The prisoner proved to be a Russian Jew anarchist, a printer by occupation. The bullets were extracted from Mr. Frick and at last accounts he was in a fair way to recover.

Carnegie Blamed For Cruiser Delays. PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Work on the cruiser New York is being delayed on account of the non-receipt of plates from the Carnegie works. The boat will be launched next week. No armor for the Massachusetts is here, the Carnegie people being the contractors.

Gaudaur and Hosmer have challenged Hanlan and O'Connor to a double scull race, three miles with a turn, from \$500 to \$1,000 and the championship of the world, to be rowed on any fair course and to take place any time after Au-

ROAD AGENTS LYNCHED.

Two Brothers Hanged By a Mob For Holding Up the Redding Stage. REDDING, Cal., July 25.—John D. and Charles Ruggles, the two brothers who robbed the Redding stage near here several weeks ago and killed Express Messenger Montgomery and wounded the driver and a passenger, were taken

from the jail and hanged. The recent sentimental attitude of a number of women toward the prisoners, as well as the line of defense adopted by their counsel, who has been evidently endeavoring to implicate Messenger Montgomery as a party to the crime, caused the lynching.

About 1 o'clock a. m. a body of armed men, who had evidently rendezvoused some distance from the town, marched through a quiet street to the courthouse. They secured the keys and the cells of the two men were opened and the elder one, John Ruggles, asked the crowd to be lenient to his brother, saying he was innocent.

The brothers were handcuffed and their hands tied behind their backs and were led from the jail. The party walked several blocks and stopped near the railroad company's large wood shed, where a cross beam was suspended from two pine trees. The ends of the ropes which had been placed around the necks of the two men were thrown across the beam and the men were told they could make a statement.

The brothers had little to say. The older one said the younger one was innocent. One moment later, on a signal from the leader, they were suspended about four feet from the ground. After securing the ropes the crowd dispersed, and the bodies were left until cut down by the coroner.

COUNTERCHARGES.

A Canadian Paper Publishes a List of Alleged Unfriendly Acts By the United

TORONTO, Ont., July 25.—Commenting on the proposed retaliatory measures of the United States government against the Canadian government the Toronto News (liberal conservative), in an editorial headed "Give Blow for Blow," says: "It should be the policy of the dominion government to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States, but it is good to under stand that this is not to be brought about by lying down and allowing the Americans to walk over us. They have deliberately set about carrying out measures intended to annoy and injure this country; they have refused seamstresses living in Sarnia the right to earn their living in Port Huron; they have tumbled French Canadian immigrants from a train at the border; they have put linemen in jail who have crossed the frontier for the purpose of making some triffing repairs on the international telegraph line, they have refused to allow our sailors to seek employment on lake vessels without first fore-swearing all allegiance to their native land; they are now endeavoring to turn the Grand Trunk ticket agent out of Buffalo because his family resides in Canada and they threaten to impose an almost confiscatory tariff on Canadian vessels passing through the Sault St. Marie canal."

FIFTEEN DEAD.

Fifteen Victims of the York Farm Gas victims of Saturday's explosion of gas at York Farm colliery has increased to fifteen dead and one momentarily expected to die. Thus not one of the men working in the vicinity of where the explosion occurred will be able to tell the tale of the disaster except Llewellyn, the man who first noticed the presence of gas, and who by strictly complying with colliery rules had gone to inform the fire boss of this unusual indication, and thus was absent from the vicinity of the explosion. His story is that he and his "butty," Christian Hornicker, whose body still lies buried in the mine, fired a shot with a battery in breast No. 1 on the second lift and immediately there was a strong rush of gas and run of coal. This gas rushed up the airway connecting the first and second lifts and was ignited, it is supposed, by one of the safety lamps that was either upset and broken or faulty and the terrible explosion followed, whereby the men working in the immediate vicinity were affected as above mentioned and the gangways filled with fallen rock, coal and timber, covering up bodies of some of the men. All bodies have been recovered except Harrison's and Horn-

AN ILL-FATED EXPEDITION.

Capt. Bodson Shoots an African King and is Himself Killed-The Death of Capt-

LONDON, July 25 .- The Times says that Marquis De Beauchamp, a colleague of Capt. Stairs and Capt. Bodson in the ill fated Catanga expedition, has landed at Marseilles. He de scribes how the Meiris attacked the expedition and how Capt. Stairs sent Capt. Bodson to King Meirics to parley with him. Meirics was about to kill Capt. Bodson, when the latter in self-defense shot the king. Capt. Bodson was then himself killed by the natives. The expedition had been for twenty-six days without food except white ants and locusts. The Belgian mission was reached just in time to save the surviving members of the expedition. Subsequently they tried to reach the coast by way of the Zambesi river. Capt Stairs had been ill for a long time and died at Shinde. One hundred and ninety natives attached to the expedition also perished.

Heat Fatalities. CHICAGO, July 25 .- Notwithstanding the inactivity usual on the Sabbath, a number of fatalities are recorded as the result of yesterday's excessive heat. Those whose death may be directly attributed to this cause are: George Eckerman, 65 years old; Charles Wagner, 30 years old; James Hennessy.

The following were prostrated and their recovery is doubtful: John White-ground floor where some oil had head, aged 16; Lizzie Wiley; Annie Hart, aged 4; Ludwig Renth and Mrs. Blanche

A dozen or more persons were taken to the hospitals, suffering from sunstruke, who will probably recover.

CALLED DOWN.

Gov. Pattison Takes a Hand in the Homestead Affair—Gen. Snowden's Militia Must Be Subordinate to Civil Authority—Non-Union Men Strike at Pittsburgh. SNOWDEN CHECKED.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 23 .- The Pennsylvania militia were last night taught their proper place. It was a stern lesson, administered by Gov. Pattison personally. At the governor's suggestion a body of police officers in the persons of deputy sheriffs were placed through out the borough of Homestead to supplant the unlimited military control that had been gradually established. The soldiers are now to aid the civil authorities, and not to be their superior. The sheriff of the county, or his representatives, are to be ones to say when the danger point has been reached by assemblages of citizens, the men in uniform with guns in their hands being no longer to constitute themselves at will judge, jury and executioners.

The deputy sheriffs installed last evening number sixteen in all, and in Sheriff McCleary's absence are directed by Chief Deputy Brady, who is authorized to call in the military to the fullest extent to preserve order and maintain the peace.

Gen. Snowden admitted that he we aware the installations of the sheriff's representatives was Gov. Pattison's own suggestion. The general declined to define where the respective line of authority of the military and deputy sheriffs lay and refused to discuss the easons for the change in the situation. He denied emphatically that any difference existed between himself and Gov. Pattison.

NON-UNION MEN STRIKE-Piттsвuкон, Pa., July 23.—The big steel mill at Duquesne is quiet and the 750 employes are out on a strike in sympathy with the locked out men at Homestead.

At 6 o'clock last evening all the workmen from the skilled men down to laborers left the mill determined not to return to work until the Homestead matter shall have been adjusted and the Amalgamated association recognized by the Carnegie Steel Co. The strike was a surprise because until recently the Duquesne has been a non-union mill. Within the past two weeks the Amalgamated association organized a lodge here and the strike is said to be backed by that powerful labor organization. A large meeting was held yesterday evening at which addresses were made to the strikers by one of the Amalgamated association. The men claim the Duquesne is one of the most important mills owned by the Carnegie company and that being shut down will be a serious blow to the firm.

ANOTHER HOLIDAY.

The President Proctaims the Four Hun dredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America a National Holiday.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The president has issued the following proclamation: Whereas, By joint resolution approved June 29, 1892, it was resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, "that the president of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the four hundredth anniversary of the discov-ery of America, on the 21st day of October, 1892, by public demonstration and by suitable exerises in their schools and other places of assem

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 25.—The list of dent of the United States, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, October 21, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people, as far as possible, cease all toil, and devote them-selves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer, and their appreciation of the achievements of the four completed cen-turies of American life. Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlighten-ment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feat-ure of this piece of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demon-stration. Let the national flag float over every school house in the country, and the exercise be such as shall impress upon our youth th patriotic duties of American citizenship. churches and other places of assembly of the people, let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence, for the devout faith of the discoverer, and for the Divine care and guid-ance which has directed our history and so dantly blessed our people.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President. CONSUL IN DISGRACE. The American Consul at Copenhagen Un-

der Arrest.
COPENHAGEN, July 23.—The arrest of Henry B. Ryder, the American consul here, was due to a complaint made against him by a family residing on the sland of Amager.

The members of this family inherited £1,000 which should have been paid over by Mr. Ryder. Mr. Ryder insists that he has paid over the amount.

The heirs, on the contrary, assert that they received only £600, and that they signed the receipt without knowing its

Mr. Ryder is further suspected of embezzling sams of money which were forwarded by the United States govern-ment to Danish officers for certain services which they had rendered.

Dashed Down Grade.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., July 23 .- A freight train on the Rio Grande & Western broke in two near Soldier Summit and the rear half dashed down grade at frightful speed. The caboose umped the track and other cars followed. Conductor J. W. Harper had his thigh broken, his shoulder dislocated and sustained concussion of the brain and internal injuries. Brakeman Wing was torn to pieces and instantly

Oil Works in Flames.

Sr. Louis, July 23.-At 11:10 this morning two alarms called the fire department to the city depot and distributing works of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., one of the branches of the Standard company. A fire, caused, it is supposed, by spontaneous combustion, had started with a slight ground floor where some oil had dripped into the sewer connection. The flames spread rapidly, destroying the entire plant, except two tanks of gasoline. The loss is about \$200,000; insur ance about \$100,000.

PINKERTONS' STATEMENT.

The Brothers Before the House Investi-

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Pinkerton brothers were given an opportunity this morning to explain and defend the working of their system by the special committee of the house committee on the judiciary, which has been engaged in an investigation of the labor troubles at Homestead and of the operations of the Pinkerton system.

Robert Pinkerton first took the stand and laid before the committee a state-ment that had been prepared. This recounted the founding of the Pinkerton agency in 1850, and went through its history. When first requested to send watchmen to protect the Homestead plant of the Carnegie company, the Pinkertons refused to do so unless the men should be sworn in as deputy sheriffs before going to Homestead.

"We were then assured," runs the statement, "that the sheriff of Allegheny county knew our men were going to Homestead to guard the property of the company and protect its work-men; that the sheriff had promised immediately upon any outbreak to deputize all our watchmen as sheriff deputies if it became necessary for the protection of and property. On that condition only did we consent to furnish about 300 watchmen. A large number of these men were our regular employes who could be thoroughly trusted for integrity, pruduce and sobriety. The reler were men whom we employed from time to time or who were known and recommended to us."

The beating of the surrendered Pinkerton watchmen is dwelt upon and robbery is charged upon the strikers. The clubbing of Connors and the killing of Edwards are referred to and the statement continues: "The acts of the strikers after our men surrendered would be a disgrace to savages. Yet, because done in the name of organized American labor, sympathy if not encouragement is shown for such deeds by part of the press and by political demagogues. We do not shirk responsibility for any of our acts in this or any other strike. The coming murder trials ought to bring out the truth. Our actions will then be

shown to have been legal.' The Mollie Maguires, the Chicago Stove Co.'s strike, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike and others were referred to in detail as bases for the statement that "every large strike has shown that these labor organizations will murder and destroy property out of sheer wantonness and revenge. It was morally certain from the threats of men themselves, that the strikers at Homestead would resort to similar violence and attempt to destroy the property of the Carnegie company if any attempt were made to supply their places by non-union men.'

In closing, the statement holds that the Pinkertons had a right to employ and send men to Homestead to act as watchmen: that if they were attacked they had the right to kill if absolutely necessary for self defense; that they had the right to bear arms on the premises of the Carnegie company in order to protect life and property whether or not they were deputized by the sheriff of Allegheny county; that they had the right to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming the men if and after they were deputized by the sheriff.

LYNCHERS RELEASED.

The Taney County Tragedy Ends in Farce. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 23.-All the Taney county lynchers who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff George T. Williams and hanged John Wesley Bright, his insane prisoner, at Forsythe on

March 12 last are now free. In the circuit court of Taney county at Forsythe the cases of the twelve men were called and Judge Hubbard overruled the motion of the state for a contorney J. L. Davis and C. B. Sharp, his assistant, entered nolle prosequis and the prisoners, who have been in jail since their arrest last May, were set at

liberty. It is said that this action was on account of the fact that the state could not get its witnesses and that the court, sheriff and twenty-four of the forty men summoned from which the jury was to be selected were all former members of the Bald Knobbers' organization of Taney county and in sympathy with defendants so that it was impossible to secure a conviction under existing circumstances.

It is also reported that the prosecution will, after the next election when a new judge is on the bench and another sheriff has been elected by the people, secure the reindictment of all the accused and convict them of the crime with which they are charged. One of the officers said that the state had plenty of evidence to convict all the men just as soon as the witnesses could be gotten into court to testify.

The London Polsoner. MONTREAL, July 23 .- Detective Jarvis, who came out from England to look up the antecedents of Dr. Cream, returned to this city from Kingston Tuesday. From inquiries made in both Quebec and Kingston he has fully identified Cream with Neill, who has just been committed for trial in London on the charge of poisoning the Clover girl, and against whom several other charges of a like nature are pending. Jarvis left last night for New York, from whence he will proceed to Chicago to investigate Cream's record there.

NEW YORK, July 23.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: There is a distinct improvement not only in transactions in comparison with the same time last year, but also in prospects for the coming season. Prospects of spring wheat are remarkably good and reports from many of the states surpass all expectation. Wheat has risen 214 cents in spite of western receipts amounting to 2,135,000 bushels in three days against export of 908,000 bushels. Oats also rose I cent and pork products a shade and corn was advanced 1% centa

COERCING CANADA

The House Passes a Retaliatory Bill-Ca-

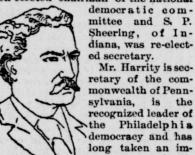
gating American Canals. WASHINGTON, July 22.-The most important legislation passed by the house yesterday was the bill to enforce recipocal relations between the United States and Canada. The president has sent two messages to congress on the subject, and yesterday the house passed the measure without division and sent it at once to the senate. It was laid before that body just before adjournment and placed on the calendar. This promptness indicates that congress is very much interested in this matter, that the president will be heartily supported and the great interest involved protected.

When the bill was called up in the house, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, said that the president had in two messages called the attention of congress to the fact that, notwithstanding treaty rights, citizens were discriminated against in the matter of transportation through the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals. A rebate was accorded to the Canadian vessels which was not accorded to the American vessels. This bill was designed to require that this discrimination should be abolished and that the treaty rights of American citizens should be preserved. The bill was passed without division.

The bill provides that when the pres ident shall be satisfied that the passage through any canal or lock connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes, or the waterways connecting the same, of any vessels of the United States, or of cargoes or pas sengers, in transit to any port of the United States is prohibited, or is made difficult, or burdensome by the imposi-tion of tolls or otherwise, which he shall deem to be reciprocally unjust and unreasonable, he shall have the power to suspend the right of free passage through the St. Mary's falls canal, so far as it relates to vessels owned by the subjects of the government discriinating against the United States.

HARRITY HONORED.

Chosen Chairman of the National Demo cratic Committee. New York, July 22. - William F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, was this after noon elected chairman of the national



portant part in di-WM. F. HARRITY. recting the affairs of his party in Pennsylvania. During the recent convention he was talked of as the

probable successor of Chairman Calvin S. Brice. Mr. Harrity was born October 18, 1850, in Wilmington, Del., where he received

his preliminary education. As postmaster of Philadelphia, to which he was appointed in 1885, he became better known to the public at large. He conducted this office for four years, and, during his administration, wrote a letter commending his administration.

THE HOWELLS GUILTY.

Liable to Severe Punishment For Violat-St. Joseph, Mo., July 22.—In the United States court S. R. Howell,

George W. Howell and Ed Tibbitts, their clerk, were found guilty of violating the inter-state commerce law by causing weights of lumber cars to be tampered with on the Rock Island at this point and East Atchison. A motion for a new trial will be argued before Judge Parker. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more tinuance, whereupon Prosecuting At- than \$10,000 and not more than two years' imprisonment.

The alleged violations consisted of bribing agents of railway companies to report short weights on cars of lumber in which they are heavy dealers in Chicago and many points in Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska. The Howells were found guilty on two counts.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Andrew D. White to Go to Russia and A.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President sent to the senate the following nominations:

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary-Andrew D. White, of New York, to Russia; A. Loudon Snowden, of Pennsylvania (now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Servia) to Spain; Truxton Beale, of California, (now minister resident and consul general of the United States to Persia) to Greece, Roumania and Servia. Consuls of the United States: John

Barnes, of Illinois, at Chemnitz; Darley R. Brush, of South Dakota, at Messina; Cyrus W. Field, jr., of New York, at Brunswick; Charles August Vortriede, of Ohio, at Bergen.

Secretary Noble Incensed. WASHINGTON, July 22. - Secretary No. ble is incensed at the course and statements of Representative Simpson concerning the interior department and cattle on the Cherokee strip and the bribery and corruption which keeps them there. Mr. Noble has published a long statement, containing a flat de-nial of Mr. Simpson's allegations.

A Case of Cholera.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—James Cock burn came from Glasgow, Scotland, on the Anchor line steamer Furnesia and reached Detroit six weeks ago. Sunday night he died very suddenly of what was really an aggravated case of cholera morbus, but which presented all the characteristic symptoms of Asiatic cholera. The remains turned complete ly black. Had cholera been epidemic here the doctors would have pronounced it a case of that dread disease, and the fact that Cockburn was a recent immi-grant added to the fear. Health Officer Duffield called it a case of spopadie

STOCK ITEMS.

The condition of the steer when marketed has much to do with the per cent it will dress when killed.

Good feeders claim that when corn is only fed once a day to cattle, it should always be given at night.

As a general rule it is not expected that sheep will be kept beyond the age that they can be fattened properly for market.

Of all stock on the farm sheep need the freest range, as any attempt to confine in close quarters usually proves disastrous.

Vigor in a flock of sheep is as important as with horses, cattle and hogs, and especially so with the animals selected for breeding. Under average conditions the farmer

cannot feed cattle with profit unless every advantage is taken to secure the best gain at the lowest cost One of the principle advantages in the better breeds of cattle is that they will

yield a medium product of choice meat at an age considerably below that of maturity. A young animal makes a better gain for a given amount of feed than an old one, and in buying cattle to feed it will

pay to select only those that are young and thrifty. On the average farm a variety of stock will pay best. Occasionally making a specialty of some one kind of stock can

e made very profitable, but the safest plan is to keep more or less of all kinds. Grazing, supplemented by other feeds. affords the cheapest possible means of producing pork, but to reach the maximum profit the breed must be adapted to the method. Another thing, hogs, and especially those maturing rapidly, are most healthy when they have succulent food, and grass and clover are naturally the best kind of feed to keep them free from constipation, which always precedes almost every kind of swine disease.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman recommends onions for lice on cattle. He tried kerosene and lard mixed and other remedies without success and finally resorted to onions. He savs: "One particular animal, a yearling bull, was very full even after being treated with the other remedies. I took a large onion, cut it in two, and rubbed him hard all over unti' I had used three or more onions and my eyes smarted. Then I gave him some of the pieces that were left and a few other small scullions which he ate with relish, as did all the others, and then I awaited results. The second day I examined him, and to my astonishment and joy the hair was full of carcasses, but not a live one could I find. Since then I have treated all the stock in the same way, but fed none to the cows giving milk for fear of spoiling the butter. I am going to treat the poultry also by rubbing their roosts well."

FARM NOTES.

Diversifying the crops as much as possible will lessen the chances of over production. Threshing the oats is only adding to

the cost of the crop without increasing their value as feed. Overcrowding, bad ventilation and

uncleanliness are the three evils that often cause poultry keeping to prove a ailure. The eggs, the carcass or increase, the

manure and the feathers constitute the sources of income or profit with the Buckwheat can be sown now at any

time, and makes one of the best crops to help build up the fertility that can be grown.

On the farm at least, by keeping a good variety of poultry the risk of loss can be lessened and a better opportunity for profit be offered.

After plowing and harrowing the ground for wheat is a good time to haul out and lay on all the manure, cleaning out the stables, sheds and lots thoroughly. Haul it out and scatter direct from the wagon. The preparing of the ground for the seed will work the manure sufficiently into the soil and it will place the manure near the surface, where it will greatly benefit the plants. This is a better plan than to apply the manure on stubble and plow under.

One of the essentials in growing a good crop of wheat is to have the soil prepared in a good tilth. This requires that the surface to the depth of three or four inches be made fine and mellow and the soil under this compact and firm. To get this condition most readily, the plowing should be done as soon as possible after harvest, and, all things considered, the better plan is to plow once deep and thoroughly, and then use the disc or cutting harrow, the cultivator, roller, drag, or spike-tooth harrow to prepare the ground for the seed, then to plow shallow first, and later on give a second plowing.

A St. Louis Republic correspondent suggests a new method for raising cucumbers. It is recommended for family use, because hardly practicable on a large scale. Select a place, say ten feet square; on it dig down deep for four hills of eucumbers; fill up with rich barnyard manure the four holes dug, and cover with rich soil. In the center of the four hills imbed a tin can or chamber pail, the bottom of which is perforated so as to admit of a little leakage all around. This, during the growth and fruiting of the vines, is to e kept full of water. It is claimed that these four hills of vines will produce all the cucumbers any ordinary family is likely to use in a season.

You cannot reasonably expect to grow good calf without good feed, or to have a good calf without a good sire. One of the best feeds for beef cattle s corn and cob meal in equal quantities. This gives bulk and secures a better di-

One reason why so many do not find cattle feeding profitable is that they never grow anything that sells among

With both cattle and hogs size is a secondary consideration, provided the animal is fat, smooth and trim when offered for sale.