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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

NUMBER 43.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The secretary of the treasury has issued regulations to govern the issue of certificates of residence to Chinese laborers and to Chinese persons other than laborers under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1892.

SPEAKER CRISP predicts an early adjournment.

In the Chinese exclusion act it requires a "white" witness to testify. A negro of Boston wrote to the president in regard to the term. The president, in reply, said he supposed the courts would construe the word to include blacks and that he did not feel justified in holding back his signature to the bill. It was possible an amendment would be adopted by congress.

A SENATE sub-committee is taking evidence in the Keystone bank failure case.

An alleged Englishman was around the navy department offering to sell information of British naval plans. His offer was looked at gingerly.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has returned to Washington.

GEN. SCHOFIELD received a telegram on the 14th stating that the Cour d'Alene mining troubles were over. The non-union men have been dispersed. Though a number of men had been killed, there was not that destruction of life and property which at one time was feared.

BICYCLE visitors to Washington will not be compelled to use bells and lamps, the city ordinance being held in abeyance.

The president has signed the Indian appropriation bill, also the post office appropriation bill and the bill authorizing the issuance of patents to the legal heirs of Benjamin Moteyer.

It is probable that the senate committee on inter-state commerce will report favorably a substitute for the bill which passed the house requiring railroads to equip their rolling stock with automatic couplers and power brakes. The house bill is regarded as too drastic.

The department of agriculture claims that meat inspection has added one cent a pound to the price of hogs.

The deficiency, the last of the annual appropriation bills as regards the senate, shows a net increase over the house bill of \$961,913.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM F. LUCAS, thanked by congress for bravery in the Korean rebellion, now a broken-down old man, is in prison at Brooklyn, having stolen a little old iron from the waste pile in the navy yard, where he was employed as a laborer.

CYRUS W. FIELD, renowned through the laying of the Atlantic cable and other enterprises, died at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the 12th.

An enterprise is under way at New York to manufacture alcohol from cheap molasses.

A HOUSE with the blind staggers went smashing through the plate glass of a show window on Grand street, New York.

JENNIE COLEMAN was on trial at New York for keeping a disorderly house. Some Christian Endeavor women were present in court and their sympathy led to a general flow of tears, in consequence of which the woman got a sentence of ten days instead of six months.

JOHN MATHIAS, aged 11, was fatally injured at Shenandoah, Pa., while gulling his brother, aged 9, from under a train.

AMERICAN flint glass makers were recently in convention at Corning, N. Y.

Mrs. CABR and a child were killed on the West Shore tracks at West Haverstraw, N. Y.

The steamer Nevada has been detained at quarantine at New York with a suspicious case of sickness on board.

TERENCE O'BRIEN, an old man, was lost for fifty-two hours in a mine at Plymouth, Pa.

DEPUTY sheriffs were mobbed by strikers at the Hicksville (L. I.) pearl button works.

DWIGHT E. CARROLL, an instructor in the Lehigh university at Bethlehem, Pa., desperately attempted suicide at his home in Yalesville, Conn. He had been delivering an address and was grieved for fun by the audience so that he went delirious and took poison.

The Cotton Manufacturers' association of Fall River, Mass., has voted to pay all-day help employed in the mills the same wages for fifty-eight hours' work that were heretofore paid for sixty hours' work.

The general assembly K. of L. at Pittsburgh, Pa., has pledged its support to the Homestead workers.

THE WEST.

RETAIL furniture dealers of America have organized at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The first regular rainy season for four years has visited New Mexico.

The republican national committee will establish branch headquarters at Chicago.

Work has commenced on the Hennequin canal at Davenport, Ia., to connect the Mississippi river with the lakes.

The democrats carried the city election at Cripple Creek, Col.

The Dalton gang are credited with another train robbery. The M. K. & T. train was held up at Adair station, E. T. Capt. Kinney and three other persons were wounded while attempting to protect the company's property.

The safe was blown open and \$40,000 abstracted.

THE fight between the home and foreign insurance companies of Iowa is off for the present.

THERE are dissensions in the Zion German Lutheran church at Springfield, O.

The long ocean race between the American ships Tam O'Shanter and Shenandoah, from New York to San Francisco, was ended, when the Tam O'Shanter won, coming in three hours ahead of the Shenandoah. Both were 111 days in making the run.

A RICH vein of mineral has been discovered near Hazel Green, Galena, Ill.

IMMENSE deposits of marble and granite have been found near Huntington, Ind.

The inter-state commerce commissioners investigating alleged crookedness at Chicago have had much trouble with balky and obstinate officials. Vice-President Sterling, of the Illinois Steel Co., refused to produce his books, but a sharp order from Chairman Veazey brought him to a proper respect for the court.

The ninth annual national prohibition camp meeting was held at Oakland park, Decatur, Ill. The meeting was opened by a parade in which 500 children bore flags.

CINCINNATI and southern Ohio were visited by a severe storm on the 15th. Many persons were injured and many buildings were destroyed.

THERE was a wreck on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis near Evansville, Ind. Ten persons were seriously hurt, two fatally. It was caused by the premature turning of a switch.

BURGLARS recently ransacked the city engineer's department of the Chicago town hall.

BOGUS Chinese certificates are afloat in San Francisco.

THERE was a wonderful heavenly display recently at Fort Dodge, Ia.

The roller mill elevator and warehouse, owned by Schwartz & Co., at Wolcott, twelve miles west of Davenport, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

FRANK WREN, candidate for recorder, has been fined at Crawfordsville, Ind., for profanity.

The Minneapolis flour output last week was the smallest for nearly a year.

The Chickasaw Indians have information, so it is said, that their \$3,000,000 will be paid them by the government in August.

ORAN TOLSON, a weak-minded character, died at Lafayette, Ind., as a result of being treated by practical jokers to beer adulterated with ink, croton oil, etc.

Two hundred chain makers in the Bime-Standish works, St. Mary's, O., have struck for a 20 per cent. advance.

THE SOUTH.

THE ninety-foot bridge across the Oktibbeha creek, on the Alabama & Vicksburg railroad, five miles from Meridian, Miss., has been swept away by a freshet, together with several miles of track.

HENRY BRITT, a negro prisoner, complains of being tortured by police at Jackson, Miss.

DEVELOPMENTS show that the county treasurer of Paris, Ark., was himself the burglar. The county is out about \$10,000.

ROY STOCKEY, aged 16, was drowned in the river at San Antonio, Tex. He had been fishing.

HEAVY rains caused \$100,000 damage by raising the Warrior river forty-seven feet near Birmingham, Ala.

An alarming negro outbreak occurred at Paducah, Ky., on the night of the 11th. The negroes fired upon the whites, fatally wounding one. Great excitement existed and it was feared a slaughter of negro prisoners would result.

Two young negroes were drowned while bathing at Lauderdale, Miss.

THE Denison, Tex., firebugs proved to be two boys, both well connected.

THE first bale of this season's cotton has reached Houston, Tex.

JESSE COLEMAN, a prominent lumberman of Sumter county, Ala., was drowned while trying to save a raft.

THE anti-gambling ordinance is to be strictly enforced at Little Rock, Ark.

RELATIVES of David H. Poston object to the petition circulating for a commutation of the sentence of Henry Clay King, under sentence of death at Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN DYER, while plowing near Bonham, Tex., dropped his pistol. The bullet passed through his body, coming out near the spinal column. His case was hopeless.

THE Capitol hotel at Marshall, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

EDWARD MACHEN was dragged to death by a mule at Hopkinsville, Ky.

THE scale at the Covington, Ky., rolling mills has been signed.

TEX thousand visitors were present at the confederate reunion at Belton, Tex.

THE bond of \$200,000 given by State Treasurer Hardeeman, of Georgia, is said to be of straw.

TEXAS state troops are in encampment at Austin.

JOHN M. RUBY, of Baltimore, Md., wants his forced marriage with Annie R. Ruby annulled.

THE Eagle flouring mills at Paris, Tex., has burned.

THE boiler at Baird's mill, near Gainesville, Fla., exploded. Two men were killed and several others seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

W. H. WILSON, of Cyinthiana, Ky., a leading horseman, is dead.

THERE was a wreck at the gravel pit, Fort Worth, Tex. A work car was crushed and seven men were frightfully mangled, three fatally.

NATURAL gas has been struck at Morrilton, Ark.

STRIKING garment makers at Baltimore, Md., mobbed a sweat shop in which non-union men were employed.

MONER E. FROST, the general agent of the freight department of the Big Four at Louisville, Ky., has been made the assistant general freight agent of the entire Big Four system.

GENERAL.

A SMALL-POX epidemic at Victoria, B. C., has created almost a panic.

LOUIS PASTERUR was reported down with cholera in Paris.

KATE CASTLETON, the well known soubrette, is dead.

ELEVEN members of an excursion party have been drowned at Strasburg, Germany.

THE reported death of William Waldorf Astor in London was contradicted. He was in fact recovering from his attack of pneumonia.

THERE was an awful landslide at St. Gervais les Bains, France, one of the mountains overhanging the village falling upon the houses. A glacier also became detached. Fearful ruin was wrought, about 300 persons being killed.

Up to midnight of the 12th the English conservatives had 214 members of the new house, the liberals 183, the liberal unionists 31, the anti-Parnellites 35, the Parnellites 5, labor candidates 3.

THE governor of Astrakhan, Russia, shot down and killed three rioters with his own revolver.

BABON WIMMABLEIGH (John Wilson Patton) died in London, aged 90 years. He was chief secretary for Ireland in 1859.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. will no longer give credit to Kentucky. There is no money in the state treasury.

THE native East Indian press is jubilant over the election of Mr. Naoroji to the British parliament.

GLADSTONE was returned to parliament by a majority of only 690. His supporters expected much more.

AN Argentine torpedo catcher foundered off the coast of Uruguay. The crew of seventy was missing.

M. BURDEAU is the new French minister of marine.

CHOLERA has appeared at Alexandria, Egypt.

THE overthrow of the government in Spanish Honduras is complete.

THE people of Arequipa, South America, are much alarmed at an outbreak from the volcano Misti, which had been inert for many years.

JOSEPH DICK, the former champion billiard player of America, is an insane pauper.

FOURTEEN railroads have gone to the wall already this year.

THERE is widespread rioting in Spain over the octroi duties.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended July 15 showed an increase of 12.8. In New York the increase was 12.4. Business generally was reported fair.

RAILROAD earnings for June showed eight per cent. more than a year ago.

THE LATEST.

M. DE GIERS, foreign minister of Russia, who has been sick, has had a relapse and is again critically ill.

In a freight train wreck in California four tramps were killed and three trainmen badly hurt.

A papal encyclical has been issued enjoining the Roman Catholics of Italy, Spain and America to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by special services.

AT 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.

EX-DICTATOR PALACIO, of Venezuela, has arrived in France.

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

Two couples at Gloucester, N. J., went skiff riding. The women became frightened at a passing steamer, upset the boat and were drowned.

ROSE TERRY COOKE, the well known authoress, is dead. She was born sixty-five years ago at West Hartford, Conn.

THERE was an explosion at the Ellen Gowen colliery at Shenandoah, Pa. Casper Mitchell was killed and the mine set on fire.

A MISCELLANEOUS lot of business was before the house and senate on the 18th. It was expected that congress would adjourn July 25.

THE Cleveland, O., stock yards have been destroyed by fire.

AT the Haines church furniture factory, Indianapolis, Ind., the boiler exploded. The engineer was killed and five others badly hurt.

THE vestibuled limited express east bound on the Lake Shore road collided with a freight train near Vermillion, O., and a serious wreck resulted. Several freight cars were smashed. Edward Topf, of Toledo, engineer of the limited, was badly injured. None of the passengers were injured.

FOUR boys were drowned while swimming in the Manokin 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.

W. H. WEIHE, the retiring president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers, it is said, will be the democratic candidate for congress in Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania, in opposition to Hon. John Dalzell.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, a well-to-do landowner of Cabell county, W. Va., is dying of hydrophobia.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Ella Williams, three years old, was recently killed by a train at Winfield while crossing the tracks.

Edward Carroll, of Leavenworth, has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the Fifth district.

Johnson & Johnson, retail dry goods merchants of Topeka, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The state prohibition convention nominated three preachers for congress and the majority of the state central committee are preachers.

A specimen of flour ground by a woman at Quenemo from wheat grown by a Trego county woman will be one of the Kansas exhibits at the world's fair.

At a recent meeting of the republican state central committee in Topeka, J. M. Simpson, of McPherson, was chosen chairman and Frank Brown, of Anderson county, secretary.

Story of a country town: The Atchison Globe has been sued by Mrs. Rotzenger, a fortune teller, for \$15,000 damages. The offense charged is that the paper misrepresented her in a police court item.

State Veterinarian W. H. Going was out to Neosho county recently to look after some diseased cattle. He found them suffering from a contagious disease known as big jaw, but did not order them killed.

A colored boy while lately fishing at Leavenworth attempted to "land" a big fish but was himself "landed" in the water and would have been drowned but for the timely appearance of a passer by who fished the boy out.

The first car of new wheat from Kansas received by a Kansas City commission house on the 15th. It scaled sixty-three full pounds to the bushel.

The heaviest carload received in Kansas City in the memory of any of the old timers.

The Central Christian church, Kansas City, Kan., was struck by lightning at an early hour the other morning. The spire and roof were slightly damaged, while a considerable amount of plastering was torn from the walls in the auditorium.

David Richey has been nominated by the people's party judicial convention for the Fourteenth district, composed of Ellsworth, Lincoln and Russell counties. Judge Eastland was nominated for re-election at Russell by the republicans.

The post offices at Bonner Springs, Wyandotte county; Montrose, Jewell county; Roxbury, McPherson county; Brewster, Thomas county; Goodrich, Linn county; Gore, Gore county; and Harris, Anderson county, have been made money order offices.

The Kansas Methodist, edited by Rev. James Lawrence, has been removed from Manhattan to Topeka, where it will hereafter be published, the editor says, "in the temporal, intellectual and spiritual interests of the \$5,000 Methodists in the state of Kansas."

The board of county commissioners of Saline county have made an appropriation covering their portion of funds for the Kansas exhibit at the Columbian exposition and sent in \$546, being 50 per cent. of their allotment, to the treasurer of the board of managers.

Neal Jackson, the man who murdered Alex Holden in Fort Scott about three months ago, was caught, secreted in a closet in his mother's house, in that city the other day and arrested. After the murder Jackson fled to Memphis, Tenn., but could not remain away from home.

Dr. Stemen, of Kansas City, Kan., a brother of the police surgeon of that city, was the victim of a stroke of lightning during a late storm. He was sitting near a window at his residence when lightning struck a house on an adjoining lot, the stroke prostrating the doctor and rendering him unconscious for some time.

Secretary Mohler, of the state board of Agriculture, stated recently that in the majority of counties through the central wheat belt harvest hands were busy Sunday (the 10th) and that hands were changed and worked through the night. "The farmers could not have asked for finer weather," said he, "and I don't feel alarmed about their ability to take care of the crops."

Jesse Goodall was shot at Salina the other day by Frank Croft and thought to be fatally wounded. He was jealous of attentions which Croft had paid Mrs. Goodall and learning that his wife was at Croft's house he went to the place and demanded admittance. He was refused at first, but after securing an ax and threatening to break the door he was admitted and began to attack Croft, when Croft shot him.

The governor has approved the recommendation of the board of pardons and commuted the sentence of O. L. McLain sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years, to five years. McLain was a soldier in the Sixteenth Illinois cavalry from 1863 to 1865, was in thirty battles, and was for several months a prisoner at Richmond and Andersonville. He finally escaped. After the war he located in Kansas and engaged in the real estate business. Financial troubles caused him to commit a forgery, which he repeated to avoid detection. When arrested he pleaded guilty and was sentenced on each count. He has served nearly four years. His pardon was recommended by the G. A. R., a host of friends and many prominent men in the state, because of his previous good record and the severity of the sentence.

FOR MURDER.

Information Filed Against the Homestead Leaders.

McLuckie Surrenders Himself—The Others Not Found—An Effort to Arrest Frick, Lovejoy and Potter For Murder and Conspiracy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—Yesterday afternoon Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Steel Co., appeared before Alderman McMasters and filed informations against seven of the Homestead strikers, whose arrest on the charge of murder has been threatened for some days. The informations, although not entirely unexpected, caused considerable surprise and excitement and was the subject of conversation on the streets all the afternoon and evening. They were against Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers; John McLuckie, Burgess of Homestead; Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Burdett, James Flannagan and Hugh Ross, who are collectively charged with the murder of T. J. Connors and Silas Wayne on the morning of July 6, during the riot.

Connors was a Pinkerton man, 30 years of age and lived in New York. He was struck on the back of the head with a dynamite bomb and had his right arm crushed. Wayne was a young, single workman, who lived with his parents in Homestead. He had his head shot off with a cannon shot fired from the opposite side of the river while standing with his brother in the steel yard. There are two separate informations against the defendants and only vary in the names of the victims.

The informations were drawn up by Knox and Reed, the company's attorneys. Alderman McMasters immediately issued warrants for the arrest of the accused and Constables Weber, Morris and Price left at once for Homestead to serve them.

Gossip about the latest move on the part of the company ran wild and the people familiar with the case freely expressed their opinion. A few pronounced the move as well founded, backed up by the legal advice of the firm's counsel. However, a great number said it was a shrewd move to get the leaders in the strike out of the way at a time when the company expects to begin operations, as the remainder of the workmen would be deprived of the advice and leadership of the men in whom they have had confidence ever since the trouble began.

Still others charge Secretary Lovejoy with precipitating the information at a time when Mr. O'Donnell, the principal defendant, is absent from the city so it could be said that he had heard of the information and had tried to escape arrest. But his friends say he will not shrink to face the situation and the news of the arrest of his fellow workmen will, if anything, bring him back sooner than he would otherwise come.

To show that the workmen had no fear about the results of the case Burgess McLuckie as soon as the news reached him sent word to Alderman McMasters that he would come to the city and surrender himself. A report was started that counter informations are to be made against H. C. Frick and Secretary Lovejoy and the general impression is that this is only the beginning of the legal struggle at Homestead.

There was considerable conjecture as to whether any of these defendants would have to remain in jail or not until the grand jury sits in September. An attorney said the court could release them on bail, the amount of which would be determined by the evidence as to the character of the offense and the culpability of the defendants.

The constables returned from Homestead last evening empty handed. They were unable to find any of the accused and will go up again.

A short time later Burgess McLuckie appeared at Alderman McMasters' office and announced that he was ready to answer the charge of murder preferred against him. The alderman then had a commitment issued against him and he was placed in jail. To-day his attorneys will go before the court and ask for his release on bail.

A Counter Move.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—It was learned that William J. Brennan, counsel for the Amalgamated association, was in conference with President Weibe and that it was probable information against Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy and Potter would be made within the next twenty-four hours. The charge will be based on the introduction of Pinkerton men with arms.

Attorney Brennan was seen after his conference with President Weibe and said that no information would be made against Mr. Frick just yet, and it was possible that no retaliatory measures would be taken by the strikers. If it was decided to take such action, the charge would probably be conspiracy. From a source close to the Carnegies it was learned that the firm has the names of 215 strikers against whom they believe they have enough evidence to convict as accessories to the murder of Connors and Wayne. It was the intention of the firm to enter informations every day until the entire 215 have been arrested. David Patterson and John S. Robb, two of the best criminal lawyers in this county, have been secured to conduct the cases for the Carnegies. McLuckie's hearing has been set for next Friday.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

Chicago Trades Assembly Pass Strong Resolutions—Hundreds Arrested in the Cour d'Alene District—Lock-out at Superior, Wis.—The Carnegie Strike.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

CHICAGO, July 18.—If the sentiments expressed by the trades and labor assembly at its meeting yesterday were carried out the Pinkertons (William and Robert), together with Manager Frick, of the Carnegie works, would be placed under arrest on the charges of murder, treason, inciting riot and insurrection. By far the most radical declarations yet made by any labor organization in the United States respecting the Homestead troubles were adopted at the meeting of the assembly. As soon as the meeting was called to order "Tommy" Morgan arose and moved to suspend the rules and receive a report from the executive board on the "Homestead affair." The motion was quickly carried and Mr. Quinlan, of the tin and sheet iron workers read a lengthy preamble and resolution. They recite the existence of the Pinkerton agency and its "habit of sending armed assassins into different states and territories to shoot American citizens and working men" and state that Mr. Frick conspired with the Pinkertons to send "armed assassins called watchmen to Homestead, where, by Frick's instructions, the armed hirelings attacked, killed and maimed citizens and workmen, creating riot and imperiling the welfare of the whole United States. Such acts are anarchistic and against the spirit of our liberties," and continued:

Resolved, That we demand of the governor of Illinois that he cause the arrest of William Pinkerton, of Chicago, upon the charge of murder and inciting riot and insurrection; that he call upon Gov. Flower, of New York, to cause the arrest of Robert Pinkerton, of New York city, upon a similar charge and we request Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, to cause the arrest of Manager Frick, of Homestead, Pa., on the charges of treason, murder, inciting riot, insurrection and rebellion and at this moment trying to deprive American citizens of their homes and in the mills which their labor has built up and created.

A committee of five was appointed to draw up charges of murder against the Pinkertons and Mr. Frick.

HUNDREDS ARRESTED.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 18.—Sunday was quiet in the Cour d'Alene district. The arrest of miners continues and several hundred are now huddled in the school, empty warehouses and a baseball stockade. They are closely guarded and cannot hope to escape. The troops have not captured any of the rifles or ammunition of the strikers which are hid in the surrounding hills. A number of leading spirits in the insurrection are still at large.

It is reported that the Montana unions are indignant at the way the fight has been carried on.

Very few of the fleeing strikers are coming this way. Most are passing over Bitter Root creek into Montana, where the union is stronger.

Two men were arrested here last night and booked on a charge of murder at the police station. The charge will be preferred against every fugitive who is caught. A large number of fugitive non-union men are gathered here. They huddled together and seemed to be dazed over their rough experience, but are willing to go back to work as soon as quiet had been a little restored. It is the general impression both in Cour d'Alene and here that a permanent garrison ought to be maintained in the mines. Unless this is done that section during the next year will be the theater of many dark and bloody crimes.

LOCK-OUT IN WISCONSIN.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 18.—Saturday afternoon the works of the West Superior Iron & Steel Co. were shut down. The fires were drawn, tools put away and arrangements apparently made for continued inactivity, if necessary. The men who were supposed to be in any way connected with the Amalgamated association or who had taken part in the recent demand for the adoption of the scale, were discharged by a notice in writing. Manager Mattes will say nothing of his plans, except that he will not recognize the association in any event. The men were surprised and it is sure a secret meeting was held last evening, but nothing could be learned as to its purpose. Whether the men in other departments of the works will go out is not known. About 200 men are affected.

THE HOMESTEAD SITUATION.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18.—Affairs in the Lawrenceville district, where the upper and lower mills of Carnegie are located, are assuming a serious aspect. All night the halls were thronged by workmen discussing the situation, and speculating on the probable outcome. The skilled mechanics who struck on Friday were circulating among the laborers and using every argument to induce them to join the strike. These men are in sympathy with the movement and in numerous cases they declared they would quit work. Even if they do not they will be compelled to quit on Tuesday from lack of material.

STEVE'S B'AR.

An Encounter That Was Much Too Realistic.



ONE of the most striking characters that ever lived in the character-gathering community of Hot Springs, Ark., was old Steve Rutherford. No one knew the place of his original abode, the starting ground of his quaint and dispensable career, and indeed no one seemed to care; but every one that came within his range was impressed with his odd personality. He was tall and gaunt and grizzled; his eyes were afflicted with a watery sleepiness, but suddenly became eager at the sight of a dollar. He kept a sort of roadhouse, which he designated as Bear Park, near the town of Hot Springs, and made his living by administering to the thirst and catering to the amusement of the wayfaring man. The amusement consisted of a black bear, old, lazy and fleabitten. This animal, advertised as of most furious disposition, was kept chained to a tree in a back lot; and at evening, when the accommodating dusk threw a hiding shade over the bear's most striking faults, i. e., laziness and fleabitten, old Steve would announce to his guests that he was now about to engage in the dangerous feat of wrestling with the ferocious monster from the Mississippi swamps. Those who knew the trick drank their beer in unconcern, but those who did not paid twenty-five cents and passed into the back lot to see the desperate encounter.

One afternoon, when old Steve was sitting on his veranda, a man from the mountains came along, driving a red mule and a white steer hitched to a shabby and creaking wagon. In the wagon there were a few small cabbages and a black bear. "Say," said the mountain man, stopping his team, "don't you want to buy the finest b'ar you ever seen?" "No," Steve replied; "got all the b'ar I want."

"But you ain't got no such b'ar as this here one." "No, and I don't want no such a kitten of a thing as that." "Now look here, mister, that ain't no way to do—insult a man's b'ar. I have traveled seventy-five miles with this b'ar, and you afe the fust man that has offered him an insult. That ain't observin' the common courtesies that is due a b'ar that ain't never done you no harm. But puttin' all that to one side, let me ask you seriously if you want to buy a b'ar."

"I told you that I've got all the b'ar I want," old Steve sharply replied. The mountain man gathered up his hickory flail as if he would drive on; but then, with the appearance of having changed his mind, stretched his long neck toward old Steve and said: "When you say you've got all the b'ar you want, I reckon you mean that mouse-gnawed and bug-eaten invalid under yander in the back lot."

Steve got up, and through the force of custom acquired in earlier life, dusted the seat of his trousers. The mountain man again had gathered his hickory for a decisive blow at his mule, but a hoarse command from old Steve—a command unintelligible as to words, but full of meaning, nevertheless—compelled his attention. Steve, mastering his anger, and attempting to speak in a quiet way, said: "I have been living here a good while, and have learned how to be smooth in my manners; but when a man that I ain't never pestered in no way comes along here and willfully insults a member of my family, why, it's time for me to act."

"I don't know nothin' about yo' family, and wouldn't ther'fo' insult a member of it," the mountain man replied. "You said that this here b'ar is a kitten of a thing, and then I said that b'ar over yander in the lot is bug-eat; and an willin' to leave it to any jury that can be raked up in this town that I am right. I know what it is to be bug-eat, and I don't blame the b'ar, for I don't reckon he could help it. I had a dog once that was bug-eat—as kind-hearted and gentlemanly a dog as you ever seen

hope that befo' you join the church and befo' the day is over, for that matter, you may change yo' mind about this b'ar. Get ep, boy." He swung his hickory, and dealt the mule a decisive blow.

Business was dull, and Steve nodded and dreamed as he sat on the veranda. He was aroused by a noise, and looking up he saw that the mountain man had again stopped at the gate.

"Look here!" Steve yelled, now under very little restraint, "thought I told you to go on away from here!" "You did tell me, and I did go away, but that didn't keep me from comin' back again. I have been to nearly every place in this town, and nobody don't seem to want a b'ar, and the fact has begun to crawl into my mind that the b'ar market down here is pretty dull. Down yonder jest now the thought struck me that arto' all you want a real b'ar, and as I am willin' to help you out with yo' wants, I will let you have this one for ten dollars."

Steve went out to the gate. He put his elbows on a wheel of the wagon, and, looking hard at the mountain man, said:

"I have been very kind to you." "I haven't made that diskivery, but if you have been kind to me I'm much obleeged."

"I have been kind to you, and now I want to tell you what I'm goin' to do; I'm goin' to maul you."

And he did maul him. He snatched the mountain man out of the wagon and wallowed him in the road. And during the performance the bear sat in the wagon and looked on with an indifference complete in every detail. The mountain man climbed back to his seat as soon as Steve grabbed him that privilege, and, gathering up the hickory, said: "After all I reckon you know yo' own mind best—don't reckon you really do want to buy a b'ar. Good-by, sah!"

Evening came and strangers who had heard that a desperate man would wrestle with a ferocious bear, gathered at the place of encounter.

"Now, gentlemen," said Steve, "the time has come for me to show you what a white man can do. All my folks were b'ar fighters, and so far as heard from not one of them was ever whipped. Some hunters have just brought in a monstrous b'ar from down in the bottoms, and all that want to see me fight him just pay twenty-five cents and come ahead."

A number of men paid their money and followed him into the back lot. Those who were acquainted with the indolent habits of the bear said nothing, partly through fear of incurring the enmity of Old Steve, but mainly to foster a laugh at the expense of the glib "tenderfeet."

Steve conducted the spectators to the tree where the bear was chained. The brown of evening, making a mystery of the huge black mass of animal life and hiding the patches on his coat, proclaimed him a savage monster.

"Gentlemen," said Steve, "befo' I go into this here fight I want to tell you that I don't deserve no sympathy, for I have brought it on myself. Here goes."

He made a lunge at the bear. The monster threw himself in an upright position against the tree and caught Steve in his arms. For a moment there was silence, and then a loud yell split the stillness of the deepening twilight. The bear boxed Steve, he hugged him time and again, and then appeared to be biting him.

"Take him away! he's killing me!" the gladiator cried. Two men seized Steve's legs and drew him beyond the bear's reach, and the monster—and indeed he was one now—stretched his chain in his efforts to renew the engagement. Steve was taken into the house. He was covered with blood, and it was evident that a number of his ribs were broken.

"Have you anything to say?" some one asked. "It may be probable that you can't talk after awhile."

"All I've got to say is this," Steve groaned. "I wish I hadn't got so intermate with that blamed b'ar." Several men went out with a lantern to look at the victor. They found nothing but a chain under the tree, but down farther in a fence corner they found a worn and flea-bitten bear asleep. Had they continued their search, however, they might have found down the road a mountain man helping his bear into a wagon; and they might possibly have learned that the mountain man, for purposes peculiarly his own, had liberated the lazy brute and had temporarily chained his own bear to the tree.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Advices from a Crusty Married Man. "A lover," said an old married man, "should never go down on his knees to propose to his sweetheart, for if she should happen to accept and he should marry her, she will remind him of it fifty times a week. Whenever there is the slightest difference, or when he gives her the least cross word, she fires up in an instant and tells him: 'You didn't talk that way when you went down on your knees and begged me, with tears in your eyes, to marry you.' A man naturally gets tired of being reminded of his folly, but a woman never gets tired of reminding him, and that is what makes a kneeling proposal a peculiarly unpleasant reminiscence."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE CURRANT WORM.

Life History of a Parasite Imported from Europe in 1888.

This insect has become most destructive upon currants. Early in spring the four-winged flies emerge from the tough brown cocoons in which they have passed the winter, and deposit rows of small whitish, glassy eggs on the principal veins of the lower leaves of the currant bushes. In about ten days small worms hatch and eat circular holes in the leaves, as shown in the illustration. At first these larvae are whitish in color; they soon change to green, then green with numerous black spots, and at last back to a plain light green, with a tinge of yellow at the sides and ends. When full-grown the larva spin cocoons beneath the



IMPORTED CURRANT WORMS FEEDING. leaves and rubbish at the surface of the ground. Within these they pupate and emerge as flies early in summer to lay eggs for a second brood of worms. The winter is passed within cocoons beneath the bushes. Hellebore is the best remedy for this pest. It may be applied as a dry powder, or in water one ounce to three gallons. The bushes should be treated soon after the small holes appear in the lower leaves, and again in about ten days.—Orange Judd Farmer.

RATIONS FOR COWS.

Cheap Feeding Is Not Economical in Any Sense.

Increasing attention is being given to the subject of food supplies for dairy cows. That much depends upon the quality and character of the food for a good quality of dairy product as well as to obtain a paying quantity, all must admit. A writer who furnishes a formula says that it has been abundantly proven that cows will do better on a mixed feed than they will on any single ration, no matter how good it may be in itself. High feeding—that is feeding for the maximum product—can also be done more cheaply by having a good variety of food, far with the single ration there will always be some elements which will not contribute toward the end for which you are feeding and so will be a loss. It is only by testing different mixtures, counting their cost and observing the results carefully, that one can tell just what is best adapted to his individual use.

One thing is certain, and that is that cheap feeding is not economical. Much cheap food may be used to good advantage by combining it wisely with more concentrated food. Even straw may be used to furnish a good share of the roughness for the dairy, but straw-fed cattle alone could not be expected to make much return. A good ration—but not a cheap one—would be as follows: Ten pounds clover hay, ten pounds cut straw, four pounds linseed meal, four pounds corn meal, four pounds wheat bran, two pounds cotton-seed meal. Such a ration would be expensive, costing from twenty to twenty-five cents per day, according to prices and location, and, of course, could only be fed to cows of high producing capacity; but the best possible profit in the dairy would be had with a ration that would justify this and then feed them steadily to the top notch. In such a dairy the product would need to be upon as high a plane as the stock and feeding, and nothing but gilt-edged butter turned off.—Western Rural.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

MILLET and Hungarian grass make good winter feed for the cows if cut early. If allowed to ripen their seeds the hay becomes of less value.

THERE is only one way to run a dairy successfully, and that is to make a business of it. The farm must be an adjunct to the dairy, not the dairy to the farm.

SKIM-MILK and young calves and pigs make a combination that grows into money rapidly. If the dairy does not pay, it may be because a portion of this combination is lacking.

In feeding roots in the dairy, cut them up and mix with bran if you want to get the most food from both. Put in as much bran as can be well dampened with the juices.—Western Rural.

FARM and VINEYARD says: "Never take a lantern into the stable. Have a glass window flush with the inside wall, and a box outside with a small door, and set the lantern in this, letting the light shine through the glass window." This is a good suggestion.

Bugs and Insects on Plants. The destructive agent in Paris green or London purple, that is so largely used for putting onto potato plants to destroy bugs, is arsenic. Some are using the arsenic in its pure form to mix with water, says an exchange. It does not take so much of course used in this way. One pound to two hundred gallons of water is recommended, that is one-fourth of a pound to a barrel of water. It is suggested that the arsenic be boiled with a little water to dissolve it, but the more it is handled and the more chance there is to inhale it, the more chance there is for an accident. Dipping the roots of strawberry and other plants in a solution of arsenic of the strength described, at the time of transplanting, has proved an effective remedy for the grub and cut worm.—Farmers' Voice.

PIG-FEEDING NOTES.

How to Make the Raising of Hogs Profitable Industry.

Never feed your hogs more than will be eaten up clean at each meal. The slop rations should be such that pigs will leave whole grain for it.

Know at each feeding-time that every pig is at the trough. An over-fed hog soon becomes unhealthy. A sharp appetite indicates health. Feed them all the properties in their food the system requires, and they will in a manner forget their natural tendency to root, but let them once contract the habit and all the inducements ever heard of will not wizen them from it. Do not feed all sorts, sizes and conditions together, but sort and feed in accordance with the object you have in view.

Don't pitch the eorn over the fence into the mud because convenient, if there is no feeding floor. Hunt a dry, clean place for feeding. A pig will hunt his eorn out of mud a foot deep and seem to enjoy it, but this is no evidence that this is the best way for him to have it.

With the pigs on a grass range, twice feeding each day is the best practice. A good grass ration will be found a wonderful antidote for the mistakes the owner may make feeding. An everlasting squealer is not necessarily a thrifty fellow, but the contrary.

We would feed on a floor of clean straw, in preference to feeding in the mud. Don't allow the hogs to sleep in wet beds; they are the foundation of a legion of ills to which the porcine nature is heir.

Always make an effort to be on familiar terms with pigs. Kindness in liberal quantities saves feed. Feed at regular times, and if properly fed the pigs will be ready for their food at the accustomed time.

Corn cobs, charred, make an excellent charcoal for the pigs and is easily made. It is a poor pig that will not consume sufficient healthy food to give a curl to his tail. The tail should never be cut off to save feed, for it is worth more than it costs, as an indicator of the state of health of the pig.—Stockman and Farmer.

STACKING STRAW.

How to Do the Work Properly and to Good Advantage.

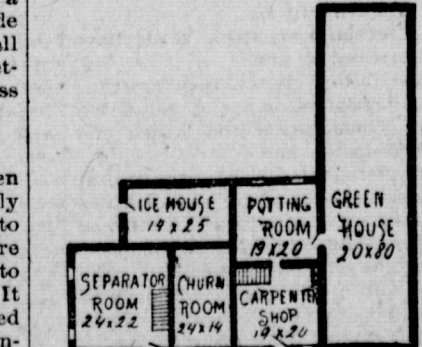
Many fail to get full value out of the wheat and oat straw, simply because it is carelessly stacked and cannot be used to a good advantage either as food or as bedding, because it is too wet. If cut at a good stage and properly stacked after threshing, so that it will keep in a good condition, straw makes a good feed, and especially so if fed in connection with bran and clover hay. It makes one of the best materials that can be used for bedding if dry; but if wet it often does more harm than good. One of the most common mistakes made in stacking straw is that the foundation is made too large, and in consequence the stack is not properly topped out. The use of the staecker has been the cause of putting the boys to stacking the straw and the men to getting the grain to the machine; and while the boys may work well enough, and do the best they can, yet they are without proper experience in stacking straw, and the consequence is to some extent a failure.

Good straw, whether wheat or oats, is well worth the trouble of proper care and it is worth while to put a good man on the straw stack and see that the work is done properly. There is always this advantage in straw: What cannot be used to good advantage in feeding can be used for bedding, and in this way be converted into a good fertilizer. Stacking it up carelessly and allowing it to rot down is securing very little value for it, but if used as bedding, so as to absorb the liquid voidings, it makes a valuable fertilizer. Also it contains but a small proportionate amount of plant food, but if properly used as an absorbent it makes one of the best that can be secured on the farm.

Of course the best plan is to store under shelter, but this cannot always be done on the average farm, yet in many cases it will be a good plan to store away under shelter at least sufficient to use in wet, stormy weather, when it is difficult to get good, dry bedding. Use what can be fed to a good advantage and work the balance into manure, but save in a good condition when it is threshed, in order to make the most of it.—Prairie Farmer.

USEFUL BUILDING.

Greenhouse, Ice House, Dairy and Carpenter Shop Combined. This building, of which a ground plan is shown, will be found useful on many farms. The greenhouse, twenty feet wide and as long as desired, makes an excellent place for growing hot-house cucumbers, lettuce, early tomatoes and cabbage plants, etc. Or, if the tastes run that way, flowering plants may



often be grown with profit. Opening out of the greenhouse is the putting room, and just in front a carpenter shop. Beyond that hand and small power separators are becoming so common, many prefer to make their own cream, and butter, having all the advantages of the large creamery. These rooms, even if not used for this purpose, are suitable for any purpose desired.—N. E. Homestead.

THE WEARING OF GEMS.

Superstitions About Unlucky Stones No Longer Exist—Woman's Favorite.

Civilization has done little to eradicate the instinct which prompted primitive vanity to deck itself in shining beads and bits of precious metals. The fair barbarian of later days insists that the gems must be rare in kind and the metals beautifully wrought for her adorning. Fashion has appropriated the jewel casket and popularized the precious stones that superstition has tabooed. A few years ago the opal with its splendor of imprisoned fire was considered so unlucky that few women were brave enough to wear it, and the turquoise, which was supposed to pale and deepen according to the health of its wearer, was uncanny and avoided; now these two stones set in a blazing circle of diamonds are among the most popular in my lady's collection. Rubies rare, sapphires, and emeralds court favor with the concentrated splendor of the diamond which once outshone them all.

But the glimmer of pearls has ever been the inspiration of poetry and romance, and the soft effulgence of this pure stone has been beloved by great ladies through all ages of the world. The Empress Eugenie had a passion for pearls, and was the possessor of a necklace whose largest stones were the size of pigeon's eggs. The empress of Austria has a famous collection of black pearls, and the queen of Italy counts every birthday in a string of white pearls numbering the years of her life. When she bravely wears them all, thus confessing her years, the strings cover her neck and fall far below her waist. Still, some women have a little prejudice against these jewels so closely allied to tears.

Every month has its appropriate birth stone, and to young girls the favorite birthday gift is the appropriate stone to their birth month, set in diamonds, corresponding in number to the birthdays they have known.

The amethyst, the stone sacred to the bishop's ring, is now under eclipse, but will doubtless be restored to favor, and the topaz with it. Moonstones are most lucky now, and cat's-eyes are bearers of good fortune to their possessors if presented by a friend.—N. Y. Sun.

PARASITES IN FISHES.

A Fruitful Source of Dangerous Infection.

The secretary of the Michigan state board of health received from a correspondent of the board, two fishes (bass) containing parasites of some sort. Accompanying the fishes was a request for an opinion as to whether or not they were dangerous to public health in consequence of parasitic infection. Prof. Cook, of the Michigan agricultural college, made an examination of the parasites and reported as follows: "This is the cysticercus stage, or encysted form of the tapeworm, probably the *botriocephalus albus*, but we could not tell from this stage. That is the broad tapeworm in man and it works in fish. Such fish should be well cooked." (Cooked tapeworm is a harmless diet.)

The popular idea that fish are safe from infection is thus shown to be false. As a matter of fact, fish are more exposed to infection than almost any other class of animals, especially those living in rivers receiving the sewerage of towns or cities. The water of such streams invariably contain great numbers of eggs and living embryos of various parasites which infest the alimentary canal of human beings. By eating these eggs and embryos, fish as well as other animals may become contaminated. A New York naturalist some time ago made a careful study of the fish of New York harbor; he found more than fourteen varieties of parasites affecting fish in that locality alone.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg, in Good Health.

HOME INFLUENCE.

A Word of Good Advice to the Mothers of Boys.

I once heard a learned man remark: "Many mothers have ruined their boys by their fretful, oft-repeated don'ts." "Don't make so much noise, Johnnie!" "Don't put your feet on the furniture, Charlie!" "Don't leave the door open, Willie," etc. Suppose we endure a little more noise if harmless noise is natural to Johnnie. We will some day look back upon his boyish prattle and clatter as the sweetest music of by-gone years. Let us put into our family living room, furniture for our comfort and use, upon which Charlie's feet may rest. Has Charlie a "foot-rest"—one of those essentials to man's comfort? If not, give him one—with a mild suggestion as to its use. If careless Willie leaves the door open, suppose we close it; boys will forget sometimes. I would not make our boys selfish and extravagant—far from it! But if by patience, reasonable indulgence, and constant thought and watchful care we may throw round our boys a home influence, and give them a heart-felt love of home as the coziest nook, the brightest, dearest spot in all the earth, is it not worth while? God bless our boys, and God bless the mothers, and give them strength and wisdom to discharge their mission, "for there is no sanctuary of virtue like home."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Right and Wrong.

Pea Blossom, a young saddle-colored youth, living up in Harlem, was up before Judge Duffy for stealing a pair of shoes from Mose Schamburg's store. "Don't you know that it was not right to take those shoes?" "Yes, sah, I knows I didn't take de right shoes. My mudder tole me dey was not de right ones as soon as I bring 'em home. De high-priced ladies' shoes on de shelf was the right ones, but I couldn't reach 'em sah."—Texas Sittings.

Couldn't Do It.

Farmer—If I were as lazy as you I'd go hang myself in my barn. Tramp—No, you wouldn't. Farmer—Why wouldn't I? Tramp—If you was as lazy as me you wouldn't have no barn.—Judge.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Now that the plump brown cheeks of the potatoes are growing soft and wrinkled with age, let them lie in cold water an hour before paring.

—Fried Trout.—Scale the fish, gut and clean them and take out the gills. Egg and crumb them, then fry in lard until a light brown color. Serve with sliced lemon.—Old Homestead.

—Pop Overs.—Beat one egg, add a pint of sour milk and cream, half and half, pinch of salt. Sift a teaspoonful of soda through the flour, stir very stiff and bake in well buttered gem pans.—Drake's Magazine.

—To prevent moths from getting in furs or woolen clothing, let the furs be occasionally combed while in use and the clothing brushed and shaken often. When not wanted scatter about the garments cuttings of Russia leather. Have plenty of pieces.—N. Y. World.

—Lightning Rolls.—To each quart of flour used put two heaping-spoonfuls of baking-powder and a pinch of salt. Sift these all together, then wet with milk to make a dough stiff enough to roll out. Bake immediately in a quick oven. Use no shortening of any kind.—Detroit Free Press.

—In washing grained woodwork use clear water or cold tea. Where there are finger marks to be removed, such as around the door-knob or on the windowsill, a little fine soap can be used, but only just enough to do the work, for soap should be used for this work only on very rare occasions, and ammonia never.

—Batter for Chicken.—Mix together one gill of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of sugar. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth; then, in another bowl, beat the yolks well. Add half a gill of cold milk to this and pour all over the dry flour. Beat until smooth and light, and then add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and finally the well-beaten whites of the eggs.—Good Housekeeping.

—Rolls.—Seald a pint of new milk, add five tablespoonfuls of melted butter and cool; then add half a cake of compressed yeast and three pints of flour. If desired for a one o'clock luncheon, set them at seven in the morning, or if for a six o'clock tea, set at eleven in the forenoon. Cut out with a small biscuit cutter or the top of a large spice box. When sufficiently light, bake in a brisk oven from twenty minutes to half an hour until a golden brown.—N. Y. Observer.

—Plain Vegetable Soup.—Boil a soup-bone the day before the soup is wanted, as the fat rises to the top when cool, and can be taken off. It is not easy to remove the fat from warm liquid, and no amount of nice condiments can make up for greasy soup. This liquor, or "stock," as it is called, can be quickly heated, and to two quarts or somewhat less, add the following vegetables all chopped fine: two small turnips, two carrots, two or three small onions, a few cabbage leaves and celery stalks, if obtainable. Cook until the vegetables are tender, then add half a teacupful of cream or milk with a little butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Celery salt is a nice substitute for celery in soups; adding a little less salt when the celery is used.—Orange Judd Farmer.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PET.

The Dog That Accompanies the Grand Old Man on His Walks.

"Petz" is the name of a little black Pomeranian dog at Hawarden castle to which, it is said, Mr. Gladstone has become much attached. The dog came from Swabach, Nassau, where two of Mr. Gladstone's family were sojourning for some time in the early summer of 1888. Petz belonged to Herr Bersoir of the pension statd Coblenz, where they stayed, and in return for their attentions he so entirely devoted himself to the two English visitors that, when the stay came to an end, by a friendly arrangement Petz came over to England and made his new home at Hawarden.

The attachment of Mr. Gladstone to Petz is of course altogether reciprocal. There is no one the little fellow cares half so much to accompany on a walk as Mr. Gladstone, because he knows that the chances are that he will get more stick-throwing—Petz's pet passion is running after sticks—out of the great statesman than from the other and more hard-hearted members of the family. With this object in view, he will lie in wait in the early morning outside the right honorable gentleman's dressing-room door, in the hope that he may be allowed to accompany him on his daily walk up to the church at 8:30 a. m. for the morning service. Mr. Gladstone has often protested that in throwing sticks for him to catch he is quite unable to resist or to tire out his pertinacious little friend. Nearly all the ex-cabinet ministers when visiting Hawarden have had to contribute in this way to Petz's amusement.

Mr. Gladstone delights in telling his friends how on one occasion when he was felling a tree, with Petz as his only companion, the little fellow after a time thought some little attention should be paid to him, and that some chips should be thrown to him to fetch. So he kept picking up a chip now and again, and dropping it at the woodman's feet in the hope of attracting his attention.

Mr. Gladstone took it all in, and, appearing not to notice his little friend's efforts, went on with his tree felling, determined to try and tire him out. But it was no good, and at last, in dire distress, Petz picked up a large chip and dropped it on Mr. Gladstone's boot, at the same time looking up at the statesman's face as if his life depended on his wish being gratified. The honorable gentleman had to give in, and Petz was made altogether happy.—Washington Post.

What Brought Him There.

Philanthropic Visitor (at the jail)—Mr. Friend, may I ask what brought you here? Bad Dick (from the slums)—Yes, sir. Same thing that brings you here. Poking my nose into other folks' affairs. Only I generally went in by the basement window.—Chicago Tribune.

TRUE WORTH WINS.

It isn't the thing you are doing, But the way that you do it, my friend; Not the course, but the way of pursuing, On which your successes depend.

There are prizes in every vocation, And he is the fortunate man Who frets not, because of his station, But does just the best that he can.

'Tis not the song we call clever, But the rendering well of the notes; The music of nightingales never Ring true from the mocking-birds' throats.

It isn't the word that you speak, friend, But the smile or the frown that you wear; That lightens a cross for the weak, friend, Or makes it harder to bear.

'Tis not life, but the motive for living, Can grace to existence impart, Not the gift can lend depth to the giving, But the love that lies deep in the heart.

Some own a king's crown, some an acre, And he's the superior man, Who's true to himself and his Maker, Is doing the best that he can. —Lillie Sheldon, in Household.



CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

"Mrs. Belthorpe could not forget the poor," said the woman, gratefully. They walked on in silence for a few paces and then Michael asked what had changed Ann Crane from a strong woman into a cripple. "Rheumatic fever," Belthorpe replied. "She is a good creature and frets sorely over her uselessness."



THE MAN GAVE HIM ONE STEADY, DARK LOOK.

occurred to him to wonder how Ann was faring. The man who forgets God forgets everything else that is worth remembering. He was sorry now that he had never done anything for this friend of old times. It was the first sign of softening, the first touch of humanity that he had known in all these hurrying years.

Turning a corner of the road they came in sight of the old inn, and Michael's memory woke up again. He saw the motherless boy led in through that dark door by another boy of his own age, and recalled the little room with the low ceiling, where a bright fire crackled merrily on winter days and a comfortable meal awaited the hungry lad, whose home bread was too often empty. A few weeks ago he would have been ashamed of these humble recollections, but illness and weariness had surely made him more tender-hearted, and again he felt a pang. After all it would have been well if he had kept Aaron at the works and spared a few minutes sometimes to talk of old days. But no; it was best that Aaron should be sent away. It would have been impossible to retain the old friendship and give up the old love.

He had chosen the short cut to fortune, and it had led him through mire and thorns, as short cuts generally do. As for Olive, he would not think of her this evening. His head was too tired to bear this load of memories. The past was gone. He would do something for Ann Crane, and look up some of the poorest villagers before he left the place, but "lover and friend" must be put far from him for ever.

The clear evening sky smiled overhead, the little Moon gurgled along under the very walls of the old inn, there was the same moss-grown bridge, with small ferns feathering out of the brick-work, and a man and a girl were standing together, looking down into the swift water. They raised their heads as Michael and the farmer approached.

The girl gazed at Michael for a second or two, then started, and turned sharply away with flushed cheeks. The man gave him one steady dark look and turned aside. And then Belthorpe suddenly remembered that Michael had once been Olive Winfield's promised husband. It was no wonder that Jane Challock and Aaron Fenlake should dislike the sight of him.

"Shall we go back now?" the farmer asked. His companion assented, and they began to retrace their steps. Michael silently making up his mind to shorten his stay in Eastmoon. He had not thought of seeing Aaron here.

"I fancied that young Fenlake was in London?" he said after a pause. "He has come here to manage old Bartlett's mill," Belthorpe replied. "And he is to be married to Jane Challock in the summer, I am told."

No more was said about the Fenlakes or the Challocks that evening, and it seemed to Belthorpe that his guest did not care to hear much of old friends and neighbors. They talked politics and discussed business matters until it was time to retire for the night. And then Michael, with some slight awkwardness, remarked that he must return to town to-morrow.

"I thought we should keep you here a week at least," said the farmer, in a surprised tone.

"A week? No, no, Belthorpe. I can't allow myself such a long holiday. Mrs. Chase is nervous about my health, and I must go back to-morrow."

"Well, Chase, you really do look as if you had been neglecting yourself. My wife would be nervous enough if I looked as you do," Belthorpe said kindly. "Perhaps you can persuade Mrs. Chase to come with you into the country."

"We shall go to the seaside later on," Michael answered with a preoccupied air. "I have been thinking about Ann Crane," he added, putting his hand in his pocket. "Will you give her this from me, Belthorpe? And tell her that I shall not forget her in the future."

He laid a five-pound note on the table and went quickly out of the room. That sudden encounter with Aaron had set him quivering with annoyance and pain. He had come here for peace, and the flash in Aaron's eyes had expressed wrath and bitter contempt. If he had been the man he once was Michael would have given only a scornful thought to his old companion; but he had changed greatly, and all his coolness was gone. Ill-health and Mrs. Chase's temper had deprived him of that self-assurance which had helped him to overcome many obstacles. He was shaken and worn, his nerves were out of order, and he found himself longing foolishly for some tender voice to soothe him in his loneliness to-night.

The crowned head, more fendish than ever by candlelight, attracted his eyes; he almost fancied that it smiled, a wicked smile of subtle meaning, and turned away from it with disgust. There seemed to be no chance for rest for him. He was miserably wakeful, and yet aching with weariness from head to foot. There was no help for it, he must take a sleeping draught, although he knew that it was not a wise thing to do. He had had recourse to these draughts often of late.

After he had swallowed the opiate he went to the window and threw it open. The air was sweet and cold and seemed to revive him. He let it blow in upon his hot face and then threw himself, half undressed, on the bed. He meant to lie there thinking for a few minutes before he closed the window and put out the light. Even now he was not sure of getting any sleep; the draughts had failed sometimes to produce the desired effect. And to-night he was so restless and wide-awake that it seemed as if nothing on earth could lull him into oblivion.

As he lay there, gazing out at the starry night, he felt that he would have given much to have seen the faces of his old friends looking kindly on him again. He had gained so many desirable things that it was absurd to lie here pining for a little friendliness from common people. Only there are moments, even in successful lives, when nothing seems so precious as those poor treasures that we laughed at and threw away long ago.

How happy that pair had looked, as they stood, side by side, watching the flow of the water! Yet it was only a very common kind of joy that they were feeling, and it might have been Michael's too. He had held it in his grasp and tossed it from him; it was gone forever, and he had only just begun to realize its true value. What had he gained in exchange? Shreds of interest, given sparingly by a woman who had never loved nor been loved, barren glittering days, whose monotony was only broken by Mrs. Chase's frantic efforts to get into society!

As he thought of those frantic efforts, he laughed with sudden scorn of her and of himself. He was beginning to know something about them now—those disappointed women who have climbed a little way up the social ladder and then stuck fast. He had seen their frenzy when some other woman, poorer, but more attractive, had glided gracefully past them, and taken up her position above their heads. How pitiable this small ambition seemed to him at this moment, when he was weak and lonely! The simple wifely love, the clinging hands of little children, the sacred sweetness of a home, were blessings that the successful man was never to know.

Sleep came upon him unawares; long sought, it kept far from him, but when he had given up all hope of rest, a deep slumber fell upon his senses; and he lay still and unconscious with the night air blowing on his face. The wind was rising, but he felt it not. Then a stronger puff caught the muslin window curtain and floated it perilously near the flame of the candle, which was still burning on the toilet table. But he did not wake.

No, he did not wake, but his dreams were terrible. He had wronged Aaron Fenlake, it was true, but surely Aaron



SUNK DOWN UPON THE FLOOR.

had taken a cruel way to avenge his wrongs. And Jane and Olive too; they had ever been soft and merciful in the old days, but now they were helping Aaron to hold him fast on the bridge. And it was not the Moon that was running along at their feet, but a river of burning lava, red and horrible. He was choking with its dense fumes; he could feel its fearful heat; but yet they would not let him go. There was no escape; they were bent on his destruction, and he could not even find voice

to utter a faint cry. One more struggle, a wild start, and he awoke at last. The room was full of smoke. The little chamber had become as hot as an oven, and now and then a flame darted out of the thick cloud. Faint, and still bewildered by the opiate, he was slow in realizing his danger; but he made a strong effort, and groped his way to the door, gasping for breath.

He had locked the door, and the lock was a very old one. Wildly he turned the key round and round, but the door remained fast closed, and the room was growing hotter every moment. He would try to escape by the window. Only, it was impossible to breathe much longer in this dreadful atmosphere, and when he tried to call for help his voice failed, and died away in a whisper.

It was a cruel fate to perish in this way, friendless and alone. There was no more strength left in him now, death was coming fast, and now that it was really near he knew that he wanted to go on living. A little while ago, life had not seemed a very desirable thing, but now it was precious and sweet, full of new possibilities and hopes. Perhaps if it had not been for this awful fate, he might have begun to live a new life, brightened with charities and better purposes. He might have "redeemed the time," if time had been granted him. But it would be all over soon.

He had sunk down upon the floor, and lay there, helpless and scarcely conscious, when a loud voice suddenly made its way to his dulled ears. Then there was a great crashing of glass, and a figure leaped into the room. Out of the burning room into the windy night and the clear starlight he was carried by firm arms. There was just enough intelligence left in him to make him cling to his deliverer, and vaguely comprehend that he must hold fast while they went down a ladder. Somehow the descent was accomplished in safety, and then Michael found himself on a heap of straw in the farmyard, and heard a great clamor and shouting around him.

The clamor ceased; he saw and heard nothing more till he woke at length from a long spell of unconsciousness. He was no longer in that ill-lit room with the vaulted roof, but in a homely chamber of larger size, with a low ceiling. Some one had been bathing his face, and when he tried to lift his hand to his head he found that the trembling fingers were too feeble to be of any use. An elderly woman came gently to the bedside and spoke in a kindly tone that he seemed to remember.

"Lie still," she said, "you must use my hands till you get stronger."

It was Mrs. Hooper, who was nursing him, and he was lying in the best bedroom of the old inn. The slow hours dragged along at a sluggish pace; he could only obey the kind mandate and lie still, for he was too weak to move, and even thinking was almost beyond his powers. Yet he felt himself surrounded by friends, and now and then a sense of gratitude would struggle through the dull calm. So days went on, and he lay in the humble village inn in helplessness and weary peace.

While he was lying there things were going on much as usual in Eastmoon, and every one in the place was acquainted with the story of his rescue from the burning room. That is, they knew the outlines of the story; but only Jane Challock and Mrs. Hooper knew all that Aaron could tell. And it was Aaron who had saved Michael's life.

"Jane," he said, "I can't tell you how I hated him when he came upon me on the bridge. I had wanted to meet him face to face, and I had my will. I thought of all his baseness to the poor girl in London, and if you had not been by my side I think I should have struck him then and there."

"Thank God I was with you, Aaron," Jane whispered. "Yes, thank God you are always with me. A good woman softens a man unawares. When we were walking together in the twilight, and you were talking in your quiet voice, I began to feel that he hadn't done me any great harm after all. And then I remembered Olive's words about forgiveness, and a sort of shame stirred in me. It's a bad sign when one's heart is more ready to curse than to bless—a terrible bad sign, Jane."

"True, Aaron," she said, gravely. "And then, when I was left alone for the night, I couldn't rest for thinking of my badness, and from that I fell to calling back old times. I didn't go to bed; I just paced up and down my room, till I seemed to see Michael's face exactly as it used to be. What a bright, fresh-colored lad he was! Always full of hopes and plans, and always ready to cheer me up when I was down-hearted. And after that old vision of him, Jane, I saw him again as he is now—the poor, puny man who won't live out half his days. Instead of hating him, instead of wanting to hurt him, I was broken down at once with a great pity. It wasn't Olive's life that he had blighted, no, nor mine; it was his own life that he had spoiled and laid waste."

Jane looked up at her lover with tears in her eyes. They were so happy—these two simple persons—and they knew that no life can be complete if it has missed such happiness as their own. "The pity grew and grew," Aaron continued, "till I could not stay in the house. I wanted to be out under the stars, and ask Heaven to forgive me for my blindness. When I am upset I always go into the open air. I never lost the habit even in London, though it was little I could see of the stars there. But here in the country, the wide sky is always waiting overhead to help a man, and so I slipped gently downstairs, and then my feet seemed to be drawn along to the courthouse.

"I got to the farmyard gate, and stood leaning on it, and thinking, thinking. Then I smelt fire, and suddenly I saw a cloud of smoke coming from one of the upper windows, and I jumped over the gate, and ran and hammered hard on the front door. But something seemed to warn me that no time must be lost. I knew that there was a ladder in one of the outbuildings, and I dragged it out, and planted it under that smoking window. You know how it all ended,

Jane. I climbed the ladder, and found the room filled with smoke and flames. I shouted, but no answer came save a faint groan. And I sprang in, and found Michael stretched upon the floor."

The girl was trembling as she clung to his arm. She had loved him dearly always, but his deed of daring had given him a new dignity in her eyes. And he had been in danger, and she might have lost him.

"There is very little harm done to the house," she said, after a pause. "I went in to-day and saw the room. The furniture is burnt and the walls are blackened, but the fire was soon put out. Michael had fallen asleep, it seems, leaving the window open and the candle burning on the dressing table. Mrs. Belthorpe says that he seemed strange



HE GRASPED AARON'S HAND IN SILENCE.

and absent that night, and looked very ill. Poor fellow; the doctor says he will get better, but—"

"But what?" Aaron asked. "Mrs. Hooper thinks that he will not live many months. He has had a terrible shock, and he was a worn-out man before this disaster happened. Poor Michael!"

For three weeks Michael was nursed by his old friends, and great was their surprise that Mrs. Chase did not come from London. But Michael had begged them to make as light of his illness as possible when they wrote to his wife, and they soon saw that he did not desire her presence. She was not used to country ways, he explained, and was something of an invalid herself.

He had a brief interview with Aaron, just before he left Eastmoon. Very little was said on either side. Michael tried to utter some words of gratitude, but he was still too weak to bear much. After one or two attempts to speak, he grasped Aaron's hand in silence and turned away. They never met again.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THOUGHT HIM A SPY.

A Man with a Badge Creates Excitement in a Drug Store.

"My wife had the toothache one night," said an Orange street man to a Lewiston Journal man, "and I came downtown after something to cure it."

"Just before I came away from the house my boy came along and pinned the Young Men's Christian association badge on my vest. I never had occasion to go to a drug store in Lewiston before, and I did not think it made any difference where I went."

"At 7:45 I went into a well-illuminated store with my coat unbuttoned. The clerk saw me coming and jumped over the counter, putting his hand immediately behind a clock on the shelf. An alarm bell rang in a rear room and a heavy door swung to with a bang. Then there was a sound of breaking bottles, and in another minute the place was filled with ammonia gas."

"Then the clerk put his hat on, and as he hurried from the room I asked if he had anything for toothache. "We don't keep a drop and you can't find any, either," he answered, and he scudded out the door. I followed him from the door, and a crowd on the sidewalk began asking me if I had made a haul. I got half way up the street before I discovered that it was the badge that did it."

WASHINGTON'S GRIT.

How He Subdued Single-Handed a Whole Band of Rioters.

It is related of John Adams that when Stuart exhibited his portrait of Gen. Washington Mr. Adams went to see it. After gazing at it for several minutes he exclaimed:

"That's the portrait of a man who knew how to hold his tongue, which this old fool never did!"

The portrait does indicate that the original could be reticent, but it also shows that he could control himself. The square, massive jaw, the full, broad-based nose and the compressed lips express pugnacity and passion, such as require a strong will to keep them in subjection.

Sometimes even Washington allowed his passion to have sway. When Glover's Marblehead fishermen and Morgan's Virginia riflemen were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight, Washington leaped his horse over the bars of the camp-fence, dashed among the rioters, threw himself off, seized two brave riflemen by the throat, and shaking them at arm's length, subdued not only them, but the whole band.

It was the victory due to command, strength, presence and manner. The men saw that they must obey, and they obeyed.

Great Advance in Steamships.

As showing the remarkable changes that have taken place in recent years in trans-Atlantic vessels, the best offer that could be obtained at a recent sale in Liverpool for the City of Richmond, at one time one of the fleet of the Inman line, was \$385,000. This vessel originally cost about \$750,000.

Reversing the Regular Thing.

Passmore—So you are married, I hear?

Hipple—Yes.

"Gone to live with the girl's parents, I suppose."

"No; they have come to live with me."—Epoch.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

Special Assessment for Public Improvements.

SOL. F. CLARK.

It was not until the country began to grow wealthy after the war and the demand arose for costly public improvements that the question as to the method of assessing the cost was much mooted or considered. Since then the controversy has been made between the general tax and that of the "special assessment." Land owners oppose the special assessment system because they desire to reap the benefits and cast the burdens upon the people. In the Arkansas convention of 1874, which gave us our present constitution, we had some men of great foresight, and they snuffed this controversy afar off, grappled with it, and settled it. They limited all taxation by the states, counties or municipalities, and limited the power of the legislature to confer any power of taxation upon cities and towns except to the extent in each year of five mills on the dollar for general purposes and five mills to pay indebtedness existing at the time of adoption of the constitution, with the following exception:

"Nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prohibit the general assembly from authorizing assessments on real property for local improvements in towns and cities under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, to be based upon the consent of a majority in value of the property holders owning property adjoining the locality to be affected, but such assessments shall be ad valorem and uniform.

In 1881, after bitter opposition by large capitalists and land owners, the general assembly enacted a law to carry this constitutional provision into effect. By this act, with several amendments, any ten owners of real property in any city of the first class may petition the council to take steps for the making of such local improvements. The council shall then by ordinance lay off the city, or so much as is mentioned in the petition, into one or more improvement districts by number, designating the boundaries. If, within three months after the publication of this ordinance as prescribed in the act, a majority in value of the owners of real property in the district petition the council to make such improvements, designating the nature of the improvements and the cost thereof, the council shall at once appoint three persons, owners of real property in the district, who shall compose a board of improvement commissioners for the district. On report of these commissioners as to the plan of the improvements and the cost, the council shall, by ordinance, assess such cost upon the real property in said district, assessing each parcel according to its value, as shown by the last county assessment, and subsequent assessments shall be in accordance with the periodical assessments of real estate of said city or town as made from time to time.

If the estimated cost shall exceed one per cent of the estimated value of the property, then it shall be provided by ordinance that the assessment shall be paid in successive annual installments, so that no assessment in any one year shall exceed one per centum of the assessed value of the property for such particular improvement. Authority is then given the board to borrow money upon the pledge of future uncollected assessments, and such annual assessments are continued until the improvements are paid for. Not many improvements under the law were made on account of the opposition to it, until, in 1883, the supreme court decided the law to be constitutional, when opposition ceased, and since then all the improvements of the kind in the cities of the first class are constructed under it. And it must be admitted that the effect has been, while an enormous lug upon the property holder, and notwithstanding some defects in the law, to give a great impetus to the growth and appearance of the cities. Already Little Rock has a magnificent system of sewerage, which will soon extend to the whole city, and her principal streets are embellished and ornamented with pavements and sidewalks, built in the first order of workmanship, and still the work goes on.

The same may be said of the other cities, but not, perhaps, in the same degree. I am of the impression that in the smaller cities and towns such improvements are still made by general taxation. To all appearance, therefore, this law has been and is a large element in the rapid growth and progress of the state.

Now, while this system must be regarded as a partial recognition of the principles involved in the single tax movement, it does not come up to them. It will be seen that the "real property" mentioned, and upon which the tax is levied, includes the improvements on the land as well as the land itself, and the board is not at liberty to make a special appraisal of the value of the property, but must take it from the county assessments made for the purpose of general taxation, in which all improved property is assessed, land and improvements together, in a joint sum. We hold this not to be a just system of taxation. The taxation should assign as near as can be the burden to the benefited. The benefits from such public improvement accrue to the land or lots, and not to any improvements thereon. These can not be increased in value, for with or without public improvements they can never be worth more than it will cost to put them there. The owner of a vacant lot or tract of land of equal value is just as much benefited as the one with improvements, and should pay as much.

These assessments should always be upon the value of the land or lots, leaving out the improvements. But there is a long step in the right direction in leaving out of the assessment all personal property or products of human industry, except such improvements upon the land; for under the law that portion of the taxes levied upon such improvements can be shifted upon non-property holders, or such as have only

their labor to live upon, which is a great relief to these classes. And there is another crying evil not due to the law, but which it does not provide against, and that is in all assessments of improved lots or lands and the improvements jointly, the value of the lot in the estimate is put higher and in most cases double what it would be if vacant, and double the value of vacant lots of equal value. This is on account of the sentiment which seems to prevail everywhere that the improved lot is worth more because it brings its owner an income. But this is absolutely false, as I have shown, and we single taxers have a thousand times demonstrated, and this works a great injustice, extending to all the industrial classes. "A" owns a lot on main street, Little Rock, "B" an adjoining lot of equal value, each worth, independent of improvements, \$3,000. The assessor comes along and he assesses "B's" property at \$5,000 and "A's" vacant lot at \$2,000. If complaint is made the assessor explains: "Your improvements you say cost \$2,000, I have put the lot at \$3,000, \$1,000 more than 'B's' lot, because yours brings you a revenue and 'B's' vacant lot, so far as yielding any profit, is a dead expense to him." Assessments are nowhere made up to the full value of the property, but the undervaluation of vacant lots is universally greater than that of improved lands independent of the improvements. In fact, going outside of cities, vacant lands are assessed at almost a nominal value, while the whole taxation to support government is saddled upon improved lands. The enormous injustice of this system may be conceived when we consider that more than one-half of the lands of the state are owned and being bought up by speculators, domestic and foreign, to be held vacant on speculation.

Single Tax in the Dominion.

Ex-mayor Frank McDougall, of Ottawa, has taken the initiative in pushing the idea of the single tax for municipal purposes in Ottawa. The first step is to be a discussion of the evils of the present system at the next meeting of the board of trade, when the single tax will be proposed as a remedy. Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, and land-grabbing there has been carried to an extreme. The result is high taxes on improvements and large areas of vacant land in those parts of the city where the eligible building sites are to be found. It is this result that has forced the business men of the city to consider the situation. Mr. McDougall has studied the economic and social science, and though he does not now accept the single tax absolutely, he is thoroughly convinced that direct taxes should fall upon land values and not upon labor products. It is expected that the discussion will be a lively one, and that the board of trade will endorse the single tax for municipal purposes.

Hon. A. R. McClellan, a senator of the Dominion from the Province of New Brunswick, has been called upon by the government of his province to take the chairmanship of the royal commission to investigate the subject of municipal taxation. Senator McClellan's attention has been called to the single tax, and he expresses his readiness to bring it up for the consideration of his commission.

At the close of the single tax lecture in Ottawa, reported in this column last week, the customary privilege of asking questions was extended to the audience, and Mr. A. C. Campbell undertook the task of furnishing the answers. The Toronto Grip reports the result as follows:

His replies, it need scarcely be said, were in all cases prompt and satisfactory. In one particular instance he was keenly witty. A young gentleman rose and propounded a case as follows: "I buy a picture from an artist for \$100; in, say, five years I sell the picture for \$5,000, and you agree that I am entitled to the profit on the transaction. Now, at the time that I bought the picture, friend of mine bought a piece of land for \$100, and at the time I sold the work of art he sold his land, also for \$5,000. You deny his right to this profit. Upon what rule of justice do you make such a distinction?"

"We make no distinction," responded Mr. Campbell. "As single taxers, we are pre-eminently encouragers of commerce. If an artist makes a picture and sells it for \$100—that is a straight transaction. As purchaser you are the owner of it, and if you dispose of it at an advance, that is also a square business, and you are entitled to any profit you may make. The same principle holds good in the other proposed case. If a man makes a piece of land and sells it—" But here the audience caught on and the roar of laughter obviated any further extension of the parallel.

The Owners of New York.

Most of the large estates in this city, such as the Trinity Church, Columbia College, Sailors' Snug Harbor, the Astor, Rhinelanders and Golet estates, have their own peculiar forms of conveyances and leases. Some of these strictly adhere to the policy of gradually acquiring but never selling any property. It is a very rare occurrence for any of the large estates named to part with a piece of property. It has not been the policy of the large land owners to improve their own land. They merely give leases, generally for twenty-one years, with privileges of renewal at certain stated rates, and in most cases stipulate what kind of a building shall be erected. If the property is situated in a business district, a shrewd landowner will insist that a building shall be put up of sufficient size, style, and durability to make the locality desirable and enhance the value of the land. Nearly all of the old land leases of property in the lower part of the city were made out with a view of preserving uniformity in size and style with regard to the business blocks. A veteran real estate lawyer informed a Times reporter that a fair proportion of the buildings in this city stood on leased ground than was generally supposed.—N. Y. Times.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WALTER N. ALLEN, Jefferson County
 B. B. CABELL, Pratt County
 E. A. WHITE, Butler County
 D. E. BARRY, Atchison County
 A. C. SHINN, Franklin County
 H. C. BOWEN, Montgomery County
 S. A. MARTIN, Greenwood County
 A. J. MCALLISTER, Cloud County
 L. D. RAYNOLDS, Jewell County
 NOAH ALLEN, Sedgewick County

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. D. LEWELLING,
 of Sedgewick 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. PHATHER,
 of Cherokee County.

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

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic Senators of 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 29th, 1892, in delegate convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, electing a temporary 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: Barton, 2; Morris, 4; and Chase, 3 delegates, and each county a like number of alternates.

By order of the Central Committee,
 W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, July 23, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: Representative, County Treasurer, Clerk of the District Court, Probate Judge, County Attorney, County Superintendent, and Commissioner for the Third District; to elect three delegates and three alternates to the State Senatorial Convention, to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of the County Central Committee,
 J. B. BLACKBURN, Chairman.
 W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

Democrats, instead of figuring on what they will do for Democratic editors after Cleveland shall have been elected and installed in office, had better be doing something now, as there may be no Democratic editors in the State by that time, as it is now a very difficult thing for a Democratic paper anywhere in the State, to receive sufficient support to keep it alive until that time; and what need has a man for assistance after he is drowned?

Democrats should be sure to read the call, in another column, for a Democratic mass county convention to be held in this city, next Saturday, and every member of the party living in this county should be sure to attend said convention, because this is a year in Kansas politics when it behooves every Democrat to attend the councils of his party and assist in determining what is best to be done. We are confronted with a condition never before known in the history of the country, a condition that requires or appears to require the members of a great political party, in certain portions of the country, to lay aside, for the time being, that dearest privilege of American citizenship, the right to vote for the candidate of our choice, and vote for the men whom we do not want elected, in order to elect the nominees of our party; and, in order to accomplish this end we are dealing with a political party that wants, or seemingly wants everything; and, therefore, the party should turn out en masse, to the county nominating conventions, to determine whether we will give the People's party everything, from Road Overseer up to Governor, or whether we will now cry a halt, and nominate full county tickets or divide up with them on a ticket if they are willing to take part of the offices and let us nominate the other part; and no Democrat, after these conventions have been held, who took no part in them, should sulk in his tent because things were not done as he wished them done; but he should buckle on his armor and do battle for what the majority present thought was best for the true principle of Democracy; and, by voting as was determined by the State convention, we stand a most excellent chance of taking Kansas out of the Republican column.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Republicans propose to fry the fat out of all the Federal employes in this Congressional district as evidenced by the following letter which they picked up on the street one day last week. It is addressed to a young man in this city who holds a subordinate position but whose name we do not care to give lest we make trouble for him on account of his carelessness. The postmark is rather indistinct but the envelope bears this return to R. B. Stevenson, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, if not delivered within 10 days.

We take the liberty of publishing it for the benefit of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Civil Service Commission: THE LETTER.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

R. B. Stevenson, Allen county,
 Frank Brown, Anderson county,
 U. B. Pearsall, Bourbon county,
 E. F. Caldwell, Douglas county,
 D. M. Clark, Franklin county,
 T. N. Hancock, Johnson county,
 R. F. Thorn, Linn county,
 Cyrus Shaw, Miami county,
 W. W. Haskell, Wyandotte county,
 E. Com. T. N. Hancock, Stanley, Chairman;
 R. B. Stevenson, Iola, Secretary;
 W. W. Haskell, Kansas City, Treasurer.

IOLA, Kan., June 27, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—We are entering upon a political campaign in the Second District that will be more hotly contested than for many years. It is important that the Congressional Committee should have not only the moral but the financial support of the friends of Republican principles. The Congressional Committee has directed that you be asked to contribute for campaign purposes in this district. Persons occupying positions similar to the one you have are giving ten (\$10.00) dollars. You may send your contribution to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. W. W. Haskell, Kansas City, Kansas, who will make due entry thereof and receipt to you for same.

An early response will be highly appreciated by the Committee, and enable it to begin an early campaign, which is greatly to be desired.

Yours truly,
 R. B. STEVENSON,
 Secretary.

—Wyandotte Herald.

FREE TRADE FOR THE WEALTHY.

Under the McKinley bill the wealthy people who travel in Europe can bring home large quantities of wearing apparel for personal use free of duty, while those who are too poor to go to Europe cannot get in clothing without paying taxes from 70 cents to \$1.30 on the dollar's worth. This is an outrageous discrimination and the House ought to denounce it by resolution. When the Democratic party has power to correct it, the way to correct it will be to lessen the restrictions imposed by the McKinley bill on the importation of clothing by those who are too poor to go to Europe in person to bring it back.

The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago declares that protection is a fraud and a robbery, and that all tariff taxation shall be for revenue only.

This means that, except absolutely necessary revenue taxes, there shall be no restrictions on the importation of wealth to this country, provided the possessor's title to it is honest. The importation of wealth is a great advantage. Every dollar's worth so imported adds to the sum of wealth in the country, and this is true, no matter by whom it is imported. The wearing apparel brought from Europe by travelers increases the supply of wearing apparel in this country, and by doing so makes it easier for all to obtain it with less cost of labor for it.

The only honest and Democratic way to correct the discriminations of the McKinley bill in favor of wealth and against poverty is to remove the discriminations against poverty—not to increase the restrictions on trade by endeavoring to confiscate at the Custom House the wealth to which well-to-do people have acquired an honest title while traveling abroad. To give free trade to the wealth, while denying it to the poor is one of the criminal inconsistencies in which the McKinley bill abounds. When such inconsistencies are corrected by the logic of Democracy, it will be found that the wealthy have not been deprived of any right or liberty, but that equality before the law has been brought about by restoring the rights and liberties of all classes.—St. Louis Republic.

HOW THEY VOTED.

In the Democratic convention at Topeka the following counties voted unanimously for making the nominees of the People's party the nominees of the Democratic party. Atchison, Clark, Crawford, Elk, Finney, Garfield, Gove, Greenwood, Jefferson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Mitchell, Morris, Meade, Pawnee, Reno, Rice, Rush, Sedgewick, Shawnee, Sumner, Wabaunsee and Wyandotte—twenty-nine in all.

The counties voting solidly against coalition were: Barber, Cheyenne, Cloud, Dickinson, Franklin, Geary, Graham, Grant, Gray, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Jewell, Labette, Linn, McPherson, Miami, Norton, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, Sherman, Smith, Stanton, Thomas and Trego—twenty-seven in all.

The counties dividing their vote were: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Clay, Coffey, Cowley, Decatur, Doniphan, Douglas, Ellsworth, Ford, Jackson, Jackson, Lynn, Marshall, Montgomery, Nemaha, Neosho, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Washington and Wilson—in all twenty-nine.

The following counties were not represented: Barton, Chautauqua, Comanche, Edwards, Ellis, Greeley, Haskell, Hodgeman, Morton, Ness, Osborne, Rooks, Russell, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Stafford, Stevens, Wallace, Wichita and Woodson—twenty-one.

The twenty-nine counties voting solid for absorption cast 147 votes. The twenty-seven counties voting solid against absorption cast 101 votes. The twenty-nine counties that divided their vote on the proposition cast 160 votes, of which eighty-eight were in favor of and seventy-two were opposed to the measure.

By striking out the vote of Atchison, Leavenworth, Shawnee, Sedgewick and Wyandotte counties, a total of sixty-three, it will be seen that the vote of the rest of the counties was about equal, hence it is manifestly unfair to charge it to the populous counties above named.

FOR THE MOUNTAINS, AND BY THE SEASIDE.

A drowsy August afternoon, the light shimmering through the dense leaves of the broad-spreading beech-trees; a figure lying on the grass holding in his hand a magazine—not too heavy—just heavy enough for easy holding—the Cosmopolitan, for August; just the sort of reading matter for a midsummer afternoon—full of attractive illustrations—scenes and life in the far off Philippine Islands, with an experience of an earthquake; photographs on the Atlantic Beach accompanying a charming sketch of Jersey's "Salt-Water Day," by Hamelin Garland; charming Spanish bits by the artist Chase; lovely vistas, and enticing groves, illustrating a California Farm Village, in which Col. Fitzsimmons describes the growth and development of a model community of fruit farms. Of the fiction, Henry James, "Jersey Villas," makes delightful midsummer reading and there is an old story of Southern Life, while Curiousities of Musical Literature will furnish a half-hour's entertainment for every lover of music. English high society is always an interesting subject when discussed by one who is of it, and knows it thoroughly. Henry Arthur Herbert of Mucoos, formerly an officer of the Guards and an M. P., gives, in an entertaining way, the cause of the revolution which has taken place in the society of London during the past thirty years. Even Murat Halstead's description of the convention at Minneapolis is breezy and bright, and the beautiful photographs which illustrate an article on Bridges and Bridge Building would attract a very unscientific reader. The one heavy article of the number is that of the famous English writer on Evolution, St. George Mivart. It is a part of the discussion in which he seeks to harmonize the principles of Evolution with the doctrines of Christianity—one of the most important series of papers ever produced in a magazine, and attracting the widest attention among religious and scientific minds, both in England and this country.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Chase county met in delegate convention, on Saturday, July 16, 1892, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m., by J. C. Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee. C. W. Jones was elected temporary Chairman and Henry Bradley temporary Secretary.

The following committees were appointed:

On Order of Business—H. Bradley, J. M. Rose, Wm. H. Winters, H. A. Ewing, L. L. Chandler, M. D. Lyles and Dave Shaft.

On Credentials—Sam D. Thomas, Rupert Miner, W. Ingmire, George Cosper, Joseph Herring, C. A. Sayre and M. E. Hunt.

On Permanent Organization—E. D. Forney, A. B. Emerson, W. M. Tomlinson, John Buffalo, E. A. Hildebrand, Ed. Garthe and Ed. Houghton.

On Resolutions—Matt. McDonald, J. R. Horner, A. S. Birley, F. V. Alford, G. W. Blackburn, John Carnes and D. C. Allen.

Adjourned till 1:30, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 1:45 o'clock, p. m., and the Committee on Order of Business reported the following order of business, which was adopted:

Informal ballot, without nominations, to precede the regular ballot for the following nominations:

Treasurer.
 Clerk District Court.
 Probate Judge.
 County Attorney.
 County Superintendent.
 Representative.

Report of nominations of candidate for Commissioner of 3d District, and any nominations by the townships, made for township officers, who may present the same.

Selection of Central Committee. Adjournment.

HENRY BRADLEY, Chairman.
 M. D. LYLES,
 D. P. SHAFI,
 H. A. EWING,
 W. H. WINTERS,
 L. L. CHANDLER.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the selection of J. M. Tuttle for permanent Chairman and Henry Bradley for permanent Secretary; and the report was unanimously adopted.

In assuming the Chair Mr. Tuttle made a neat little speech of thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read and adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the Republicans of Chase county, in convention assembled, That we endorse the national and State Republican platforms.

Resolved, That we pledge the nominees of this convention a faithful performance of the duties of the offices to which they have been nominated.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the plank in the Republican platform declaring for the enforcement of a law "prohibiting the exercise of police powers by persons not duly empowered by law," and denounce the Pinkerton system as a species of practical anarchy and a reflection upon the State and national governments, and the penitentiary system must go.

MATT. McDONALD, Chairman.

On motion, F. V. Alford and C. W. Jones were then appointed tellers.

An informal ballot was then taken for County Treasurer, resulting as follows: David Griffith, 44; H. N. Simmons, 49; Wm. Norton, 37; total vote, 129. Formal balloting then began, resulting as follows:

Griffith,	1st Bal.	2d Bal.	3d Bal.
Simmons,	48	52	75
Norton,	34	37	71
	99	141	173
Totals	128	149	116

After the second formal ballot Mr. Norton withdrew. Mr. Griffith was declared the nominee of the party for this office, and, being called out, made a short speech, thanking the convention for the high honor it had conferred on him, vowing that he would not only be for the good of the Democrats and the People's party people that he and all other Republican candidates for office be elected to the offices to which they aspire; from which one would naturally suppose he thought no one but Republicans are fit to hold office.

An informal ballot was then taken for Clerk of the District Court, with the following result: Geo. M. Hayden, 93; Geo. M. Harlan, 29; Bert Dunlap, 9; total, 136.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the informal ballot was made formal, and Mr. Hayden was declared the nominee for this office; and, being called on, he made a neat little speech of thanks for having been the choice of the party for this the third time for this office, and referred to his past record as a guarantee for his faithful performance of the duties of the office, should he be again elected.

As there were but two candidates for the nomination for Probate Judge, on motion of E. D. Forney, the informal ballot was made formal, and resulted as follows: J. M. Rose, 107; J. W. Griffith, 31; total, 138. Judge Rose was declared the nominee for this office, and he, too, as did all the rest of the nominees, made a speech of thanks for the favor conferred on them in selecting them as the standard bearers of the party for the present campaign.

The informal ballot for County Attorney resulted as follows: F. P. Cochran, 92; D. A. Gillett, 7; A. C. Harrison, 14; Chas. Cosper, 16; total, 129. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the informal ballot was made formal, and Mr. Cochran was declared the nominee for this office.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the informal ballot for County Superintendent was made formal, there being but two candidates in the field, the result being as follows: W. B. Gibson, 88; T. G. Allen, 53; total, 141; Mr. Gibson was declared the nominee for this office.

On motion, the rules were suspended.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
 DEALER IN
 Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,
 Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

J. M. WISHERD,
 THE POPULAR
RESTAURATEUR
 —AND—
CONFECTIONER!

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

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

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

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
 For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JOHN R. REMY,
 TOURIST ARTIST

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JOHNSON & FIELD CO.
 RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of
 "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANING 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. They highly recommend them as being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description.

They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mill. Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, one for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use. The fans and rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
 Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of the firm.—Editor.

ed and the informal ballot for Representative was made formal, with the following result: First ballot—R. H. Chandler, 62; E. W. Pinkston, 36; H. S. Lincoln, 37; scattering 3; total, 138. Second ballot—Chandler, 74; Pinkston, 43; Lincoln, 19; total, 136. Mr. Chandler was declared the nominee for this office.

Robert Brash was nominated for County Commissioner for the Third District.

FALLS TOWNSHIP
 placed the following candidates in the field:

For Trustee, Joe Gray.
 For Treasurer, G. K. Hagans.
 For Clerk, Ed. D. Forney.
 For Justices of the Peace—J. B. Davis and Matt. McDonald.
 For Constables, L. W. Heck and W. H. Winters.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen were then elected Central Committee members for the ensuing year:

Bazaar township—J. C. Thompson, Charles D. Yeager, W. G. Patten, Cedar—C. A. Sayre, G. W. Blackburn, J. N. Sanford.
 Cottonwood—O. H. Gause, M. E. Hunt, D. J. White.
 Diamond Creek—S. D. Thomas, H. Collett, S. D. Hayden.
 Falls—C. I. Maule, J. M. Tuttle, Ed. Lovecamp.
 Matfield—G. M. Harlan, H. S. Lincoln, W. O. Blackburn.
 Toledo—C. W. Jones, C. B. Turner, T. J. Ferry.

The convention then adjourned sine die; after which the County Central Committee met and organized by electing J. M. Tuttle temporary Chairman, and C. A. Sayre temporary Secretary, and, after resolving to leave it to the candidates to select the permanent Chairman of the Committee, then adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock, p. m., next Saturday, July 23.

In 1890 the Democrats and Alliance men had a majority of 72,000 over the Republicans in Kansas. And yet we hear Republicans saying they expect to carry Kansas, says the St. Paul Globe. It is a mere case of whistling to keep their courage up. If the election were held to-morrow the Republicans would not carry a dozen States of the union, and it is going to get worse and worse for the tariff rubbers all the way up to November.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

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For Brain-workers and Sedentary People: Gentleman, Ladies, Youths, Athletes or Invalids. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 ft. square floor-room; new, artistic, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 3,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 4th St., New York.

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 WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF
ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE
 of Philadelphia? "The best and cheapest illustrated monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and Splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three Months Free if you take it now. Sample copy, 10 cents.

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SURGEON.

The world's greatest preacher is dead, and hundreds of thousands of Christian families as well as Clergymen, Bible readers, students, are waiting for an opportunity to purchase this book. We want agents to sell this book right now while the interest is greatest. Don't wait to-day. END AT ONCE. GET THE STAMPS, for agents complete canvassing outfit, and be the first to canvass your neighborhood.

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Forshee & McMaken,
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PENSIONS.
 THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

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

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

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The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no fear shall we,
Tow to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms: per year, \$1.50 in advance; at
three months, \$1.75; at six months, \$2.50.
For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Line	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75	8.50	9.25	10.00
4 weeks	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50
1 month	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50
3 months	14.00	21.00	28.00	35.00	42.00	49.00	56.00	63.00	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00
6 months	27.00	40.50	54.00	67.50	81.00	94.50	108.00	121.50	135.00	148.50	162.00	175.50
1 year	50.00	75.00	100.00	125.00	150.00	175.00	200.00	225.00	250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-
sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent
insertion; double price for black letters, or for
items 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 manufacturers of goods and
then pay them. In addition to the advertising,
as much cash, if not more than the articles
advertised are worth, for the privilege of
advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.				
EAST. N. Y. C. H. I. M. X. R. K. C. X. W. F. L.				
	am	pm	am	pm
Cedar Grove	10:57	12:27	12:43	10:15
Clements	11:01	12:31	12:47	10:19
Elmdale	11:05	12:35	12:51	10:23
Evans	11:09	12:39	12:55	10:27
Strong	11:13	12:43	13:00	10:31
Sturgis	11:17	12:47	13:04	10:35
Elkhart	11:21	12:51	13:08	10:39
Saffordville	11:25	12:55	13:12	10:43

W. E. T. M. X. D. C. C. O. L. T. E. X. X. W. I. T.				
	am	pm	am	pm
Saffordville	5:19	3:37	3:07	1:57
Elkhart	5:23	3:41	3:11	2:01
Strong	5:27	3:45	3:15	2:05
Evans	5:31	3:49	3:19	2:09
Elmdale	5:35	3:53	3:23	2:13
Clements	5:39	3:57	3:27	2:17
Cedar Grove	5:43	4:01	3:31	2:21

POSTAL LAWS.
1. Any person who takes a paper regularly
out of the post office—whether directed to
his name or whether he has subscribed or
not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued,
he must pay all arrearages or the paper
may continue to send it until payment is
made, and collect the whole amount,
whether the paper is taken from the office
or not.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

This is fine corn making weather.
Wake up! Wake up! Wake up!!!
For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
Paints and oils at the Corner Drug
Store.
Politics, like the weather, is warm-
ing up.
D. M. Ross, of Topeka, is at Strong,
this week.
J. A. Burnley was down to Emporia,
last Friday.
Residence property for sale. Apply
at this office. aug6-11
Willard Leckliter has returned from
McPherson county.
Mrs. Henry Bonwell was down to
Emporia, yesterday.
Roll Watson, of Kansas City, was
in town, this week.
J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was
at Emporia, Monday.
J. I. Hey, of Strong City, was visit-
ing in Illinois, last week.
Mrs. Sheehan is clerking at the
store of Carson & Sanders.
S. Fred. Perrigo was down to Em-
poria, Tuesday, on business.
Wm. T. Foreman, Sr., of Strong
City, is lying dangerously ill.
Miss Josie Faris, of Clements, is
spending her vacation at Florence.
D. Y. Hamil, of Clements, was at
Kansas City, last week, on business.
Mrs. G. E. Finley is visiting her
sister, Mrs. Armstrong, at Wellington.
Mrs. Richard Level, of Strong City,
visited friends in Topeka, last week.
Chas. P. Gill, of Guthrie, Oklahoma,
is visiting at Strong City, this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Forsaker, of Em-
poria, visited in Strong City, this week.
36 sheets of note paper 5c at
HAGER'S.
Tom Lawless, of Diamond creek, will
go to Colorado, next week, for his
health.
H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton
creek, were down to Emporia, last
Friday.
W. F. Rightmaire, of Oaage City,
formerly of this city, was in town, last
Friday.
George U. Young, of Strong City,
was at Emporia, Tuesday, visiting
friends.
Geo. Ferrar, formerly of this city,
but now of Topeka, was in town,
Tuesday.
Miss Bertie Rettiger, of Strong City,
is at Emporia, visiting friends and
relatives.
C. W. Shaw and family, of Strong
City, visited friends at Council Grove,
last week.
Mrs. J. J. Holmes, of Clements,
visited her parents, at Matfield Green,
last week.
Ed. Ganvey, one of the street car
drivers, was visiting at Kansas City,
last week.
If you want a glass of good soda
water call on Cochran & Fritze,
Strong City.
A nice porch has been added to the
residence of the Rev. Carl Eberhardt,
in Strong City.
Harry Hegwer, of Denver, is in
town, visiting his grandmother, Mrs.
H. Hornberger.
Perforated chair seats 10c at
July 16 HAGER'S.

Wm. C. Giese was on the sick list
last week, but he is now able to be at
work at his shop.
The new Government building at
Atchison is to be erected with Cotton-
wood Falls stone.
Misses Etta and Sadie McCabe, of
Bazaar, have gone on a visit of several
weeks, to the east.
Smith Bros. have had the front of
their store building decorated with two
large, handsome signs.
James McNair, of Erie, Pa., repre-
senting the Erie Cattle Co., was at
Strong City, this week.
The Rev. Father Bruno, O. S. F., of
Strong City, held services at Hope,
Morris county, this week.
A. D. Raymer has returned from
Harvey and McPherson counties,
where he was harvesting.
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cox, of Indian
Territory, were visiting Will Cox, of
Matfield Green, last week.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Chamberlain, of
Strong City, have returned home, from
a visit at Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Helen Palmer, of Bazaar, vis-
ited friends and relatives in Topeka
and Oaage City, last week.
Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, re-
turned home, Tuesday, from a busi-
ness trip to St. Joseph, Mo.
Clarence Wood and wife, of Abi-
lens, were visiting friends and rela-
tives at Elmdale, last week.
Wm. Perrin, Jr., went to Kansas
City, last Friday, on business, and
returned home, Sunday afternoon.
Jas. O'Byrne, of Strong City, was
at Dunlap, Morris county, last week,
looking after his farm interests there.
The mercury stood 92° in the shade,
Monday afternoon; 96° Tuesday after-
noon, and 98°, yesterday afternoon.
County Attorney W. S. Romigh
went to Topeka, yesterday, on busi-
ness connected with the railroad bond
case.
Ulrich Daub, formerly of this county,
had one of his arms broken, recently,
while coupling cars, at Erie, Pennsylv-
ania.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will
serve ice cream, cake and lemonade,
Tuesday evening, July 26th, at Mrs.
Gillett's.
Mrs. Joseph Langendorf went to
Topeka, last Monday, for a week's
visit to her daughter, Mrs. Joseph
Plumburg.
B. F. Talkington, of Matfield Green,
keeps up with the times in every de-
partment of his store, and sells at bot-
tom prices.
G. H. Burnett, of Matfield Green,
returned home, yesterday, from Kan-
sas City, where he had been with a
load of cattle.
Mrs. Mina Loy, of Council Grove,
was visiting her mother, Mrs. J.
A. Goudie, of Strong City, last
week.
Miss Julia McCabe, of Bazaar, who
is visiting at Mr. J. M. Mayville's, in
Emporia, has been very sick, but is
now improving.

The Rev. W. B. Fisher, formerly of
this city, will soon, so we understand,
engage in the wholesale feed business,
in Kansas City.
Mr. Tom Hinote, who fell from a
load of hay, and was confined to his
bed for about a week thereafter, is
now up and around.
Cochran & Fritze is the name of
the new drug firm at Strong City, the
members of the firm being J. L. Coch-
ran and A. F. Fritze.
M. M. Young returned, Monday
morning, from his visit to his brother,
Rozell Young, at Leavenworth, accom-
panied by his brother.
Sam Reifsnider, Elwood Eyer, Ed.
Rumsford and Grant Lee, of Strong
City, have gone to the west part of the
State looking for work.
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lantry, of Strong
City, have returned home, from Ariz-
ona, where they were, at the Lantry
railroad contract works.
H. A. McDaniels and L. W. Heck
are painting the residence of Street
Commissioner Frank Darling, in the
southwest part of town.
Miss Lizzie Williams, of Wichita,
who had been visiting her sister, Mrs.
A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, for sev-
eral weeks, has returned home.

Wm. Blosser has sold his two farms
on South Fork to Wm. Stewart, tak-
ing in exchange therefor town prop-
erty in this city and in Emporia.
Wm. Muntz, who came up from In-
dian Territory a short time ago, and
was visiting friends and relatives here,
left, last Monday, for a visit in Ohio.
Paints and oils at the Corner Drug
Store.
D. S. Gilmore, formerly of the
COURANT, but now editor and pub-
lisher of the Emporia Town Topics,
was in town, Monday, and made us a
pleasant call.
The Rev. E. Y. Hill, of the Presby-
terian Church, will deliver the educa-
tional address at the common school
commencement, to-morrow (Friday)
evening, July 22.
FOR SALE.—A new process gasoline
stove; will exchange for a young cow
or yearling heifer; reason for wanting
to sell, owner has two of these stoves.
Apply at this office.
Street Commissioner Frank Darling
has plowed a gutter on the east side
of Mulberry street, from Second to
Fourth, and filled up the ravine in the
middle of the street.
Rev. Mrs. C. Hamm and baby, who
were visiting at Mrs. Catherine
Fritze's, in Strong City, the mother
of Mrs. Hamm, returned to their home
at Newton, Tuesday.
J. W. Brown, of Strong City, has
bought the wagon and repair shop of
Matt Bledsoe, in that place, and Mr.
Bledsoe has gone to Arizona to work
for B. Lantry & Sons.
Mrs. Jackson, of Bazar, has gone to
the home of her daughter, in Kansas
City, for her health, and it is hoped
by her many friends in this county
that she will soon return home in good
health.
W. W. Perrin & Son, of this city,
are prepared to do all kinds of ma-
sonry, such as putting up stone build-
ings, building flues, putting on chim-
ney caps, and doing all kinds of re-
pair in masonry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mayville, of
Emporia, formerly of Strong City, re-
turned home, Monday, from Trenton,
Mo., where they were called by the
sickness and death of Mrs. Mayville's
sister-in-law.
The dissatisfied Democrats who met
at Herrington, yesterday, to put a
straight State ticket in the field, did
not put up any ticket, and resolved to
let every Democrat vote as he may
choose, a capital idea.
John Zimmerman, Street Commis-
sioner of Strong City, has resigned his
position and gone to Omaha, to be
gone several months, and J. T. Fore-
aker has been appointed Street Com-
missioner in his stead.
Married, on Saturday, July 3, 1892,
by the Rev. C. H. Wareham, of the
Baptist Church, at the home of the
bride's parents, who died, Mr. Wm.
H. Malby, of Cedar Point, and Miss
Mattie J. Pritz, of Marion.

We know a young lady who hasn't
had a dish of ice cream this season.—
Revellie.
Young man, what has become of
your gallantry? or are you treating
it to her by the bucketful?
The crusher at Strong City is run-
ning day and night. Men wanting
work, good men, can get work at good
wages, with the privilege of boarding
or bacheling. Apply at office of B.
Lantry & Sons, Strong City.
Mrs. Maria McDonald and Mrs.
Thomas O'Donnell, of Strong City, at-
tended the funeral at Leavenworth,
last Friday, of Michael Burt, formerly
of Strong City, who died, July 13, and
they returned home, Monday.
Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker, formerly
of Cottonwood Falls, now of Council
Grove, started, last Sunday, for an
extended trip in the east, and will
visit in St. Joseph, Chicago, and Erie,
Penn., before returning home.

Frank E. Barrington, formerly of
this county, is compiling a book of
poems and prose of Kansas authors,
for school use on Kansas Day, and
has written to John Madden for per-
mission to use his classic poem, "Cor-
onado."
On Tuesday last week Mrs. T. J.
Harvey, of Strong City, was called to
Lincoln, Nebraska, by the serious ill-
ness of her brother, Charles Hagan,
formerly a citizen of Strong City, who
died after his arrival there, and was
buried Saturday.
John Talkington, who was clerking
in the store of L. B. Breese, has
moved, with his family, to Herrington,
where they will make their future
home. The best wishes of their many
friends in this county go with them to
their new home.

There were good rains visited these
parts, last Friday afternoon and on
Saturday morning, on Saturday morn-
ing the clouds being so dark that
lamps had to be lit in many of the
places of business so as to see what
was being done.
The contract of J. G. Atkinson for
carrying the mail between this city
and Strong having expired last Sun-
day evening, and that of Fred Cog
having begun then, the latter began
carrying the mail between the two
places Sunday night.
The store of S. F. Perrigo & Co. is
closed pending a suit before Judge
G. W. Kilgore, brought by Isaac Alex-
ander, a member of the firm, asking
for a dissolution of the partnership
and the appointment of a receiver to
wind up the business.
Last week J. R. Blackshere shipped
100 head of black cattle to Chicago,
two of which weighed, at Elmdale,
1,300 pounds each, and five averaged
over 1,700; and who says that alfalfa
and Clover Cliff farm does not pro-
duce extra fine cattle?
WANTED.—A lady or man in this
section of the State, to travel and ap-
point agents for an old established
house. Salary \$60 per month, and
expenses allowed. No. Humburg.
Make application at once.
INTERSTATE CO., Kansas City, Mo.
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.
Bolivar Scott, of Elmdale, was bit-
ten, the other day, by a dog, and was
fearing the dog had the rabies. Mr. Scott
went to Strong City, Tuesday, and had
J. G. Winter's madstone applied to the
wound, but it would not take hold,
thus showing there was no virus in the
wound.
John Brecht, of Strong City, was
down to Emporia, one day last week,
and saw Andrew O'Byrne who was
injured, but not seriously, in one of
his lower limbs, a short time ago, by
jumping from a railroad car, and who
is now in the Santa Fe Company's
hospital at Topeka.

You can spell it almost any way
you want to, either chigre, chegre,
chegger, chigo or jigger, but the fewer
you feel of them the better you feel,
and the person in these parts who
does not feel them is best beyond
measure, and is to be congratulated
by his fellow beings.
FOR SALE.—Some very fine Black
Lancashire Cockerels and eggs, also Sil-
ver Laced Wyandotte, Rose and Sil-
ver Comb Plymouth Rock, and Light
Brahma eggs, from 50 cents to \$1 for
12, now that it is getting late in the
season. Apply at this office.
The stone work on the large barn of
H. S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek,
which was done by Rettiger Bros. &
Co., was completed on Tuesday last
week, and now Scott, Dennison, of
Strong City, who has the contract
for doing the woodwork, is pushing
that part of the structure to a com-
pletion. The barn is 122 feet long, 22
feet wide and contains 60 cords of
stone.
On Wednesday of last week the
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail-
road Co. filed a second mortgage in
the office of the Register of Deeds
for \$200,000.00, to be expended for
improvements in sums not exceeding
\$5,000,000.00 per annum, the mortgage
being made to the Union Trust Co., of
New York, and covering the railroad,
rolling stock, stocks, bonds and other
property of the Company.

There will be a big convention
baked 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
campaign purposes, and everybody
attending said convention is invited
to bring well filled baskets, which will
be spread by the ladies, promptly at
12 o'clock, with hot tea and coffee.
Everybody invited. Price, 25 cents.

The fore part of this week there was
a party in town soliciting advertise-
ments for a paper published in an ad-
joining county; and many of the
merchants here made the excuse
for not advertising in his pa-
per that they are not advertis-
ing in their home papers. Now,
would it not be better for them
to advertise in a foreign paper and let
the outside world know that some one
is doing business at Cottonwood Falls
than to do no advertising at all?
"Whisperings of True Love," waltz,
by Fischer, author of the popular
"Arbins Farewell" Caprice, is one of
the most fascinating and delightful
waltzes ever published. This is our
candid opinion, and that of some of
our experienced and best piano teach-
ers. It is not difficult, though bril-
liant, carefully fingered, and just the
piece for players of moderate attain-
ments who wish something that shall
display facility of execution. Price
50c. Ignaz Fischer, publisher, Tol-
edo, O.
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
put up an ice house, 35x100 feet, a
larger one than both the other houses,
the largest house in this part of the
State, and he has always stood by this
people in quality and quantity of ice
and low prices, and always will dupli-
cate any orders they might make, and
they should stand by him with their
custom.

Last week, Clem B. Moore disposed
of his interest in the corn crop on the
Morris Bros. farm, on Diamond creek,
and of his team, also, and he and his
family left for Kansas City, where
they will make their future home.
Mr. Moore is a hustler, a first-class
farmer superintendent, a most excellent
manager of stock, and a first-class
quarryman, and he leaves the county
with the highest testimonials from
those for whom he has worked, all of
whom, together with his many other
friends, among which is the COURANT,
wish him and his well in their new
home.

As our ready-print for this week did
not reach us in time, and being de-
cisive that some things in this week's
COURANT should be read before the
holding of the Democratic county con-
vention, and also not wishing to miss
a week's issue of the paper, as, in that
case, we would have to run the COUR-
ANT fifty-two consecutive weeks, or a
whole year thereafter before we could
again publish a legal notice, was our ex-
cuse for presenting our readers with
a quarter sheet Thursday; and our
ready-print now being received it is
forwarded to our subscribers so that
they may not miss any of the foreign
news or other reading matter con-
tained therein.

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forwarded to our subscribers so that
they may not miss any of the foreign
news or other reading matter con-
tained therein.

PROBATE COURT PROCEEDINGS.
The report of the proceedings of
the Probate Court of Chase county
for the quarter ending June 30th,
1892, is as follows:
April 6th, 1892.—Court duly opened at 9
o'clock, a. m.
A. M. Breese and Catherine Hayden,
administrators of Warner Hayden, made
final settlement and asked to be dis-
charged. So ordered, by the Court.
Letters of Administration issued to Wil-
ham Norton on estate of Patrick Ryat,
deceased, Edward Ryan having resigned.
Will of Christiana Strickland admitted
to probate, John B. Sherman and Thomas
C. Strickland being named as executor of
the same. Letters were issued to them.
7th—Dr. Conaway, Jr., complained of
Josephine Patterson as being of unsound
mind. Investigation made. Complaint
sustained. Mrs. Patterson sent to asylum
at Topeka.
11th—John Stone filed his petition for
administrator of the estate of John
Harris, deceased. Bond approved and
letters issued.
16th—P. B. McCabe, administrator of the
estate of John B. Brown, deceased, makes
final settlement and is discharged.
30th—Court duly closed till May 2d,
1892.
May 2d—Court regularly opened for
business at 9 o'clock, a. m.
L. R. Hawkins complains of Maria
Patton and says she is of unsound mind.
Investigation ordered.
16th—Mary A. Baker and Samuel Baker
filed asking that they be appointed
administrators of the estate of E.
T. Baker, deceased. Bond of \$20,000
given and letters issued.
20th—John Stone, guardian of Ephraim
Harris, complains of the estate of
John Harris, deceased, and asks for
personal property to pay debts. Order
issued.
20th—John Stone, administrator of John
Harris, presents his petition asking to
be granted letters to pay debts and costs.
Order of publication made and June 6th,
1892, set to hear petition.
28th—Court adjourned till June 6th,
1892.
June 6th—The petition of John Stone
to sell real estate of John R. Harris cran-
ded and appraisement ordered, and that
the said property be sold at private sale
for cash.
8th—George Collett, Jr., presented to
the Court a paper said to be the last will
of George Collett, Sr., deceased, asking
that the same be admitted to probate.
Granted, and letters issued to George
Collett, Jr., as executor of the same.
11th—Will of C. A. Mead admitted to
probate, and P. A. Mead being named in
said will as executor, letters were issued
accordingly.
20th—J. N. Gordon reports sale of land
belonging to the Theodore Gordon estate.
Sale approved and deed ordered.
21st—James M. Kerr, administrator of
George N. Kerr, deceased, makes final
settlement and is discharged.
28th—Court adjourned till July 6th,
1892.
Eleven marriage licenses issued this
quarter.
G. W. KILGORE,
July 15th, 1892. Probate Judge.

ON TO OMAHA!
Special excursions will be run via
Santa Fe 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.
One fare for round trip. Tickets
on sale July 1st and 2d, with return
limit of July 15th.
The Omaha convention will be large-
ly 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, and
get aboard when the train goes by.

DO YOU WANT GOLD?
Cripple Creek is not a health resort.
It is a wealth resort. Quite a differ-
ent. 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 com-
fortably by taking the Santa Fe Route.
Only line with no change of cars from
Chicago, Kansas City and other prin-
cipal cities to Florissant, nearest rail-
road station with daily stages to Fre-
mont.
Inquire of local ticket agent, Santa
Fe Route about rates and service.

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

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

LUCKY NUMBERS.
Humphreys' Specific No. Three—
Cures Sleeplessness, Colic and Crying
of Infants; curing not only the Wake-
fulness, Colic and Crying but by aid-
ing the digestion, giving Strength and
Vigor, and so making healthy child-
ren.
TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.
There will be an examination of ap-
plicants 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.

CARD OF THANKS.
To those whose warm hearts and
generous hands have contributed to
aid us in our time of need we desire
to return our sincere and grateful
thanks.
JOHN M. WARREN,
JENNIE E. WARREN.

GO TO
CEDAR POINT!
call on
PECK,
and purchase a
M'CORMICK-BINDER,
AND
TWINE, etc,

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of
Farm Implements and
J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best
of all,
mch10tf
D. W. MERCER
always keeps the
Best Brands of Flour Cheap for
CASH.
Try Him. Matfield Green. nov10tf

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency,
Railroad and Syndicate Lands. Will buy or
sell wild lands or improved farms.
AND LOANS MONEY.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap27-1y

THE MILD POWER CURES.
HUMPHREYS'
Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and
carefully prepared remedies, used for years in
private practice and for over thirty years in
the United States. Every single Specific
a special cure for the disease named.
They cure without dragging, purging or reducing
the system, and are in fact the Sovereign
Remedies of the World.
LIST OF REMEDIES. CURES. PRICES.
1—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation... 25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25
3—Painful Colic, Crying, Wakefulness... 25
4—Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults... 25
5—Dysentery, Gravel, Bilious Colic... 25
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting... 25
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis... 25
8—Headaches, Toothaches, Faceaches... 25
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 25
10—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation... 25
11—Oppressed or Painful Periods... 25
12—White, Too Profuse Periods... 25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness... 25
14—Salt Stomach, Erysipelas, Eruptions... 25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains... 25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague... 25
17—Piles, Hemorrhoids, Bleeding... 25
18—Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes... 25
19—Whooping Cough... 25
20—Sore Throat, Influenza, Cold in the Head... 25
21—Whooping Cough... 25
22—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing... 25
23—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing... 25
24—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling... 25
25—General Debility, Physical Weakness... 25
26—Dropsy, and Scurvy Secretions... 25
27—Skin Diseases, Scabies from Itching... 25
28—Kidney Diseases... 25
29—Sore Mouth, or Canker... 25
30—Erysipelas, Warts, Wetting Bed... 25
31—Painful Periods... 25
32—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat... 25
33—Chronic Congestions and Eruptions... 25
EXTRA NUMBERS:
28—Nervous Debility, Somnol Weak-
ness or Involuntary Discharges... 1.00
29—Disease of the Heart, Palpitation... 1.00
30—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance... 1.00
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages), BLENDED PAPER.
HUMPHREYS' BLD. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.
HUMPHREYS'
WITCH HAZEL OIL
THE PILE OINTMENT.
For PILES—External or Internal—Bleed-
ing or Itching—However Incurable or Long
Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy. Knows
always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It
is also the cure for Fistulas, Ulcers, Old
Sores and Burns.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on
receipt of price. 50 cents per bottle.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY,
Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH 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.
fe23-1f
S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. CRISHAM

WOOD & CRISHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in all State and Federal
Courts.
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
County, in the State of Kansas; in the
Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal
courts therein. 7-13 1f.

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Practices in all State and Federal
courts

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

The Road from Washington to Cabin Johns Bridge.

Favorite Thoroughfare with All Classes of Society—Diplomats and Statesmen in Handsome Turnouts—History of a Famous Bridge.

[Special Washington Letter.]

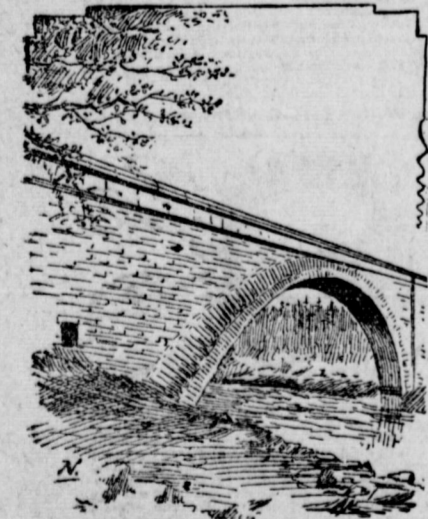
The vicinity of Washington abounds in beautiful scenery and pleasant drives, but the favorite thoroughfare with all classes of Washington society is the road to Cabin Johns bridge. Every bright Sunday the owners of fast horses, and of those not so fast, tie them to the boundary of Georgetown, that quiet little annex to Washington, and take the conduit road to the bridge. It has been so ever since the bridge was built in 18— and it will probably remain so forever.

Let us follow this red-wheeled road wagon, in which the "sporty" looking gentleman is explaining to his friend, evidently a stranger, the different places of interest along the way. We will be sure to see all there is to be seen, as he and his gray mare are a feature of the road every pleasant Sunday.

After leaving Georgetown we follow along the banks of the Potomac for about a mile and then make a turn at right angles to the river only to take a parallel road a little higher up. Before we turn, however, let us take a look back at the city. How pretty it looks with the Aqueduct bridge spanning the river at the end of Georgetown and the Washington monument and capitol in the distance. Right opposite us, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, are two houses picturesquely situated among a grove of trees and with the American flag flying from their tops. We had better, however, admire them from the safe distance of the Maryland shore; as, despite their innocent appearance, they are said to be the home of the great American tiger.

Now let us continue our drive. For a short time we lose sight of the river, although traveling in the same direction. As we get upon higher ground we come in sight of the first reservoir. This is a beautiful sheet of clear water from which the city is supplied with alleged aqua pura. It is hard to explain the transition from the clear water of the reservoirs to the muddy fluid which issues from the faucets in our town houses at this season of the year. Pretty country villas dot the landscape in the neighborhood of the reservoirs, of which there are five. An electric road is in operation by a roundabout route from Georgetown to Glen Echo, in consequence of which a "boom" is on and the real estate dealers are flourishing.

Leaving the first reservoir we pass over a comparatively level stretch of ground until the road takes a sudden dip and we pass over a bridge spanning another reservoir. Up the hill on the other side we come upon the road again, which is here as smooth as the track at a racetrack, and along which it is a pleasure to drive. The horses seem to find a similar enjoyment in carrying their masters along at an increased rate of speed, and here it is that the fun comes in and the numerous "brushes" take place. Let us stop for a few minutes on one side of the road and watch the steady stream of Washington society drive past. In the van comes a blonde young man in a very high dog cart. He is from New York and came here with the spring races and, making "a big stake," became so charmed with Washington life that he has remained ever since. He will not be able to hold his lead long with that heavy-wheeled cart. Immediately behind him, and in marked contrast, comes the brougham of Senator Stockbridge, who takes a drive in the country every pleasant afternoon. Here is a buckboard with four young people out for a Sunday's frolic. That fine-looking old gentleman with the gray side whiskers is the British minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and that fourth-faced man in the red-wheeled brewster brougham right behind is the vice president, Mr. Morton. That



CABIN JOHN'S BRIDGE.

blonde-mustached man driving the team of bays is Campbell Carrington, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city, who, it is said, has a different pair of horses for every day in the week. That fine-looking old man with his handsome wife is Senator Stanford, of California. They drive their pair of well-known black coach horses, Major and George, and their landau is an object of much attention and admiration from the occupants of the other vehicles. That genial-looking gentleman with the brown beard is Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and few teams in the city can pass that pair of silver sorrels which he is driving before the red-wheeled landau. Here comes what looks to be a pretty close race. Hon. Archie Bliss, of New York, with his spanking team of bays hitched to a side-bar trap, is slightly in advance of his friend, Senator Manderson, who is driving a little trotting mare with a record of 2:38 to a light Kensington road wagon. The Brazilian minister, Senor Mendonca, is out on horseback accompanied by his attendants, who wear a livery of dark green with flowers and cockades of red.

low, the colors of the Brazilian legation. That gentleman in the "C" spring brougham, who is just getting out of the way of that pair of young fellows who are racing to the bridge, is Secretary of the Navy Tracy, who prefers his pair of coal blacks to the faster equines of his friends. F. M. Draney is the veteran of the road and has driven fast horses for the past twenty years. For a long time he drove his trotting stallion, Rutherford B. Hayes, who could go close to 2:30, and now he has some of Hayes' get. That handsome gentleman driving the pair of well-matched bay mares is Col. Ainsworth, of the war department, and beside him is his friend Frank Conger, who is enjoying himself immensely behind his bay mare Never Tire.

Now let us fall in line at the rear of the procession, satisfied that there will be many other teams to follow us. Yes, there is the rattle of the heavy wheels of a victoria, and we can see its single occupant as the carriage passes by. Do not stare! It is Madeline, the queen of the demi-monde. Is she not beautiful as she reclines gracefully upon the cushions of her trap, looking neither to the right nor to the left and recognizing no one? She will soon be out of sight, and out of sight out of mind, so let us say



HANGING ON TO THE REAR.

turn our attention to the natural beauties of the drive. We are now nearing the ruins of the famous Glen Echo, that beautiful sylvan retreat o'er which poets raved but two summers ago. Nothing remains of the glory and splendor of this charming spot but the arched gateway of undressed pine boughs. There is nothing left to remind us of the beautiful parquet hall, which seemed a glimpse of fairyland with the fountain and flowers in the center and the band playing Wagnerian melodies and harmonies from the balcony. No longer does the Washington young man bring his best summer girl to stroll around the rustic bowers of this modern Arcadia on the banks of the Potomac. In one night the fire fiend destroyed the work of months. Nothing was spared. There is some talk of building a new Glen Echo, but the man who undertakes it will have to be very painstaking indeed to come up to the expectations of the thousands who have visited Glen Echo in the past and who will be satisfied with nothing short of their former amusement Mecca.

Only a few rods from the site of this river palace is the National Woman's Chautauqua, an educational institution much affected by ladies of uncertain age and given a wide berth by the rising generation. The aforementioned electric road which runs from Georgetown to the Chautauqua affords unlimited opportunities to the truly good to worship at the shrine of knowledge.

Leaving this classic atmosphere let us fall in line again behind this smart young man in the natty spring suit, who enjoys the proud distinction of having in his buckboard the prettiest girl on the road. The effect is somewhat spoiled, however, by the spectacle of two ragged country urchins hanging on to the rear of his trap. After leaving the Chautauqua the residences become scarcer and we can see the waters of the Potomac shining through the trees on the bank. At this point the river is quite shallow, being near the "Little falls," or, more properly speaking, the "Little rapids." At intervals along the way from Georgetown are road-houses with accommodations for man and beast where the thirsty travelers may be cared for.

Just up this hill and on to the level, we are in sight of the bridge. From where we now are it appears nothing more than the conduit road with stone railings on either side. As we drive on the bridge we are still unable to appreciate the magnitude of the arch. It requires a view from another point to realize the extent of this great structure. Looking from the parapet of the bridge to the chasm of Cabin Johns creek, 101 feet below, is very apt to make us dizzy, so we will cross to the opposite side, stable our horse and stop at the hotel for a few minutes. There is a crowd of thirsty visitors making for the bar to get a glass of the mint julep for which this hostelry is celebrated. "Very sorry, gentlemen, but we serve only soft drinks here; but if you will walk into the dining-room I have no doubt the waiter will be able to supply you with what you want, at a table." What a farce!

Out on the plaza we will take the flight of winding stairs leading down to the ravine of Cabin Johns creek, at the base of which we can examine the bridge at our leisure. It is erected on immense blocks of granite, and leaps the ravine at a single arch of 220 feet. It is a wonder in the history of bridge building, being the largest stone arch in the world. It was designed and erected under direction of Jefferson Davis when he was secretary of war, and his name was cut in the keystone of the arch at the time. During the war, however, some one with more ardor than discretion destroyed the inscription and it has never been replaced. The bridge cost the government \$257,000. There is an opening in one corner, a dark hole like the entrance to the infernal regions. The few visitors who explore this cavern look relieved when they emerge from its gloomy interior into the bright sunshine of the summer afternoon. SAIRA D. FAY.

WILSON'S GREAT SPEECH.

Protection and Reciprocity Shaken on Their Foundations by the Logic of Tariff Reform.

"For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of the one follows in necessary succession the loss of the other. When you confer upon the government the power of dealing out wealth you unchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxation, billion-dollar congresses, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot box and purchased elections. In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls. After every victory a new McKinley bill to repay these contributions, with usury, out of taxes wrung from the people. For every self-governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is the question, as Mr. Burke truly said, around which all the great battles of freedom have been fought. It is the question out of which grow all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, justly, we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand.

"We and the great party we represent are for tariff reform because it is the only gateway to genuine democratic government. The distinguished leader who presided over the republican convention boasted that he does not know what tariff reform is. Who ever said that he did? Let us hope, with the charity that endureth all things and believeth all things, that he is fully as ignorant as he vaunts himself to be.

"Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection—at least of the protection which is doled out to them in the bill that bears his name. They see that meaning writ large to-day in prostrated agriculture, in a shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law-made wealth, in the discontent of the workingman and the despair of the farmer. They know by past experience that protection as a system of taxation is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of the government. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of tribute is but the old and crafty scheme by which the power of taxation of the private people is made the private property of a few of the people.

"Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the equality of true freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer rather than to his ignorance, his weakness and his patience.

"Gov. McKinley further declared that the democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I am afraid, gentlemen, we must admit this charge. What right or excuse have we for taxing anybody else?"

"With a continent for a country, with freedom and intelligence as the instruments for its development, we stand disgraced in the eyes of mankind if we cannot and if we do not support our own government. We can throw that support on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper nation, if we use the other we are a pirate nation.

"The democratic party does not intend that we should be either. No more does it intend that they shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer the possessions of those who own the property of the country to the bellies and backs of those who do the work of the country. It believes that frugality is the essential virtue of free government. It intends to limit taxation to public needs and to levy taxes by the plain rule of justice and equity.

"But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The republican party says Gov. McKinley now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the house, or rather permitted its beneficiaries to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder that he favors the reciprocity added to his bill by the senate. You might explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

"It is not reciprocity at all. It is retaliation, and worst of all, retaliation on our own people. It punishes American citizens for the necessities or the follies of other people. It says to a few little countries south of us: 'If you are forced by your necessities or led by your follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugars higher and scarcer to our people.' And now we are told that reciprocity is to be their battle cry. Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor and going for the battle for reciprocity on a plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for whales in his mother's rain barrel, in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle waggle, is the true realistic picture of reciprocity of the McKinley bill.

"We are for the protection that protects and for the reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the government, and we are for that reciprocity that throws no unnecessary obstacle between the American producer and the market he is obliged to seek for his products.

"But gentlemen, I must not keep you from the work that is before you. Let us take up that work as brothers, as patriots, as democrats. In so large a convention as this, larger in numbers than any previous gathering of our party representing a larger constituency, it would be strange, ominously strange, if there were not some differences of opinion on matters of policy and some differences of judgment or of preference

as to the choice of candidates. It is the sign of a free democracy that it is many-voiced and within the limits of true freedom, tumultuous. It wears no colors; it serves no masters. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many who have heretofore followed our plan with enthusiasm are to-day calling with excusable impatience for immediate relief from the evils that encompass them. Whatever can be done to relieve the burdens, to restore, broaden and increase the prosperity of the people, and every part of them, within the limits and according to the principles of free government that the democratic party dares to promise that it will do with all its might. Whatever is beyond this, whatever is incompatible with free government and our historic liberty, it dares not promise to any one."—Chairman William L. Wilson at Chicago, June 22, 1892.

STEEL RAIL PROFITS.

The Trust Will Not Be Disturbed by the Present Administration.

The eleventh paragraph of the republican platform was not quite two weeks old when the managers of the steel rail trust held a meeting in this city yesterday and decided that the trust's price of \$30 per ton should be maintained. This paragraph is as follows:

"XI.—We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective."

The combination of the manufacturers of steel rails, commonly called the Steel Rail trust, has exacted this ring price of \$30 per ton for the last seventeen months, in spite of a marked decline in the cost of the raw material. Its greed has recently been pointed out by the New York Tribune and other high tariff journals. Even the Philadelphia Manufacturer, which is the organ of one of the two powerful high tariff associations, complained mildly as follows a few days ago:

"Values of some products, [in the iron trade,] notably pig iron and plate iron, are at the lowest point ever recorded; but steel rails are held firmly by the combination at \$30, although Bessemer pig is now \$3 per ton cheaper than it was in 1885, when rails sold at \$26 per ton."

The Manufacturer's figures were doubtless taken from the annual report of the American Iron and Steel association, where the prices are set forth as follows:

	1885.	1892.
Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh.....	\$17.00	\$14.00
Steel rails at Pennsylvania mills.....	26.00	30.00
Difference.....	19.00	16.00

These figures, however, represent the lowest prices in 1885 and 1892. The following table shows the average prices for 1885 and the prices at the present time:

	1885.	1892.
Bessemer pig iron.....	\$17.61	\$14.00
Steel rails.....	28.50	30.00
Difference.....	\$10.89	\$16.00

The combination is able to exact \$30 now, when the raw material is selling for \$14, because it exercises absolute control over the industry and is protected against importations from abroad by a tariff duty of \$13.44 per ton. The price of rails in England now, free on board, is \$20 per ton. With the duty and freight charges paid they can be laid down in this city for \$25 or \$26. The duty is therefore prohibitory, and the associated manufacturers can safely exact \$30 without regard to the cost of raw material. And while they exact this ring price by unlawful agreement, they can also reduce the wages of their workmen, as press dispatches have shown.

In March last Attorney General Miller said to the agent of a press association: "We are endeavoring to execute the anti-trust law, and wherever a concern is found which offers a fair field for investigation, it is pursued to the best of our ability." But no one will ever induce the attorney general to "investigate" or "pursue" the combination of manufacturers of steel rails, in which his friend Carnegie holds so prominent a place. No unlawful combination that contributed liberally to the republican campaign fund in 1888 and is willing to contribute liberally again this year, will be disturbed by the department of justice.—N. Y. Times, June 24, 1892.

Here's Consistency for You!

On page 331 of the American Economist of June 24, 1892, we read that "thousands of pairs of boots and shoes are daily made in Massachusetts by machinery, giving employment to thousands of workmen at good wages. We export largely to England, where labor is much cheaper than in this country." On page 333 we learn that "American laborers cannot receive wages which are two or three times as high as the wages earned by foreigners while the products of those foreigners' labor are allowed to come here entirely free from duty."

On page 333 it is said, "it [revenue tariff] cannot be to relieve American purchasers, for the fact is that they already buy the things enumerated [cutlery, boots and shoes, machinery for farm and factory, and farm products,] more cheaply than they are sold anywhere else on earth."

On page 341 we are told that ivory is bought in London, manufactured in Connecticut by "deft Connecticut Yankees" and "the finished product is actually shipped back" to London. Then follows the significant remark that "there was much in this protected system of ours which the philosophy of Cobden did not take into account."

—The American Wool Reporter of June 9, 1892, announces that "about seventy-five weavers in No. 2 mill of the Thornlyke Co., at Thornlyke, Mass., struck Monday afternoon against a reduction of three cents per cut in the price paid for weaving. These weavers need more protection. McKinley should look into their case."

THE HOMESTEAD EXAMPLE.

Protected Plutocracy Deals Death to American Labor.

Blood has been shed at the Homestead mills. Pinkerton janizaries hired by Carnegie have killed and wounded a score or more of workmen in a battle brought on by Carnegie's determination to lower the wages of his employees, peacefully if he can, forcibly if he must. His employment of these armed hirelings shows that he is ready to shoot down the wages of American labor if he can't lower them by simply posting a notice of reduction.

It is not necessary to defend the locked-out workmen in their acts of violence. They have become participants in a breach of the peace, but they are not responsible for the tragedy at the Carnegie iron works. They simply fought plutocracy with its own weapons, and until Pinkertonism is put down by law the hirelings of the plutocrats must be taught by such lessons as that at Homestead that if they appeal to Winchester they shall perish by Winchester.

The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, deliberately and probably intentionally provoked a breach of the peace by sending the armed Pinkertons to Homestead. According to their own published statement they had appealed to the sheriff of Allegheny county for protection, and he was acting upon their appeal. Beyond doubt, had the sheriff found himself unable to protect them in their legal rights with the posse at his command, he would have sought such other aid as is provided for in emergencies by the laws of Pennsylvania. Without waiting for him to act in the regular and lawful way, the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, sought to steal a march on their employees by sending down a body of private mercenaries to take possession of the works at night and from behind the stockade of Fort Frick overawe their discharged workmen by a display of armed force.

In this they have been beaten after a bloody battle, in which human lives were sacrificed, for which Carnegie and his managers are clearly responsible. They will now abandon their private war and wait, as they should have done at first, for the sheriff to act. He must, and no doubt will, protect them in the possession and operation of their works, and the state military has been called out in order to accomplish it.

Ultimately, of course, Carnegie will win. He has the law on his side, and behind the law is the resistless power of the state. If the Homestead workmen do not surrender and accept his terms they must give place to strangers imported for the purpose who are willing to take what they can get. They must leave the little homes which they have built for themselves and paid for out of their scanty savings, the churches where they have worshipped and the cemeteries where lie their dead. They must take their wives and little ones and seek elsewhere the opportunity to earn bread by the sweat of their brows. They must "move on" or be shot down when they venture to assert against millionaire employers their right to share in the benefits of protection.

Perhaps it may occur to the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers that when the Homesteaders are driven out they may be set to missionary work. If they were scattered over the country, they could impress upon their fellow-workmen everywhere a most instructive lesson upon the workings of McKinley protection in making Carnegie forty times a millionaire while giving his workmen the choice of accepting reduced wages or becoming tramps.—St. Louis Republic.

A REJECTED APPOINTMENT.

The Method in the "Professional Lobby."

It is not unlikely that the Armour dressed beef trust ordered its attorney, Mr. William J. Campbell, whom President Harrison selected as chairman of his national committee, to refuse that office. The refusal certainly does not rest on Mr. Farwell's letter, in which the president's description of Campbell as a "professional lobbyist" was made public. The beef trust, however, has a grievance. Four years ago it contributed \$100,000 to the Harrison corruption fund on the understanding that when the republican tariff was made up a duty should be placed on hides. That tax would have been worth \$250,000 to the Armour's, so their investment of \$100,000 in Harrison and protectionism was one of the best the firm ever made. According to contract Mr. McKinley, in the preparation of his bill, put a tax upon hides. But the leather industries in the country objected strongly to the proposed tax on their raw materials. In the struggle three times the Armour's forced McKinley's committee to live up to the ante-election contract, and they were finally beaten only when New England republican congressmen refused pointblank to vote for the McKinley tariff if the tax on hides was left in. To satisfy the Armour's hides were included under the reciprocity section, at a rate of one and one-half cents tax per pound, but with all New England, except Maine and Vermont, in the balance, President Harrison has not dared to enforce that section. The victims of a bunco game, the Armour's now refuse to lend their skilled hired man to Harrison, who is in need of precisely those services covered in his former description of Mr. Campbell. The whole episode illuminates republican protection.—Albany Argus.

HARRISON AND CLARKSON.

A Sure Precursor of Republican Defeat.

President Harrison has made Chopper Clarkson chief of the executive campaign committee, which has the handling and dispensation of all the cash to be placed during the next few months. This appointment is said to have been the result of mutual concessions on the part of both gentlemen, each of whom has a temper of his own, but who could prove of great benefit to each other by a tacit burial of the hatchet which has been rather freely flourished of late.

But what can Harrison hope to accomplish with a lieutenant who, though he has pocketed the slights which have been placed upon him, declared no longer ago than July 1 that he would rather go down to defeat with Blaine five times than to be successful with all the republican presidents who have been elected since the plumed knight first appeared in the arena?

The relations between Harrison and Clarkson show clearly the lukewarmness with which the president's helpers are taking up the canvass. Those of his late opponents who are lending him their support are doing so not because they hate Harrison less, but because they love their party more.

This is the situation in the republican ranks. It is a sure precursor to inglorious defeat.—Chicago Globe.

—The republican party is on the defensive and "advancing backward" with constantly increasing celerity.—Detroit Free Press.

—Will the g. o. p. be able to colonize enough negroes to stand off the loss of the labor vote if Carnegie doesn't come down?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Campbell or no Campbell, Illinois will give her electoral vote this year to Stevenson and Cleveland. This is no joke. Illinois and thorough democrats everywhere are very proud of Mr. Stevenson.—Chicago Globe.

—It is all very well to say that Mr. Harrison ought not to select lobbyists and tricksters to manage his campaign, but there is only one way to elect a republican president in this country while the high-tariff wrong is to be supported.—St. Louis Republic.

—With Harrison running his own campaign and thousands of officeholders humping for favored candidates whom the people do not want, Roosevelt, as champion of the civil service rules, is suffering from nervous prostration. The pup suckers are dying very hard.—Detroit Free Press.

—Cleveland will give us a grand democratic administration—one that every citizen, as well as democrat, can be proud of—and he will carry forward those reforms in the general government which made his first term in the presidency a notable one in the history of the country.—Niagara Falls Journal.

—The evidence in the pension investigation is conclusive on the point that under Commissioner Baum pensions are distributed in Indiana for campaign purposes as they were under Commissioner Dudley. Does Raun stay or go? Upon President Harrison's decision of this question rests the reputation of his administration for decent government.—Albany Argus.

—No man who favors further "protection" for the tariff-made plutocrats who are absorbing the wealth of the country has any excuse for voting the democratic ticket. No man who favors protection for the toiling masses from the oppression of legalized greed and extortion has any excuse for voting the republican ticket. It is equity versus extortion, right against wrong, a revenue tariff against a robber tariff.—St. Paul Globe.

—This indignant army of workmen knows that their situation, with high prices of living and reduced wages, could not be made worse under democratic rule. They are now doubtless willing to take their chances on that point; but their present dealing is with the republican party. That is the party that has swartonly deluded and betrayed them. That is the party that has invited and deserved punishment.—Rochester Herald.

—Protection has made capitalists rich. It has enabled them to live in luxury far away from the grimy surroundings of their mines and mills to maintain palaces in New York, in Paris, in London and in the hills of Scotland. Mr. Carnegie goes back to the home in which he was born a peasant reaper, by means of taxes from the American people, than the nobility whose hereditary castles he rents. He found libraries and music halls and lives like a gilded prince on his bounty-fostered riches. His workmen, on the other hand, are always struggling for their rights.—N. Y. World.

—The local organs of McKinleyism will serve the interests of their party best by maintaining a profound silence as to the cause of the reduction of wages by the iron and steel trust. The cause is clear to every one who chooses to see. The trust reduces wages because it has the power to do so, and the tariff gives no help to the hapless workmen. The republican tariff is a fraud. It protects only those who, like Mr. Carnegie, need no protection, but are hungry for more money to add to the millions which the tariff has enabled them to take from the pockets of the unprotected consumer.—San Francisco Examiner.

—Shortly after the firing began at Homestead President Harrison and most of the white house outfit boarded a train at Washington and retreated hastily to the Adirondack wilderness, a remote and comparatively unfrequented portion of New York state. Mr. Harrison is not at all afraid of being hit by stray bullets, but he undoubtedly desires to philosophize while the trouble is on. What he fears is well-directed ballots. He would like to be out of reach of a requisition for troops to defend Carnegie's protected steel works against Carnegie's protected but locked-out workmen.—St. Louis Republic.

—In the republican creed as set forth in the platform adopted at Minneapolis is expressed the belief "that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between the wages abroad and at home." There has been no change in the tariff on steel or iron since the scale of wages which it is now proposed to reduce was adopted by the Carnegie monopoly. Either the declaration of the platform is a snare and a delusion for vote-cattling, or the manufacturing barons of the country refuse to make good the party pledges. In either case the great array of laborers and unemployed must look elsewhere for relief.—Detroit Free Press.

I LOVE MY LOVE.
I love my love because she is so gay;
With songs and smiles she greets each dawning day.
But never meets a sorrow,
Glad as a bird in flight as a flower,
She takes the joy of every passing hour;
Happy to-day in sunshine or in shower,
And trusting for to-morrow.

I love my love because she is so kind;
So gentle and so modest is her mind.
The lowest bespeak her;
Because she has such pity for their woe,
So many like her and hopes to show,
That hearts the most despairing find, I know,
New strength if they but meet her.

I love my love because she is so true;
To her the old is better than the new;
She trusts no flimsy feeling,
Her faithful words spring from an honest heart;
No falsehood in her deeds has any part;
Her very smiles are innocent of art,
She knows no double-dealing.
—Little E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.

MRS. HICKS-BROWN.

How a Lesson of Mutual Forbearance Was Learned.

There is always a beginning to an end. What it is in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks-Brown, I do not pretend to know. What I know most about is the end and the appendix. Of course all the differences leading up to the last act were thoroughly aired in court and in the newspapers, but it was the final act of brutality on Mr. Hicks-Brown's part that was especially dilated upon, and for weeks this "fiend in human form" was execrated by dames and damself all over this broad land, and Mrs. Hicks-Brown was an object of heartfelt commiseration on all sides.

I am inclined to think that if Mr. Hicks-Brown had been more like the men who are held up as model husbands by the knowing members of certain ladies' societies, he and Mrs. Hicks-Brown—she whom only two short years since he had promised to love and cherish—would be living in peace and amity, to say nothing of conjugal happiness, even unto this day; and if Mrs. Hicks-Brown had been anything but the only child of a very rich and foolishly indulgent papa, things might have been different. But Mr. Hicks-Brown was just as much used to having his own way as was his pretty spouse; and the natural result was family rows, more or less insignificant in character. At first, Mr. Hicks-Brown was inclined to give in, just as all dutiful husbands are; but he saw the shoals of trouble on to which this course was causing him to drift, and concluded, after mature consideration, that it was his will that should dominate in the Hicks-Brown family, and he fixed his plan of procedure and governed his actions accordingly. Mrs. Hicks-Brown, with feminine insight, perceived, at an early stage of the game, what her lord's intentions were; and, as she had always been accustomed to have her way, she decided that it was too late to begin knocking under, and there you have what was presumably the beginning of the end.

It was a dog that caused the climax. If there was any creature on earth that Mr. Hicks-Brown loathed and despised, it was a pug, and his better half, aware of this antipathy, had, with characteristic feminine perversity, availed herself of the first opportunity to possess herself of one of those interesting animals, which, speedily won, it seemed, first place in her affections, and made Mr. Hicks-Brown's life miserable.

He stood it, however, as long as he could, but the end had to come. Mr. Hicks-Brown was an architect, and it came to pass that he had, on one occasion, been invited to prepare the plans for a public building. The plans were drawn and accepted by the committee, which, however, returned them to him for certain important alterations; and they were laid on the table in his den, to be attended to when he returned home in the late afternoon of a certain day.

Now, it so happened that Vic, the pug affectionately was of an inquiring turn of mind, and she chose this very afternoon for an exploring tour in the upper part of the house.

When Mr. Hicks-Brown entered his den, about five o'clock, he saw at once that portions of his plans were missing, and, supposing that his wife had taken them to show to some visitor, he hurried downstairs.

"Where are those plans?" he asked.
"What plans, dear?" softly inquired Mrs. Hicks-Brown, sliding her caramel into one cheek, and still keeping one eye on a particularly thrilling page of the yellow-back novel in her lap.

"What—what plans? Do you mean to say you didn't take those Calumet building plans from my table?" asked Mr. Hicks-Brown, in some agitation.

"Oh—h!" said his spouse, mildly surprised. "Why, it must have been those that Vic had."
"That—Vic—had?" howled Mr. Hicks-Brown. "And, pray, where are they now?"

"Don't get excited, dear. Were they anything in particular? Vic had some old, soiled pieces of cloth, playing with them while ago; but I supposed they were some rods had thrown into the waste basket, so I burned—Henry! What are you going to do?"

But Henry did not answer. He strode over to the cushion whereon the offending Vic was taking her afternoon siesta, gripped her firmly by the nape of the neck, and, despite his wife's hysterical protests, opened the door and kicked the howling animal into the street, and, not satisfied with this, when Mrs. Hicks-Brown would have rushed to rescue her pet, he took her by the shoulders and forced her into a chair, noting with grim satisfaction as he did so that a couple of street arabs were making off with Vic.

That day Mrs. Hicks-Brown went home to her mother, and two weeks later she was a member of the divorce colony in a western city, seeking freedom from matrimonial bonds on the ground of "cruel and inhuman treatment," which she expected the court, when her case was presented, to understand as having been applied to her, instead of to Vic.

In the state where Mrs. Hicks-Brown sought her divorce, it takes only three months to establish a residence, and the legal formalities consume very little time, but strange to say, Mrs. Hicks-Brown did not find it easy to pass the time. The first three or four weeks, in her hurried state of mind, she did not notice—but, after that, time passed very slowly, indeed. Strange as it may seem, life apart from Mr. Hicks-Brown was very, very dull—and lonely. Yes, she had been hasty—too hasty—but there was no turning back now. She had burned her bridges, and, besides, had ever a Lovelade retraced a step once taken? No! And she held her pretty nose a little higher and tried to look haughtily don't-care-ish, all the time feeling very miserable, indeed.

And Mr. Hicks-Brown? He was working away as though fighting time. He never gave himself a moment, if he could help it, for thought. Not a word had passed between him and a member of the Lovelade family since the day his wife had flung herself out of the house and returned to her parents. He heard she had gone west for a divorce, and it made him wince, but he shut his mouth more tightly and went at his work still harder. There were times when he had to think, and they were not pleasant times. There was one in particular. A few months before he had begun to build, unknown to his wife, a handsome new house in her favorite suburb—and the time came for him to occupy it, and she was not there to enjoy it. His younger sister, an orphan, who had just finished school and had come to live with him, was delighted with everything. She ran all over the house, fairly gushing with pleasure, and did not know that her brother, sitting amid the confusion of furniture in the front hall, was thinking of how much some one else would be pleased. And there were two big tears on his cheeks when he remembered himself and arose to superintend the work of arranging furniture.

Everybody who reads the papers remembers the Hicks-Brown divorce trial—how the defendant paid no attention to the suit; how the judge, in granting a decree without alimony, scored the fair plaintiff for seeking a divorce on such trivial grounds, and assured her that he allowed a decree only because it was plain to be seen that it was a case of incompetency; and how, two days after receiving her decree, the plaintiff left suddenly, and everybody said: "I told you so—I knew she'd go as soon as she got it."

But everybody does not know that the reason she left so suddenly was that she received a telegram announcing her father's death, or that when she reached home she found that he had died a bankrupt.

Hicks-Brown knew it, and his heart ached with the longing to go to her aid—and then the Hicks-Brown pride came to the surface, and his heart hardened with a cold snap, and he bent himself to his work harder than ever. One morning, as he rode into town, Henry Hicks-Brown was thinking how lonely his sister must be, sometimes, out there in that slow little suburb, and an idea struck him. "By Jove!" he thought, "it's the very thing. There are lots of nice girls who would jump at the chance to be companion to so jolly a girl as Lottie." And he stopped at the Sol office and left a "Want" advertisement, which stated that a young lady desired a companion who was able to speak French and possessed sundry other accomplishments; must furnish best references; would receive liberal salary, etc. "Apply in person at residence, No. — Grove street."

Mabel Hicks-Brown, discussing ways and means with her mother at their simply furnished breakfast table next morning, saw this advertisement. "It's the very thing, mamma, and I'm going to see about it to-day. Something must be done, and I'm the one to do it."

"But, Mabel, it seems so—why, the idea of—"

"There, there's no use saying a word, mamma. We can't be choosers any more." And so it was settled.

At four o'clock that afternoon Mabel Hicks-Brown rang the door of the house in Grove street, indicated in the advertisement, and was admitted by a trim maid, who seemed to know her errand, and ushered her into a pretty drawing-room on the right.

Somehow the room had a familiar look. At least, there were things in it that seemed familiar. That picture in the dark corner—she must have seen it before. She rose to look at it, and as she did so, some one came hurriedly into the room. Turning, she stood face to face with Henry Hicks-Brown.

For a full half minute they stood staring at each other, stunned. Then Mabel, weak from the strain of the weeks and months just passed, gave a shuddering sob and sank to the floor.

Ten minutes later she found herself upon the divan in the corner, with a pair of strong arms about her and a very dear face close to her own, while a deep, tremulous voice whispered: "Mabel, can't we—can't we make it all up? Tell me, little girl."

She told him right then and there; and, half an hour after that, they stood in the study of the parsonage close by—Hicks-Brown would have it so—for all the world like a pair of elopers, and what had taken nearly five months to untie was retied in five minutes.

And that was the real end of the celebrated Hicks-Brown divorce case—the part that only a small minority of the newspaper-reading public knows about.

—R. L. Ketchum, in San Francisco Argonaut.

—James Russell Lowell was walking along Irving street in Cambridge one day when he saw the son of Prof. Josiah Royce—a child not over ten years old now—handling a piece of hose and a stream of water rather recklessly. Fearing a ducking, he began a remonstrance as he approached. The boy listened carefully until Mr. Lowell was done. Then he turned the hose on the venerable poet, who took to undignified flight.

—Silly Things.—Youngly—"Love often compels people to do very silly things." Cynicus—"Yes; makes them marry, sometimes."—N. Y. Herald.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—The Vatican is to be illuminated by electricity.

—Nine steam railroads in the west are using electric headlights.

—Crude steatite (soapstone) is employed in Europe for the manufacture of electric insulators.

—The first electric car in South America appeared on the streets of Panama on the 27th of last April.

—In the northern English coal field electric coal-cutting machinery is about to be introduced on a large scale.

—A company has been granted permission to experiment with electric omnibuses in London the coming summer.

—There is reported to be a movement on foot to organize an opposition company to the Bell telephone in Montreal.

—The Faure patent on storage batteries has been upheld in Germany, where it has been in the courts for some time.

—Owing to a dispute in relation to back taxes, the city of Philadelphia has stopped payment for its telephone service.

—The only trolley system in England is at Leeds, where it has proved very popular, and is so profitable that an extension of the line to the heart of the city is to be made.

—General Manager Ainslee of the Wisconsin Central railroad is reported to have said recently: "I think we shall run trains on the Wisconsin Central by electric power before the Columbian exposition is over."

—A submarine cable between Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, and Pernambuco, Brazil, is about to be laid, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the middle of July. The cable is 2,165 miles long.

—The municipal council of St. Etienne, France, has decided upon an interesting experiment, which is to distribute electrical power to 18,000 looms, scattered about in the homes of the inhabitants of 70,000 of whom are engaged in the ribbon industry. The power is to be supplied from the city reservoirs.

—Some interesting and rather surprising statistics are published on the use of the telephone. In Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, from 100 to 400 persons in every 100,000 of the population are subscribers. In Great Britain only 58 persons in 100,000 use the telephone. In Berlin 11, and in Paris 4.2 out of every 100,000 inhabitants use it.

—The English board of trade has just decided that the commercial unit of electricity, formerly known as the "board of trade unit," is hereafter to be called a "kelvin." The unit itself is one kilowatt hour, that is, 1,000 watt hours, and its new name is the present title of the well-known Sir William Thomson, now Lord Kelvin.—Electrical World.

—M. Plante's new process of engraving on glass and crystal by electricity is found capable of producing results of marvelous delicacy. The plate to be engraved is covered with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash and put in connection with one of the poles of the battery, the design being traced out with a fine platinum point connected to the other pole.

—From the last annual report of the Bell Telephone Co. it appears that the number of instruments in use at the close of the year 1891 was 512,467—a large increase over the previous year. The total earnings for the year were \$4,375,290. The expenses were \$1,505,873, leaving the net earnings at \$2,869,417. The extension of the long-distance telephone system is rapidly progressing.

A LEGEND OF HEROISM.

The Vengeur Went Down But Would Not Surrender.

Legends based upon alleged acts of heroism die hard and, although it has been proved repeatedly that the soul-stirring story of the Vengeur is little more than a mere sailor's yarn, it is still as deeply rooted as ever in the French mind, says a Paris correspondent. As the story goes it tells us that during the memorable victory of Lord Howe over the French fleet off Ushant, in 1794, the frigate Vengeur, rather than surrender to the English, went down with the colors nailed to the mast and the crew singing the "Marseillaise" and crying "Vive la Liberté!" Whether we believe this legend or no, we owe its author a debt of gratitude, for that it has inspired the well-known artist, M. Polpote, with the subject of the most attractive panorama ever shown in Paris. It is exhibited in the large building of the Champs Elysees, which formerly sheltered the panoramas of the Siege of Paris and the Battle of Solferino. The painter has chosen the moment when, at the close of a hard day's fighting, the French fleet, overpowered by Lord Howe's squadron, is doing its best to escape in the direction of Brest and when the sailors of the Vengeur are just going to their heroic death.

The frigate has settled down so far that only the guns on her main deck are available, and with these the artillerymen are firing a last feeble broadside at a stately British vessel of the line, from the decks of which shot and shell are being poured into the sinking ship. The ragged, wounded sailors of the Vengeur are in the act of nailing the tri-color flag to the stump of the mainmast, while an officer on the quarterdeck, raising his hat on the end of his sword, hurries defiance at a group of English marines on board his majesty's ship Brunswick. All round are the fleets of both nations, the vessels keeping up a running fight as they speed through the choppy sea. Many of the British men-of-war have already launched boats to pick up the survivors of the Vengeur, scores of whom have been washed off her decks and are clinging to floating spars. M. Polpote is to be congratulated on the admirable picture he has given us of this stirring scene.—N. Y. Recorder.

—Didn't Like It. Skiddis—Why did you leave your new boarding house? Didn't Mrs. Small promise to treat you like one of the family? Gasket—Yes. That's why I left.—Judge.

Belts and Girdles.

The Empire belt or girdle is worn very extensively with gowns having the Watteau back. Often it is a very wide ribbon, and again it is formed in folds of white silk, five in number, that make it reach up and give the shortwaisted effect that is considered desirable. Girls with very small waists are wearing rather broad belts fastened at one side with a really fat rosette. This is placed right on the belt itself, slightly to one side of the front.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Western Triumph.

The wonderful progress of Chicago in the manufacturing and mercantile past decade has proved a genuine eye-opener to Eastern people, and many of her own citizens while dimly conscious of her growth in this respect, are fully awake to the immense benefit which accrues to the city by the gradual location of great manufacturing plants in her vicinity. In every day lines such as sewing, millinery and clothing, industry Chicago has long been acknowledged the "King Bee," but it will surprise most people to learn that in the manufacture of musical instruments such a gigantic industry in existence is located in Chicago. Nevertheless it is a fact that Lyon & Healy turn out more goods annually than any similar factory in the world. Last year their output was upward of 100,000 musical instruments and this year judging by the increase thus far the result will be considerably greater. The instruments made by them include Pianos, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, Drums and band instruments, and the quality is so far superior to the European product, that the consumer cheerfully pays more money for the home-made article. To the thinking mind it is a real pleasure to know that our people have such remarkable progress in this artistic line, and to the Western man particularly it is a matter of pride to know that to his section belongs this great distinction.

A GREAT GO.—"How does your new errand boy go, Smith?" "The long way, apparently, every time."

To Summer Tourists. The season is at hand when the man of affairs, the man who through the long winter months has devoted his best energies to the tasks and problems of the counting room, the office, the pulpit, or legislative halls; when the matron and the maid, wearied of long seasons of social gaiety or confinement in the school, or lecture room, betake themselves to the sea shore, the mountains, the country or the springs in search of pleasure and rest. The Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, on its summer tourist tickers at very low rates, with long transit limits, good to return until October 1st or 15th. Every variety of amusements and the most picturesque surroundings are thus placed within the reach of all.

For further particulars concerning rates, routes, sleeping accommodations and all other information, call on or address J. L. WILLIAMS, C. P. and T. A., 101 N. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.; GEO. A. McNETT, T. P. A., 1044 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

In a race-course picture the jockeys contribute the mountin scenery.—Boston Courier.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "C" in each word, for 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.

If you want to please a man, catch him in a crowd and ask him some question that he is smart about.—Acheson Globe.

An Appeal for Mercy.

If you have any regard for your physical welfare, have mercy on your bowels, cease indulging them with trenching purgatives and relax them without pain with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Subdue with it, too, malarial and liver complaints, kidney and rheumatic ailments, dyspepsia and nervousness.

"No time like the present," as the burglar murmured when he grasped little Eva's birthday clock.—N. Y. Truth.

PURE BEER is the healthiest drink known. "The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis is the best.

It's the shoe man who enjoys meeting people who put their foot in it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

The motto of the socialistic mechanic: Hate hours work.—Boston Transcript.

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This today is the stirring event of the toper's existence.—Dallas News.

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The old woman who "lived in a shoe" evidently had neighbors who kept hens.

The Ram's Horn is published at Indianapolis, Indiana, at \$1.50 per year.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.
CATTLE—Best beefs..... 3 50 @ 3 05
HOGS—Native..... 2 50 @ 2 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4 00 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 88 @ 71
No. 2 hard..... 61 @ 64
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 42 @ 34
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 27 @ 25
RYE—No. 2..... 60 @ 61
FLOUR—Patents, per sack..... 2 00 @ 2 20
HAY—Choice timothy..... 1 10 @ 1 05
Fancy prairie..... 7 00 @ 7 50
POULTRY—Spring chickens..... 13 @ 14
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream..... 11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice..... 19 @ 21
POTATOES—New..... 50 @ 60

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Fair natives..... 3 50 @ 3 50
Texas..... 2 80 @ 3 05
HOGS—Heavy..... 4 00 @ 3 91
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 4 00 @ 3 25
FLOUR—Choice..... 3 25 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 78 @ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 33 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 70 @ 70 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 20
LARD—Western steam..... 6 90 @ 7 00
PORK—New..... 11 30 @ 12 50

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Prime to extra..... 5 25 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 5 25 @ 5 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 5 00 @ 5 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 4 30 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 78 @ 79
CORN—No. 2..... 48 @ 48 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 30 @ 30 1/2
BUTTER—No. 2..... 17 @ 18 1/2
LARD..... 11 15 @ 12 1/2
PORK..... 11 75 @ 12 25

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 10 @ 3 20
HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 10 @ 3 20
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 80 @ 83
OATS—No. 2..... 51 @ 54 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 18
PORK—Old mess..... 11 75 @ 12 25

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Love makes the world go round—also the young man, about seven nights in the week.—N. Y. Herald.

It is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Most anything can be forgiven easier than selfishness.—Kam's Horn.

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS. For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever. J. A. RICK, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

LEWIS' 98% LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED. The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, radiators, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa. MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

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RISE IN SUN STOVE POLISH.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. With Face, Hands, and Nails which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



PROP-A-GATE

Health, wealth and happiness by owning a "CHARTER OAK" Stove.

None other will bring you such a maximum of contentment and comfort, nor do its duties as well or as economically.

Most store dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor, cure all nervous debility, indigestion, that tired feeling, absolutely eradicated. Mild, bracing, and strengthening. Power increased. Better sleep. Receive new force. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, including, a safe, speedy cure. Return rose bloom on cheeks, beautiful complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Green" brand. Send 25 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

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

Excursions. The year 1892 has been an exceptionally prosperous one for all sections of the Great Southwest. Now is the time to get a home territory. Write to G. P. & T. A., T. P. A., and S. F. R. R. To Kansas, or J. J. Byrne, Sec. Pass. Traff. Mgr. Monkshead, Ill. Chicago, for free pamphlets.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD GOODS ONLY. Send for catalogue price list. BUCKLE MFG. CO., 100 LOCK ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN, THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, the calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable and durable

MOUNTAIN WARFARE

Continued Alarming News From the Cœur d'Alene.

A GUERRILLA WAR THREATENED.

The Gem Mine Again in Danger—Guards at the Granite Mill Threatened—Non-Union Men Returning Under Difficulties.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 19.—The condition of affairs in the Cœur d'Alene continues to be alarming. There seems to be a conviction settling down that there is on foot a scheme of an aggressive character on the part of the miners' union, though as to what this move may be opinion is divided. The general opinion is that large numbers of miners, union men, are coming into the Cœur d'Alene from Montana by way of Thompson Falls.

At Gem Capt. Bubb, who has entire charge of the gulch, including Burke and Gem, said that from 200 to 300 men were on the hill near Gem. Scouts reported seeing many here and there and occasionally some would show themselves at points roundabout. It was feared that an attack was contemplated and the indications were that a move was likely on their part to blow up the granite mill just below the town of Gem. Last night reinforcements were ordered to Gem from Wallace and they were sent up on a special train. Guards at the granite mill were doubled and the sentry force also. Pickets were sent still further up on the hills and all points were carefully watched. Yesterday morning another detachment of troops was sent to Gem.

A full force of men will be put at work clearing the Frisco mill of debris and restoring it to working condition as fast as possible. It is probable that many of the union men now under arrest will be turned out on parole. Six who had been taken with the others, but against whom no charge could be brought, were liberated to-day. With all the prisoners taken by the authorities not over five guns of the entire number used in the attack at Frisco, Gem and Gardner have been captured. They have either been hidden somewhere or put in the hands of others.

The Gem mine will start up with a full force of non-union men to-night and the Frisco will start Wednesday also with non-union men. A squad of twenty-five regulars started up the Nine Mile canyon yesterday morning. They will camp up there.

The strikers in the mountains have sent down word that they intend to carry on a guerilla warfare. This warfare would be terrible. The troops and towns are down in the canyon at the mercy of the strikers on the sides of the mountains. This move has been expected for some time. Prompt action on the part of the troops in cutting off supplies from the strikers, thus forcing them to come down out of the mountains, would shorten the fight.

German in Danger.

BERLIN, July 19.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Zanzibar reports that the natives of Unyenyebe have revolted and threaten the German forces and the important station of Tabors is in danger. The report is partially confirmed by the dispatch received by the German anti-slave company that the united troops and the expedition under Count Sweintz and Capt. Spring recently attacked and captured the fortified town of Quikoro, belonging to Chief Sildi, after a hard struggle in which three Germans were killed and eight wounded.

Young Mrs. Blaine Sick.

New York, July 19.—Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine, the divorced wife of James G. Blaine, Jr., arrived yesterday on the steamer La Champagne after several months' stay abroad. She is still very feeble and her health has not improved as much as was hoped. She was met by her father, Col. Nevins, who took her to the New York hotel, and was so exhausted by her voyage that she immediately went to bed and remained there the whole afternoon, declining to see even her most intimate friends.

Mrs. Plumb Declines a Pension.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—When the deficiency bill was under consideration in the senate yesterday Mr. Perkins asked unanimous consent to have struck from the bill the item of \$5,000 for the widow of the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and he read a letter from Mr. Plumb's son stating that the item had been inserted without his mother's knowledge and against what she believed would be his father's wishes. No objection being made, the item was struck out.

The Liberal Majority.

LONDON, July 19.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the total returns received show the election of 311 supporters of the government and 347 members of the opposition. The liberals gained one more seat to-day. It is officially announced to-day that as a result of the visit of Lord Salisbury to the queen at Windsor castle yesterday the conservative government will meet parliament on August 4.

Congressman Blain Renominated.

FITZGON, Mo., July 19.—The democrats of the new Eighth district held their convention here Saturday and renominated Congressman Richard P. Blain by acclamation. Resolutions of high commendation of Cleveland and Stephenson were adopted.

The Express Messenger Suspended.

St. LOUIS, July 19.—George P. Williams, the messenger who was in charge of the Pacific Express Co.'s car that was robbed at Adair, I. T., Thursday night by the Dalton gang, has been suspended pending investigation by the company.

Gov. Pattison Goes to Homestead.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 19.—Gov. Pattison and staff have left for Homestead in a private car attached to the western express. The governor will return to the latter part of the week.

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS.

The State Convention Meets at Topeka. Formulates a Platform and Places a Full Ticket in the Field.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—The state prohibition convention met in Representative hall yesterday and was called to order by W. J. Newton, chairman, of the central committee. Rev. J. D. Botkin, of Wichita, was made temporary chairman and Mrs. H. H. Geyer, of Ottawa, secretary. Committees were appointed and addresses made by several speakers. Rev. Botkin was made permanent chairman and E. B. Wentworth, of Kingman, secretary. The convention completed the preliminary work and adjourned till morning.

Second Day.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—This morning the prohibition delegates divided into congressional districts for the purpose of making nominations for congress and selecting presidential electors. The following congressional nominations were agreed upon:

First district—J. T. McCormack, of Brown county, a farmer who has labored industriously for the prohibition cause.
Second—Col. D. W. Houston, of Garnett, nineteen years ago editor and proprietor of the Leavenworth Commercial, the leading republican newspaper of the state at that time, and the only surviving member of the committee which drafted the platform in the first republican convention held in this state in 1859.

Third—L. Belknap, a merchant of Pittsburg and chairman of the prohibition state committee.
Fourth—Rev. J. W. Stewart, of Emporia, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church.
Fifth—Horace Hurley, a harness maker of Junction City.

Sixth—Benjamin Brewer, of Lincoln county, a farmer.
Seventh—Rev. W. E. Woodward, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Sterling.

Col. D. W. Houston, chairman of the platform committee, next submitted the report. The platform calls for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and declares that taxation or license is an alliance with criminals. The republican party was denounced for pretending to oppose resubmission and then providing for a constitutional convention; for declaring in platforms in favor of enforcement and then electing three-fourths of the officials known to be opposed to the law. Thanks for equal suffrage for the sexes, for free coinage, for government control of railroads, for a retaliatory tariff and taxes on incomes, for non-alien ownership of lands, for anti-option laws, for the incorporation of labor organizations and for reforms of various kinds were also adopted.

The morning session closed with the adoption of a resolution endorsing A. W. Smith for his action as a speaker in the house for supporting the bill to change the name of St. John county to Logan.

The delegates voted down every resolution offered in the afternoon on the ground that the platform was already too long.

Presidential electors were chosen as follows: First district, William Crosby, of Valley Falls; Second, Frank Holsinger, of Rosedale; Third, David A. Teer, of Winfield; Fourth, E. E. Leonardson, of Neosho Rapids; Fifth, Charles Fairfield, of Minneapolis; Sixth, Benjamin Hill of Stockton; Seventh, Martin Armstrong of Milan; at large, F. A. E. Smith of Topeka, George H. White, Kansas City, Kas., and Capt. E. Clark of Olathe.

When nominations for governor were called for J. D. Botkin took the floor and placed in nomination Rev. J. M. Monroe, of Wichita, and I. O. Pickering, of Olathe, was placed in nomination by Rev. A. M. Richardson, of Lawrence. Pickering is the law partner of ex-Gov. St. John, and his name was received with enthusiasm. A dispatch from him stating that he did not want the nomination, but would accept it if unanimously tendered, was read and Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. A half dozen enthusiastic speeches were made and the nomination was unanimously tendered by a rising vote.

The other nominations were made by acclamation as follows: Lieutenant governor—H. F. Douthett, a farmer of Willis, Brown county. Secretary of state—H. W. Stone, aged 23 and secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Atchison. Auditor—Rev. Gabriel Burdette, a colored Baptist preacher of Concordia. Treasurer—Joel Miller, of St. John, Stafford county.

Attorney General—R. H. Nichols, of Howard, Elk county. Superintendent of public instruction—Miss Ida Hagdon, superintendent of the city schools in Lyons and secretary of the Kansas state teachers' association.

Associate justice—C. P. Stevens, a well known lawyer at Beloit.

Congressman at large—Rev. J. M. Monroe, of Wichita.

Fatal Explosion in a Coal Mine.

MARSHALL, Mo., July 14.—There was an explosion of naphtha in the coal mine known as the Tuck mine, one mile west of Waverly, resulting in the death of Andy Francisco and the serious injury of Henry Chrisman, both of that place. The mine contains about ten feet of water. Mr. Francisco, the superintendent, and Mr. Chrisman went down the shaft to repair the pump, which had been used in pumping the water out. They carried with them a small oil lamp and had barely reached the bottom when the gas coming in contact with the flame, caused a terrible explosion. Mr. Francisco was blown into the water. His body has not been recovered. Mr. Chrisman was blown on the platform of the shaft and was hoisted from his perilous position by some parties at the top who heard the explosion.

Got a Taste Himself.

FAIRBURY, Neb., July 14.—Last night Simon Matson, who had been sent to jail for forty days for wife beating, was taken from the jail by a posse of citizens to the river bank, tied to a tree and the heavy whip which he had used on his wife applied by each one of the party in turn until the flesh was literally cut from the wretch's back. Then he was taken back to jail in a fainting condition. Matson had pursued a course of systematic brutality toward his wife which she had concealed as long as possible for fear of greater violence at his hands.

Colorado Waterspout.

CANON CITY, Colo., July 14.—An awful waterspout occurred in Grape creek, above this city, which was followed by a heavy rain. The torrent of water rushed down the Arkansas river and through Canon City with great force, tearing away the Santa Fe railroad bridge and 300 feet of track and the county wagon bridge. Immense damage was done to the growing fruit crops in the city and suburbs. Very little can be learned as to the damage done between here and old Pueblo, but it is thought to be great. Florence, Colo., reports their wagon bridge gone.

NATIONAL MINING CONGRESS.

The Resolutions Passed by the Convention at Helena, Mont.

HELENA, Mont., July 16.—The national mining congress completed its labors and adjourned yesterday afternoon. The following resolutions were passed and will be sent to the United States congress:

We declare that the responsibility for the bullion in silver dollars now coined being of less intrinsic value than the bullion in gold dollars rests solely with those who demoralized silver and forced the people to accept the laws of 1876 and 1890, by which free coinage of silver has been denied and the purchase of bullion by the government in the lowest markets of the world substituted instead, and declare our unalterable conviction based upon sound economic principles and the actual experience of the world between 1850 and 1860, when the relative increase in the production of gold in the United States and the rest of the world far exceeded the relative increase of silver over gold during the last decade, that the recoinization of silver by the United States at the existing ratio will speedily restore the intrinsic value of the silver dollar to that of the gold dollar. While we demand that the intrinsic value of the gold and silver dollar shall be equal, we protest against the test of value as silver being made while silver money is debased and the government engaged, under existing laws, in depressing the value of bullion by purchasing it in the lowest markets, but shall make the necessary test after the full use of silver as money has been restored for a reasonable time.

We declare the free bimetallic coinage of gold and silver at the existing ratio to be the most important public question now unsettled in the United States, as long as there is lack of sound metal money upon which to base a full and fair volume of governmental paper money. We urge that in every section of the country, north as well as south, the true friends of free bimetallic coinage shall meet the unquestioning friends of even money and date for office bearing any relation whatever to legislation upon the subject as one of the chief tests of worthiness to receive their suffrages. That it is only by clearly discerning the right and acting independently and unflinchingly to undo the great wrong of silver demoralization that the conspiracy to force the United States to use the gold standard of money can be thwarted.

Efforts to influence the presidential election took form in the following resolutions:

Whereas, The theory of the constitution is that the electors for president shall be men of the highest dignity and integrity, fit to be entrusted with the greatest concerns of the nation and that they shall, when elected, be free to cast their ballots for such persons for president as will best insure the safety, honor and prosperity of the country; and

Whereas, It has been the endeavor of the opponents of bimetallic coinage to secure the election of candidates for the presidency by the republican and democratic party, who, if elected, will oppose the will of the people by executive veto whenever congress shall express it in a free coinage bill; and

Whereas, To vote for electors pledged in advance to select either one or the other of them for president without conditions will be an injustice to the people and a purpose to defraud the popular will; and

Whereas, In the silver states there is but one sentiment in all three national parties in regard to the full recoinization of silver; therefore, be it

Resolved, That wisdom and patriotism both require that the people of the silver states and state conventions of all parties therein shall shape their action so as to secure the balance of that part of the people as expressed in their vote to the end that the electors elected by the people of such states may act independently in the electoral college as to defeat the election of any man as president who will not agree to support in advance the people as expressed in any future act of congress in relation to silver shall stand without executive interference or veto. That in order to meet the contingency of the possible election of president by the silver states, in the electoral college the constituents of the present house be appealed to demand of all members of the house who are candidates for re-election a promise that they will support in advance the people as expressed in any future act of congress upon the silver question to stand without executive veto.

THE TRAIN ROBBERY.

Unflinching Conduct of the Guard Specially Instructed For the Occasion—Fatal Random Shots.

PARSONS, Kan., July 16.—It was the most audacious thing the train robbing Daltons have done yet—their successful attack on the Pacific express car of Missouri, Kansas & Texas train No. 2 at Adair, sixty-eight miles south of here in the Indian nation, Thursday night.

They whipped a special guard of nine men, left behind them one man killed by a random shot, loaded their booty of unknown amount into a wagon and drove calmly away.

For the eight men who did this daring thing rewards aggregating \$40,000 have been offered.

In the smoking car of train No. 3 there were sitting nine well armed guards sent along to prevent just such an episode as was going on in the express car. These doughty guards were commanded by J. J. Kinney, chief of the road's detectives, and Capt. J. H. La Flore, chief of the Cherokee Indian police, who had been told to expect a raid at Adair that very night.

About the time the robbery was all over these guards became dimly aware of what was going on, and they opened a rapid fire at the freebooters through the car windows. The robbers replied with promptness and much vigor. Bullets whistled everywhere. However, the robbers loaded their wagon and drove merrily off toward the wood, firing as they went.

After the robbers had disappeared in the dark it was found that their fire had been deadly.

In a drug store near the depot Doctors W. L. Goff and Youngblood had been sitting. Many stray bullets tore through the frame wall of the building and both of the men were struck by them. Dr. Goff died in a short time. Dr. Youngblood's condition is most serious.

The robbers' bullets wrought injury among the guards too. Capt. Kinney was slightly wounded in the shoulder and La Flore received a superficial wound on the arm, while a guard named Ward was slightly wounded.

Colorado Waterspout. CANON CITY, Colo., July 14.—An awful waterspout occurred in Grape creek, above this city, which was followed by a heavy rain. The torrent of water rushed down the Arkansas river and through Canon City with great force, tearing away the Santa Fe railroad bridge and 300 feet of track and the county wagon bridge. Immense damage was done to the growing fruit crops in the city and suburbs. Very little can be learned as to the damage done between here and old Pueblo, but it is thought to be great. Florence, Colo., reports their wagon bridge gone.

HURRICANE TORN.

A Regular Twister Visits Southern Ohio—Many Buildings Blown Away—Damage at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—At 8:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a wind which registered forty-two miles an hour by the United States signal service instruments struck this city. It came from the west and was accompanied by rain which fell to the depth of two-fifths of an inch during the time the storm lasted, which was not over fifteen minutes. The full extent of the damage done cannot be learned at this hour.

The works for the show called "A Night in Pekin" on the baseball grounds on Harrison avenue were completely demolished. The fence of the baseball grounds was blown down and a part of it was hurled against a passing street car, injuring several passengers more or less seriously.

William E. Ward, Sr., proprietor of the architectural iron works at 495 Central avenue, was standing on the sidewalk when the roof of his factory was blown off. Bricks detached from the building were hurled on the sidewalk. One struck Mr. Ward on the head, fracturing his skull. It is feared his injuries are fatal. Half a dozen other houses on Central avenue in the same vicinity were unroofed.

On Walnut street near Twelfth street the roof of Myers' Veterinary hospital was torn off and hurled bodily against the roof of the Banner Brewer Co. on Canal near Walnut, taking that roof off also. At the river landing the great chains holding the New Orleans wharf boat, besides which was the steamer Mary Houston full of passengers ready to start, were snapped like a yarn thread and the boat blown nearly half a mile up stream to Newport bridge.

At Hamilton, twenty-five miles north of here, the storm came at about the same hour as it did here. It took off half the roof of Snyder Sons' wood pulp mill, blew down the west wall of it and injured five workmen, one very badly, one quite seriously and the other three painfully but not dangerously.

It is feared that it has been attended with casualties not yet reported in this city and vicinity. It came with a very wide front and while it lasted was a furious, steady, straight blow.

There were numerous narrow escapes during the storm. Ernest West was blown quite a distance from the top of a lumber pile on West Liberty street and severely hurt. A tree fell across the horses attached to a street car, killed one horse, stopped the car and demonstrated a narrow escape to the passengers. A gentleman crossing the suspension bridge in a street car saw two Covington women clinging for dear life to a cable, their clothing torn to shreds by the wind. He rescued them and brought them safe to Cincinnati. A little son of Mrs. O'Flary on Central avenue was struck by a falling brick and badly hurt. Four circuits of the fire alarm wires were completely prostrated. All the telephone wires on Harrison avenue and Fairmont and Lick run are disabled.

ARRESTING STRIKERS.

United States Troops in Charge of the Idaho Mining Districts—Arresting the Strikers—Non-Union Men Being Returned to the Mines.

WARDNER, Idaho, July 16.—Three passenger coaches loaded with the non-union men, who were recently sent out of the county, returned here at 2 p. m. yesterday. They were escorted by a special train loaded with regular troops. The trip to Wardner was uneventful. Gen. Carlin had 400 troops drawn up around the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines and the railroad depot.

The strictest martial law was enforced and there was not the slightest sign of disturbance while the non-union men were being unloaded. The returning non-union men were armed with Winchester. At the station they gave up their rifles and marched unarmed to their destination. The men who were escorted up to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, one and one-half miles up the gulch through the camp of Wardner, were heavily guarded.

Gen. Carlin issued a proclamation calling upon all the members of the Miners' union to surrender. He later issued another order commanding all the strikers to be arrested wherever found and disbanded and imprisoned. He also dispatched searching squads to Fourth of July canyon to hunt for dead bodies. He thinks that the men who were killed were thrown into the river. When the arrival of the troops became known the last twenty men of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine force, who did not surrender at the time of the exodus of the other men of the mine, came in. They had taken to the brush, armed and had been in hiding ever since. They were greatly exhausted. The troops found them fortified in the mine. They were relieved by a company of soldiers, who permitted them to rest and sleep. The entire working force of the mine will pick up tools at once and begin operations in the mine.

At 4 o'clock the troops began scouring Wardner, bringing in union men and placing them in confinement in the guard house at the camp on the ball grounds. Fred E. Dean, secretary of the union, was among the first arrested. President O'Brien was another. At Wallace also it is reported that arrests are being made. The Cœur d'Alene region is virtually in the hands of the military. Unless the union men commit some act of violence soon the time for such conduct will be past. The men at the mine will be supplied with Winchester by the owners to protect the property.

Recalcitrant Officials.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The inter-state commission and District Attorney Milchrist prepared yesterday to present to Judge Gresham the cases of those railway officials who refused to answer the inquiries of the commission, chiefly regarding discriminating rates to favored shippers. The recalcitrants are David Brown, freight agent of the Grand Trunk; Sumner Hopkins, freight agent of the Wabash; Freight Agent Hasaniere, of the Traders Dispatch; A. L. Walker, of the Lehigh and Wabash Dispatch, and W. S. Sterling, vice president of the Illinois Steel Co.'s terminal lines.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

THE senate was occupied principally in debate on the 11th. Mr. Washburne spoke at great length on the anti-option bill, and the Sunday closing clause of the world's fair bill. The sundry civil bill was the occasion of a lively three hours' debate. No action was taken before adjournment. District of Columbia matters occupied the attention of the house. An appropriation of \$250,000 was made for printing the reports of the eleventh census. Several bridge bills passed and the conference report on the military academy bill agreed to. After ordering a new conference on the army bill the house adjourned.

THE senate on the 13th by a vote of 33 to 18 agreed to take up the anti-option bill. Though the bill was sent to the calendar it is liable to be reached at any time by a similar vote. A resolution by Mr. Voorhees in regard to the Homestead troubles went over. Pending consideration of the clause in regard to Sunday closing of the world's fair in the sundry civil bill the senate adjourned. Nothing was done in the house, the subject of electing senators by the people being discussed at some length. The rest of the session was occupied in filibustering.

THE senate on the 15th finally disposed of the Chicago exposition provisions of the sundry civil bill. Mr. Quay's amendment to close the exposition on Sunday was adopted without a division. A further amendment by Mr. Peffer to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the exposition grounds except for "medical, mechanical or scientific purposes," was adopted by a majority of 2. With these conditions attached the senate voted to issue to the world's fair managers ten million souvenir silver half dollars. The house had an exciting session over the free silver bill. The debate was of a political nature and decidedly interesting. Messrs. Reed (Me.) and Catchings (Miss.) having lively tilt. Finally the resolution reported from the committee to consider the bill was defeated by a vote of 139 yeas to 184 nays and silver was shelve for the session. The House adopted 117 yeas to 69 nays and 9 republicans voted against silver, with a number of pairs. After passing many private pension bills the house adjourned.

THE senate devoted most of the day on the 14th to the sundry civil appropriation bill and passed it before adjournment. The vote of 15 yeas to 15 nays was a tie. Mr. Peffer's amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the grounds of the Columbian exposition at Chicago, was reversed, the vote upon its adoption being yeas 31, nays 23. Mr. Vest's substitute for Mr. Quay's Sunday closing amendment was laid on the table—24 to 17. Although late in the session a number of bills were introduced. The conference reports on the diplomatic and the naval bills were agreed to. The house agreed to the conference reports on the legislative, the diplomatic and the naval bills. A resolution from the foreign affairs committee requesting the state department to investigate the imprisonment of Dr. Gallagher, an American citizen, in an English prison was adopted. Mr. Scott introduced a bill, for reference, to prohibit the employment of corporations of special police. It is a strike at the Pinkerton system. Adjourned.

THE senate on the 15th adopted conference reports on the army, the navy and the legislative bills and agreed to the house resolution extending existing appropriations until July 31. The fortification bill passed. The resolution introduced the day before providing for an investigation of the Homestead troubles was not taken up for action before adjournment. Consideration of the sundry civil bill occupied the attention of the house, the world's fair appropriation of \$5,000,000 being under discussion. A resolution was adopted calling on the postmaster general for information regarding the letting of mail contracts to railroads since March, 1889, and the conference report on the army bill agreed to. Pension bills were considered at the evening session.

THE senate further considered the last of the appropriation bills on the 16th—the deficiency bill. Most of the items were agreed to and the bill then went over. After an executive session the senate adjourned. The house held a dull and uninteresting session, the question under debate being the item in the sundry civil bill in regard to closing the world's fair on Sunday. After a dreary debate the matter went over and the house adjourned.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

A Deficit of Twenty Million Francs—The Railway Loan.

ROME, July 16.—The Tribune, the government organ, states that the budget of 1893-94 will show a deficit of 20,000,000 francs, exclusive of 30,000,000 francs already agreed upon as necessary for the new railways, and for which a special act is required, according to the new policy of not paying for such works out of the revenue. In an interview Sig. Grimaldi, minister of the treasury, declared that there is no question that the national finances have greatly improved. His predecessor, Sig. Luzzati, contrary to current belief, left everything in the department in the best possible condition, with a gold reserve of 140,000,000 francs, and would, in Grimaldi's opinion, have restored the financial position of the state if he had been properly supported by his colleagues, and if time had been allowed to effect economies which had been projected. Sig. Grimaldi expresses himself as confident that the budget of 1893-94 will indicate a vanishing deficit. The general opinion in financial circles in Rome and Paris is not in accord with the views of Sig. Grimaldi, and predictions are freely made of an early renewal of the financial troubles of Italy. The success of the railway loan also is much doubted.

NEVER-TIRED NAVAJOES.

The Troublesome Tribe Exciting the People of New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 16.—News comes from the western portion of the territory that ranchmen are having trouble with the Navajos in the vicinity of Manuelito, a station on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, on the border of New Mexico and Arizona. The settlers in that locality where water is scarce have located their homesteads at the few scattering springs, and within the past few weeks of very dry weather the Indians have repeatedly broken down the fences and overrun the country with thousands of head of sheep, which they are grazing, in many places over a hundred miles away from their reservations. Their agent either does not have the power or the requisite nerve to control the Indians, and serious trouble may be expected between them and the settlers. The latter have applied to the commanding officer at Fort Wingate for protection.

Nomination Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president has withdrawn the nomination of William D. Crum to be postmaster at Charleston, S. C. The nominee is a colored man and his confirmation has been strongly resisted.

Broke His Neck.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 16.—Albert Bowman, aged 21, broke his neck by jumping head first into shallow water, while in swimming last night.

The boiler at Baird's mill, near Gainesville, Fla., exploded. Two men were killed and several others seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

The Fatal Cholera.

LONDON, July 18.—The epidemic of cholera is not so highly infectious as in former outbreaks. Very few persons are attacked in proportion to the population, but the disease is quickly fatal. The disease is raging in extreme violence among the workmen of Tarsis, where many of them have died twenty-four hours after being attacked.

Riots similar to those that have occurred at Astrakhan are reported at Tiflis where the butchers are excited over the decision of the authorities to destroy the old abattoirs and build new ones.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Overthrow of the Salisbury Government—The "Grand Old Man" Will Return to Power—Gladstone Will Have a Majority of Forty in the New Parliament.

LONDON, July 18.—The movement to induce Mr. Balfour to contest Midlothian against Mr. Gladstone when the latter resigns his seat on accepting office is quite a persistent one. It has two pretenses: First, Mr. Balfour's prominence, making him a fit antagonist for the liberal leadership; second, that Balfour owns estates contiguous to Midlothian and has various interests in that district, thus giving him some excuse for asking the suffrages of the people there. It is not considered here that Balfour will consent to fight Mr. Gladstone in this way. He is on very friendly personal terms with Mr. Gladstone.

The whole machinery of the party will be brought into play, and it is thought by the leaders that there is a good chance to overcome Mr. Gladstone's first majority of only 700. Mr. Gladstone's friends regret his recent boasting language on the church and state division. They adhere to the fact that 60 per cent. of the electors of Midlothian are churchmen, many of whom will sink their ideas in favor of the Irish autonomy for the sake of demonstrating their loyalty to the established church.

An analysis of the latest returns shows the value of the British vote on which the conservatives now rely as the bulwark for the rejection of home rule. The number of members thus far returned is 652. This leaves only eighteen results yet undecided. England has sent 234 conservatives, 193 liberals including members of the labor party, thirty unionists and one McCarthyite (O'Connor). Scotland sends eleven conservatives, fifty liberals and ten unionists. Wales sends two conservatives and twenty-six liberals, and Ireland, seventeen conservatives, five unionists, sixty-four McCarthyites and nine Parnellites. The opposition combined thus aggregates 342 and the unionists 310. Of the eighteen seats unreturned, seven Irish and six British in the late parliament were held by the opposition and five by the unionists. As changes are unlikely, the new parliament will consist of 353 Gladstonians and 315 unionists. The total number of unionists returned by Great Britain is 292 and the total Gladstonians 275, including to-day's results in the eighteen remaining districts. When Great Britain shows a clear majority for home rule, says the unionists' press, it will come. It can never be carried by Irish votes, especially when these votes are in excess of their proportion according to the relative population of the countries.

IMMIGRATION REPORT.

What the House Committee Will Have to Say.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Representative Stump, of Maryland, will in a few days submit the report of the committee on immigration. The report will show the result of investigations made by the committee, as follows:

Number of immigrants arrived in the United States from April 1, 1891, to January 31, 1891, 476,658. Returned as paupers or likely to become a public charge, 1,003. Contract laborers returned, 713. Immigrants landed, 474,945.

Of these, 2,401 persons were admitted under bond. The percentage of rejected immigrants coming under the provisions of the law in regard to paupers, persons liable to become a public charge, persons afflicted with diseases, contract laborers, etc., is only three out of a thousand, or one-third of 1 per cent. The report finds fault with the commissioner of immigration of New York for admitting immigrants under bond, which is construed as a violation of the spirit and letter of the law. It emphasizes the policy of a welcome to desirable immigrants and a check to the objectionable immigration. The committee repeats the recommendation made in Senator Chandler's preliminary report, providing for an inspection of immigrants by four persons, instead of by one, as is now the case, and that there shall be rigid inquiries made at the ports of departure, which are to be entered on the ship's books and sworn to by the ship's surgeon and the ship's captain.

EX-GOV. BOOTH.

Shocking End of His Disease—His Public Services.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 18.—Ex-Gov. Newton Booth died suddenly Thursday evening. He had been suffering for some time from cancer of the tongue, but his general health was good. Thursday evening he was at home conversing with friends when he was seized with a hemorrhage. The flow of blood frightened him and threw him into spasms. The ligaments of the tongue gave way and that organ fell back in the throat, causing death in a short time.

Mr. Booth was an Indian by birth and was 67 years old. After graduating from Asbury university in 1846, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute in 1850. Subsequently he removed to California and engaged in business as a wholesale grocer at Sacramento. In 1857 he returned to Terre Haute, practiced his profession there three years, and once more returned to the Pacific coast. He was elected to the state senate of California in 1863, and in 1871 to the governorship on an independent ticket. This office he resigned in 1875, when he was elected to the United States senate as an anti-unionist. His term expired March 3, 1881. Since then he had been engaged in commercial pursuits.

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