

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIL'S FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

NUMBER 42.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The secretary of state has received advices from United States consular officers in Mexico confirming the press dispatches concerning the troubles along the Rio Grande near San Antonio. The troubles involve no political features, but are simply the individual acts of desperadoes.

LIBERTY-COL. WILLIAM DRUM, late inspector-general, is dead.

HON. W. CAMPBELL, chairman of the republican national committee, states that he will formally tender his resignation at the first meeting of the executive committee.

The secretary of the interior has authorized the payment of the fourth installment due the states of Kansas and Missouri on account of the agricultural school fund, amounting to \$18,000 each.

It is stated that the president and his advisers are favorable to the election of Senator Proctor of Vermont, as chairman of the republican national committee.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and family are in the Adirondacks.

AN investigation will be made into the Maxwell land grant matter by the house of representatives.

A GOVERNMENT surveyor has started out with a dozen assistants for the Kickapoo Indian reservation, Oklahoma, which he has orders to survey and allot at once. The reservation contains 168,000 acres of the finest land in the territory and will be open for settlement this fall.

SPEAKER CRISP has received a telegram from Cordele, Ga., announcing his renomination for congress by acclamation.

THE EAST.

The New York Typographical union sustained the action of its president in the Whitelaw Reid matter.

HUSS, Poles and other foreigners trampled the American flag at Bower Hill, Pa., and run up a red flag on the Fourth. American miners restored matters.

GROVER CLEVELAND in a letter to Norman E. Mack, chairman of the subcommittee appointed by W. L. Wilson, chairman of the committee to notify Messrs. Cleveland and Stevenson of their nomination, has suggested July 20 as the day for the notification.

FATHER MOLLINGER, the famous Pittsburgh priest, it is alleged, was warned by a vision of St. Anthony that his end was near.

REV. JOHN S. EVES has been hanged in effigy at Bridgeport, Conn. He had been active in enforcing so-called blue laws.

The Royal Yacht squadron of England has challenged the New York Yacht club for the American cup.

EDWARD CANFIELD, assistant treasurer of the Union Pacific railway, will resign in October and the New York office will be given up.

The eleventh International Christian Endeavor convention was called to order at Madison square garden, New York, on the 7th. Ten thousand delegates attended.

In an interview William A. Pinkerton declared that Carnegie had decided to close the mill at Homestead until non-union men are allowed to peacefully go to work and hold the country for all damages that may result from the action of the strikers.

THREE children were found starving at Brooklyn, N. Y. Their mother had sold the fish to buy whisky.

A FISH torpedo, twenty feet long, washed ashore at Liberty Island, New York. When the nature of the thing was comprehended there was a panic among the bathers.

The schooner Walker Armstrong, of Rockland, Me., was struck by lightning while off the Rhode Island coast. The damage amounted to thousands of dollars.

IN CYRUS W. FIELD'S delirium he stalked of events occurring during the laying of the first Atlantic cable.

FIVE sudden deaths occurred at Easton, Pa., one day recently, all due to heart failure.

A NEW YORK landlady recently put James Watson out of her house and held his baby for arrears of board. He complained to the police.

THE WEST.

A TOWNSITE war is raging at Duncan, Ok.

The tin plate mill of Niedringhaus, North St. Louis, has been destroyed by fire.

A CROWD of union men attempted to drive away the stevedores unloading the Lone Star at Detroit, Mich. Two men were wounded. The police made several arrests.

FREDERICK MORRILL, son of a Chicago publisher, was crushed to death by a cogwheel train on Pike's peak, Col.

The Kansas democratic state convention endorsed the people's ticket.

THERE is great indignation at Ogden, Utah, at the action of United States Senators Casey and Warren, of Wyoming, who voted against the silver bill in the senate. An indignation meeting was held and several inflammatory speeches were made. The crowd then adjourned to the streets and hanged the two so-called recalcitrant senators in effigy.

The Hungarians, Italians and Slavs employed in the mines of Laurelton, O., celebrated the Fourth of July by a big drink and riot. Forty men participated and twenty were injured. A building was demolished. One physician attended nine persons and fourteen arrests were made.

A NATIONAL convention of colored men of the United States to consider the interests of the race convened at the Second Baptist church, Cincinnati, July 4.

WILLIAM CAPMAN, aged 73, a veteran of the rebellion, was killed by a Lake Shore train at Brimfield, near Goshen, Ind.

COL. EDWARD G. BUSH, lately promoted to the colonelcy of the Twenty-fifth infantry, died at Pittsfield, Ill.

A WILD steer got loose in the streets of St. Louis and several people were wounded by policemen shooting at the animal.

THE Missouri river has been higher at Yankton, S. D., than for many years.

The Railway Age and Northwestern Railroaders publishes an article urging all railway companies to unite in a universal scale of wages for all classes of employes on all roads.

THE Western Traffic association is again in turmoil.

DETROIT, Mich., was on the lookout for a car of lumpy-jawed cattle, consigned from Kansas City.

AN alleged madstone is said to have been successful near Richmond, Ind.

BURRELL LEMING and Jessie Gangwer, an eloping couple, have been nabbed at Logansport, Ind.

THERE is trouble in the Holland Reformed church, Lafayette, Ind. The pastor was locked out.

PHILIP BULLION has been released from jail at Goshen, Ind. He was imprisoned three years ago for a debt of \$245. He is now shattered in mind and body.

THE Iowa Temperance alliance and the republican party have separated.

THIRD party kickers of Minnesota have nominated Gen. James H. Baker, of Garden City, for governor.

THE real cause of the suicide of William Tyler, president of the Vincennes, Ind., bank, who shot himself on his daughter's grave, was because his bank was involved in injudicious speculations in Tennessee lands.

ONE of the robbers who held up the Santa Fe train in the Indian territory has been captured. He had in his possession a large sum of money and the watch taken from the express messenger.

ARMS have been sent to the guards protecting non-union men at the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, mines.

JUDGE GRESHAM is afflicted with a dangerous malady, which he has kept from his family. For that reason he declined to mix in active political work.

THERE was a circus riot at Fargo, N. D. Twelve heads were cracked, one fatally.

SIMON NALING's flouring mill at Hope, near Columbus, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

ONE of the imprisoned Wyoming cattlemen, it is said, has lost his mind.

THE SOUTH.

A SPECIAL from Vernon, Tex., says Wesley Cleaver made an attempt to commit a criminal assault upon Mrs. Farmer in this city, when she seized a revolver lying near her and shot her assailant dead.

COL. PEEK, leader of the third party in Georgia, is dying. He was selected by the czar to instruct Russian officers in the cultivation of cotton.

WILLIAM PITTS, chief of police at Pineville, Ky., was killed in a quarrel with Lucius Smith at a picnic.

A RACE trouble was reported at Jacksonville, Fla., caused by an attempt to disarm a negro.

LESTER GALE, teller, and William E. Turner, bookkeeper of the City Savings bank, have fled from Nashville, Tenn., having taken with them about \$10,000 of the bank's money.

A NEGRO was lynched at Jasper, Ala. He attempted to assault two white women.

E. A. BENSON was killed at Blount Springs, Ala., while trying to run the town.

SAM FRAZIER and Rienzi Kennedy, young men, were drowned while bathing in the Onachita river, near Camden, Ark.

The supreme court of Tennessee has decided that H. Clay King, the well known jurist, must be hanged for the murder of D. H. Poston, a prominent Memphis lawyer. The murder grew out of the sensational case in chancery of the widow of Gen. Gideon Pillow.

THE town of Areola, Miss., has been consumed by fire.

POO-SMOKE CITY, Md., has been burned, loss, \$100,000.

W. G. WHIPPLE, ex-mayor of Little Rock, has been nominated by the republicans for governor of Arkansas.

THE strike of the trainmen on the Southern Pacific road is over.

D. B. ROBINSON, president of the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass railroad, has appointed B. F. Yoakum, ex-receiver, to the office of manager of the system. Mr. Yoakum was general manager of the road previous to the receivership.

REV. JOS. BARDWELL has been appointed president of the Presbyterian Female college at Florence, Ala.

A WALL about 400 feet long fell upon some standing railway cars at Memphis, Tenn., caused by soddened ground owing to rain. Three persons were killed.

BERG STORT, who shot Henderson Denkins and Lee Simmons near Chattanooga, Tenn., was reported making for the mountains armed with a Winchester.

THE corn crop in the vicinity of Denton, Tex., will be enormous.

STRINGENT miscegenation laws are preparing in Louisiana. The marriage of Chinese and negroes will be among the prohibitions.

THERE was a jail break at Morrilton, Ark. Two prisoners escaped.

GENERAL. REV. J. C. CAVENER, a Methodist missionary, has been imprisoned at Durango, Mex. Cause not stated.

THE stranded steamer City of Chicago, it is feared, will go to pieces. About 100 tons of cargo have been taken off uninjured, and her crew still remains aboard.

THE Peary expedition has left St. Johns, N. F.

Two deaths from Asiatic cholera have been reported in London.

THE Chinese immigration question is exciting warm debate in the Canadian parliament.

THE Henley (England) regatta was continued on the 6th. The fourth heat of the contest for the diamond sculls was won by Boyd, who beat Cummings by two lengths and a quarter. Coms, of Amsterdam, beat Henry, of Paris, in the fifth heat.

THE people of the town of Elzalau, Mexico, have been terrorized for the past three months by a band of brigands under the leadership of Martial Casillas, one of the most desperate men in Mexico. Lately the rendezvous of Casillas and his men was found, and an attempt was made to capture them. Desperate resistance was made. Two of the bandits were killed and three wounded. Casillas was captured and taken to Elzalau where he was shot to death.

It is said that the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul has ended.

A FIRE caused by melting pitch destroyed a bridge over the Ebro at Tortosa, Spain. Two workmen were drowned, sixty-five of them having to jump into the river to escape the flames.

AMONG the political weapons used in the campaign in Ireland was a bucket of slops which was dashed in a bishop's face.

THE Hawaiian people are dissatisfied and wish to be annexed to the United States.

THE Justin projectile, notwithstanding defects, is pronounced a success.

THE export of cutlery from Sheffield to America shows a slight increase.

THE Berlin municipality has voted 10,000,000 marks for an international exposition in 1898 forestalling the projected French one for 1900.

CANADA has imposed a duty of five cents per dozen on eggs.

THE government of Honduras is on its last legs. Bonello is the name of its probable next president.

AN immense conflagration broke out in St. Johns, N. F., on the 8th. Thirty thousand persons were rendered homeless. The finest buildings in the city were destroyed.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended July 8 showed an average increase of 10.7 compared with last year. In New York the increase was 15.7.

DREY & Co.'s weekly review reports general trade much larger than a year ago.

It is unlikely that Mr. Gladstone will have a working majority if he has a majority at all in the next British parliament.

THE Grand Trunk of Canada has secured a line to Ottawa, Ont.

THE LATEST.

WILLIAM P. 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.

Two lunatics in the asylum at Columbus, O., set upon a new attendant the other day and nearly killed him.

SPEAKER CRISP predicts an early adjournment.

THERE is trouble between the Methodist and Catholic churches at East Dubuque, Ill., caused by the Catholic rectory being built square on the dividing line between the two properties.

McMILLIN'S sawmill at Minneapolis, Minn., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$90,000; insurance, \$50,000.

THE United States war vessel Yantic has run aground in the Uruguay river.

WILLIAM WALDORE ASTOR, the richest member of the family, died mysteriously in London, England, on the 11th. Many rumors were afloat.

A MINISTERIAL crisis exists in France. The body of Joseph Traley, aged 23, drowned, has been found at Quincy, Ill.

MARIE SCHAEFER, aged 9, was killed by a Washburn train at Staunton, Ill.

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

MRS. SMITH WILTSHIRE, wife of a policeman, died at Evansville, Ind., after freshening up the fire with kerosene.

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

A CORN harvester trust has been formed at Springfield, O.

JAMES O'DAY, a wounded Pinkerton, died at Chesterton, Ind.

LOUIS PASTER was reported down with cholera in Paris.

KATE CASTLETON, the well known sobrette, is dead.

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

A BLOODY battle resulted from the employment of non-union men at the Coeur d'Alene mines, Idaho. Ten men were killed and as many wounded.

PROCEEDINGS in both houses of congress on the 11th were devoid of general interest.

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.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

No Imprisonment For Debt.

The supreme court at its late sitting made a decision of considerable importance. It was upon the petition of T. J. O'Connell for a writ of habeas corpus in which the court ordered the discharge of the prisoner. The petitioner alleged that he was unlawfully imprisoned by the sheriff of Shawnee county, under an order of Judge Guthrie of the district court, made in aid of execution. It appeared that at the conclusion of the examination the judge made a general finding that O'Connell had money and property in his possession and under his control which he unjustly refused to apply to the payment of his debt, and ordered the sheriff to arrest and imprison him until he should make a full and complete satisfaction of the judgment and costs. The supreme court held that:

There are two fatal objections to the order of the judge committing the prisoner to jail. The order does not specify the kind of property or state the amount of money the petitioner had in his possession; neither does it describe the property under his control. This we think was necessary. He may not have had property and money sufficient to satisfy the judgment. If he had not, it would hardly be contended that he should be imprisoned for refusing to comply with an order that he was powerless to obey. In proceedings in aid of execution, where an examination has resulted in the disclosure that the debtor unjustly refuses to apply money or property which he had in his possession, or under his control, to the satisfaction of a judgment rendered against him, the practice is for the court or judge to order the judgment debtor to deliver over a certain sum of money, or turn out property enough to satisfy such judgment and costs; and then, if he willingly disobeys such order, the same may be enforced by proceedings for contempt, and under such proceedings may commit him to the jail of the county until the judgment and costs are satisfied. This was not done in the proceedings in aid of execution against the petitioner. He was given no opportunity to show cause.

O'Connell was formerly manager of the Capital Grocery Co. at Topeka, and attorneys held that the order of the lower court was a substantial imprisonment for debt.

Miscellaneous.

A Shawnee county farmer was offered \$3 cents for his 800 bushels of wheat, but everybody said it would go to \$1.50 a bushel and he held it to. Recently he sold it for 65 cents, getting \$200 less than he was offered six months ago.

Port Bell, of Douglas county, has fifty acres of corn that he has plowed over four times and which now stands as high as his head. This field will average seventy-five bushels per acre, and is a standing advertisement of the prosperity of that part of Kansas.

Secretary Mohler, of the agricultural department, says the wheat crop of Kansas is so large that the farmers are unable to harvest it without additional help. Reports from all sections of the state and from all authorities confirm the report that the crop this year will surpass by far any one that has ever been raised in the state.

The arrival of the first car of new wheat at Kansas City, Kan., on the 6th was the occasion of much interest. It was classed by the state grain inspector as No. 3 red, and was found to be of an excellent quality. It averaged sixty pounds to the bushel, and the outlook is that no Kansas wheat will fall below this standard, which is considered remarkably good.

In addition to the thirty-five members of the State democratic central committee from the judicial districts, Hon. Tully Scott, chairman of the democratic state convention, appointed the following state members at large: W. C. Jones, of Iola; W. C. Perry, of Fort Scott; B. J. Sheridan, of Paola; J. W. Orr, of Atchison; J. R. Garrett, of Leavenworth; Frank B. Smith, of Wichita; Eugene Hagan, of Topeka, and T. J. McCue, of Norton.

Kansas City, Kan., contributed largely to the net of the news-gatherer on the Fourth. Ettie Leslie, a colored woman, was shot and mortally wounded during a picnic in Northrop's grove by Jim Lang, a jilted lover. Both were from the Missouri side of the line. Axel Peterson and Thomas H. Butler, each bought a pistol and commenced to celebrate the day. They concluded to fire blank cartridges at each other which proved fatal to Peterson, a wad from Butler's pistol having pierced his jugular vein. The two young men were fast friends. Albert Terry, an Armourdale barkeeper, struck H. M. Hoover on the head with a bottle and inflicted what was thought to be a fatal wound. Four children of John Westerman were badly and one probably fatally burned by the premature discharge of a pound of powder, and numerous other minor accidents occurred.

A circular issued by the board of managers of the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair has this to say of the Kansas building at Chicago: "The Kansas building ranks third in size among state buildings, and the work of construction progresses rapidly. Six thousand dollars have been paid for labor performed and material in place—\$3,000 June 1, and \$4,000 July 1. Other payments will be made as follows: \$3,000 August 1, \$5,000 September 1, \$1,000 September 15, and \$2,000 when the building is completed and accepted. It is earnestly desired that county associations forward to Samuel T. Howe, treasurer, Topeka, Kan., all money now collected for this enterprise, and that counties having collected less than fifty percent of their apportionment continue solicitation with energy until that amount is received. Counties that have not made any collection of funds are urged to do so. Every county should have an interest in this building."

SERIOUS RACE TROUBLES.

Paducah, Ky., Excited By a Negro Uprising.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 12.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, while the city council was in session, the chief of police threw a bomb in their midst by announcing that a report had just reached him that 200 or 300 negroes armed with Winchester rifles had congregated in the vicinity of the jail prepared for an attack.

The council at once adjourned. The mayor sent a dispatch to the governor asking him to order out company C of the state guard located here.

Every able-bodied man is now on the streets and everybody that can obtain any kind of arms is doing so.

The sheriff has charge of a posse composed of fifty or seventy-five men armed with shot-guns and revolvers procured from the various hardware stores.

The underlying cause of the uprising is the hanging of Charles Hill, the negro who made an assault upon Lydia Starr some weeks ago.

They have been secretly obtaining arms for some time and something of this kind has been looked for almost any time.

The immediate cause of the outbreak, as stated by a negro last night, is the arrest of a colored man named Thomas Burgess.

At 11:30 o'clock the marshal and mayor returned to the jail from a round of the squads of negroes, who, when the mayor and marshal promised that no violence should be done the prisoner in the jail, promised to disperse and begun to do so.

The marshal addressed the crowd of white people and told them to go to their homes as the negroes were dispersing and that no violence need now be feared.

The people began to do so and in a few minutes the crowd was reduced to the militia and about forty armed citizens.

At 12 o'clock a band of seventy-five negroes suddenly appeared marching down Sixth street, and they opened fire upon the men collected at the jail.

At the first fire Elmer Edwards, a man about 20 years of age, fell, shot through the abdomen.

Internal hemorrhage set in and he is now dying.

He was a member of the militia company, a harnessmaker by trade.

The fire was returned by the militia and the armed citizens and the negroes beat a precipitate retreat.

The militia also retreated in disorder back of the courthouse, where they kept up a firing until the negroes had disappeared down the street.

It was thought last night that some of the negroes are wounded, although it is impossible to learn particulars.

The jail and court room are now filled with militia and armed citizens.

The negroes have retreated to the Odd Fellows' lodge, which has been their chief headquarters.

The police have arrested and placed in jail over fifty negroes who were found carrying arms and they are guarded to prevent any attempt to release them.

The mortal wounding of young Edwards has aroused a storm of indignation that is kept from breaking out only with difficulty and an attempt to avenge his death is almost certain to be made. Excitement is high and the streets are filled with people.

RAVACHOL'S END.

How the French Murderer and Anarchist Exploited His Offenses.

PARIS, July 12.—Ravachol, the anarchist, murderer and thief, was guillotined this morning.

The wretch was awakened at 3:40 o'clock by the jail officials at Montrouge and informed that the day of his execution had arrived. He assumed an air of cynical indifference and when the ministrations of the prison chaplain were offered to him he refused to accept and broke out into strong invective against religion.

In some way the knowledge that this notorious criminal was to be put to death became known and a noisy and excited crowd gathered about the place where the guillotine was set up, eager to see the end of the man who for a time by his dynamite outrages terrorized Paris. The approaches to the scaffold were guarded by lines of troops, who kept the way clear for the condemned man and the executioner's party.

At the guillotine the prisoner was seized by the assistants of M. Deibler, the executioner, who, with the celerity attained by long practice, soon bound his hands and feet. His elbows were drawn back behind him and bound together, his shirt was opened at the neck and turned down and in a moment his unresisting form was pushed upon the sliding plank that carried the body forward in a reclining position so that the neck was directly under the knife.

Just as he was sliding forward Ravachol shouted: "I have something to say." Deibler paid no attention whatever to this but proceeded to let the knife drop.

Just as the heavy blade started on its fatal journey Ravachol shouted: "Vive la Republique" and a second later his head was lying in the basket placed in front of the guillotine to receive it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

IN the senate on the 5th Mr. Berry (Ariz.) spoke on the tariff policies of the two parties. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill was discussed at length and the senate insisted on its amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the A. R. entertainers. Another conference was asked and the senate adjourned. The senate free coinage bill was laid before the house by the speaker. The speaker stated that under the rules the bill would be referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Mr. Tracy (N. Y.) moved to refer to the committee on banking and currency, which was antagonized by the opponents of the bill. Pending an effort to secure a quorum the house adjourned.

THIS absorbing question in the senate on the 6th was the trouble at the Homestead works in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gallinger offered a resolution that the committee on education and labor be instructed to make an immediate and careful investigation into all the circumstances connected with the troubles and report the facts to the senate. Mr. Peffer also offered a resolution on the same subject, both of which went over. A senate bill passed to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the service. The house bill to pension survivors of Indian wars was recommitted. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to, and a resolution for adjournment July 20 referred. Mr. Kyles' bill to investigate "the slums of cities" was passed. The house agreed to the conference report on the river and harbor bill and for four hours there was filibustering against the free coinage bill by its opponents. Mr. Sumner (Cal.) offered a resolution to investigate the Homestead iron works trouble and the house adjourned.

A SPIRITED debate took place in the senate on the 7th on the question of investigating the Homestead, Pa. riots and the employment of Pinkerton men. Mr. Palmer (Ill.) gave expression to some advanced views on the relations of labor and capital and a warm debate took place between Messrs. Voorhees and Sherman. The question was referred. The rest of the day was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil bill. In the house the silver bill was referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measure without opposition. The rest of the session was consumed in the discussion of a resolution reported by the committee on judiciary regarding an investigation of the Pinkerton detective forces and their employment by corporations engaged in interstate commerce and especially the trouble and riots at Homestead, Pa. The judiciary committee finally ordered to make the investigation.

THE senate further considered the sundry civil bill on the 8th, but made little progress. The resolutions on the Homestead (Pa.) troubles were not reported back from the committee. Messrs. Gallinger and Quay made remarks on the subject. Mr. Hill made a speech in explanation of his bill changing the date of dedicating the world's fair building from October 12 to 21 and the bill passed. The house bill reducing the tariff on tin plate was laid before the senate and the body adjourned. The house had a long session, but did little. Speeches on the Pennsylvania troubles were made. Among the bills passed was the one which places silver lead ore on the free list. Mr. Tarsney (Mo.) made a speech in favor of the bill. The tin plate bill and the bill to limit the amount of wearing apparel which travelers may bring into this country free of duty were passed. A bill also passed amending the land forfeiture bill of 1890. Adjourned. The senate disposed of the sundry civil bill on the 9th, except the clauses relating to the world's fair and that was under discussion at adjournment. The house devoted the day to considering conference reports, discussing a new post office and invalid pension appropriation bills and the Arizona funding bill being agreed to and the reports on the naval and the legislative bills being disagreed to. The committee on rules decided to report a resolution setting aside Wednesday and Thursday for considering the silver bill. Adjourned.

VICTIMS OF A FIRE.

Sad Ending of the Life of a Poor Widow and Her Three Children.

NEW YORK, July 9.—In a rough, pine coffin at the morgue lies the burned and horribly disfigured body of Mrs. Annie Broderick. Tiny coffins on either side contain the blackened and charred bodies of her two children, Mamie and Richard, aged 5 and 3 years, respectively, and the corpse of an eighteen-month-old foundling, which Mrs. Broderick had taken to board from the New York foundling asylum. They were the victims of a fire which broke out yesterday morning at 8 o'clock in a one-story and attic frame house at East One

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

THE STREAMERS ON HER HAT.

Here she comes—the sweetest maid
Ever seen;
Note the happiness displayed
In her mien.
See her smile she cannot hide,
See her nose upheld with pride—
One would think she was a bride
Or a queen.

See! Her eyes with huge delight
Must inspect
All the big shop windows bright
Which reflect
Like a mirror those who pass;
That her glances at the glass
Most intently please the lass,
We suspect.

In ecstatic bliss she treads
Through the throng;
Women at her turn their heads
(Which is wrong)
And with pangs of envy gaze
At the glory she displays;
Dudes behind her, a-b-siaze,
Trot along.

Don't you wonder why the miss
Is so proud?
Why she can't conceal her bliss
From the crowd?
Why the women eye her clothes,
Why she's followed by the beaux—
(Which should never, goodness knows,
Be allowed.)

Well, we'll tell you. Don't you see,
Don't you know,
Don't you understand that she
Isn't slow
In the fashion? From her hat
(Like herself, a little fat)
Gorgeous ribbon streamers pat
Make the show.

Yes, the streamers, extra long,
Lately grown,
Turn the heads of all the throng
And her own.
As they flutter in the breeze
We the reins would like to seize
Just to drive her where we please
All alone.

—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

LITTLE BILLY.



WHEN consumption took off
Miss Sanders off
she left a pore,
little, sickly baby
boy, not more'n two
year o' fur her
husband to raise.

It was a terrible trial to a man
workin' like Bill Sanders had to work,
to hev a puny, cryin' baby on his hands.
Ef it had a' be'n one o' these great big
strappin' children that kin knock about
anywhere, it wouldn't a' be'n so bad;
but it looked purty hard to be hampered
with one that needed tender nussin'
all the time.

To a' looked at Bill Sanders, you'd a'
thought that he couldn't be tender
enough to nuss a sick elephant. He was
a great big rough-lookin' feller with a
voice like a foghorn an' hands as hard
an' horny as a weather-beaten rock.

But somewhere, away down under
all the rough shell, he had a heart brim-
ful o' gentleness and kindness. He
didn't take no great flarin' way o'
shovin' it, but you didn't hev to know
him long to find it out.

There's some men that hev to do big
things to show how much heart they've
got, but he didn't; a body jest naturally
seemed to feel it. Fur two or three
days arter his mother's death, the little
boy didn't do nothin' but holler an' cry
all the time, until you'd a' thought
Bill's soul was almost worried out o'
him.

When the fun'l was over an' pore
Sally Sanders laid away forever, the
women folks gathered to decide which
o' em should take the boy. Wall, you
know how women are when there's
any good act to be done, they all want
to be the one to do it. An' so there was
several willin' to take the child. They
couldn't decide which o' em was to hev
him, an' so it was agreed that the offer
should be made to Sanders fur all o'
em an' left for him to choose between
em.

Bill was touched by their kindness,
but shook his head in answer to the offer.
"No," says he, "Sally told me a' llus
to keep little Billy with me 'cause he
was sickly, an' I promised I would; I
couldn't break a promise made to my
dead wife fur no reason in the world."
"But you can't give the pore little
feller the care he order hev," said Tim
Hodge's wife, who her hev'n sent to do
the talkin'.

"I'll do the best I kin," answered
Bill, "an' that's all anybody could do."
It wasn't no use to try to shake his
determination, what he said he meant
an' stuck to. He made the child a little
cart in which, wrapped up warm, he
hailed him to the mines every day, an'
then, stowing him in a safe place, he
would go on to work, runnin' back
every little while to see that he was
gettin' long all right.

In spite of all the toys an' things that
Bill raked up, it couldn't help but be

lonesome an' tiresome fur the child; but
the little feller seemed to know that his
father was doin' the best he could fur
him an' he didn't make much trouble.
At first it was a kind o' funny sight to
see the pore big man goin' to his work
every mornin' draggin' the cart with
that little peaked baby in it. People
said that a man wouldn't stand any-
thing like that very long an' prophesied
that it wouldn't last.

But it did, an' big Bill haulin' the little
Billy to work growed to be a com-
mon sight. An' how the women went
on about him, holdin' him up as a
model to their husbands an' pointin'
him out as the only true man that ever
lived.

Wall, the air must 'a' done the child
good, fur it commenced to grow strong-
er lookin'. It was wonderful how it
filled out, an' Bill got as proud of him
as a peacock of his tail. He hed allus
be'n kind an' gentle to him, but he
hedn't be'n so powerful affectionate.

With his sole care of the child, it hed
kinder growed around his heart. His
eyes would take on the softest look an'
his voice would sink so low an' lovin'
when he talked to little Billy that every
action showed how he was bound up in
him.

When the boy was seven or eight
years o' a thing turned up that showed
that Sanders' feelin's hedn't changed a
bit. A gang o' youngsters broke into
the tool house an' stole a lot o' the
men's tools. They wasn't found for a
long time, but arter awhile some boys
was traced into a cave which was dug
in the side of the hill. Two or three
men followed an' raided the place, an'
there was the tools, every one o' em,
an' about a dozen young shavers layin'
around.

Among 'em was little Billy, big as
anybody.
Wall, they bagged every one o' 'em
an' marched 'em into camp, pretendin'
they was goin' to try 'em. They was
as bad skeered a set o' boys as ever you
seed 'cause they knowed what happened
to thieves when they was ketcht
'round there. They was most all a
snivelin' an' pleadin' 'cept little Billy.
He was game an' went along with his
mouth shut as tight as wax.

They hed to come right up past a
place where a lot o' the men was
standin', laughin' at the sight. In the
crowd was Bill Sanders; as his eyes fell
on little Billy he jumped for'ard, sayin':
"What's the meanin' o' this?"
"Oh, these are the fellers what stole
them tools from the tool house an'
we're goin' to take 'em up an' try
'em," says Hank Simms.

"Didn't steal no tools, dad," little
Billy bawled out.
His father went up to him and takin'
his arm drew him away from the crowd.
Turnin' to Hank he says, in a low,
dry voice: "I don't want no such
damned foolishness with my boy. He
didn't help steal them tools; he says so,
an' I'd believe his word again' any o'
you; there ain't a drop o' lyin' or steal-
in' blood in his veins."

"Why, it's only fun, Bill," said Hank.
"Fun or what not, I don't like it,"
and Sanders took little Billy an' went
home.
Mebbe Sanders was a little too par-
ticular, but every hen knows best how
to cover her own chickens.

Boys in them days struck out soon
fur themselves, an' when little Billy
was about sixteen he left the camp an'
went somewhere where he thought
he could do better an' make more
money. For a time Sanders heard
from him reg'lar an' he was allus a
gettin' along well; but by 'n' by the
letters commenced fallin' off. An' as
he got further an' further away from
the ol' man, they got slacker an' sleeker
until they quit entirely.

Not a word could be heard from him;
nobody even knowed where he was.
But Sanders didn't worry or take on as
you might a' expected he would. He
was allus calm, for he said he knowed
wherever little Billy was he was safe
an' doin' well, 'cause he was honest an'
willin' to work an' he hed hed good
raisin'.

I tell you he hed lots o' faith in that
boy, a good deal more than anybody
else hed, fur there was several times
when he was in camp that purty mean
tricks was laid at his door, an' that up
on good foot, too; but he always man-
aged to get out of it somehow or other,
an' knowin' how his father doted on him,
most everybody hated to press a thing
against him. There's be'n more boys
than one saved trouble that way. But
arter while, little Billy was fur-
gott an' even Sanders himself hed
stopped tellin' every listener the good
points "o' that boy Billy." Fact is, we
hed to forget everything in them rush-
in' times. The minin' camp hed
growed into a town with reg'lar gov-
ernment an' a court an' judge that got
in his work on offenders, whenever his
flourishin' an' expeditious rival Judge
Lynch giv him a chance.

An' there was plenty of work for
both o' em, 'cause every kind of thing
under the sun was layin' 'round, wait-
in' fur a chance to nab the dust o' some
onsuspictin' miner. An' now, hoss
thieves hed be'n added to the list.
Several valuable animals belongin'
to different folks in the town hed walked
off in a very mysterious manner.

Now, you know, that is our sore
point—hoss thieves!
We hate 'em worse 'n' murderers,
'cause they're sneakin' about their
work. Wall, this yere thief was about
the cutest one that ever laid fingers on
a fly away with 'em.

We come to the conclusion that it
wasn't no gang, but jest one powerful
sleek man by hisself. No gang could
a' moved so quiet an' mysterious an'
be'n quick at the same time. We
tried every way to ketch him, but he
was too slick fur us. But at last we
got desper'ate an' vowed we'd ketch
that feller if it took every bit o' dust
we hed an' our lives to boot. We stud-
ied an' studied to think how we could
fix it, an' at last Bill Sanders hisself
hit on a plan which we all agreed to.

So the next night seen in his own
stable the finest hoss that a heavy col-
lection taken up amongst us could buy,
an' a score o' determined men hid

'round in the dark. Now a really fine
hoss draws a hoss thief like a magnet
does steel, an' we knowed that we hed
the chap dead sure.
Wall, not a leaf stirred the first
night an' we was considerable disap-
pointed, so darin' the follerin' day the
hoss was driv' around the town to
show him off to any watchers that
might be lurkin' about, an' we watched
that night in hopes, but it was like the
first, no go. Fur ten solid days we
watched without success, an' then the
men began to drop off, until the guard
hed be'n entirely broken up.

We believed that the hoss thief hed
left us an' for good too. But I reckon
that chap was even slicker then we
thought; fur one night arter we'd
growed keener. Sanders, who was a
mite more keener then the rest of us,
heard the hoss whinny. He was out to
the stable in a minute. There was a



man beside the hoss; at sight of him,
Sanders darted in but the feller vaulted
into the saddle an' lettin' drive a shot
that took Bill in the shoulder, dashed
out o' the back door.
Furgittin' the pain of his wound, San-
ders was on a mustang an' arter him
like a flash, alarmin' the town as he
passed through, cryin': "Hoss thief,
hoss thief, hoss thief!" Them that
looked out seen two hosses gallopin'
past, but heard only one. The first hoss
must 'a' hed his hoofs padded heavy.

It wasn't long before about twenty-
five or thirty men hed jined the chase
an' went gallopin' arter the sound o'
the second hoss. But the thief hed a
purty good start ahead, an' it was two
good hours before even Sanders was
sighted. In another hour the crowd
overtook him. His face showed pale in
the moonlight an' he looked like he
could hardly keep his saddle, an' his
hoss was purty nigh wore out; but
there was a sudden determination in the
way he treaded the pore beast on. Away
off in the front a shadow could be seen
movin' whenever the foremost rider
passed between the moon an' a cluster
o' rocks; an' now an' then the sound
of a hoof strikin' the stony ground could
be heard. The hoss hed wore through
or throwed off one of his pads.

The sight o' the prey made the men
more eager 'n' ever an' they spared
neither lash nor spur. The hosses stag-
gered an' stumbled under the strain,
but that wasn't the time fur pityin'
brutes, with a subject fur lynchin' a
mile ahead.
So clutter an' dash over short spaces
o' level land an' longer tracts o' hilly
road, we went; up an' down over the
boulders that blocked our way an'
gamin' not more 'n' an inch in a hun-
dred feet. When day broke, we was
still a-goin'. Steady; steady. A foot
at every hundred. Two feet. Three.
But our hosses was gone up; they
began to slow down. We would lose
the gained ground, but we were in
shootin' distance. Bill Sanders, who is
still in the lead, raises his gun. It is
our only chance, so a number follow
suit. A report; twelve bullets fly on
their mission. The man in advance
throws up his arms an' falls back out
of his saddle an' the hoss drops away
ridersless.

We ride up to where the body lays,
face upward.
Bill Sanders glances at it an' then
gives sech a cry as I never heard before,
an' God grant may never hear
again.
"My God!" he screams. "My son; my
little Billy!" an' flingin' himself from
his hoss he drops down beside the
body.

How, in one glance, he ever recog-
nized his son Billy in that bronzed,
scarred man, I can't see. I reckon
mebbe there's sympathetic chords in
the hearts o' parents an' children that
throw when they're brought together.
Like a brute that laps the wounds of
its injured young one, so Sanders fond-
led the body of his dead son, callin'
him by name an' kissin' the bearded
face. But the eyes were fast glazin' an'
the lips were closed in the last sen-
sence.

We would a' taken the body up, but
springin' up, he stood over it like a tiger
at bay. "Go, 'way, go 'way, leave me
alone with the son I hev murdered."
An' we hed to obey.
We stood to one side as alone he
strapped the sad load to the back o' the
stolen hoss, then, mounthin' his own an'
leadin' the other, silent he led the way
into town.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.
Exercise and Pure Air Needed.

Exercise, as well as pure air, helps us
in our constant struggle against the
poisons that we manufacture within
ourselves. It does this by driving the
blood charged with oxygen, by means
of the pressure of the muscles called
into play, more thoroughly through the
tissues, and thus it would quicken the
breaking down of dead tissue into its
safe and final waste products (water,
carbonic acid and urea) and shorten the
period during which the dead tissue was
passing through various dangerous
forms which it temporarily assumes.
From this fact we may infer that the
man of sedentary life above all others
requires pure air.—Popular Science
Monthly.

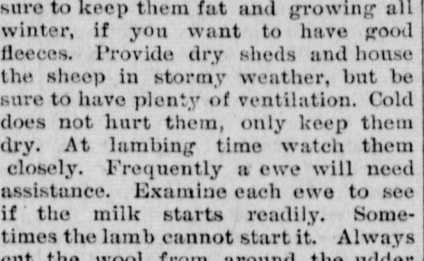
—Professor—"Who was Atlas?" Student—
"A famous highwayman." Professor—"What?" Student—"A high-
wayman. He held up the earth."

THE FARMING WORLD.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Valuable Suggestions Furnished by an Ill-
inois Wool Grower.
Sheep are more profitable than almost
any other live stock, if properly
managed and taken care of, but it is a
great mistake to think they can take
care of themselves. A beginner should
commence with only a few, but get good
ones. A young, thrifty ewe is worth
more than two or three old, shaggy
ones. Always breed to a first-class
ram, a full blood if possible. Commence
to feed grain of some kind early in au-
tumn if the pastures get short. A fre-
quent change of pasture and feed is
very beneficial. Oats is the best single
grain feed, but the sheep will need
some corn during cold weather. Be
sure to keep them fat and growing all
winter, if you want to have good
fleeces. Provide dry sheds and house
the sheep in stormy weather, but be
sure to have plenty of ventilation. Cold
does not hurt them, only keep them
dry. At lambing time watch them
closely. Frequently a ewe will need
assistance. Examine each ewe to see
if the milk starts readily. Sometimes
the lamb cannot start it. Always
cut the wool from around the udder
and tag the ewes thoroughly before
lambing. Keep each ewe by herself in
a small pen until the lamb is several
hours old. Do not shear sheep until
warm, settled weather. Put nothing in
the fleece but good, honest wool and tie
in neat compact bundles. Keep salt
where sheep can get it every day.
Watch carefully, count the sheep often,

feed liberally to keep them fat and
growing and you will find them very
nice stock to handle. Here is a good,
cheap sheep rack, but it should be filled
with hay when the sheep are not
around it or they will get seed and
chaff in their wool. Make it 12 feet long,
so two men can move it easily. The
base board A should be 12 inches wide,
top board B 6 inches wide, top board B
6 inches wide, strips C-C or 8 inches
according to size of sheep; spaces D-D
should be 8 inches wide and 18 inches
high between A and B. Make rack 3
feet wide and nail at corners to 2 by 4-
inch scantling.—Cor. Orange Judd
Farmer.



PORTABLE SHEEP RACK.
DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.
SWEET corn, drilled or sown broad-
cast, makes a capital food for the cows.
When the milk and the cow are
close friends there is not near as much
cause for wondering if the cow is pay-
ing.
SALT, salt, don't neglect to furnish
salt. Salt is a necessary element of
the bones and besides the cow likes it.
It aids digestion, too.
TESTING cows is a good, desirable
thing to do. But testing the milk is
quite as important. A poor milk will
make an unprofitable cow.
NEVER attempt to prevent a kicking
cow from kicking if the milk is a
load, foul-mouthed sweaver. Let the
man's mouth and the cow's leg have it
out.
IS CLOVER hay capable of spontaneous
combustion? asks a correspondent. The
evidence would seem to indicate that
it is. We have had no experience to
confirm it.
The milk which dips his fingers in
the milk pail is filthy. There never
was a finger clean enough to warrant
it being stuck in a pail of milk for any
purpose.
Why cannot a cow be taught to stand
while being milked on the left side?
asks a correspondent. She can be for
anything we know, but why isn't the
right side good enough?
The amount of salt used in salting
butter, we would say to an inquirer,
is from three-quarters of an ounce to an
ounce to a pound. Salt is added to but-
ter principally to improve the taste.
The quantity added is not sufficient to
amount to much as a preservative.
"It is claimed by a neighbor of mine
that dehorning adds to the richness of
milk," says a subscriber. He wants to
know if it is true. There has been a
good deal claimed for dehorning, and
while most of the claims are well
founded some are not. This claim is
one of the nots.—Farmers' Voice.

POULTRY EXPERIENCE.
Do Not Allow Poultry to Get Either Hung-
ry or Thirsty.
I try to keep a variety of feed and
pure water within their reach all of the
time. As a consequence they never
gorge their crops when an opportunity
offers, or hang around hoping something
may be thrown out to stay their hun-
ger, but freely wander off through the
fields in search of grass and such game
as their nature requires. They are
never troubled with eggs lodging in the
oviduct and the agility with which they
seize the stacks in autumn shows their
healthfulness. When I wish to break
a hen from setting, I do not put her in
close quarters, but in a large airy
coop, and keep food and drink always
by her. My prison house for setting
hens is 6 feet long by 2 feet 2 inches
high, and just wide enough to stand in-
side a wagon box. The floor is tight
and about 6 inches above the ground.
The sides are of 4-inch lumber with 2
or 3-inch spaces between them. There
is a hanging partition which may be
slid up to one end so there is only one
room in the prison house, or it can be
moved to any desired point between the
ends, making 2 rooms. The middle top
board running lengthwise of the house,
or coop or cage, is 8 inches wide and
can be slid either way to accommodate
putting hens in at either end, or taking
them out. We use it also to take fowls
to market. In by putting in an extra
door half way between the top and bot-
tom a double quantity can be taken off
at once. It is very convenient.—Orange
Judd Farmer.

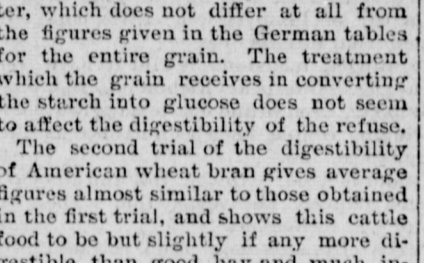
FOODS FOR CATTLE.

Result of Experiments Conducted at the
Maine Station.
Digestion experiments made at the
Maine experiment station during 1891
(the trials being made with sheep),
included the following cattle foods:
Hungarian grass, Hungarian hay,
southern corn fodder, field corn fodder,
sweet corn fodder, timothy hay, sugar
beets, mangolds, rutabagas, English
flat turnips, gluten meal, wheat bran.
A summary of conclusions is given
below:
The Hungarian grass, both when fed
green and after drying, proved to be
more digestible than the average of
other grasses—notably more so than
timothy.
The drying of the Hungarian grass
into hay did not diminish its digestibil-
ity. This is in accordance with all
former experience.
The corn plant as cut for the silo is
one of the most digestible of fodder
plants, rating in these experiments as
compared with timothy as 100:120.
Sixty per cent. of the dry organic mat-
ter of timothy was digested, while with
the various corn fodders the average
was seventy-two per cent.
The experiments of the year disclose
no especial differences in the digesti-
bility of the southern field and sweet
corn fodders.
The digestion trials with roots show
them to be the most digestible of any
of the foods tested, the amount of
waste material being very small, averag-
ing not over eight per cent. of the
whole.
The gluten meal, which is a waste
product in the manufacture of glucose
from corn, was digested to the extent
of 89 per cent. of its dry organic mat-
ter, which does not differ at all from
the figures given in the German tables
for the entire grain. The treatment
which the grain receives in converting
the starch into glucose does not seem
to affect the digestibility of the refuse.
The second trial of the digestibility
of American wheat bran gives average
figures almost similar to those obtained
in the first trial, and shows this cattle
food to be but slightly if any more di-
gestible than good hay and much in-
ferior in this respect to grains such as
maize, oats, barley, etc.

PROTECTORS FOR TREES.
An Argument in Favor of the Use of Or-
dinary Veneer.
The great objection to most of the
tree-protectors, such as woven lath,
wire screens, etc., is that they cost too
much. We want something cheap. We
use the veneer protector, cut from pop-
lar 9x13 inches and 1-12 inch thick,
which costs only \$3 per 1,000. By wet-
ting them a little they can be easily
wrapped around a tree and wired, and
will last two or three years. We could
not buy wire screen for less than \$20
per 1,000. With the commercial orchard-
ist this cost makes a great difference.
In putting on these protectors the
wires should be fastened in some way
so that they will not slip down when
the wood gets dry and shrinks. The
top wire can be hooked over the upper
edge of the veneer, as shown in the il-
lustration (Fig. b), or if the edge of the
veneer, which comes on the outside, be
notched as in Fig. a, the wires will stay
in place. The protector should be sunk
in the ground a little at the bottom and
will then serve as protection against
borers and rabbits. Some orchardists

TURNIPS FOR CATTLE.
An Experiment Which Proved Successful
and Profitable.
A profitable crop of turnips can be
raised on the spots in the field where
the corn failed. Last year I had an
acre that was too wet to plant in corn.
About the 15th of August I sowed two-
thirds of it in turnip seed. I would
have sowed all of it, but I did not want
to fool away so much time. Late in the
fall I pulled 150 bushels of turnips.
I tried to sell them in the home mar-
ket. One merchant finally offered to
take one or two bushels a week at five
cents a bushel, provided I would
take it all in trade. As I did not know
what to do with so much merchandise I
let the trade go by.
I was feeding 100 head of hogs on
corn and slop made of wheat mid-
dlings. I fed turnips instead of slop
and found they did as well on corn
and turnips as they had done on corn
and slop. I cut with a corn knife a bushel
basketful of them twice a day and fed
to four milch cows. There was an in-
crease in the milk. The flavor of the
milk from three of the cows was un-
changed, while that from the fourth
one (a greedy eater) was considerably
tainted by the turnips. With a favora-
ble fall a good crop can be raised if
sowed as late as September.—John
Svengrel, in Breeders' Gazette.

COUNTRY ROADS.
The railroads are kept in good con-
dition by men who are constantly on
the lookout for defects in the roadbed,
and this plan can be profitably and advan-
tageously used on turnpikes and coun-
try roads. To repair a road only once
a year does not put it in proper con-
dition immediately. To have good roads
they should be under the daily super-
vision of those who are employed to
keep them in order.



SEVEN PROTECTORS FOR TREES, SHOWING
TWO WAYS OF WIRING.
seem to be afraid to use this protector,
thinking that it will injure the tree.
We have seen it used, however, for sev-
eral years, and in every case with the
very best results.—E. L. Pollard, in
American Gardener.

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when
Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant
and refreshing to the taste, and acts
gently yet promptly on the Kidneys,
Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-
tem effectually, dispels colds, head-
aches and fevers and cures habitual
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
only remedy of its kind ever pro-
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-
ceptable to the stomach, prompt in
its action and truly beneficial in its
effects, prepared only from the most
healthy and agreeable substances, its
many excellent qualities commend it
to all and have made it the most
popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c
and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-
gists. Any reliable druggist who
may not have it on hand will pro-
cure it promptly for any one who
wishes to try it. Do not accept any
substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"August
Flower"
"I am Post Master here and keep
a Store. I have kept August Flower
for sale for some time. I think it is
a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond,
P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.
The stomach is the reservoir.
If it fails, everything fails. The
liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the
heart, the head, the blood, the nerves
all go wrong. If you feel wrong,
look to the stomach first. Put that
right at once by using August
Flower. It assures a good appetite
and a good digestion.

The smallest Pill in the World!
Tutt's Tiny Pills
SAVES MONEY.
One vial of these pills will save many
dollars in doctor's bills. They are
specially prepared as a family medi-
cine, and supplies a want long felt.
They remove humors, cure nervous-
ness from the body without nausea or
griping. Adapted to old and young.
Price, 50c. Sold by all Druggists, N. Y.

USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE;
a perfect imitation of nature impos-
sible to detect. Price, \$1 per box.

YOUNG MOTHERS!
We Offer You a Remedy
which Insures Safety to
Life of Mother and Child.
"MOTHER'S FRIEND"
Robt Consumption of its
Pain, Horror and Risk.
After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I
suffered no more pain, and did not experience that
wasteful recovery usual in such cases.—Mrs.
ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.
Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of
price \$2.00 per bottle. Boxes to Mothers mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Pile's Remedy for Catarrh is the
Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail,
50c. E. T. Haskell, Warren, Pa.

MY MOTHER'S FLOWERS.

The fondest recollections cling
To childhood's happy hours,
And from the years long past we bring
A love for mother's flowers.

The lilies with their hearts of gold,
And petals white as snow;
The climbing vine about the porch,
With roses all aglow.

The violet in its lowly bed,
The pansy so sweet;
The daisy with its golden pink,
The sweet-pea trim and neat.

Love in a mist and marigolds,
Dahlias, the garden's pride,
The dainty blue forget-me-not,
Phlox, and the mourning-bird.

And four o'clocks—the tardy flowers
That open at close of day—
Night-blooming species whose fairy tints
The morning folds away.

Nasturtiums climbing on the wall,
With fiery blooms ablaze;
And hollyhocks surpassing all,
In tall and stately ways.

And many more so fair and bright,
Within the garden grow;
It was the Eden of delight,
Our happy childhood knew.

If "mother, home and Heaven,"
The sweetest things may be,
Then, mother dear, we had them all
At home, sweet home—with thee!

But fleeting years have wrought their
Change—
That Eden is no more;
Thy steps have sought the sunny clime,
The everlasting shore.

Still thy fair flowers we love the best,
And cherish through the years,
Thought oft at some sweet thought they
Hide

Behind a mist of tears.
—Mrs. M. G. H. Creighton, in *Ohio Farmer*.



CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

The two women breakfasted together,
and then set off through the lanes to
old Bartlett, just as the slow day had
struggled into light. The stars in their
courses seemed to be fighting for Jane
at last. The miller had known Aaron
from a boy and had great faith in his
sober, silent ways. Aaron, he said, was
welcome to come to him as soon as he
liked; the sooner the better.

And so it came to pass that Aaron's
steps turned homeward. He went to
see Olive, and told her that he was
going back to Jane and Eastmeon. She
brightened at the news.

"Olive," he said, looking at her wist-
fully, "I wish you too were going back
to the old place. A great deal is said
about beginning a new life; but I think
that with some of us a new life means a
return to the old."

"Yes, with some of us," she an-
swered. "Your old life was the true
life, Aaron, and your old love is the true
love."

He turned away from her with a
sigh. The gentle patience in her face
was almost more than he could bear;
and his old bitter feeling against
Michael returned in full force. Was it
just that a man who had done so much
wrong should go unpunished?

"I should like to stand face to face
with him for a minute or two," he mut-
tered between his teeth.

"If you ever meet him face to face,
Aaron, I hope your heart will be
softened," Olive said quietly. "Until
we can forgive, we can never be healed.
The prayer for those who have 'despite-
fully used us' is the balm for our own
wounds. When you refuse to pardon
Michael, you reject a blessing."

"I will try not to think about him,"
Aaron answered. "That's all I can say
yet. There's little good in making be-
lieve to forgive when you can't. Good-
by, Olive; I hope we shall see you at
Eastmeon again by and by."

"Yes, Aaron." Her face brightened
again. "I will come and see you and
Jane when you have made a home of
your own."

He went his way, and when the door
had closed behind him Olive sat think-
ing for a little while.

Aaron was going back, as she had
said, to that old love which was the true
love; but for her there was nothing to
go back to. There in Eastmeon, here
in London, she was alone, and her sol-
itude was of that invisible kind of which
the chaplain had spoken. And then
other words of his came back also.
"The life of earnest duty and simple
devotion—of patient endurance and
loving communion"—was she not striv-
ing to live it? And had she not felt in
her soul that sweet sense of spiritual
companionship which Christ imparts?
This was not a feeling to be talked of;
if you described it in everyday lan-
guage you lost something of its sacred-
ness. Olive always felt that in an ar-
gument with a clever materialist, she
would assuredly get the worst of it.

The next day was Saturday, and the
flower shop closed early. She had
been out in the afternoon on an errand
of Mrs. Walcott's, and was coming back
into the first shadows of the dusk,
when she saw a face that she knew. It
was Michael himself, who passed her in
the falling twilight. He did not see
her; his eyes looked straight before
him, but she had a glimpse of his worn,
haggard face. It was as if the ghost
of her old lover had appeared to her; he
was so wan and wasted, so utterly
changed. Aaron had dropped hints
about Michael's marriage, which was
generally thought to be an unhappy
one; but Olive had refused to listen.

"Tell me nothing," she had said, firm-
ly. There was no need for her to be
told anything; Michael Chase's story
was written on his altered features. A
successful man he might be, but never
a happy one.

The girl whom he had so cruelly
wounded glided past him into the
gloom; her face pale, her lips
pressed tightly together. For a moment
she had felt a sharp pain; pity for
herself, a still deeper pity for him, took
possession of her and she walked on,
seeing nothing and hearing nothing,
although the streets were crowded as
usual. But the peace that she had
gained was not of the kind that can be
easily snatched away; it had taken a
deep root in her heart and its sweet-

ness prevailed over that transient bit-
terness.

She did not know then that she
had seen her old sweetheart for the
last time on earth. Long after-
wards she was glad that she had seen
him; glad that she had linked his name
with her prayers that night, and asked
that the blessing he had despised might
be granted to him at her petition.

CHAPTER XVII. THE CROWNED HEAD.

Once more the primroses had unrolled
their soft crinkled leaves and opened
their yellow stars in the hedge-banks
of Eastmeon. Once more the spring
scents rose from the earth, and April
sprinkled the velvet mosses with sun-
beams and glittering tears. The trees
were budding in the old Savoy church-
yard; the grass and ivy, newly washed
with gentle showers, had put on the
freshest green and Olive thought of
quiet country places far away. Good
news came to her from the little vil-
lage among the downs. Jane and
Aaron were to be married in June, and
both were wonderfully happy and well
contented with their lot. The free air
of his old home had driven Aaron's clouds
away; a grave and quiet man he would
always be; but a great deal of his
awkward shyness was gone. He was
prospering; old Bartlett relied upon
him as a son. Bartlett had learned to
respect him and have confidence in his
judgment. Michael had been
born for the city; but Aaron was a man
who needed the simple influences of
rural life.

Michael's father, the drunken black-
smith, had possessed a battered cottage
and a piece of ground in Eastmeon.
The cottage was a mere ruin, and the
bit of garden was so small and unpro-
ductive that when the blacksmith died
it was difficult to find another tenant.
Michael could not afford to repair the
dwelling, and was glad to let it to the
first person who was willing to live in
it, a man well stricken in years and very
poor. Basy with his own grand
schemes young Chase seldom bestowed
a thought on his sorry little property at
Eastmeon; but one day there came a
letter from a lawyer, saying that a
client of his desired to buy the land and
build a house on it. When this letter
came to Michael it afforded him a faint
gleam of satisfaction.

Mrs. Michael Chase, after waiting
many a day, had married beneath her
rather than remain single. Michael was
a rising man; he was extremely useful
to her brother; he had a shrewd head
and knew how to take care of money.
Moreover, he was good-looking and had
the art of adapting himself to the
society into which fortune had thrown
him. His vulgarity was of that subtle
kind which only betrays itself on rare
occasions; he had no coarse tastes, no
love of vice. On the whole, he was a
wonderfully presentable specimen of
the young man who had made his own
way; and Miss Battersby was not un-
willing to follow her brother's advice
and accept him as a husband.

But it is an ill thing when the wife
holds the money-bag and the husband
carries an empty pocket. Mrs. Michael
had a temper, and felt that there was
no need to control it. She did not deny
herself the pleasure of reminding
Michael of her generosity in keeping
him well supplied with cash. She set
her foot upon his neck every day of her
life.

To do him justice Michael bore all
with exemplary patience. In giving up
Olive he had given up the best thing in
his life. The chance offered him by the
Battersbys had been too splendid to be
thrown away, and so he had parted with
his pearl of price without hesitation.
Olive had developed absurd fancies;
she was disposed to undervalue him; it
was best to bid her good-by. Neverthe-
less, he had not been wholly uncon-
scious of her worth.

Sometimes when Mrs. Michael had
been a little more exasperating than
usual he would call up a vision of his
old love, with her soft eyes, her gentle
voice and her tender hands, all ready to
do his bidding. Once in his life he had
been loved and he could not forget it.

When the lawyer's letter came to him
early in the spring he held up his head
and talked loftily of his little property
down in Eastmeon. Mrs. Chase was sur-
prised and treated him with a slight in-
crease of respect. He decided that he
would go and look at "the property"
himself. In truth he needed change of
air and scene, and the thought of re-
turning to the old village thrilled him
with a painful kind of pleasure. Only
a little while ago he had hated to hear
the place mentioned, but now that his
ambitions desires had been granted he
could afford to revive old memories.
The sight of familiar scenes and the
scent of the fields would be pleasant to
a jaded man. The wear and tear of an
eager life had told upon him of late.
He had consulted a doctor and had been
gravely cautioned against worry and
overwork; but this is a worrying and
overworking age, and he did not sup-
pose that he was feeling any worse
than most of the men he met every day.

Love's keen eye would have detected
serious symptoms, but love did not
cross Michael's path nowadays. Once
or twice Edward Battersby had care-
lessly remarked that he was "looking
seedy," but no one entreated him to
take care of himself, nor saw that he
was often unfit for the commonest
duties. He had never realized his own
delicacy of constitution—never once
suspected that his fragile body could
not meet the demands made upon it by
a strong imperious will.

Even after the doctor had spoken he
steadily put his ailments out of his
mind. Surely they were not worth
many thoughts. A breath of country
air and a walk in the fields would set
him up completely. He resolved to
spend at least two or three days at
Eastmeon.

He had not heard of Aaron's return
to the village. He had thought it prob-
able that Aaron or Samuel Walcott would
have come to heap reproaches on his
head, but Olive's champions were silent.
Nor had Olive even deigned to
write an answer to his cruel letter; he
had received a packet containing the
trifling presents that he had given her,
and that was all.

He decided that he would not stay in
an inn if he could find other accommo-
dation. There were two inns in East-
meon, one new and the other old. Of
the new one he knew little, and the old
one was kept by Aaron Fenlake's father
and was far too humble an abode for
Mr. Chase. Moreover, he did not want
to have any talk with old Fenlake
about his son.

And then he remembered the Bel-
thorpes, father and son, who lived in
the old courthouse. They were well-
to-do farmers, and young Belthorpe had
noticed Michael's cleverness and taken
a liking to him in the past days. Young
Belthorpe had married and was master
of the old house now. Michael thought
that he would write and ask if he
might be his guest.

He wrote, and speedily received a re-
ply. It was Belthorpe's cousin who
wanted to buy Chase's old cottage and
garden, and the farmer was willing
to renew his acquaintance with a man
who had risen in the world. Michael
was sure of comfortable quarters
and a hearty welcome.

The history of Eastmeon is a lost his-
tory. The antiquary comes to visit
the church, which contains the quaintest
of fountains (unequaled even by the one
in Winchester cathedral), and seldom
leaves the place without paying a visit
to the old courthouse and inspecting
all its chambers. Many of these rooms
are falling into decay; many are never
used at all, but everywhere there are
distinct traces of monastic building.
Michael remembered the place very
well. He had never been romantic, but
he had wondered sometimes whether
any tragedies had ever been enacted
within those massive walls, and under
those old arches, springing from
crowned and mitred heads. It was a
surprise to him to find that the house
had changed but little since his boy-
hood.

The farmer and his wife received him
cordially. It was still early in the
evening when he arrived, and the old
rooms were cheerful with sunshine.
But he was tired, the short railway jour-
ney had wearied him, and even the five-
mile drive from Petersfield seemed to



have done him small good, although
the air was fresh and sweet.

His hostess conducted him to his
room with apologies, but he scarcely
heard what she was saying. Some
necessary repairs had been going on in
the upper part of the house; the "guest-
chamber" was unfit for use, and a
smaller room had been got ready hastily
for Mr. Chase.

There was nothing to complain of in
the room save its small size. It was
furnished with a quaint old bedstead,
daintily draped with fresh white dimity
hangings, and everything else was
old-fashioned and pretty in its way.
The window looked out over the vil-
lage and its unfolding downs, softly
glided now with the first glory of sunset.
There was no ordinary ceiling;
overhead rose a roof like a church-roof,
the arches springing from corbels, sup-
ported by those carved heads which
were to be found in most of the upper
apartments of the courthouse.

For a few seconds Michael stood at
the open window and let the cool air
breathe upon his worn face. The scent
of violets floated up from the old gar-
den; the bell began to ring for evening
prayer, and sleeping memories awoke
with the perfume and chimera. How
sweet and familiar all this had been
once! He thought he had forgotten the
past, but here it was within him, fresh
and living still.

As he turned from the window his eye
fell on a sculptured head, just then
illuminated by the evening light. It
was crowned in kingly fashion, and the
royal circlet rose above a massive brow,
and a cruel, clever face. The nose was
straight and delicate; a mustache hung
over the mouth, but did not hide the
firm outlines of the thin lips that were
curved into a faint but mocking smile.
The sharp contour of the cheek and the
sunken temples told of wasting
mental toil. A man with such a face
might have been versed in all the wiles
of statecraft; he would have worked
with his scheming brain but never with
his hands. He might have raised ar-
mies, and directed their advance upon
the foe, but he would never have led
them on to battle with his own sword.
It was a face that could have looked
on unmoved while men and women were
tortured, and even the soft western
light that shone upon it with a gentle
glow could bring out no sign of tender-
ness or nobility.

Yet somewhere, whether lately or in
the far past he could not tell, Michael
had seen a face that resembled this.
There was something familiar in the
chiseling of the features and the up-
right line between the brows. He stood
and gazed at it with a curious feeling of
repulsion and strange dread. He was
afraid of the face; absurd as it seems,
he felt that it was mocking him, and
defying him to find that other face that
was like it.

Then, with a sudden impulse, he
walked to the glass, and looked at him-
self. There was no mistaking the like-
ness now, that crowned human head
had features like his own. In that
carven stone he saw all that was evil in
his own visage deepened and intensi-

fied. A few more years of selfish
scheming and of deliberate scorn of all
holy things, and then his mouth would
take that pitiless curve, and that Satan-
ic smile might be stamped upon it until
it turned to dust.

He shuddered and passed his hand
across his eyes. Had he been led here
to receive a mute warning? Weakened
by long-neglected illness, weary with
incessant toil, he could not shake off
this idea as he would have done
once. It would haunt him sleeping and
waking with a fear that he had never
known till now.

And was it, after all, merely a morbid
fancy? So great are the possibilities of
good and evil within us that every one
may carry about in his soul the future
angel or the future fiend. The man
who by his own will has been "left to
himself" may well be started if he gets
a glimpse of that which self may be-
come. That God does sometimes vench-
er safe glimpses of the possible we
cannot doubt. "There, but for His
grace, goes John Bradford," cried the
old Puritan preacher when he saw the
criminal led to execution.

"I will go out of doors," thought
Michael, as he left the room. "A walk
through the old village will calm my
nerves, and insure a quiet night."

CHAPTER XVIII. THROUGH SMOKE AND FLAME.

The farmer gladly assented to his
guest's proposal that they should take
a breath of fresh air before dinner.
There was but one way of approaching
the courthouse, and that was the old
way, across the farmyard and through
the white gate. They went out, past
the meek cows and clucking hens, and
found themselves in the lane by the
churchyard. The day's work was ended,
and laborers trudged homeward, ex-
changing a word with the farmer as
they passed, and looking inquisitively
at his companion. Not one of them
recognized him, although he remem-
bered many of their faces well enough.
Perhaps prosperity changes people.
Perhaps prosperity changes people.
Perhaps prosperity changes people.
Perhaps prosperity changes people.
Perhaps prosperity changes people.

Once, as they passed the open door of
a cottage, Michael felt a strange thrill
of self reproach. A pleasant-faced
woman, between sixty and seventy, sat
sewing in a wooden arm-chair, with a
crutch on each side. She looked up and
nodded to Belthorpe.

"How are the pains this evening, Mrs.
Crake?" he asked, kindly.

"Well, not much better, thank you, but
no worse," she answered, in a cheerful
voice. "And how's all the little ones,
Mr. Belthorpe?"

"They're bright enough. You'll see
them to-morrow; their mother has got
a parcel to send you."

DOGS OF WAR.

They Followed Regiments to Battle
Sometimes to Death.

A French paper has published a roll
of honor of celebrated dogs which have
distinguished themselves in war. This
is not inappropriate, considering that
the dog has been pressed into military
service, says the *Courier Journal*.

For instance, there was Bob, the mas-
tiff of the grenadier guards, which made
the Crimean campaign with that gallant
corps; and also White-paw, Patte
Blanche, a brave French ally of Bob,
that made the same campaign with the
One Hundred and Sixteenth of the
line and was wounded in defending the
flag.

Another, Mustache, was entered on
the strength of his regiment as entitled
to a grenadier's rations. The barber of
his company had orders to clip and
comb him once a week. This gallant
animal received a bayonet thrust at
Marengo, and recovered a flag at Aus-
terlitz. Marshal Lannes had Mustache
decorated with a medal attached to his
neck by a red ribbon.

Corps de Garde, a Norval among dogs,
followed a soldier to Marengo, was
wounded at Austerlitz, and perished in
the retreat from Russia.

The sixth of the guard had a military
mastiff named Misere, which wore
three white stripes sewn on his black
hair.

We have also to name Pompon, of the
Forty-eighth Bedouins, the best sentry
of the baggage train; Loutoune, a
Crimean heroine; Mitraille, killed at
Inkerman by a shell; Mofico, who
saved his master in Russia, and was lost
or lost himself, but found his way along
from Moscow to Milan, his first dwell-
ing place.

The most remarkable, however, was
the last, an English harrier named Mus-
tapha, which went into action with his
English comrades at Fontenoy, and, we
are seriously told, "remained alone by
a field piece after the death of the gun-
ner, his master, clapped the match to
the touch-hole of the cannon, and thus
killed seventy soldiers;" and it is fur-
ther added that Mustapha was pre-
sented to King George II. and rewarded
with a pension alimantant.

Longevity of Birds.

It is a well-known fact that birds en-
joy much longer terms of life than do
mammals. Hesiod and Piny both tell
us of rooks that lived to the patriarchal
age of 700 years, and that the average
life of a raven was 240 years. How far
this was correct we cannot determine.
It is well known that they outlive man.
While swans have been known to live
200 years, chaffinches and nightingales
have been kept in confinement for 40
years. Girardin tells us that he had a
heron for 52 years, and that he knew of
two storks that built their nests in the
same place for 40 years.

A New Kind.

"What kind of a dog have you?"
asked Bobbie.

"A New-Yorker," answered Fred;
"but his mother was a Newfoundland."
—Harper's Young People.

Very Nervous.

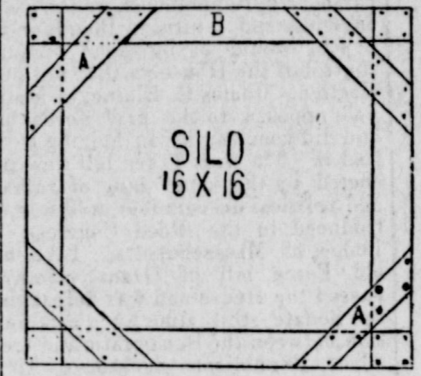
"Maud is a timid girl," said George.
"Yes," said Estelle. "She'd even
jump at a proposal."—Puck.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FRAME FOR SILO.

John Gould Discusses Its Merits and Sug-
gests Some Improvements.

An old reader sends us the accom-
panying cut of the frame of a silo, and
asks if it is of sufficient merit to be no-
ticed. Of course anything that prom-
ises to be an improvement on existing
things is in the line of notice. The
diagram shows that the studding of the
silo is to be put horizontal, and the
locked corners are to be further
strengthened by a cross-piece, to be
spliced on as seen at A. The important
thing is to do away with the corners,
and seal upon these braces as well as
the studding B. The designer does
not say whether the silo is to be single
or double-boarded, which would be an
important point, as the silo, if single-
celled, would find its weak point at the
turning of the angles. If the matched
lumber were first put upon the studd-
ing, or now more properly "ribs," and
notched on to these cross braces so that
the siding could be spliced or lapped on
to the first boards, the corners would
seem then to be reasonably secure. The
double boarding, with strong pa-



per doubled in the turns, would make
all secure; and when the lining boards
were put on, if they were well-beveled
at the edges, so that when nailed the
joining would be a good joint, there
would not be any more liability of dam-
age than in the usual "square" corner.

My opinion the ribs need not be
nearer than 2 feet apart, and a 2 by 6-
inch timber would be of ample strength.

The doorway would present the most
serious matter, as it would need to be
either a "manhole" cut in between the
ribs, or a section door set in from the
inside and unhinged, extending up and
down across two of the ribs. Though
this would interfere to some extent
with taking out the ensilage to have a
2x6 across the doorway, if a frame of
this 2x6 stuff, 18 inches by 4 feet,
were well set in at the doorway, there
would be no danger of weakening the
frame of the silo by cutting out a rib
for the door. The next lower door
could be set three ribs below, and if
the silo were very deep there could be
yet another door put in lower down,
and this would afford ample facility for
taking out the ensilage. Where the
lumber is either matched or is dressed
down to a true edge, there is no real
objection to putting it on up and down,
though with this qualification—that if
only a single thickness of lumber is
used, it is imperative that it shall be of
the best quality and, the matching per-
fect, as the air must be prevented from
gaining an entrance.

The silo here depicted would be an
excellent one to put up in a barn that
had a defective frame, one that could
not be depended upon to strengthen the
backing of the silo; or if the silo was to
be an outside structure it would per-
haps be more rigid than one built with
upright studding, though there would
probably be no economy of lumber
effect. The original idea of this style
of silo frame, except the corner cross
braces, was made public by Mr. Geo. T.
Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., now the popu-
lar and efficient superintendent of the
New York state farmers' institutes.—
John Gould, in *Country Gentleman*.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

FIFTY sheep make a good flock to
keep together.

SHEEP are fond of variety of food and
thrive upon it.

SHEEP have a good coat of wool, yet
they need good shelter from storms.

IF the sheep are fed sulphur, keep
them dry for a few days after feeding.

FEEDING on low, wet land produces
an unfavorable condition for the sheep.

HAVING the ewes in a good, thrifty
condition at lambing is better than fat.

An occasional pet lamb in the flock
will help materially to keep the flock
tame.

IF the ewes are allowed to run down
at this time the lambs will be weak
and sickly.

TO a very considerable extent upon
the number kept depends the profit-
ableness of the flock.

KEEP sheep out of the dirt; dirty,
burry wool is always docked more than
the value of the dirt.

IF the sheep must be sold, fatten
them well and sell for mutton; better
prices can be realized.

WHEN fattening sheep as with other
stock, the profit lies in securing a good
weight in a short time.

ONE of the best plans of feeding lambs
is, with a bottle, with a rubber nipple
fastened over the top.

SHEEP love high, dry ground, and this
should be remembered in selecting a
typical sheep pasture.

THE permanent fertility of the farm
is gradually increased by the number
of sheep that are kept upon it.

ONE advantage with wool growing is
that it does not exhaust the fertility of
the soil like grain growing.

When a ewe loses her lamb she can
be put in a pen and used as a wet nurse
to help out lambs that are lost.

WOOL cannot be grown to the best
advantage from the backs of poor sheep
any more than good crops of grain can
be grown on a thin, rundown soil.

THE English farmer turns his sheep
into the turnip field to gather the crop
for themselves. He thus saves the la-
bor of handling them, and at the same
time gets the land well manured.—
Western Rural.

FILLING THE SILO.

The Proper Way of Preserving Green
Crops for Winter Use.

Considering the possibility of an
early winter to cut short the late plant-
ed crops, the importance of the silo is
magnified by which the green crops
may be preserved for winter use. It
will be well to take thought of the
morrow to anticipate the silage supply
by corn planting as late as into July on
the low lands which may be dry
by that time. A writer in the *Ameri-
can Cultivator* says that the value of the
silo goes without question now in pro-
gressive dairy regions. The best meth-
od of constructing it is practically set-
tled—built out of wood instead of
stone. Wood, being porous and a poor
conductor of heat, is far more desirable
for the silo. The silo should be built
of wood and then painted thoroughly
with waterproof paint making every
crevice and crack thoroughly tight.
The farmer has his choice between two
kinds of walls—the double-walled
wooden structure, with tarred paper
between, or the single wooden wall
lined inside with matched flooring, and
covering over carefully with paint.
Either one of these answers better
than the lathed and plastered silo,
which was so universally received a
few years ago as the highest perfection
of wooden silo walls.

Such a silo built early in the year will
be ready for the corn by the time the
crop has properly matured, but one
must plant for the silo, and not trust to
field corn to answer the purpose. One
variety of corn cannot be recommended
generally, for nearly every locality re-
quires a different kind. Generally one
can select the largest variety that
grows in his section, for the silo re-
quires corn that will make a heavy
growth and gives a great yield of ears
and fodder. Such corn is the ideal one
for this work. The biggest crop to the
acre is the best, for generally such corn
will keep as well as the small variety.

After the proper selection of the variety
the corn should be drilled in the fields
in rows from three to four feet apart,
according to its size and yield. Some
of the smaller varieties can be planted as
close as the minimum distance, while
the very large stalked kinds will need
the maximum distance between the
rows. In drilling it one kernel should
be dropped from seven to nine inches
apart in the rows, according to the kind.

The cultivation of the silage corn
will always produce better results
when it is attended to quite frequently
during the growing season. It should
be surface cultivated, however, rarely
extending down more than an inch or
two. The weeder should also be put
to work, and after this has torn up the
weeds a crop of clover can be spread
between the rows. This will save a
year in the rotation, and not injure the
growth of the corn. The clover will
not grow much during the growth of
the corn, but when it is harvested for
the silo, the clover will spring up rapidly,
covering the whole ground in a
short time. In this way there is no loss
in growing the silage on the field, for
the land would have to be cultivated
for the corn crop if not for the corn.

The corn is gathered early in the sea-
son, long before the field crops are, and
this still leaves a considerable period
for the clover crop to grow before cold
weather. In one season the amount of
corn and clover taken from an acre will
be great, and the clover will add to the
soil almost as much nitrogenous matter
as the corn takes from it.

HAYRACK AND MANGER.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

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

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

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WALTER N. ALLEN.....Jefferson County
E. B. GABELL.....Franklin County
H. A. WHITE.....Butler County
D. E. BARRY.....Atchison County
A. C. SHINN.....Franklin County
H. C. BOWEN.....Montgomery County
S. A. MARTIN.....Montgomery County
J. McALLISTER.....Clay 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 Neosho County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of this 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 25th, 1892, in delegate convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, electing a Senatorial Central Committee for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the convention, the representation of the several counties of the district being, Marion, 5; Morris, 4; and Chase, 5 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 23rd, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Representative, County Treasurer, County Clerk, County Superintendent, County Auditor, County Assessor, County 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. R. BLACKSHER, Chairman,
W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

That carnage at Homestead is worth a million votes of freemen for freedom and Democracy.

It would, says the Nashville American, be a strange but pleasing sight to see Pennsylvania's thirty-two electoral votes decorating the Cleveland and Stevenson column. And yet more marvelous political changes have occurred.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: Carnegie is at his castle in Scotland, and Phipps is at his baronial palace in England, while Frick, the third member of the precious trio, is causing the blood of workmen to flow like water at Homestead.

Why need Andrew Carnegie cut down the wages of his employees when the Republicans of Kansas, to whom it is a burden, and other Western States, have upheld the McKinley act which was especially passed to enable him to pay better wages? Carnegie is a hog.—Topeka State Journal, Rep.

Bills to admit New Mexico and Arizona to the Union as States have recently passed the House. Each has a population larger than some of the recently admitted States, and they were not admitted then with the others simply because the Republicans were in the majority in Congress and these Territories were supposed to be Democratic.

There is no place in this country for an organization like the Pinkertons. Lives and property here are under the protection of the officers of the law. They are simply able to afford such protection. No man or corporation has a right to employ a standing army of his own outside and above the law. The Pinkerton outfit should be squelched at once.—Topeka State Journal, Rep.

The Republican party never learns anything. In the face of the popular condemnation of the "force bill" by the people expressed at the last general election, it has declared for this same iniquitous principle in its Minneapolis platform. Whatever opportunity it had for carrying any of the Southern States it lost by this declaration and it has weakened the party in every Northern State.

The daily consumption of tin plate in the United States is now 2,200,000 pounds. The Harrison Treasury Department claims that 5,240,000 pounds have been made in this country in the last six months. This is a gross exaggeration, but taking it at its face value it would be less than three days' supply. So the question in arithmetic is: "If it takes the McKinley bill over three months to produce one day's supply of tin plate, how long will it take to produce a year's supply?"—St. Louis Republic.

THE FORCE BILL.

The Force bill is the general name for the Republican party's favorite scheme to keep itself in power against the will of the people by controlling the Southern elections. After the Democratic party had beaten the Republicans in nearly all the Southern States in spite of General Grant's reconstruction policy, there came a Democratic tidal wave in the North in the Congressional elections in 1874. It greatly alarmed the Republicans, who saw their majority in the House of Representatives suddenly converted into a big Democratic majority, and they set about devising a scheme that would enable them to regain control of the House. The result was the first Force bill, introduced into Congress early in 1875, and passed by the Republicans of the House by a big majority a few days before the 4th of March, when their time would be up. But the Democrats in the Senate made a firm stand, with Senator Bayard, of Delaware, at their head, and, though in a minority, defeated the infamous scheme by blocking business until March 4th. This bill gave the President power to declare martial law at his pleasure in the four States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and contained other provisions making him practically dictator over the other Southern States. If the bill had passed, the Republicans, by the use of bayonets and returning Boards in the South, would easily have regained control of the House at the very next election. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and did good service in helping to defeat it. The next Force bill was concocted by the same gang of ruffians and political desperadoes, and was introduced in the Reed Congress by Lodge, of Massachusetts. Like the old Force bill of Grant's time, it passed the House and was defeated in the Senate—this time by a combination between the Democratic and free-silver Republican Senators. If it should ever become a law the people would be deprived of all control over the choice of Congressmen and Presidential electors. Upon the petition of a few hundred voters in any Congressional District the Federal revisors would appoint election supervisors with authority to order the United States soldiers to the polls and also a returning Board to canvass the votes and issue the certificates of election. It would be a penitentiary offence for the Clerk of the House to reject any certificate of election issued by such returning Board, or to accept the certificate issued by any State officer in conflict therewith. In short, the Force bill to which the Republican party is pledged by the Minneapolis platform would enable Mr. Harrison or any other Republican President to re-elect himself for life and keep a Republican majority in the House of Representatives all the time.—St. Louis Republic.

DEMOCRATS, AROUSE YOURSELVES!

Fellow Democrats, do you not realize the glorious conditions that surround our political prospects this fall? Do you not see the star of victory rising? Do you not know that, for the first time in our history, all men turn and look after you and say, "There is a Kansas Democrat," and say it without that tone of ridicule which would indicate that it was likewise a monstrosity or a demon, but with that awe and respect which well means "there goes a man with the keys to the Kansas Capitol in his pocket"? True, we cannot use them ourselves, just yet; true, we have not a State ticket of Democrats to whom we seek to deliver them; but when, my dear Democrats, did we ever hope to have them delivered to Democrats? Year after year we have fought the overwhelming majorities of our opponents; nominated our tickets and made our campaign when sure defeat stared us in the face; fought for principles, with no hope of gain, but to be trampled to the earth by overwhelming majorities, kicked and cuffed, jeered and looted at while we went down. Ah! what Democrat don't smack his lips and smile when he sees before him an opportunity of giving his old enemy a liberal dose of his own medicine? True, we are not personally in the field, so to speak; but we will load some of the heaviest artillery that was ever fired off in a political campaign and let our friends, the People's party, fire it off. We cannot use the key ourselves, but we will give them the men who are trying to do what we have labored to do in vain—to put the Republicans out.

"Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord. So saith the Kansas Democrat. That unscrupulous, cowardly, and cowardly enemy who has gloated so in his delight and heaped his tirades of abuse without stint upon an honorable enemy when he was down and unable to assert his own rights, may well need to tremble at the formidable array of ballots that will be arrayed against him this fall.

No, Mr. Republican, you may meekly bow to us; you may sympathize with us for being without a home, this fall; you may implore us, in the interest of our neglected industries and limited money supply, to join in saving our country. You humble yourselves to us in vain.

To reward friends and punish enemies is a trait of human nature with which moralists have fought in vain; when, in so doing, you make a stroke in the cause of right no argument can change the impulse. Democrats see, this fall, an opportunity to deprive the spoiled child of monopolies of its ill gotten gains. Kansas Democrats see, this fall, for the first time, an opportunity of being instrumental in the election of their President. Kansas Democrats have no hopes of having Democratic State officers in Kansas this year; but they have an opportunity to peep through the crack which will be rent in the political walls and watch their old enemies disgorge their plunder.

Taking it, all in all, the Democrats of Kansas have little to do, nothing to lose, much to gain, and all to hope for this fall. We have simply to "press the button, the people do the rest;" in the great job of skinning we will let the People's party do the cutting, we will rub on the salt. A DEMOCRAT.

THE DODGE CITY "DEMOCRAT" IN LINE

Editor Pettillon, of the Dodge City Democrat, fights before and not after the convention. In the last issue of his paper Editor Pettillon says: The Democratic State convention met at Topeka last Wednesday, July 6th, and nominated the entire People's party ticket, from electors down. Whether this was a wise move will remain to be seen in November next. It was stubbornly fought by a large minority of the party, who believed that it would be an injury to the Democratic party in this State, and who were sincere in their belief that the majority decided otherwise, and those Democrats who were detected in their ungraceful submission, and take their medicine like good Democrats who will always submit to the will of the majority, right or wrong.

THE CONSUMER PAYS.

Occasionally admissions of the truth are carelessly made by Republican leaders and a glimpse of their utter insincerity is afforded the people. When the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, our own Julius Caesar Burrows was able to have stricken out a provision that articles imported for the use of the Lighthouse Board should come in free of duty. The idea that the Government should pay a duty to itself for goods imported to be used by itself will strike the average American citizen as absurd. It would be merely taking money from one pocket to put into another. The net result would be precisely the same, whether duties were paid or none.

While the proposition referred to was under discussion, Mr. Reed moved to increase the proposed appropriation from \$370,000 to 408,000, stating that the bill reported was meant to appropriate \$370,000, plus the duty, making a total of \$408,000. That is, according to Reed, the Government, as the purchaser of lighthouse supplies through its Board, must pay out an extra \$38,000 because of its present adherence to protection. In making this motion Mr. Reed forgot the Republican theory that the foreigner pays all protective duties. If such were the case the mere fact of striking out that part of the bill which allowed the needed article to be imported free of duty, would afford no reason for increasing an appropriation over ten per cent. in order to meet the extra cost imposed by the tariff. Yet, on the stump, this same Mr. Reed, and his associates in a great political confidence game, will tell the people that the tariff is not a tax. The fact that he has let slip the truth will not restrain the campaign lie.—Detroit Free Press.

THE KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

The fusion reported in press dispatches of the Kansas Democrats with the Third Party people, under the domination of the latter, we do not regard as a step which will, notwithstanding present successes to be gained thereby, finally result in evil to the Democratic party. It is no dishonor to the Kansas Democracy to support the Third Party Electoral and State ticket in the pending election, without any agreement to coalesce further with that party. Political parties, like nations, may properly make agreements to aid each other, and when the compact is honorably complied with so far as it goes, there is no abandonment of principle involved, and no just cause for lowering the moral tone of either party. We believe that Cleveland and Stevenson will make such a sweep in November that it will be immaterial whether Kansas votes for Harrison, but circumstances may possibly turn out differently from what we contemplate, and it might be essential to Democratic success that the Electoral vote of Kansas be deflected from the Republican column. The present coalition will, we believe, effect that object. We think that the combined Democratic and People's party vote will give the Electoral vote of the State to the nominees of the latter party. The Democracy would not be thereby pledged at all to Third Party principles. It would simply be an open and fair alliance for a legitimate and specific purpose.

No honorable opportunity should be lost by the Democracy to make assurance doubly sure that the infamous Force bill will not become a law.—Nashville American.

LOYAL GROVER CLEVELAND.

If there is any one thing that ought to endear Grover Cleveland to the hearts of Americans who honor their wives and families next to God, it is the following letter written by the ex-President.

Mrs. Cleveland received a letter from Mary Frost Ormsby, of New York, informing her of the formation there of a "Frances Cleveland Influence Club," composed of wives, sisters and daughters of Democrats, to do campaign work.

The following letter was sent in reply: GRAY GARLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 6, 1892. Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby: MY DEAR MADAME—Mrs. Cleveland has referred to me your letter informing her of the organization of a "Frances Cleveland Influence Club." It is by no means pleasant to dissent from the methods which sincere friends adopt when their efforts not only demonstrate their friendliness, but when they also seek to subserve public good, and are, therefore, engaged in a patriotic service.

It is, however, impossible for us to approve of the use of Mrs. Cleveland's name in the designation of clubs designed to do political work. We trust you will not undervalue our objections, because it rests on the sentiment that the name now sacred in the home circle as wife and mother may well be spared in the organization and operation of clubs created to exert political influence.

Yours, Very Truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE SITUATION.

The Democratic national ticket is now in the field with Cleveland and Stevenson as the standard bearers and everything is now favorable to their election. There will be 444 votes in the electoral college and therefore it will require 223 for a choice. The southern States with Connecticut and New Jersey will cast 175 votes, Indiana 15 votes, New York 36 votes and Montana 3 votes, all of which are reliably Democratic. The Democrats also expect to carry the 24 votes of Illinois, Iowa 13, Michigan 14 and Wisconsin 12, a total of 292 electoral votes. In addition to the above by combination with the people's and free silver parties they take from the Republican electoral column the following States: Colorado 4, Kansas 10, Nebraska 8, Nevada 3, North Dakota 3, and South Dakota 4, a total of 23 votes for the People's or third party, a grand total of 324 against the Republicans and leaving their candidates only 120 votes in the electoral college. The Democrats will have it all their own way this year and Cleveland and Stevenson will sweep the country like wild fire.—Parsons Palladium.

WILL GET EVEN.

The Salina Herald relates the following particulars of an incident that occurred during the Cleveland administration: In all the biographical sketches of the Hon Adlai Stevenson which have been printed since his nomination at Chicago there is no mention of one very interesting little episode in his life. It occurred during Cleveland's administration, when Stevenson was First Assistant Postmaster General. A few months before Cleveland's term expired a vacancy occurred on the Supreme Court bench of the District of Columbia, owing to the death of Judge Merrick of Maryland, a Democrat. Cleveland nominated Stevenson to fill the vacancy. The Senate, however, took the nomination and put it in its pocket and allowed the vacancy on the bench to remain unfilled simply because they wished to give to President Harrison an opportunity of putting a Republican in. So Stevenson's nomination was not confirmed. Harrison had not been inaugurated President but a few days before he named Judge Bradley, a Republican, and he was promptly confirmed. When Stevenson enters upon his duties as Vice-President on the 4th of next March he will preside with great complacency, no doubt, over the deliberations of the gentlemen who refused to put their stamp of approval upon him when he was before them for a judgeship.

UP GOES THE TICKET.

In the language of the Topeka Democrat: We nail the Democratic ticket to the mast-head of the COURT, and there it shall remain until it is triumphantly elected on the 8th day of November next.

We have no apologies to make for so doing.

The ticket was nominated, as given, from top to bottom, at the recent Democratic State convention held in Topeka.

It is the ticket of every loyal Democrat in Kansas, and, as such, is entitled to the vote of every Democrat in the State.

More than that, we call upon all intelligent and patriotic citizens who are opposed to Force bills and the plutocratic thievery known as "war tariff" to unite in support of the aforesaid ticket.

We may not all agree among ourselves as to what is best to be done as regards certain lines of policy—but we take it that all patriotic citizens are agreed that plutocratic, monopolistic Republicanism must be wiped out.

This is the supreme duty.

When this has been once accomplished, then it will be time enough to talk about reforms and economy.

LIKE THEIR LIQUOR.

Some Democrats may drink some whisky, but all Democrats do not drink all the whisky, at least such may be inferred from a special from Minneapolis to the New York Sun, dated a few days before the opening of the National Republican convention. The dispatch says: "The great triumph of the city, the biggest saloon bar in the world, was finished at noon. As a compliment to the party of great moral ideas, this bar has been built around three sides of one of the largest rooms in the West Hotel, and will accommodate all the delegates, if they have patience and follow the old rule of war, to 'fire and fall back.'" Fifteen hundred new whisky glasses were set out in shining pyramids, and by Monday morning sixty scientific compounders of drinks will take their places behind the greater counter in readiness for the convention. It may be remembered that the bar of the great hotel at Rockaway, then the largest in the world, only afforded room for forty bartenders.

HARRISON'S DEATH KNELL.

The State Democratic convention at Topeka, July 6th, endorsed the People's party Electoral ticket. This means that the State's ten Electoral votes will be taken from Harrison, and, in the end, this counts for Cleveland.

In answer to a telegram asking advice upon this point, Congressman W. H. Springer, of Illinois, wrote to W. A. Eaton and T. W. Moran under date of July 5th, and said "by all means endorse the People's Electoral ticket if by doing so you can take the State's vote away from Harrison." In closing his letter he says, "If Kansas should lead off in this matter, other Western States, and Pennsylvania and Ohio will probably do likewise, and thus the election of Harrison will be rendered impossible at the very outset of the contest. A great opportunity is, therefore, presented to the Democracy of Kansas."

It is school boy nonsense to say that Kansas Democrats cannot vote for Cleveland this year because the Democratic State convention pointed out the best way to do it at Topeka by endorsing the Alliance ticket from top to bottom. In voting the straight Alliance ticket next fall a Kansas Democrat is voting for Cleveland to some purpose. Instead of measuring his strength unavailingly against odds as in former Presidential years, fortune has this time thrown an opportunity in his way and he would be worse than a sentimental fool not to take advantage of it. The Republican party early put itself in such a position with reference to the Alliance ticket that fusion on its part with the Populists was impossible. The time worn fable of the fox and the grapes seems apply forcibly.—Leavenworth Standard.

THE WOOL TAX.

The United States is now shipping tens of thousands of plows to South America, particularly to Buenos Ayres, to be used in turning their sheep pastures into wheat fields, because we will not take their wool. In other words, for the sake of taxing our people upon their clothing, carpets, etc., we are raising up dangerous competitors in the markets of the world for the purchase of our wheat. A few years ago these Republics imported wheat from this country. Now they are large exporters, and increase in a fast proportion. And yet the Republicans tell of the benefits derived from the McKinley bill.

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.

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, - - - - - Kansas.
JULIUS REMY, TOPIAL ARTIST

KANSAS TO THE FRONT.
The latest crop bulletin issued by Secretary Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimates the total wheat crop of that State to be 62,792,172 bushels. This statement is based upon the reports of correspondents from various sections of the State and will probably prove a close approximation to the actual production. The average yield to the acre is shown to be 15.79 bushels, which is not above the standard of a fair season. The percentage of grain in the acreage sown is general throughout the State and the crop is more uniform than is usual in Kansas. The harvest in the western portion of the State compares favorably with that in the central and eastern sections, which is a highly desirable condition.—Kansas City Star.

W. P. Tomlinson, of the Topeka Democrat, says he will not support Cleveland.—Leader.

W. P. Tomlinson is not of the Topeka Democrat, but runs a Republican paper, the Topeka Sentinel.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH G. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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

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OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.
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DENTISTS.
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No efforts spared to relieve pain.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - Kansas.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Jewell & Co's Newspaper Ad. Co. in New York.

First published in COCHRAN, June 16, 189
SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
Chase County, ss.
In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Company, Plaintiff vs. Josiah G. Morse, T. Veredick Morse, William H. Munroe, Page M. House, Mrs. Page M. House, his wife, Cornelius Murray, G. J. Eaton, The Holyoke Mutual Life Insurance Company and John G. Douglas, defendants.

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

MONDAY, JULY THE 18TH, 1892,
at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:
The northwest quarter (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township twenty-two (22), range number six (6) east, all in Chase county, Kansas.
Said property above named, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK,
Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, May 25th, 1892.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED
AGENTS MAKING FROM \$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.
FARMERS MAKE \$200 TO \$500 DURING THE WINTER.
LADIES have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated WASHING MACHINES at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.
LOVELL WASHING CO., 203 Huron St. ST. PAUL.

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The lightest, strongest, most durable, has been built and in constant use for years, has stood the test of time, is suitable for all classes of work; ask for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron fellos, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.
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We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.
Send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.
Address all correspondence to the

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00 for six months. \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1st week, 2nd week, 3rd week, 4th week, 5th week, 6th week, 7th week, 8th week, 9th week, 10th week, 11th week, 12th week, 13th week, 14th week, 15th week, 16th week, 17th week, 18th week, 19th week, 20th week, 21st week, 22nd week, 23rd week, 24th week, 25th week, 26th week, 27th week, 28th week, 29th week, 30th week, 31st week, 32nd week, 33rd week, 34th week, 35th week, 36th week, 37th week, 38th week, 39th week, 40th week, 41st week, 42nd week, 43rd week, 44th week, 45th week, 46th week, 47th week, 48th week, 49th week, 50th week, 51st week, 52nd week.

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 article advertised is worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. NY. X. CH. T. M. X. K. C. W. F. L. S. A. M. P. M. Cedar Grove, 10:37 1:27 12:43 10:13 11:37 Clements, 10:16 1:16 12:24 10:23 11:45a Elmdale, 11:00 1:46 1:10 10:38 12:10pm Evans, 11:05 1:50 1:14 10:40 12:25 Strong, 11:14 1:56 1:35 10:48 12:34 Ellinor, 11:24 2:05 1:48 10:57 1:07 Saffordville, 11:28 2:10 1:53 11:03 1:19 WEST. Mex. X. Don. X. Col. Tex. X. W. F. L. S. A. M. P. M. Saffordville, 5:19 3:27 3:07 1:57 9:18 Ellinor, 5:25 3:32 3:16 2:05 9:27 Strong, 5:35 3:40 3:40 2:17 9:30 Evans, 5:42 3:46 3:53 2:25 9:40 Elmdale, 5:48 3:50 3:57 2:32 9:50 Clements, 6:00 4:02 4:16 2:46 11:05 Cedar Grove, 6:07 4:10 4:27 2:53 11:45 C. K. & W. R. R. EAST. Pass. Frt. Mixed Hymer, 11:58pm 6:45pm Evans, 11:05 1:50 1:14 10:40 12:25 Strong, 11:14 1:56 1:35 10:48 12:34 Cottonwood Falls, 3:10 Gladstone, 3:25 Bazaar, 3:40 WEST. Pass. Frt. Mixed Bazaar, 4:20pm Gladstone, 4:50 Cottonwood Falls, 5:15 Strong, 4:04am 8:30am 9:20 Evans, 4:11 8:45 Hymer, 4:27 9:18

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 arrears or the publisher 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.

Miss Emma Kilgore is quite sick. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Chase county will have no fair, this fall. Dr. Geo. W. Byrne, of Dunlap, is in town. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store. Mrs. M. M. Young went to Emporia, this morning. Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. Miss Lizzie Clay, of Strong City, is visiting at Emporia. James G. Burton, of Emporia, was in town, Monday. Geo. R. Pennell was down to Kansas City, July 4th. Chas. M. Gregory and Chick Smith now sport bicycles. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was down to Kansas City, this week. E. Cooley has sold his new store building to E. Bruce Johnson. U. Handy, of Strong City, is in Texas looking after watermelons. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, was down to Emporia, last Thursday. H. L. Evans, of Topeka, was visiting at Strong City, last week. Miss Sadie Forney has gone on a month's visit to Rockland. Mrs. A. J. Robertson, of Strong City, is visiting at Emporia. Joe O'Dare, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, yesterday. The annual school meetings will be held on Thursday, July 28th, this year. Harry L. Hunt, of Topeka, was here, last week, visiting his old home. Mr. and Mrs. Thad Scribner have moved into the Hinkley house. Mrs. George Ellsworth and children, of St. Louis, are here visiting relatives. It was cloudy, yesterday morning, and a few drops of rain fell here. Mesdames W. H. and D. K. Cartter were down to Emporia, Saturday. E. W. Tanner has returned home from a business trip in Nebraska. P. D. Montgomery, of Cedar Point, is erecting a large barn on his farm. Seventy pupils are enrolled at the County Institute now being held in this city. Mrs. C. B. Winters has returned from her visit east, and is now lying quite ill. Frank Miser, of Diamond Springs, Morris county, was in town, Monday. Percy Doughty and Noah Hoover went to Oklahoma Territory, Tuesday. 36 sheets of note paper so HAGER'S. Omar Gillett, uncle of Don A. Gillett, was in town, Tuesday, visiting his relatives. Mrs. Al. Roberts, of Emporia, was visiting relatives at Strong City, last week. Slightly cloudy, Tuesday morning; but the much needed rain did not come. M. H. Pennell, of Colorado City, Colo., has our thanks for late Colorado papers. John Zimmerman will soon leave for Omaha, Neb., to be absent several months. The Court-house roof is being re-painted, and H. A. McDaniels is the contractor. Mrs. W. W. Perrin was stricken with paralysis of her right side and her tongue, this afternoon.

If you want a glass of good soda water call in at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City.

M. M. Young went to Leavenworth, yesterday, on a visit to his brother, Rozelle Young.

Ed. Plumberg, of Denver, was visiting friends and relatives at Strong City, last week.

M. P. Strahl is putting a steam engine in his wagon shop building, preparatory to starting a feed mill.

The teachers' social, at the school-house in this city, last Friday evening, was a very pleasant affair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lantry, of Strong City, have gone to Arizona, to remain there several weeks.

Bert Emerson, of Cedar Point, has gone to Colorado, to work for the Postal Telegraph Company out there.

Died, on Wednesday, July 6, 1892, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Robinson, on Peyton creek.

Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, is at Kansas City, looking after a big bridge contract, for Rettiger Bros. & Co.

Emancipation Day, Saturday, August 27, will be celebrated by the colored people in this vicinity.

Miss Lola Bonewell and Minnie Wisner were visiting at Matfield Green, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Maggie Breese, of this city, and her cousin, Sidney Wood, of Elm-dale, are visiting in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Loy, of Council Grove, was visiting her mother, Mrs. J. A. Goudie, of Strong City, last week.

The Supreme Court has decided the railroad bond case against this county, and the bonds will have to be paid.

Born, on Thursday morning, July 7, 1892, in Strong City, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Hottle, nee Ella McGinley, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Penny, of Emporia, were visiting at Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lee's, of Clements, last week.

Mrs. Jacob North, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Scott E. Winne, at Hutchinson, returned home, last week.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

The little Misses Zina and Mary Simmons, of Kansas City, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Strahl.

\$100,000 to loan this month, at lowest rates ever offered. Call and see letter of instructions to J. W. McWilliams.

Miss Emma Goudie, who is now clerking in a store at Council Grove, spent last week at her old home, in Strong City.

Mrs. A. T. Ferlet and children, of San Antonio, Texas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferlet, of the Union Hotel, the parents of Mr. Ferlet.

While setting off fireworks in Strong City, on the night of July 4th, Miss Nellie Robertson had one of her hands badly burned.

Misses Nellie Howard and Mattie Shellan and Dr. J. M. Hamme and E. W. Ellis were at Peabody, last Thursday, enjoying the song recital.

96° in the shade Sunday afternoon, 96°, Monday afternoon, 98°, Tuesday afternoon, and 95°, yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon.

The wife of Dr. Trueworthy, formerly of Emporia, died at St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday, July 2d, from an internal cancer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, entertained a few friends, last week, at their ranch, south of Matfield Green.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. McClelland, of Saffordville, will enjoy a summer's visit from their cousin, John Prather, of Springfield, Ill.

Charles Curtis, of Topeka, Republican candidate for Congressman from this district, was canvassing in this county, last week.

Mrs. Wm. C. Stevens, erst Ada Pugh, and son, of Lawrence, are visiting Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh, the mother of Mrs. Stevens.

The Republican county convention to nominate a county ticket will meet in this city, at 11 o'clock, a. m., next Saturday, July 16th.

Ed. Fink, of Hymer, has returned from the Lantry work in California, and visited a few days last week with his cousins, the Fritze brothers, in Strong City.

James L. Watson, of Strong City, had a team of horses killed near the Fox creek bridge, on Tuesday night of last week, by their being run over by a Santa Fe train.

Because of ill health, trouble of the lungs, Frank K. Maule, of Strong City, was compelled to resign his position at Kansas City, and he has returned to his home at Strong City.

Hon. B. F. Martin, ex-Congressman, and wife, of Grafton, W. Va., are visiting at J. R. Blackshear's, of Elm-dale, Mr. Martin being Mrs. Blackshear's oldest brother.

The house of E. D. Replogle, in which L. A. Lowther is living, was struck, last night, by lightning, and a screen door was shattered and some of the plastering knocked off the wall.

Rev. C. H. Wareham will preach in the Baptist church, Strong City, next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock; also Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

Eli Goodroe has taken charge of the express department, at the Santa Fe depot, Strong City, vice Tom Boylan, resigned, who goes to Colorado Springs, to work for the Santa Fe company.

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

J. R. Drake, dealer in granite, marble, and all kinds of cemetery work, a brother of Mrs. E. Cooley, deceased, has erected over her grave in the cemetery west of town, a very nice marble tomb stone.

James McNece left, Tuesday, for Waukesha, Wis., his old home, to remain there for several weeks or months, and, during his absence, his son, Wm. McNece, will attend to his business here.

A house in Strong City, formerly owned by the Odd Fellows, was moved to this city, last Saturday, and on to the lots of J. M. Warren, in the south part of town, and he will remodel the same for a dwelling.

J. L. Cochran has bought the interest of Theodore Fritze in the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., in Strong City, Mr. Fritze taking in exchange for the same Mr. Cochran's Strong City residence property.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lowther, of Lawrence, are here, and have gone to housekeeping, for the time being, in the E. D. Replogle house, Mr. Lowther being Conductor of the Chase County Normal Institute.

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.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Carson, and Mr. Evans came Sunday, and stayed over Monday, while Mrs. Evans went home, Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. Carson and son.

Mrs. Hinote and daughter, Ella, have returned from their visit at Oage City, to Dr. T. M. Zane's, Mrs. Hinote's brother, and they were accompanied here by Master Ralph Zane, who will visit here during the vacation.

D. A. Ellsworth, of Atchison, formerly of this city, and W. B. Brown, Principal of our High school, are Assistant Conductors of the Chase County Normal Institute now being held in this city, L. A. Lowther, of Lawrence, being the Conductor.

FOR SALE.—Some very fine Black Langshan Cockerels and eggs, also Silver Laced Wyandotte, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahma eggs, from 50 cents to \$1 for 13, now that it is getting late in the season. Apply at this office.

The nomination of J. C. Davis, of this city, by the Republican State convention, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, meets with general approval by the people of this county, and he will receive a good vote of his friends and neighbors, irrespective of party politics.

The flag that floated from the flag-staff on the Court-house, July 4th, was made by Mrs. Murdoch, wife of Sheriff J. H. Murdoch, and it was Agast Anderson who climbed the flag-staff to put the rope through the pulley, so the flag could be hoisted, and he received five dollars for doing so.

The H. S. F. Davis ranch, on Peyton creek, was the scene of a most pleasant gathering on the evening of July 4th, and among those who took part in it were Mrs. Murdoch, wife of Sheriff J. H. Murdoch, and it was Agast Anderson who climbed the flag-staff to put the rope through the pulley, so the flag could be hoisted, and he received five dollars for doing so.

Miss Dena Sonderman, the very popular teacher of the Catholic school in Strong City, and her sister, Miss Minnie Sonderman, who has been with her, during the past year, have gone to their home at Hanover, Kansas, to spend their vacation there; and they will be gladly welcomed back to Strong City, the coming fall.

H. F. Gillett has had new shelving, partitions, stairway, etc., put in the Cartter building which he recently purchased of D. K. Cartter, and is having everything overhauled in the same, and all the woodwork repainted. L. W. Heck and H. A. McDaniels doing the painting, and Wm. Clark and Ben Spence doing the woodwork.

The wheat harvest in Kansas is now going on, and it is estimated by the State Board of Agriculture, from the reports of correspondents from all parts of the State, that the yield of spring wheat will be about 2,500,000 bushels, and that of winter wheat will be over 60,000,000 bushels, making a total of product of winter and spring wheat of over 62,500,000 bushels; and the quality of the wheat is reported good.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company intend the building of a tract parallel to their present track, from Emporia to Florence, and the Lantry Bros. of Strong City, have been given the contract for building several double track bridges along the line of this road, and the fact that there has been a movement of this kind on hand for some time, means its entire success.

A. S. Manhard, mine host of the Grand Central Hotel, this city, is remodeling the lower story of the same, and will have the dining room on the south side of the building. In fact a person who knew the hotel before Mr. Manhard took possession of it would hardly know it now by going through it, so greatly has he improved its inside convenience and looks.

A 100 yard foot race took place at the Fair Grounds, yesterday afternoon, between Charles Leonard, of Emporia, and Elmer Brown, of this city, \$200 a side, with a 15 foot running start, and was won by Mr. Leonard. There were several side bets, and considerable money changed hands. There was also a 75 yard race between D. K. Cartter and Elmer Brown, \$150 a side, which was won by Mr. Cartter.

The Marion County Agricultural Society are first in the field, this year, among Kansas exhibitors, giving their Fifteenth Annual Fair on the 17th, 18th and 19th of August. Especial attractions each day will make it very interesting to both exhibitors and spectators. Their beautiful Fair Grounds, at Peabody, are but four blocks from the center of the city, and convenient to both the Santa Fe and Rock Island roads. For premium list or speed ring programs, address the Secretary, J. H. C. Brewer, Peabody, Kansas.

Miss Katie Hildebrand, of this city, and J. H. Winscott, of St. Joseph, were married at that place on the 6th instant. Mrs. Winscott is visiting in the city during the absence of her husband in New York. She will leave shortly for Omaha, where they will reside.—Topeka Democrat, July 12.

Mrs. Winscott is the daughter of Geo. O. Hildebrand, Esq., of Strong City, where she was reared and educated, and where she has many friends, because of her sensibility and sweet disposition, and the COURANT extends to her and her husband our most heartfelt congratulations.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. This will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, at the High School building, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Friday and Saturday, July 29th and 30th, 1892, beginning, both days, at 8 o'clock, a. m. Theo. B. Moore, County Superintendent.

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

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

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

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

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 7, 1892: Ahlefeld, Frederic, Adams, J. W. Brown, Bid. All the above remaining unclaimed for, July 21, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

S. A. BRESEE, P. M.

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1892. Cottonwood Falls. Number of acres of land under cultivation, 68,791; not under cultivation, 407,284; total number of taxable acres, 476,075; average value per acre, \$3.453; aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$1,622,849; number of improved town lots, 3157; number of unimproved lots, 1481; total, 4638; average value of town lots, \$35.31; aggregate value of all town lots, \$162,270; aggregate value of all personal property, \$484,977; of railroad property, \$468,030; total valuation of all taxable property, \$2,756,126.

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

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SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

The Christianity of the Single Tax.

EDWARD G. BROADS.
[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]
This is one great obstacle to accepting the remedies proposed by socialists. We acknowledge that if we could take a large slice of the income of the Astor estates and give it to the poverty-stricken in the tenement houses in New York city, it might be a mutual benefit; but suppose the Astors to have carried on business honestly, what right have we to take their wealth from them? To favor robbery of the rich to give to the poor would not indicate an advance in economic science, but a reversion to the political economy of Robin Hood. "Thou shalt not steal" blocks the way to all such schemes, in the minds of moral men, whose eyes are not blinded by their sympathies, prejudices or passions.

To some minds, who have seen honest toil go unrewarded, who have had glimpses of the depth of misery to be found in the masses of humanity which crowd great cities, who have had feelings akin to those which Henry George thus describes as his own: "When I first realized the squalid misery of a great city, it appalled and tormented me, and would not let me rest, for thinking what caused it and how it could be cured," to men who have felt this, but have seen no remedy except in some form of socialism, and who can not bind themselves to the injustice of socialism, to such men the doctrine of Henry George has come as a revelation. For there is pointed out a cause of poverty which consists in a definite social injustice, and a remedy, which, to those who fully grasp its meaning, is not a violation but a natural corollary of the commandment: "Thou shalt not steal."

For the law of poverty right is what gives significance to this commandment, and it is evident that the fact of production by individual agency is the basis of individual rights in property. A natural right to anything which has not been produced by individual agency can not, therefore, inhere in individuals.

It is evident that natural opportunities (land) are not produced by individual labor, nor is the value which attaches to land by virtue of the growth of a community the product of individual labor. The theory of private property in land is, therefore, without foundation in natural justice. According to the Scripture account, there was a definite means provided for man to make a living. He was created with certain powers which constituted ability to labor. He would have been helpless had he received nothing more. The earth was given him to labor on. His labor, applied to its natural conditions, produced for man his daily bread. There has never yet been any other way discovered to produce daily bread, though it may be obtained by begging or stealing. Just as man, in the infancy of the world, must have died or become dependent on his fellows, if deprived either of his power to labor or his right to the use of land to labor upon, so he must be under the same circumstances in the present day.

The Creator has made no less provision for every child who comes into the world to-day than he made for Adam. The right to his own labor and to the use of land are birthrights of every one; take away either in part or whole, and the individual becomes partially dependent or entire helpless to make a living. Yet that is what our present social system, by permitting property in land, is doing. Men are struggling, not for ability to labor, but for a chance to work. Capital is doing otherwise. Land speculators are obtaining wealth without producing it. I know there are some minds to whom abstract statements do not appeal, who must have something concrete; but even to such there is not enough in this brief statement to make a prima facie case, which is worth investigating in view of the terrible concreteness of the problem? If this be a true solution of the poverty question, we have in the single tax (which would transfer the value of land from the pockets of individuals to the coffers of the state, thence to be returned to the people in the benefits of government) a measure, which, whatever else it may be, is fundamentally right.

Yet I have heard it honestly objected to the single tax, that it is a violation of the command, "Thou shalt not steal." Truly it seems to me that the law of property is what needs to be taught in the world, for the spirit of theft is abroad. Prof. Ely asks, "What is the essence of theft?" and replies, "Is it not trying to get something for nothing?" If this be true, how much of the nature of theft is there in the business transactions of the present day? Some years ago there lived in Chester county, Pa., an old friend, remarkable for his integrity and a devout Christian. It is related that he once bargained for a yoke of oxen with a business acquaintance, who named a price which our friend thought too high, and offered a less sum, which he said he thought was all the oxen were worth. His offer was accepted and he took the oxen home and butchered them, and soon after sent to the seller the difference between the amount asked and the amount paid, saying that he found he had been mistaken, and the price first named was not too high.

Another farmer living near the same locality had a barren piece of land on which some prospectors thought they found valuable ore, and offered him a large price for it. His unsophisticated conscience, however, would not let him take what he felt that he had in no wise produced. Such instances may not be a safe guide to business morality now, but I can not help thinking if more professed Christians had as keen an instinct of the correct basis of property right as these two, there would be more who would see the beauty of the single tax.

The Christian churches ought to furnish a full contingent of single taxers, for the inheritance of Christianity is full of the love of justice. Nowhere in the history of ancient legislation has the Jeffersonian principle, "The land belongs in usufruct to the living," received stronger indorsement than in the

commandment of the Jewish law, which said: "The land shall not be sold in perpetuity, for the land is Mine, for ye are strangers and sojourners with Me." Christianity was, at its rise, a movement for freedom of the individual. It deals mainly with the problem of individual life, which, as Henry George says, "lies behind the problem of social life," and is "higher and deeper still." And single tax men should be Christians, for even in the present day the Christian church upholds the standard of duty, around which, as the patient Mazzini said, "rather than around the standard of self-interest men must rally to win the rights of man." If there is one thing more important than to teach men what is right, it is to persuade them to do right in so far as they know it.

And among single tax men are there not more Christians than would call themselves such? For by their fruits we know them. When I see a man who laughs at religion devote himself to the cause of humanity, I think that that man is only tired of Christians; he still believes in Christ. And when I hear such a one say that whether the single tax meets with success in his time matters not, for the future is ours, I can not but believe that that man feels stirring within himself "the power of and endless life."

How the Single Tax Works.

A real estate and land speculation firm in Toronto, Ont., holds a tract of vacant land in the suburbs which they rent for market gardens. In conversation with a member of said firm the single tax came up for discussion. "That would never suit us," he said. "Every week these market gardeners come in and pay us a good fat rent. If the tax on the land was too high we could not hold it, and all that would be spoiled."

Some time afterwards the subject was again introduced, when the gentleman was asked if he was aware that the single tax was actually in force to a limited extent in Manitoba, where all improvements on farm and garden property are exempt from taxation, and that the result is that vacant land has to bear a fair share of the burden. "Yes," he answered, with a growl of dissatisfaction, "I should think I was. We have a farm up there, and every quarter get such a thundering big tax bill that we would sell it for almost nothing for any one who wants to farm it."

Under the single tax the "good fat rent" has been changed into "a thundering big tax bill," and the user of the land could step in on favorable terms. Grove City is a village about twelve miles from Columbus, O., on the Midland railroad. For the past two years speculators in land in that village have been making strenuous efforts to induce workmen of Columbus to buy lots and build homes out there, and, as they put it, to "get out of paying rent." They have succeeded fairly well, and have run trains morning and evening for the accommodation of workmen. A gentleman from there was asked how the boom flourished, and he thought that those mostly interested had done better than they pretended. As an evidence he gave the following account of an investment he had made for his son: "There is a piece of land out there of six acres that a year ago went begging for a buyer at \$700. Nobody seemed to want it. But my son finally bought it and rented it out. The other day he was offered \$1,200 for it. Don't you think that that is doing well enough?"

"Yes," was the reply. "Did he take it?" "No, he didn't, because he has it rented for \$150 a year to a good tenant, and that is 10 per cent. on \$1,500." And so the poor renter pays the piper. The workmen of Columbus leave home early and get home late, and put up with a thousand and one other inconveniences, never seeing their family in daylight for a great portion of the year. By so doing they have increased the value of the speculators' land and the working renter pays for it all.

Is This True?

Market men doing business at Central Market, a one-story shed, bounded by Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-eighth street, in the city of New York, tell this story: The ground comprises between six and seven city lots, and the space is divided into stalls and rented to butchers, green grocers, etc. When Broadway was widened many years ago, the city condemned a strip fifty feet wide, for which a sum was paid to the owner in excess of the original cost to him of the entire tract. Within the past twenty years the population of the vicinity has been increased by fully 100,000. The net rentals of the market equal \$20,000, or 4 per cent. on \$500,000. Indeed, the owner refused an offer of \$450,000 from parties who contemplated building a fine hotel. The assessors, considered the property as unimproved, and, therefore, value it for taxation at less than \$150,000.

THE Commercial, of Pensacola, Florida, has this short but clear paragraph in advocacy of the single tax:

A tax on land values would benefit the farmers. All land would not pay tax. Land having rental or monopoly value only would pay a tax, and this only as much as it was worth. The rental value of land in the heart of a city is worth thousands of dollars per foot, and never, even in the outskirts, goes below one hundred dollars per acre. As you go out from the centers of population and business the land value decreases, so that the domain of rental value and no tax comes closer and closer to the great centers of population as they now exist. Better than all this, tax on the value of land will stay just where it is put, and can not be shifted from one person to another like a license or personal property tax until at last it all falls upon the shoulders of the laboring men, who are of others, least able to bear the burden.

—Young Wife—"George, dear, I want some money." George—"Why, I gave you a check yesterday." Young Wife—"Yes, but the doctor said I was to have plenty of change."—Pick Me Up.

'POSSUM POLITICS.

The Peculiar Propriety of the Presidential Preference.

President Harrison recently expressed a desire for a 'possum. Although Mr. Harrison is not much of a humorist, the circumstances under which the wish was expressed would have justified the belief that the remark was only a bit of pleasantry. The wishes of a president, however, are commands to the office seekers, and the publication of the remark brought a quick response. Some Maryland republican sent to the president by express two young 'possums, with red, white and blue ribbons about their necks, one marked "Protection" and the other "Reciprocity."

This is supposed to have been a master stroke of political management. It is accepted as an advertisement of the fact that Mr. Harrison is fond of 'possum, and this is expected to be worth many votes to him. Every dorky's heart is expected to thrill with admiration when he learns that the republican candidate for the presidency is fond of 'possum. To be sure, the colored troops have been fighting nobly in the republican column all along, but it seems that something is now deemed necessary to rouse their enthusiasm. There have been many murmurs of discontent lately. Prof. Langston has declared that no self-respecting colored man can

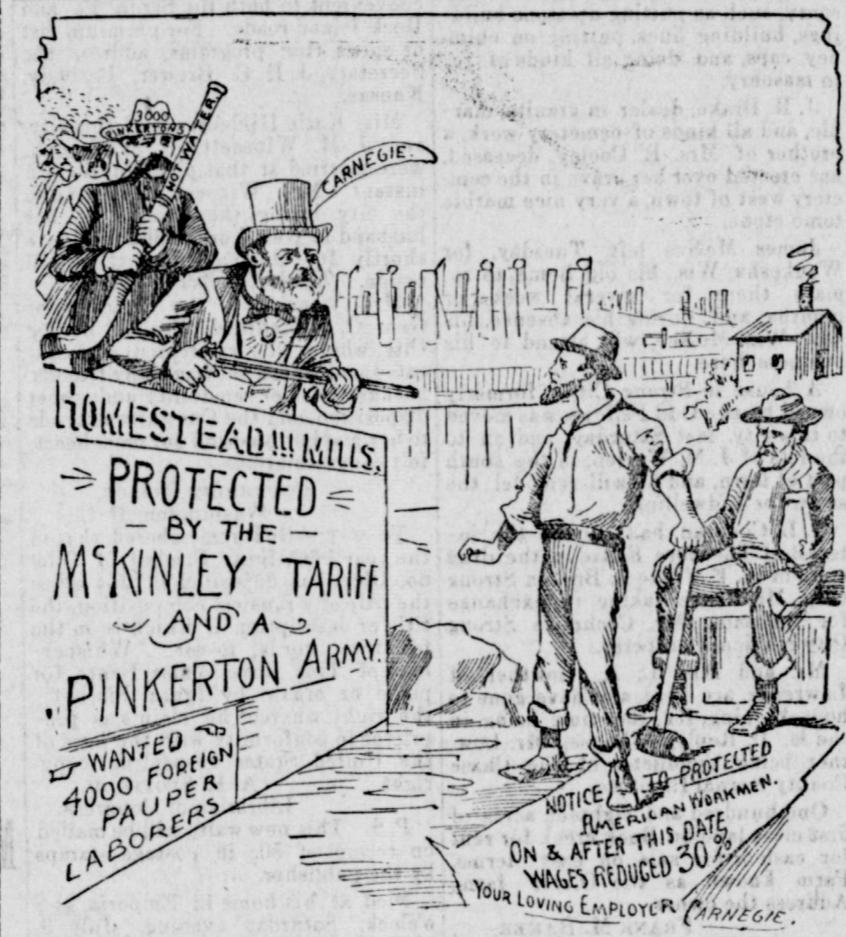
his interests to declare for himself, defeated Grant's purpose of making Alexander Stewart, a great dry-goods merchant of New York, secretary of the treasury. No similar law was thought necessary in the case of a secretary of state, nobody dreaming that a president of the republic would think of placing at the head of the American state department the paid attorney of various foreign governments.

But Foster was an instrument in the humiliation of Blaine; and Harrison places him in Blaine's official shoes.—Chicago Times.

A GROSS ABUSE OF POWER.

Civil Service Reformers Dissatisfied with the President.

President Harrison has the administration and the offices to work with in securing his election as well as his nomination, but will it be an advantage in a contest before the people? He is a practical politician, and evidently intends to take a prominent part in the management of the campaign, using all the advantage of his office to advance his own reelection. Mr. Cleveland, on the other hand, is not a practical politician in the same sense, and has no official power to use. But believers in civil service reform have much ground for dissatisfaction with the president on account of his manner of dealing with the public service in the past. They



"The Tariff is doing its own talking."—McKinley.—Chicago Herald.

vote for Harrison, and such a declaration might have its effect, unless counteracted. But when the president orders 'possum and sweet potatoes, every negro voter is expected to forget all grounds of disaffection and come cheerfully to the support of the ticket.

Apart from its effect upon the negro voters, there is a peculiar propriety in the introduction of the 'possum as the representative of the republican policy of protection and reciprocity. The salient characteristic of the 'possum is so well known that it has enriched our language with the word "possuming" as a synonym of dissimulation. It is, therefore, the best of all symbols of republicanism. The whole republican creed is but an example of "possuming." When republicans talk of "protection" they are only "possuming;" for they do not mean protection at all, but spoliation of the many for the benefit of a few. When they speak of reciprocity, they wink the other eye, for they propose so to limit it that it will give cheap goods only to foreigners; it is a 'possum policy from beginning to end.

The labels of "protection" and "reciprocity" have only to be put upon a couple of 'possums to tell the whole story. The idea was a genuine inspiration.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

Harrison's Adviser Supports the Plumed Knight.

The one person who since his retirement from public life has ventured to put open affront upon James G. Blaine is his former chief, Benjamin Harrison. The president has named as the successor of Mr. Blaine in the state department a factotum of his, one John W. Foster, of Indiana, whom he used as an instrument to drive Blaine from the state department, the portfolio of which is now given to him. Mr. Foster was the president's adviser regarding Chili and the Behring sea controversy at a time when, fearing Blaine as a candidate for the presidency, he chose to hold him at arm's length and deliberately humiliate him. His friends, gaining their cue from only one imaginable source landed Harrison for the work of the state department. That work was done extraordinarily by Foster, who now has his reward. For the first time in the history of the republic an American chief magistrate has ventured to call to the department of state the paid attorney of various foreign governments. This is Mr. Foster's position. It is not in the minds of men of sober judgment a recommendation, but Foster had aided in humiliating Blaine, and the president, presenting his reward, was willing to overlook the fact.

Upon different grounds the appointment of Foster to the state department chieftaincy is as wretched a selection as was the appointment of "Steve" Eldkins to the head of the war department. There is a statute of the United States forbidding the appointment of an importer as secretary of the treasury. This law, based upon the idea that the head of the treasury controlling ports of entry and interpretation of tariff laws ought not to be tempted by

regard his use of official power to secure a re-nomination as a gross abuse, and they will regard its use to promote his reelection as a still greater abuse. It will repel their support. And apart from independents and pronounced reformers, the people in general dislike the idea of a man occupying the highest office of public trust using his official power and influence to perpetuate himself in that office. It is to the extent of its effect an interference with the people's right to exercise a free choice. We are inclined to think that it will repel more votes than it will gain, and that it will prove an advantage to the democratic party that it is not in power, and that its candidate is not in office plotting and working for a reelection. Regarding all the tendencies and considerations making for the result to be determined by the election of next November, we have no doubt that the balance of advantage is on the democratic side.—N. Y. Times.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Carnegie's friendship for labor is the true protectionist feeling. Reid's tenderness in the same direction is on view. Platform and practice are part of the campaign of education.—Kansas City Times.

—If the democratic party has any clearly defined purpose it is to overthrow the system of tariff robbery, which is maintained by, and which, in turn, maintains the republican party.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The people, without distinction of party, have a right to congratulate themselves on Mr. Cleveland's nomination, since it insures a campaign in which principles rather than persons will be discussed, and frees the country from wallowing in the mire of personal abuse and vituperation which has characterized so many previous campaigns.—Boston Traveller (rep.).

The Carnegie castle, formerly known as the "Homestead Mills," has the proper mien and drawbridge, sally-ports, watch-tower, barbican and machicolations, but we are not informed whether it has a donjon kept for the incarceration of those workmen who foolishly thought that the McKinley tariff would save them from a reduction of wages.—N. Y. World.

—If the democratic party has any clearly defined purpose it is to overthrow the system of tariff robbery which is maintained by, and which, in turn, maintains the republican party. This being true, the party could afford to say nothing else, and it recently refused any longer to speak in faltering tones on a subject which demands unflinching courage.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Mr. Cleveland said truthfully in 1887: "The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government." It was true then. It is true now. The Reed congress gave us increased taxation and increased expenditure. We ought to have reduced taxation and reduced expenditure. The only question is the means to be employed to attain that end.—Chicago Times.

FOR FARMERS.

A Tariff Joker Talks—When Protection Will Help the Farmer.

Hon. R. G. Horr, the "tariff joker" of the New York Tribune, said recently in reply to a question from the Boston Question Club:

"I do not claim that the tariff on wheat in the United States at the present time will have very much bearing upon its price so long as we export that article largely. A tariff on that article now has very little effect, nor was the tariff placed on wheat with a view of affecting its price materially at the present time. Such, however, was not the case with most farm products. The production of wheat in the United States, in excess of our own consumption, is growing less and less each year. There has been a decline of about 10,000,000 bushels a year for the past ten years. In a little while the entire product of wheat in the United States will be consumed by our own people. The moment that that point is reached the price of wheat will be affected by an attempted importation of wheat from abroad. When that time arrives the farmers of this country will need protection against the cheap labor of India and Russia."

Other republican authorities agree that the tariff is practically of no benefit to the farmer as long as he has to sell a surplus abroad, but that it will benefit him when enough foreigners can be imported to eat up his surplus here instead of in Europe, and they are doing their utmost to bring about this happy state of affairs. They watch with ghoulish glee our dwindling exports of agricultural products, which were \$700,000,000 in 1881, and have not reached \$345,000,000 since then. The American Economist of March 4, 1892, said: "We are approaching very close to the line where, under normal conditions, our own people will consume all our farmers' produce, and find consolation in the fact that there are 'no more such vast tracts of unoccupied wheat lands as were brought under cultivation during the last twenty years.' It thinks that 'consistent protection for a few years more will place our farmers in a position where prices of their produce will be regulated independently of Liverpool, Russia and India. When that time comes, and it is close at hand, farmers will be more than ever interested in protection.' Again on April 8, 1892, in trying to explain how a tariff could benefit the farmer in the sale of his products, if the duty is not added to the cost, it made this explicit and instructive reply: "By creating a market for him to sell his products in, and by restricting domestic production and foreign imports, while continually increasing the demand for what he has to sell."

What strange, distorted, selfish, un-American and unpatriotic minds these dyed-in-the-wool protectionists have. Indeed being proud that our farmers are able to produce more than we need and have a considerable surplus to sell abroad, they are ashamed of the fact that in spite of the thirty years' existence of their system to build up manufactures by tearing down agriculture, our farmers are still able to sell something abroad. These "consistent protectionists" would have each farmer make all of his own tools and surround himself with enough servants and poor relations to consume his entire product. He would then be "independent" and have a "home market" and enjoy that prosperity that is the goal of protectionists.

"But what is the meaning of protection? It means an additional sixpence for each loaf; that is the Irish if it. If he had not the protection, the loaf would sell for a shilling, but if he has protection it will sell for one and sixpence. Protection is the English for sixpence; and what is more it is English for an extorted sixpence. The real meaning of protection, therefore, is robbery—robbery of the poor by the rich."—Daniel O'Connell, September 28, 1843, in his fight against the high tariff corn laws.

SENATOR VEST'S BROADSIDE.

Thirty Pages of Trusts and Wage Reductions in Protected Industries Fired at Republicans.

Tariff items of late are not entirely satisfactory to republicans who worship at the shrine of "protection." The democrats have boldly declared that the system is a superstition and a sham. The prohibitionists have done the same; and the alliance and labor platform will follow suit.

Something must be done to stem the tide setting in against "protection." Republicans must not be content with trying to refute "free trade" and "Cobden club lies" but must do some aggressive work themselves. Spurred on by such sentiments as these Senator Hale, on July 28, concluded to "force the fighting," and as a prelude to his challenge to the democrats, he reported that at "no time has so large a proportion of the American people been employed at so high wages and purchasing the necessities of life at so low prices as in the year 1892." Then he proceeds to shoot at the wicked democrats as recklessly as a boy with a new popgun shoots at flies. After firing blank charges at "British doctrine," "balance of trade," "high prices," "low wages," etc., and triumphantly announcing that "the republicans of the United States gladly accept the issue presented," he sat down ignorant of the fact that every shot had hit a horse's nose.

Tariff reformers of late have not been satisfied with mere theoretical reasoning, no matter how well founded their theories may be. They have taken the trouble to collect some facts to substantiate their claims. Senator Vest happened to have a desk full of these un-republican things. He had, in the first place, twenty-one samples of dry goods, cuttings, women's and children's dresses, goods, cotton sheets, corduroys, etc., prepared by a big New York merchant, showing that these goods, though the foreign price has declined since 1880, are sold higher now than then—in some cases 20 per cent. higher. In the second place he had a few facts in regard to the increased duty on pearl buttons, cutlery, tin plate, etc., and the increased prices on the same. Next he had a list

prepared by J. Schoenhof, ex-consul to Tunstall, England, giving the labor cost of producing thirty-nine articles in America and England—the cost in all but eight cases being lower in this country, in spite of our higher wages. Then he had a list of one hundred tariff trusts, prepared by Hon. John DeWitt Warner, of the Republican club, and just printed as a supplement to the New York World. He also had a list of two hundred and fifty wage reductions, strikes, etc., in protected industries since October, 1890, prepared by the same gentleman for the Reform club use, and to be printed when completed in the New York Weekly World.

Loaded with these and other similar facts, Senator Vest did some cannonading that silenced the republican popguns. After he had poured out enough of these facts to fill thirty pages of the Congressional Record, and the smoke of battle began to clear away, Senator Hale found courage to say to Vest that they had trusts in England also and that "before this debate closes, the demonstration will be given to the senate showing his inaccuracy." Vest inquired "why not give it now?" But Hale's ammunition was out and he was compelled to retreat saying, "that was not my original purpose." Perhaps he will bring more ammunition and renew the battle. Perhaps he will prepare a list of 250 increases of wages in protected industries since the McKinley bill became a law. Perhaps he will write up one hundred trusts in England that have raised prices there—from 25 to 50 per cent.—and that sell goods cheaper to foreigners than at home. Perhaps he will produce several hundred foreign manufacturers and merchants to testify that they are regularly paying our tariff taxes. Perhaps he will be able to show that we are making all of our own tin plate and that the price is lower than ever before. Perhaps he will demonstrate that a duty on moonshine would build up a green cheese industry here. Just now, however, he admits his weakness and lack of facts on these points.

Misfit Facts.

The American Economist, which boasts of being the protectionists' Bible, said June 17, 1892: "We have received a copy of a petition signed by nearly nine-tenths of the wool manufacturers of the United States asking the senate not to pass the Springer free-wool bill. It is a strong document and riddles in a masterly way the fallacies of the free-wool fanatics."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, which has almost as strong inclinations toward the protective tariff as the American Economist, but which wishes to do justice to all of its subscribers, said on June 6, 1892: "Our good friends of the Boston Journal are wrong in stating that those manufacturers who have not signed the remonstrance of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers are too few and inconspicuous to require attention." In the state of Massachusetts 149 woolen manufacturers signed the remonstrance and 205 refused to sign." Then, after giving a list of sixteen manufacturers of this 205, the reporter says, "many of these are very important manufacturers;" and then adds that "an analysis of Rhode Island and other states would show similar results to those above indicated. It is true that very many manufacturers are so wary of tariff agitation that they prefer to endure manifest evils rather than submit to any further change of duty immediately."

These two statements—one from a political and the other from a trade paper that tries to voice the opinions of its constituents—seem to be out of touch, in fact, out of sight of each other.

Tariff Reform Facts.

Addressing a special meeting of the Brussels Syndical union on the 16th of May, M. Auguste Courvoisier took up the questions (1) whether it was possible to conciliate the conflicting interests of an individual who naturally desired free trade with every one, but protection for himself, by any tariff that could be devised? or (2) whether it were not better to prefer another solution and protect no one? He took as examples Belgium, Switzerland and Holland, and traced out their physical impediments to industrial development and the progress they had made in spite of them. Summing up, he observed: "In the table of the world's commerce these three free trading countries take the lead, and in proportion to the liberty on their frontiers. Holland, which has duties of from 5 to 6 per cent. ad valorem only, has a business of 1,000,000 francs; the United Kingdom of 456,000 francs; Belgium of 461,000 francs; France and Germany, protectionist countries, follow far behind, the first with 195,000 francs and the second with 157,000 francs per 1,000 inhabitants. The United States then come with 134,000 francs, Italy 87,000 francs, Austria 68,000 francs and Russia 26,000 francs. Commercial freedom has delivered us from the era of famines. Wages have risen; the housing, feeding and clothing of the people have improved. Shall we establish the duties which will bring back the unhappy times we experienced from 1843 to 1850?"

Great Authorities Differ.

The American Economist, the "Protectionists' Bible," said on April 15, 1892: "Ninety-nine per cent. of the great fortunes that do exist here have been amassed in pursuits that are not touched by the tariff." The New York Tribune used to talk in this way, and to prove that it really believed what it said some time ago set about preparing a list of the millionaires in this country, classified as to the manner in which they had made the bulk of their fortunes. The list as completed recently shows that out of 4,095 millionaires 1,176 owe their wealth mainly to protected industries. Will the Economist note these figures and revise its estimates, or will it continue its glaring false assertions irrespective even of protectionist statistics?

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Eton Jacket Growing in Popular Favor.

A House Corsage Which Is as Neat as It Is Striking—Summer Millinery—The Russet Shoe Again in Favor.

[Special New York Letter.]

The adaptation of the Eton jacket for ladies may be classed as one of the most popular fashions of the season, and on



ETON JACKET.

a youthful slender figure the effect is charmingly chic.

The model shown here is dark blue cloth lined with blue silk with a fine white line in it. The broad collar and revers are stitched upon a narrow band of white cloth at the edge. A white silk shirt waist with a frilled edge and stiffened collar is worn with this jacket and buckled in with a wide ribbon belt.

If preferred, a Corsair sash may be substituted for the belt. For useful summer wear the corselet with suspenders is very popular.

This fashion is also only appropriate for slender young women. Made up in dark blue storm serge with a bell skirt and open-fronted jacket one can get plenty of variety with little cost by making up several shirt waists of gingham, wash silk and batiste for very warm days.

For dressy house wear I can recommend the novel corsage illustrated here. The model I have in mind was dark



HOUSE CORSAGE.

willow-green bengaline. The back is plain while the front opens with curved revers over an under body of India silk a few shades lighter. The triple sash of bengaline has the edge of each bell-bordered with a passementerie of willow-green and silver, which also forms the straight collar and waistband. A full sleeve of the India silk come to the wrist in a frill.

The summer material par excellence is crepe. Every shade is represented and some of the fine embroidered ones are beautiful beyond description.

For street wear the light shades of gray beige and tan are appropriate, while for house and evening wear the



SUMMER BONNET.

delicate shades make up very becomingly with the new gauze and point de gene laces. Even the cotton crepons are effective in their first freshness.

Among the new washing materials the palm must be given to the fine dotted Swiss with delicate poppadour patterns printed in soft dainty shades.

There is a great demand for heavy laces this season for all purposes. Lace undersleeves, and epaulets, lace corselets and yokes. Deep full pelerines are seen on dresses and mantles, and much of the heavy white and cream lace is seen on millinery. When it comes to black lace we see the other extreme—nothing is too fine and gauzy for hat trimmings.

The new French grenadines are particularly handsome and durable. There are few patterns with the latching figures of seasons past. The effect is dull or merely lustrous like bengaline.

The lace patterns are new and very durable and have the merit of not getting "fuzzy," but they are expensive in good quality.

Colored grenadines are made up very effectively over a contrasting shade of silk, and the black ones look well over a shot silk—say blue and black or red and black—with velvet ribbon trimmings.

There is one point of resemblance be-

tween hats and bonnets this season. No matter how small the crown and flat the brim, there is sure to be one grand towering point where the flowers, feathers and ribbons, or perhaps all three, rise to what is sometimes a ridiculous height.

For shade hats, the broad Alsatian bow with a large buckle, is a good trimming. The tiny tea-cup crown and large brim is very popular, to which a drossy effect is given by adding strings.

The model drawn here is fine black chip, with an open work brim, and a full wreath of pansies going all around the small crown. An algrette of tiny feathers stands up in front, and black and purple velvet strings are fastened with a rosette, and ends a little to the left.

There is a fad for splitting open the crown of fancy straw hats to show flowers, velvet or ribbons through the aperture. This, when well done, is rather stylish, but I can imagine nothing more grotesque than a clumsy, amateur-slit crown.

A deep shade of pink seems to be the most popular color for flowers, and has the merit of being generally becoming. Parasols are for the most part plain in character. Shot taffeta is in general use and is particularly pretty in the fine, soft-toned stripes so general this season. The handles are moderately long and plain, though the market is flooded with cheap Dresden and porcelain handles that one soon wears of.

It is considered bad form to carry lace, chiffon or net parasols on the street. They are very properly relegated to lawn parties and carriage use.

The russet shoe is again the feature of summer foot gear and now we can get smooth Russia leather (or a good imitation of it) at a moderate price, which is a great improvement on the ordinary russet shoes, as they get darker and richer in color and polish with wear. A prepared cream for keeping them in good condition can be obtained at a reliable shoe shop. F. F. B.

TRUE WAY OF LIVING.

One of the Things We May Learn from the Peoples of Europe.

Neurastheny, without question one of the most terrible afflictions, has within the past decade carried off hundreds of America's brightest professional and business men. Paralysis, neuritis and similar diseases are the direct result of an exhausted nervous system. It has been said so often that as a nation we live too fast that the remark has degenerated into a mere platitude. And yet it is full of meaning. Unfortunately, while no one disputes its correctness, those who should heed the warning it contains unobscurely apply it to one or the other of their acquaintances whose mode of life may justify criticism.

Although deplorable, it is nevertheless true that the average American will sacrifice health, enjoyment, recreation, everything essential to physical and mental comfort, to the chase for riches. Even in the midst of a summer outing his thoughts are bent on money-making schemes. Boys grow up with the demoralizing idea that the accumulation of wealth is the principal, if not the only, aim of life.

Ours is a progressive nation, but we have not yet learned to make the most of life. We acquire money rapidly, spend it prodigally, but refuse to take the time necessary to enjoy the pleasures for which we pay so dearly. Among the things we can learn from the peoples of Europe is rational enjoyment and wholesome recreation. The English, German and French business men always find leisure to blend labor with recuperation. When they have acquired a competency, they retire from active life and devote the rest of their existence to pet hobbies, travel and observation.

A nation of nervous men may for a time conquer the world, but in the long run the stolid, plodding emigrants from other countries will acquire its possessions. The startling increase of insanity, paralysis and neuritis which is reported from every state of the union, points out the danger which threatens our country. The teachers of ethics and philosophy in our colleges and universities have a grand opportunity to bring about needed reforms in our national life, provided they can concentrate their minds on practical affairs. The rising generation must be taught the true mission of existence, which is nothing less than a high regard for the welfare of our fellowmen and our posterity.—G. W. Weipplert, in Chicago Graphic.

Laborers in Alaska.

The workingman need not complain in Alaska. Three dollars a day, with board and lodging provided by his employers, are miners' wages. Indian workmen in the mines receive two dollars a day, and "find" themselves. The cost of provisions adds a dollar a day for each white employe to the expenses of the mining company, and with those items in the operating expenses, any fractions of dividends sufficiently prove the richness of the mines. Hydraulic mining begins in May and lasts until October; and unless they are situated in snow-choked canyons, difficult of access, the quartz mills can run all the year round. The great Treadwell mill on Douglas island thunders night and day, winter and summer, grinding out in the twelve months ending with last May \$769,763.30—sufficient answer to all that has been said against Alaska's being or becoming a great mining country.—Harper's Weekly.

Huge Sailing Vessel.

The sailing ship Maria Bickmers, recently launched at the Russell yards at Port Glasgow, Scotland, is claimed to be the largest sailing ship in the world. It is 375 feet long, with a breadth of beam of 48 feet, draws 25 feet of water, and has net tonnage of 3,822 feet. She is built of steel.

A Rare Diet.

What nation is frugal? With Scotland can compare? We know it for reality. Some Scotchmen live on Ayr. —Judge.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Keeping a pan of water in the oven will prevent fowl from scorching. —Jumbles.—One cup of butter and two cups of sugar beaten together; one cup of milk with a half teaspoonful of soda, four eggs; add spice of any kind and six cups of flour. Roll rather thin and cut with a tumbler and wineglass to form a ring. Brush over with the white of an egg and sift on a little fine white sugar before baking.—N. Y. World.

—Rice Custard.—One-half cup of rice, soaked. One quart of milk and a pinch of salt. Steam until soft. Add the yolks of four eggs beaten with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, just before the rice is taken from the range. Stir for a short time and boil. Flavor with lemon or nutmeg. Beat the whites stiff (with a little sugar), pour over the top and brown slightly.—Ohio Farmer.

—Brown Bread.—Scald two teaspoonfuls brown flour, making it stiff as mush, and when luke warm add half cake compressed yeast or a teaspoonful of home-made yeast and teaspoonful salt. Let this sponge stand over night; in the morning mix it with white flour a little less stiff than for white bread, add sweetening to taste. When light, bake a little longer than you would white bread.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Fruit Muffins.—Mix equal parts of well-cooked graham flour, B. oatmeal and water, and bake in muffin rings for twenty minutes, or until the cakes slip through the rings without sticking. While hot slit in halves; on one half place ripe fruit, lightly sprinkled with sugar, then immediately cover with the other half. When all are thus fruit covered, set in a warm place for ten minutes before serving.—Boston Budget.

—An Excellent Tooth Lotion.—It is generally admitted that the best way to prevent decay of the teeth is to use a good antiseptic lotion. The following is a good formula: Take of carbolic acid, fifteen grains; thymol, eight grains; boric acid, seven drachms; essence of peppermint, twenty drops; tincture anise, two and a half drachms, and water two pints. Mix thoroughly and use every night and morning with a brush, as you would any other dentifrice.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Pound Cake.—One pound of butter, one pound of flour, one pound of sugar, ten eggs, one nutmeg grated, one glass of rose-water and brandy mixed. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, whisk the eggs till they are very light, then add them to the butter and sugar alternately with the flour. Stir in the spice and liquor, and beat the whole very hard for ten or fifteen minutes. Line your pan with two or three thicknesses of paper well buttered, pour in the mixture, and bake it in a moderate oven for about three hours. Two pounds of dried currants may be added to this cake if you choose.—Boston Budget.

—Lamb chops served with chestnuts en puree go capitally together and make a most savory entree. To make the latter slit the husks of fifty chestnuts and place them in a stew pan with a piece of butter; put the lid on the pan and set it on a slow fire, stirring the chestnuts now and then to equalize the heat. In about twenty minutes the husks will peel off and should then be removed. Put the chestnuts into another saucepan with a ladleful of good stock, and then let them simmer until soft. Then pound them to a paste, add a little sugar, nutmeg and half a pint of rich milk. Let it cool and just before using mix in a small pat of butter and serve hot. It should be stiff enough to keep in the center of the dish with the lamb chops arranged around it.—N. Y. Tribune.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The Housewife's Horror Changed Into One of Her Best Friends.

If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is entitled to be called a public benefactor, certainly the man who turns an odious stench into a pleasing fragrance has a claim for credit which may not be ignored. The days of necromancy are not past, they are only beginning, and in a dingy red brick house on the East Side of this city a striking example of this fact may be seen at any time.

There is probably no person who regards rancid butter as anything but a highly offensive substance and there are few, outside the uninitiated, who can think of any better use to be made of it than throw it into the ashbarrel. The initiated know better. There are few housewives and cooks who, when they flavor their custards, pies, cakes, etc., with delicious essence of pine-apple, do not imagine that tons of that luscious tropical fruit are daily gathered by dusky natives from waving palms and amid scenes of harvest revelry are then squeezed of their fragrant juice for the special benefit of the American palate. But the "trade" knows that the pineapple oil of commerce is really butyric ether.

Now, there is no cause for alarm to the reader who first becomes aware of that fact by reading this article. Butyric ether is a charmingly fragrant, innocuous and delightful substance, and if the genuine pine-apple itself were not full of it the much prized fruit would command no better price than turnips; perhaps not as good. The only startling feature is the fact that butyric ether, which tastes and smells so good in custard or soda water, is produced from the most horribly rancid butter. Turning pure water into new wine seems simple alongside this modern miracle.

The miracle-worker takes his rancid butter and mixes it into a soapy lather mixed with potash and sulphuric acid. At first, this results in a thin, oily liquid which has even a more persistently rancid odor than the butter had at first. It is then called butyric acid. Being distilled with alcohol and more sulphuric acid, the marvellous result is a fragrant and altogether delightful substance known as butyric ether or pine-apple oil. Used in moderation it does no harm to the stomach, but it should not be used as a perfume, because when inhaled it tends to cause irritation of the air tubes and intense headache.—N. Y. Tribune.

SHE SMELLED TOBACCO.

A Young Woman Consents to Explain the Cause of Her Coldness. The young man was very fond of his fiancée. His own education had been none too liberal and it was a source of congratulation to him that his future wife had graduated from one of the best female seminaries in the country, where she enjoyed every advantage that money could afford. And when he came to her home that evening it filled him with inexpressible delight to gaze upon her mature beauty, her queenly carriage, her finished manners. As the hours wore away, however, there came upon him the disagreeable impression that her bearing was less cordial than usual. In time the impression grew to be a settled conviction. There was no mistake about it. She was cold and haughty. Tortured to desperation he spoke at last.

"Tell me," he passionately exclaimed, "why never smile change?" Her lip curled with scorn.

"If you were a gentleman," she icily declared, "you would not need to inquire."

The words came like crushing blows to his agitated being.

"May I ask you to explain?" He was pale and his voice was husky.

"Certainly."

Gliding across the room she parted the window curtains and gazed gloomily forth into the darkness.

"The moment you came in," she proceeded with a perfect calmness that betrayed the deepest feeling, "I detected at once the odor of tobacco about your clothes."

In an instant he was on his knees at her feet.

"Forgive me, dearest," he pleaded, "I did not know that you objected to—"

She waved her hand grandly and she never seemed more beautiful than in this, the moment of his agony.

"Even now," she exclaimed, "I am certain that you have cigarettes about your person. Is it not so?"

The suppliant groaned.

"It is true," he faltered, "but if you say the word I shall never smoke again."

The stately girl laughed ironically. "Oh, never mind that," she asserted in mock levity. "But I wish to say that I have no use for a man who will sit in a lady's company all the evening and never offer her a cigarette, though he has a pocketful of them."—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

One Thing to Remember.

Above all, remember that it is only by hard work that success is achieved. If you would win in the great struggle of life you must study and work without intermission. As one of the most famous of our self-made men has said, "you must not only work, but you must select your work with intelligence. You must be preparing the way for what you intend to become." What your hands find to do, do it so well that you will satisfy not only your employer, but yourself. Boys who do this are bound to achieve financial success, and that is a great deal in this world, but not all. Financial success does not always bring happiness.

You can round out your careers in a splendid way by doing something for others as well as yourself. If you find some weak brother who is not as able as you are to cope with the world, be generous and do what you can to aid him. Try to do something for others every day. Helpfulness is a word that you should always keep in mind.—Foster Coates, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Important Information.

A Texas lawyer undertook to cross-examine a colored witness, Jim Webster.

"What's your name?"

"Jim Webster."

"What's your occupation?"

"I drive a drag."

"Have you got a brother who looks like you and drives a drag?"

"He am dead."

"What was he before he died?"

"Alive."—Demorest's Magazine.

Caught at Last.

In the toils of dyspepsia after imposing on the stomach for years, how shall the sufferer restore his much abused digestion? By a resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, coupled with an abandonment of catables and drinkables calculated to injure the digestive apparatus in a feeble state. Nothing like the Bitters for conquering malaria, bilious and kidney trouble, rheumatism and liver disorder.

"This is an application for relief," as the man said when he struck the porous plaster on his pain.—Philadelphia Record.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with market reports for Kansas City, St. Louis, and New York, listing various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Wheat, Corn, etc., with their respective prices.



ALL THE YEAR ROUND

is the time when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery works the best.

It purifies the blood. It's not like the sarsaparillas, which claim to do good in March, April, and May; you can depend upon it *always*. That's why it is *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case for which it's recommended, you have your money back.

No other medicine of its kind says as much—but no other *does* as much. It cleanses, renews and invigorates the entire system. For all skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, as Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, White Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, and kindred ailments, it's a *positive* cure.

The proprietors offer Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer \$500 for an incurable case of Catarrh. It isn't mere talk—it's *business*.

They mean to pay you, if they can't cure you. But you'll find that they can.



You Can't Keep Cool

while you're rubbing away over a tub of steaming clothes. If you want to keep comfortable and save your health (think of inhaling that fetid steam) and strength, stop the rubbing—and the steaming. Pearlina does it. Pearlina; cold water; no boiling; little work; that is the programme for hot-weather washing.

This taking away of the rubbing is more than a matter of saving work. It's a saving of needless and ruinous wear and tear to all your summer clothing.

Direction for this easy, safe and economical washing, on every package of Pearlina.

Beware of Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearlina. IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas \$3 shoe for gentlemen, featuring a portrait of W. L. Douglas and a list of shoe styles and prices.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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



TAKE A STAND At once in that most important department of the house—THE KITCHEN—and purchase the best, consequently the cheapest, in fact, the name of Cooking Stoves: the "CHARTER OAK."

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

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 lbs. per month by exclusive use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. No surgery, no incisions, no dieting, no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send for free literature and testimonials. Address: Dr. J. C. Williams, 200 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. *SEE THIS PAPER every day you live.

Advertisement for RISING SUN STOVE POLISH, featuring a sun logo and text about its benefits.

Advertisement for DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text about its effectiveness for various ailments.

Advertisement for GUITARS AND MANDOLINS, listing various models and prices.

Advertisement for Pearlina, describing its benefits for hot-weather washing and its safety for fabrics.

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas shoes, highlighting the quality and value of their footwear.

Advertisement for Sapolio, emphasizing its role in maintaining kitchen cleanliness.

Advertisement for Uncle Tom's Cabin, featuring a logo and text about its availability.

Advertisement for Bullen & Moore, mentioning their location in Kansas City.

Advertisement for BORE WELLS, describing their well-drilling services.

Advertisement for Young Men, mentioning their location and services.

AWFUL WORK.

Desperate Conflict at the Homestead Iron Works.

Three Hundred Pinkerton Detectives Sent to the Works Fire Upon Workmen and a Fearful Battle Ensnared—Many Killed and Wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7.—Early yesterday morning 300 Pinkerton detectives arrived in Pittsburgh from the east. They were quietly marched to the Monongahela river where they were loaded on barges and shipped to Homestead at 2:15 o'clock.

It was exactly 4 o'clock when the steamer and barges were sighted by the watchers gathered on the river bank a mile below the town. Directly the fleet was sighted, three messengers, each mounted on fresh horses, started for Homestead, shouting as they rode, the advance of the dreaded barges. Some one notified the engineer at the electric light works and the whistle sounded the general alarm. The people responded with wonderful alacrity. There were old men and young men, elderly women, mothers with their babies in their arms and any number of children. The throng headed towards the river. The day was just dawning and clouds of thick grayish vapor hung over the waters. Suddenly from out the shadows were seen the lights of the steamer. On either side of her were the barges. The moment the people on the bank caught a glimpse of the flotilla they made a break toward the works.

A more determined body of men never entered a battle. The sight of their wives and children seemed to give them courage. The men resembled a drilled army more than a howling mob as all lined the bank evenly. They stood for an instant, watching every move of the Pinkertons.

Suddenly a form was seen to break from the ranks of the workmen and move toward the water's edge. Almost instantly a flash was seen on the boat followed by a report, and a man was seen to fall and roll down the bank. One had met his death.

The shot was the signal for attack, and opened one of the greatest wars between capital and labor that the Keystone state has ever witnessed.

After the exchange of shots the crowd grouped on the bank fell back and climbing over a heap of rubbish, rushed toward the big trestle leading to the railroad bridge. Here over 3,000 men stood their ground and returned a desultory fire with their revolvers at the invaders. These shots did little or no apparent damage.

The first battle occurred at dawn yesterday morning when the Pinkerton men attempted to land. They were met by thousands and after a desperate fight were driven back.

Then followed a truce of about four hours. This was broken by a second attempt of the Pinkertons to land, and for several hours fighting followed. At least ten men were killed on shore and a dozen wounded. The losses of the Pinkertons was estimated at from four to ten killed and wounded.

At 11 o'clock the strikers secured a cannon and began bombarding the barges, and at the same time efforts were made to burn the boats by means of a blazing stream of coal oil.

Flags of truce raised by the Pinkerton men were shot down, and at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Pinkertons were besieged in their barges.

At 3:45 p. m. the Pinkerton men were in a terrible position, being exposed to the perils of fire, bullets, cannon shot and dynamite. Sensational reports excite the people on shore and it is believed that the detectives who are imprisoned on the barges will perish if rescuers do not speedily appear.

The strikers captured a 600-gallon oil tank at the east end of the works at Munhall station. The oil was set on fire and let into the river, but a strong wind blowing in the opposite direction saved the barges a few yards below.

4:15 p. m.—Two thousand workmen from the South Side mills of Pittsburgh have just marched into Homestead with flags and banners flying. They say they have come to the assistance of the strikers. The excitement is increasing.

Supplies of ammunition and arms are being furnished to the strikers by the citizens of Homestead, and are arriving from Pittsburgh and McKeesport. It is feared the carnage has not begun.

Later in the day the Pinkertons offered to surrender. The mob accepted it, disarming the men as they left the barges and hurrying them to custody. The Pinkertons lost nine killed and many desperately wounded. Eleven workmen were killed and eighteen wounded. The barges were burned.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7.—A complete list of the killed and wounded was not obtainable at midnight. As far as could be ascertained, eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed and eighteen workmen and twenty-one detectives injured in the battle. In addition to these at least 100 detectives were seriously injured by the strikers, while on their way to the jail.

Truce Flags Shot At.

HOMESTEAD, July 7.—A flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton men and was shot down. It was hoisted the second time with the same result. The third time the flag was riddled with bullets and hardly enough of it remained to hoist again.

Men on both sides of the river opposite the barges containing the Pinkertons are lying in wait for some of the detectives to show themselves. The men fire at every moving object on the barges. An occasional shot comes from the barges and it is thought some of the Pinkerton men have been wounded during the skirmishing.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Everything Quiet at Homestead—The Destruction at the Carnegie Works Reported—Frick's Views of the Case.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 8.—After the carnage of Wednesday the town of Homestead yesterday was almost as quiet as a sleepy country village and the sad duty of a decent interment to three of the striking workmen who were instantly killed in the battle that raged fiercely along the beautiful banks of the Monongahela was the chief reminder of the bloody combat.

The strikers are masters of the situation and the best evidence that they could produce of their intention to protect property and not turn the town into a hell where anarchy and destruction rule lies at the scene of Wednesday night's battle, where the immense plant of the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. stands practically uninjured.

The ruin that was incident to preparation for warfare has been repaired, the dismantled fence around the works has been rebuilt, the yard has been cleared of all debris, and inside the works the old watchmen of the firm peacefully perform their customary patrol.

FRICK'S VIEWS OF THE CASE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 8.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co., was interviewed as follows by George N. McCain, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press:

"What was the basis of the differences existing between the Carnegie company and their men, Mr. Frick?"

"There were three points upon which we differed. The skilled workmen in the Amalgamated association work under what is known as a sliding scale. As the price of steel advances the earnings of the men advance; as the prices fall their earnings decrease in proportion. While there is no limit to an advance of earning on the scale, there is a point at which the decline stops. It is known as the minimum and the figure heretofore has been \$25 per ton for 4x4 Bessemer billets. We believe that if earning based on the selling price of steel can advance without limit the workmen should be willing to follow the selling price down to a reasonable minimum and so this figure was finally fixed by the Carnegie company at the rate of \$23 instead of \$25. The reason for asking this upon our part was that the Carnegie company has spent large sums in the introduction of new machinery in its Homestead plant by means of which the workmen were enabled to increase the daily output, thereby increasing the amount of their own earnings. We had originally asked a reduction to \$22, but subsequently agreed to compromise the rate at \$23. The Amalgamated association was unwilling to consider a reduction below \$25 on steel billets, notwithstanding the fact that the improved machinery would enable their members even at \$23 to earn more than is paid in other Amalgamated mills. This was the first point at issue.

"Under the present Amalgamated system the date of expiration of the sliding scale is June 30, annually. We ask that this date be changed to December 31 (same as at Edgar Thompson) for the reason that the change would permit us to take our estimate upon the wages that we must pay during the year beginning on January 1, so that we would be enabled to make contracts for the year accordingly. This point the Amalgamated association refused to accede and demanded the old date."

"Why did the Carnegie company call upon the Pinkertons for watchmen to protect their property?"

"We did not see how else we would have protection. We only wanted them for watchmen to protect our property and see that workmen would take to Homestead—and we have had applications from many men to go to work—were not interfered with."

"Did you doubt the ability of the sheriff to enforce order at Homestead and protect your property?"

"Yes, sir, with local deputies."

"Why?"

"For the reason that three years ago our concern had an experience similar to this. We felt the necessity of a change at the works; that a scale should be adopted based on the sliding price of billets and we asked the county authorities for protection. The workmen began tactics similar to those employed in the present troubles. The sheriff assured the member of the firm that there would be no difficulty, that he would give them ample protection and see that men who were willing to work were not interfered with. What was the result? The posse taken up by the sheriff—something over 100 men—were not permitted to land on our property; were driven off with threats of bodily harm and it looked as if there was going to be great destruction of life and property. That frightened our people and an agreement was made and work resumed. We did not propose this time to be placed in that position."

"The Pinkerton men, as generally understood, had been summoned after all arrangements made with them to be on hand in case of failure by the sheriff to afford protection. Is that a fact or not?"

"The facts concerning the engagement of the Pinkerton men are these: From past experience, not only with the present sheriff, but with all others, we have found that he has been unable to furnish us with a sufficient number of deputies to guard our property and protect the men who were anxious to work on our terms."

Carnegie Refuses to Talk.

LONDON, July 8.—A correspondent of the United Press has been tracking Mr. Andrew Carnegie with the object of getting his views about the struggle at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie was found at length at Braemar, in Aberdeenshire. He appeared to be in excellent health, but was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mrs. Carnegie, who was present was endeavoring to soothe him and to draw his thoughts away from the tragic affair at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie positively declined making any statement whatever.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Gov. Pattison Responds to the Demands of the Sheriff.

Eight Thousand Troops Ordered to the Scene of the Homestead Troubles—The Workmen Will Not Resist Them—Frick Warned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11.—The entire division of the national guard of Pennsylvania, about 8,000 men, have been ordered to Homestead to support Sheriff McCleary in suppressing the riots at that place. This action of the governor was taken on receipt of the following dispatch:

Robert L. Pattison, governor, Harrisburg, Pa.: PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 10.—The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet here the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. After making all efforts in my power, I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authority can do anything to change the condition of affairs and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. If such a force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored, I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance.

WILLIAM H. McCLEARY, Sheriff. Gov. Pattison, as commander-in-chief of the national guard, at once issued the following order:

George R. Snowden, Major-General, commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania: Put the division under arms and move at once with ammunition to support the sheriff of Allegheny county to your support at once. Protect all persons in their rights under the constitution and laws of the state. Communicate with me.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor. To Sheriff McCleary the following was sent:

William H. McCleary, Sheriff of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Have ordered Major-General George R. Snowden with the division of the national guard of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor. General Snowden, with adjutant-general and quartermaster, at once proceeded to formulate the orders for the mobilization of the guard. Some of the troops will be under way early in the morning.

Late last night Major-General Snowden issued an order to Brigadier-General Robert P. Dechert, Philadelphia, commanding First brigade, as follows:

In compliance with orders of the commander in chief you will concentrate your command in camp at Mount Gretna by to-morrow (Monday) afternoon and there await further orders. Battery horses. Take with you three days' rations and all ammunition on hand. First troop mounted will move on first train available on Pennsylvania railroad bound east.

An order was issued to the Second brigade to concentrate at a point Gen. Snowden declined to make public (presumably Homestead), and await orders. The Third brigade was ordered to concentrate at Lewistown and move west. Telegrams were sent to all regimental commanders.

The news of the ordering out of the national guard was received at Pittsburgh late last evening and caused much excitement.

The following telegram was received at midnight by Col. W. C. Connelly, Jr., of the governor's staff:

Orders issued for the entire division to move immediately. The Second and Third brigades will rendezvous at Brinton and the Fourth brigade at Mount Gretna to be held in reserve.

W. W. GREENLAND, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania. SPECULATION.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 11.—Intense excitement was created by the announcement that the Pennsylvania militia, 8,000 strong had been ordered out and would arrive in Homestead today.

Later the opinion was freely expressed by the rank and file that the militia would be received by no hostile demonstration and that an armistice would be declared until after their departure. "But they will have to go away some time," said the leader of a little group near the depot, "and when they do we would like to see them run the mill non-union."

This little sentence expresses as fully as could volumes the situation that will be ushered in by the advent of the militia. As long as this army of militiamen are on the ground there will be no opposition from the strikers, no lawlessness and no violent demonstrations.

Shortly after midnight a hurried call was sent out for a meeting of the advisory committee to consider the attitude which should be assumed toward the militia.

FRICK WARNED. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—Mayor GUTHRIE, of this city, accompanied by Chief Brown, of the department of public safety, held a long conference yesterday with Mr. H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co. The purpose of this meeting was not made public until today. Mr. Frick was informed by the city officials that should he bring any more Pinkerton or other armed men to this city, either in a body or singly, they would be immediately arrested for trial and their weapons seized. It is said that Mr. Frick told the mayor that it was not his intention to bring more Pinkertons here.

Train Robbers Captured. GUTHRIE, O. T., July 11.—A telegram was received from United States Marshal Grimes stating that he and his posse had three of the Canadian Texas train robbers in irons, and were close on the trail of the fourth, and would certainly capture him. One of the robbers they surprised near Harrison, O. T., the others crossed into the Chickasaw country, and the officers came up with them about dark. A running fight and steady battle took place for a half hour, and one of the robbers' horses was killed and one of the men wounded, but two more of them were captured, but the fourth got away.

ANSWERING FRICK.

A Statement From the Advisory Board of the Homestead Workmen—Statement of the Carnegie Company Denied.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—The following statement is issued by the advisory committee of the workmen explaining the position of the men:

Homestead Employes' Answer to the Carnegie Company: The differences existing between the Carnegie company and their employes at Homestead have drawn from the Frick statement of the points in dispute which makes necessary a reply in order that wrong impressions of the conditions may not be received by the public.

It is asserted that the employes organized with others at the time of the Amalgamated association, with absolute control over the Homestead works. This charge can only be supported to the satisfaction of those who deny the right of the employes to enter into organization on any conditions offered by the employers. The workmen at Homestead or any other of the hundreds of mills organized into the Amalgamated association have no desire to be merged with others at the time they see no reason why they should not exercise the privilege of engaging with their employer in the controversy through which the rate of compensation for labor is fixed.

The workmen are now, as they always have been, prepared to meet the representatives of the company and discuss the provisions contained in the scale submitted by them. If the conference already held have failed to bring about a settlement, it cannot be said that this was the fault of the workmen.

The scale under which the men at Homestead were working was arranged in July, 1893. The rate of wages was fixed according to the selling price of 4x4 Bessemer steel billets, the wages advancing and declining with the selling price of the articles, but was provided that the minimum should be \$25. Complaint is made that no minimum should have been insisted upon. It is the experience of the iron and steel workers that some prevention is necessary to protect themselves from being reduced to an extremely low rate of pay by the acceptance by manufacturers of scales below current rates; as the workmen do not sell the product, there must be a point which will be fixed by the labor organizations are injurious alike to the toilers and those by whom they are employed, in substantiation of which it is claimed that there is no organization among their employes at Braddock or Duquesne steel works; that the men there are satisfied, that they get good wages and that no strike has occurred since the institution of that arrangement.

It may be said that the satisfaction of which Mr. Frick speaks as existing at the above works is forced rather than voluntary, and is maintained by the many efforts of the men in these mills to organize themselves in secrecy. Knowledge of such intentions coming to the ears of the company would be and was followed by the dismissal of the men. The men at Braddock and Duquesne are the direct result of the rate of compensation sustained by the organized iron and steel workers. While they are not organized in these mills the rate of pay for the class of work done by them is determined by their organized fellow tradesmen who determine the rate that commands their services.

It is the custom of the employers of non-union men to trade to pay the rate provided by the Amalgamated scale in order to secure the services of men of that trade. It is found, however, to be invariably the case that with these employes, while they pay the rate provided by the Amalgamated association, the men are required to accept conditions which are tantamount to a reduced rate, although not appearing on the face. We have reason to believe that the non-union plants of Braddock and Duquesne can be proved to be no exception to this rule. The introduction of machinery to which reference is made by the company has displaced men that were necessary before the introduction of such machinery and in this manner repays the cost of the investment. The output of a mill is always considered when arranging scales and if increase of output without increase of labor is brought about, improvement there is every opportunity offered by the workmen to arrive through conference at an equitable rate; but when the employer refuses to engage in discussion with the men on the matter all hope of a just settlement is lost.

An attempt is made to lead the public into the belief that the number of men affected by the reduction is few. Here again it becomes necessary to impress on the public mind the fact there are three distinct propositions contained in the dispute, namely: A reduction in the minimum, another reduction in the proportionate rate of pay (thus making a double reduction) and that scale terminate December 31, 1893, instead of June 30, 1894. It must be understood that while all of these propositions do not affect the whole of the Homestead workmen, few of the 3,800 employes of that place escape without being affected by one or more of its provisions. What does not affect the whole, does affect the other, and it might be said that instead of the company's proposal altering the condition of employment of 325, the change is general and the whole are involved. It is not possible to analyze and to found upon the character of the company's proposal altering the condition of employment of 325, the change is general and the whole are involved. It is not possible to analyze and to found upon the character of the company's proposal altering the condition of employment of 325, the change is general and the whole are involved.

In arranging scales of wages to govern iron and steel workers, there are innumerable things which must receive attention if justice must prevail. The intricacies referred to are such as to render liable erroneous views to be drawn from the facts. The Frick statement is a discussion in the public press. There can be no legitimate reason why the Carnegie company should deny to their Homestead workmen a conference where the things of which they complain could be analyzed and if found unjust, made right. The men make no further proposition than this for the simple reason that none fairer is possible. If argument and honest reasoning were substitutes for the reserve and cunning of manner as seen in the company's attitude there can be reason to expect an end of this state of affairs. Does it not seem strange that the Carnegie company looks with distrust upon the organization of its Homestead employes, while at several of its large mills they have for several years encouraged the organization of the men, and at this moment are getting along satisfactorily together?

Surely it will not be charged that the men of Homestead are less intelligent, or less entitled to those rights which are the principles of organized labor, and which are inseparable from their citizenship. There are none who regret the lamentable occurrences of the past few days more than those whom the Carnegie company charges with having been instrumental in bringing them about. We are willing to allow the public to judge after the evidence is all in whether these charges are true. We feel that the erroneous statements given out relative to our conduct will be removed by impartial investigation in due time. Until then we prefer to forget our recent sad experience.

St. Louis City-Street Car Men. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—At a meeting of the street-car employes it was decided to ask for an advance from 15c to 17c per hour. All electric lines were represented. A committee of three will wait on the management of the lines and make a demand. Unless it is granted the lines will be tied up.

William E. 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.

There is trouble between the Methodist and Catholic churches at East Dubuque, Ill., caused by the Catholic rectory being built square on the dividing line between the two properties.

Mrs. Smith Wiltshire, wife of a policeman, died at Evansville, Ind., after freshening up the fire with kerosene.

ANOTHER LABOR WAR.

Serious Loss of Life in a Battle at the Cour d'Alene Mines.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 12.—The strained situation in the Cour d'Alene labor trouble culminated in an outbreak.

The events of the day previous consisted of challenges from non-union men at the Frisco and Gem mines to the union miners at the town of Gem and all seemed to indicate a speedy rupture.

Both the Gem and Frisco mines were guarded behind barracks by men armed with Winchester and as the canyon is narrow where the miners are located, the men behind barricades could sweep the two railroad tracks and the country with bullets. The Gem mine barricade is within 500 feet of the center of the town of Gem.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock a volley from Gem started for Burke. When opposite the Frisco mine he was fired upon. He ran back several hundred yards to Gem where the shot had been heard and soon the miners in the town gathered with arms. They marched in a body toward the Frisco mill, located directly in front of the mine.

When scarcely within rifle range a volley from the Frisco mill greeted the miners and lead whistled all about them. They scattered and a regular battle ensued.

One miner and one non-union man were killed and six wounded during the engagement.

The miners in the meantime went around the hills up the canyon above the mines, loaded a car with 750 pounds of giant powder and sent the car down the track toward the Frisco mine. Directly in front of the mill an explosion occurred, scattering the mill to splinters and making it a complete wreck.

The non-union men then showed a white flag and surrendered. They were marched down to the miners' union hall and guarded from any indignities being offered after the surrender.

While the fight was going on at Frisco the Gem guards suddenly began firing volley after volley into the town of Gem, riddling the buildings with bullets. John Ward, a citizen, was shot through the arm and Gus Carlson, a union miner, was shot and killed.

Attempts to recover Carlson's body were met with volleys from the Gem's breastwork and when the body was recovered an hour afterward it was lifeless, another bullet having been sent through the breast. No shots were returned from Gem until the armed miners from Frisco, half a mile above Gem, returned.

At 8 o'clock a truce occurred and the sheriff, district attorney and deputy United States marshal appeared on the scene. The train was stopped by armed guards at the Gem mine. The sheriff took the mail on his shoulders and passed on to Gem. The guards leveled their rifles at him, but dropped them when they learned his duty.

At Gem several hundred men were huddled on the street with rifles and revolvers. Peace negotiations were immediately set on foot and at 12 o'clock the mine force surrendered to the union men.

The number killed so far as can be present be learned is ten and about ten wounded, though there may be bodies under the Frisco mill.

Three of the killed are: Gus Carlson, union miner. Harry Cummings, union miner. Ivery Bue, non-union.

Among the wounded are: John Ward, citizen of Gem. Hugh Campbell, struck with rifle over head; not dangerously injured. J. W. Manner, union miner, shot through hip; will die.

Lam Peters, from Tacoma, shot in head but not fatally.

Frisco and Gem were the only non-union places in the east end of Cour d'Alene. There is still considerable excitement everywhere, but no further trouble is expected.

About 600 men in the mine surrendered.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT. A dispatch from Boise City says: "Gov. Wiltch has ordered companies A, O, I, N and G of that city to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene of the Cour d'Alene mining trouble. It is not thought that an effective state force can be sent there. United States Marshal Pinkham has laid the matter before the attorney-general at Washington, the outbreak having been in defiance of the federal court injunction.

The cause of the strike was the demand of the union miners of the district for \$3.50 per day for every man working under ground. The mine owners held that unskilled laborers should be paid only \$3. When the miners refused to accept the scale the mines were closed. The owners declared that excessive freight rates was the cause of the reduction. A lockout was begun April 1 by the Mine Owners' association and 3,000 union miners were thrown out of work. Since then the mine owners have been making a struggle to run their mines with non-union men and guards.

Injured Husband Shot. SAIMA, Kan., July 12.—Jesse Goodall was shot by Frank Croft and is thought fatally wounded. He was jealous of attentions which Croft had paid Mrs. Goodall, and learning to-day 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 bullet taking effect in the thigh.

Conductor—"Can't take that six-pence, sir." Indignant Passenger—"I'd like to know why not." Conductor—"It's too smooth." Indignant Passenger—"Well, that's cool. You gave me that very sixpence on this car this morning." Conductor—"Well, you see, sir, we are more particular than you are."—Dundee Weekly News.

"I hear that vaccination is getting into disrepute." "That is a mistake, for it takes as well as ever."—Pharmaceutical Era.

A small-pox epidemic at Victoria, B. C., has created almost a panic.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention at Topeka Herein Adopted the People's Party Ticket—Resolutions Adopted.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 7.—The democratic state convention met here yesterday morning and was called to order by Chairman Jones, of the state central committee. After appointing the usual committees a recess was taken until 9 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the committee on permanent organization named Tully Scott for chairman, W. H. L. Peppercorn for secretary, with three assistants and a vice president for each congressional district.

Resolutions on the death of Frank Lynch were adopted, also resolutions denouncing as a great crime the killing of workmen at the Carnegie works in Pennsylvania by Pinkerton detectives. The resolutions reported by the committee were then adopted and a recess until evening taken.

At the evening session a long debate took place on the policy of fusion with the people's party. A. A. Harris, of Fort Scott, and Judge Love spoke earnestly against fusion, and Judge John Martin and ex-Gov. Glick, Judge Steele, Hon. T. J. Scroggins are others favored it. Mr. Love presented a democratic state ticket headed with G. W. Glick for governor, but he was defeated and finally by a vote of 237 to 176 the convention adopted Judge Martin's resolution for fusion with and endorsing the people's party ticket.

THE PLATFORM. Following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the democracy of Kansas, in convention assembled, hereby indorse the declaration of principles announced by the democratic national convention at Chicago on the 22d of June, 1892, and cordially approve of the nomination of Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Alton Stevenson, of Illinois, for president and vice president of the United States, believing that the principles announced in the platform adopted by that convention and the public and private records of Cleveland and Stevenson give an assurance to the people of stable and honest government in the interests of the many and the protection against classes, and that their election will make this government in truth and in fact what Henry Clay called "the fairest form of government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

Resolved, That whereas, the amendment to our organic law is the most important matter before the people of the state; and

Whereas, the legislature of 1891 submitted to the electors of the state a resolution recommending the calling of a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution of the state of Kansas; and

Whereas, the late republican state convention claiming a majority of the electors of this commonwealth was too cowardly to express even an opinion as to how the electors should vote on this question. We deem it the duty of the electors of the state to vote on this question. We deem it the duty of the legislature to call a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution of the state of Kansas; and

Resolved, That we denounce as a fraud and a palpable misrepresentation, the resolution of the state republican convention, "That the republican party is the party of law and order" and that the people of the state vigorously and manly enforcement of every provision of the constitution and every law on the statute book, including those for the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment; "It knows that every intelligent voter in the state is aware that this declaration is not true, and is but a sop thrown in bad faith by the republican party to the prohibition party of the state.

Resolved, That in our judgment the prohibitory amendment and the laws passed in pursuance thereof have not reduced the evils of intemperance, but have been the fruitful source of perjury, bribery and injustice of every form. The constitutional amendment and the laws passed to carry the same into effect should be repealed and an efficient local option law be substituted in their stead.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the state legislature and of the national congress at as early a date as possible to enact laws which will compel railway companies to adopt some efficient system of safety appliances for the protection of the lives and property of the large class of citizens who are engaged in the service of the railway companies of Kansas and of the United States.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the democratic party is the natural friend and protector of the laboring man, we demand of the state legislature a law protecting these citizens from that system of oppression known as "blacklisting" of discharged employes by railway and other corporations.

Resolved, That we demand that the next legislature of this state enact a law which shall provide that railroad companies shall be liable for damages suffered by their employes by reason of injuries sustained by such employes in consequence of defects in road, tracks or rolling stock, or other negligence of a railroad company, and whether such defect was known to such injured employe or not.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Kansas are in favor of the election of railroad commissioners by the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of and recommend that the legislature provide for an effective system of highway improvement, so that transportation from the farms to depots and centers of trade and business may be made easy and prompt all seasons of the year.

Resolved, That we are in favor of liberal appropriations for the world's Columbian exposition.

Upon these principles we place our candidates in the field and ask the support of the level-headed, intelligent and honest electors of the state.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Following is the new state central committee:

Dr. S. E. Neely, Leavenworth; R. B. Morris, Atchison; John Mileyham, Topeka; J. P. Kessler, Ottawa; J. M. Cowan, Emporia; J. S. Chapman, Fort Scott; M. C. Smith, Yates Center; B. L. Strother, Abilene; O. S. Coffin, Hutchinson; J. L. Pettijohn, Olathe; Frank W. Fry, Parsons; T. M. Dolan, Clifton; Capt. M. W. Sisset, Arkansas City; G. A. Collett, Ellsworth; R. D. Bowen, Smith Center; A. H. Jacobs, Leeward; Tully Scott, Oberlin; Thomas F. Fitch, Wichita; J. T. Halsey, Wellington; F. G. Strothman, Great Bend; C. Elford, Clay Center; A. J. Birchfield, Centralia; S. S. Reynolds, Grainsfield; H. Park Jones, Anthony; T. W. Morgan, Eucla; W. F. Pettibone, Dodge City; W. A. Eaton, Kingman; John A. Hale, Kansas City; Charles A. Hiller, Salina; John L. Lee, Ashland; George W. Arp, Ulysses; Abe Frankes, Dighton, and James M. Fike, Oberlin.

To Be Regretted. SPRINGFIELD, O., July 7.—Prof. G. R. Hammond, of Antioch college, Yellow Springs, and pastor of the West High street Christian church, is lying seriously ill at his home in Yellow Springs as the result of injuries received last week in western Pennsylvania from the strikers. Rev. Mr. Hammond had been on a trip to New York and was returning through western Pennsylvania, the scene of the labor troubles at Homestead. He was mistaken by the strikers for an official of the railroad