VOL. XVIII.

## COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892.

NUMBER 38.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

## Summary of the Daily News.

In addition to Mr. Blaine, the state department will lose another official

July 1, at which time Mr. Wharton's resignation, now in the hands of the president, will take effect. Mr. Wharton goes to his home in Massachusetts to compete for a seat in congress with

THE president has contributed \$200 in aid of the sufferers from the oil region

SENATOR HILL has written a letter withdrawing from the presidential con-test in the interest of democratic har-

SENATORS CHANDLER and Hill, in the capacity of a sub-committee of the senate immigration committee heard further from John I. Davenport respect-ing naturalization frauds in New York. During the inquiry Senator Hill asked
Mr. Davenport if he was the author of
THE German Baptist Dunkards' antowage closed at Cedar Rapids, latter replied that he knew of no such bill. He had drafted an election bill presented in the last congress. He believed in the bill as a generality. As it passed the house it was not entirely satisfactory to him, but he would like to have had it become a law. He promised to renew it at some time.

THE president has approved the act for a bridge across the Mississippi river at Moline, Ill.

PRESIDENT HARRISON was renominated for president on the first ballot by the national republican convention at Minneapolis. The vote stood: Harrison, 535 1-6; McKinley, 182; Blaine, 182 1-6; Reed, 4; Lincoln, 1. Whitelaw Reid was nominated by acclamation for vice-president.

THE report that Senator Hill has withdrawn from the contest for the democratic presidential nomination is emphatically denied.

THE condition of winter wheat, as reported by the department of agriculture, has slightly advanced, the per-centage being 88.3. In the middle states a slight advance is noted and generally in the southern states. In the central west a strong advance is seen in Ohio and Kansas, with increase by two points in Michigan and Indiana, ne percentage of principal states being Ohio, 84; Michigan, 86; Indiana, 87; Il- | character. The state's attorney does not linois, 86; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 87; condition is high on the Pacific coast, 97 in Washington and 98 in Oregon and

## THE EAST.

Dr. Buchanan was arrested at New York charged with having murdered his wife with poison.

MACKLEM & SLATER'S large malting house at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., was destroyed by fire the other day. Durdestroyed by fire the other day. ing the fire Herman Hirtel and William Percy were at the top of a thirty foot which had been placed on the roof of a shed about the same height and adjoining the malt tower. Joseph Percy and Louis Flommert were standing on the roof. Suddenly the roof collassed and all four men were precipitated to the ground below. William Percy miraculously escaped without injuries. Hirtel received a bad concussion of the spine and was fatally hurt inward. Joseph Percy and Flommert were badly hurt. The fire caused a loss on building of about \$40,000, with little insurance. In the elevator were 70,000 bushels of malt and the loss on this vill foot up \$60,000 covered by insur-

WILLIAM J. PARSHALL, a wealthy farmer of McClellantown, Pa., fatally shot his young wife, mistaking her for a burglar.

MR. LEWIS H. GREENE, acting president of the whisky trust, has been arrested at Boston upon the indictments recently found there against the officers of that organization and when required to give bond for his appearance at Boston refused to do so. The United States commissioner thereupon put him in custody of a deputy United States marshal. His attorney sued a writ of ha-beas corpus, which was allowed by Judge Jackson, of the United States

Louis F. Anderson, for the last eight years cashier in the Long Island city office of the Long Island Express Co., is missing. So is a sum of money, said by the company to be \$2,200, but reported by his fellow employes to be

WORKMEN excavating in the ruins of the Bingheimer building at Titusville, Pa., found the bodies of two children, one that of a boy of 8 years, partly burnt, and the other the remains of a young child. They were Jacob Bingheimer's youngest children. Two bodies were buried in mistake by Bingheimer, who lost his wife and eight

BEFORE Mr. Blaine left Boston for Bar Harbor, Me., he gave this communication to the Boston Journal: "The resolution, energy and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will, if turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket nominated."

THE Maine delegation to the national democratic convention are uninstructed. 'A MEETING of international exhibitors was held at New York, and it was agreed to appoint an agent resident in Chicago to represent exhibitors from that city in the matter of allotting

space for exhibits at the world's fair.

THE grand lodge of Oklahoma terriory, Knights of Pythias, met at Edmond with a large attendance. A grand banquet was given the members by the citizens.

Gov. McKinley was elected permanent chairman of the Minneapolis con-

THE canvas roof has been put on the wigwam in which the national demo-cratic convention is to be held at Chicago. Sergeant-at-Arms Bright says everything will be in readiness shortly. A TIMBER fire broke out on Bachelor mountain, Colorado, near Creede, and has done great damage. Several acres of valuable timber sadly needed by the mines are destroyed. It broke out near the Hidden Treasure shaft house and burned rapidly in all directions.

Suit for breach of promise of marriage and \$950,000 has been instituted in the superior court at Chicago by Mrs. Jesse Hall, a former actress, whose stage name was Dorothea Lewis, against James W. Paige, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Paige is manufacturer of

Ia. The next meeting will be held in the southern district of Indiana. The lecation will be decided when the committee on location hears from the different cities.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia Ledger, and his party, who have been traveling in the west since the dedication of the Childs-Drexel printers' home, of Colorado they possessed and are dependent upon Springs, passed through Chicago re-charity for their food. cently en route to his eastern home.

AT the session of the national conference of German Baptist Brethren at Cedar Rapids, Ia., the following peti-tion was passed: "The Middle district of Missouri petitions the annual meeting, through their district meeting, to advise all our members not to attend the world's fair at Chicago."

It is reported in Chicago that States Attorney Longenecker has in his possession the instrument with which Dr. Cronin was killed, which turns out to be a stone cutter's chisel and not the ice pick. It is said he has under observation and has seen the wagon which carried the trunk and body to the catch basin in Lakeview, and it is further said he has a confession embodying the above information and much more of an equally startling and sensational admit the assertions.

LIGHTNING struck one of the big iron tanks of the Buckeye Pipe Line Co., situated on the Smaltz tankage farm, about three miles southwest of Findlay, O. The tank, which contained \$50,000 barrels of oil, made a great fire. The loss will reach \$50,000.

THE German Baptists' conference has closed its session at Grand Rapids, Ia., ence in the Sonthern district of Indiana. All new converts were publicly baptized in the river.

## THE SOUTH.

JAMES RUFFIN, a colored laborer, crawled under a box car at Texarkana, Ark., and took a nap, when a train came along, hitched on to the box can and took it along. Ruffin was terribly cut up, but was not killed outright. Both arms were cut off and one shoulder crushed. His injuries proved

COMMODORE WILLIAM WALLACE HUNT-ER, formerly of both the United States and confederate navies, died at New Orleans, aged 90 years.

WILLIAM KANKER, colored, assaulted the eleven-year-old daughter of Joseph Ham, of Franklin county, Fla. Infuriated citizens strung him up to a tree and riddled him with bullets.

THE other night a cyclone struck Cleburne, Tex., demolishing forty-two houses. Dr. Prescott and his wife were crushed by their falling house and fatally injured. Several persons were injured. Crops of all kinds were badly damaged.

MARYLAND democrats send an uninstructed delegation to the Chicago convention. Senator Gorman is one of the delegates at large.

LOOF, McGOWAN & Co., wholesale grocers of Memphis, Tenn., assigned to W. W. McDowell and L. B. McFarland as trustees. The liabilities are \$121,000 and assets are placed at a figure nearly double that amount. General business depression, slow collections and the low prices of cotton are given as the cause.

THE drought on the lower Rio Grande border continues unbroken. The usually green range is as bare as the burning sands of Sahara, and seed planted in the spring has not sprouted. In this particular region the losses of live stock will be 90 per cent.

UNDER the grove of trees at Barnwell, S. C., where eight negroes were brought from the county jail in December two years ago, lynched and riddled with bullets, Gov. Tillman made the following utterance at the first meeting of the democratic state campaign: "There is only one crime that should bring on lynching. I, as governor, would head a party to lynch any negro that would criminally assault a white

woman. THE Mississippi delegates to the Chicago convention are uninstructed, but said to be for ex-President Cleveland.

REV. SAM W. SMALL has been nominated for congress in the Atlanta (Ga.) district on the prohibition ticket.

Texas democrats voted down a reso lution indorsing Cleveland and her delegates will go to Chicago uninstructed. THREE negro men and a woman were killed by lightning on a plantation ten miles from Canton, Miss.

## GENERAL.

THE czar of Russia and the emperor of Germany met at Kiel. Two shocks of earthquake were felt

recently at Canosa, a town in the province of Bari, thirteen miles southwest of Barletta, Italy. The shocks were felt at Rome, though not severely.

PRINCE EDESCALCHI, of Italy, recently received a letter signed by the "Group of Death" of the dynamiters, ordering him, under pain of being blown to pieces, to bury the sum of 100,000 lire at a certain indicated spot in the suburbs. The prince notified the police of Rome and a number of of-ficers watched the place where the money was to be buried and succeeded in arresting two well known anarchists while they were digging up the ground.

THE Austrian social democratic concress has made a report on the Birkenberg mine disaster, in which it is alleged that the immense loss of life in the mine was due to the officials driving the miners back from the shafts when they were trying to escape just after the first fire broke out. These officials, the report declares, told the men there was no danger, and persisted in their refusal to allow the men egress from

the mine. Ar Potchinski, Russia, in the government of Nijni Novgorode, and 120 miles southeast of the town of that name, a fire destroyed 310 houses. The population of the town is only about 7,000 and the destruction of so many dwellings has caused much misery. Many of the occupants of the houses lost everything

THE failure of the Oriental bank in London is said to be in no way comparable with the crash of Baring Bros. & Co., as the suspension had been to a large extent discounted.

THE drouth in Cuba continues to be highly favorable to grinding operations, but considerable interferes with labor in the fields, the tender cane suffering severely from lack of proper care. The drouth has ruined pasturage on the cattle breeding farms and growers have experienced heavy losses. It is reported that 20,000 cattle have died from want of food and water.

A HIGH official in the public works department at Quebec, Can., is missing. It is said he is implicated in the Morrell forgeries. He is thought to have gone over the border.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has returned to Potsdam from Kiel. MINISTER T. J. COOLIDGE, in a carage sent for him by President Carnot, of France, and surrounded by cavalry,

proceeded to the executive palace and was received by the president and cabi-In the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, a grand Italo-American

exhibition will be opened in Genoa, in the presence of the representatives from the states of North and South America accredited to the Quirinal, the principal officers of state and many civil and military dignitaries.

## THE LATEST.

Eighteen cases of heat prostration were reported by the police in New York the other day. Four of them were fatal.

THE Union Pacific passenger train from Boulder, Col., consisting of one coach, a baggage car and an engine jumped the track and rolled down a ten foot embankment a mile east of Sunset. There were but ten passengers aboard, as a large number had left the train at the different stations en route. Seven of those were slightly bruised,

but none fatally. THE reports from Guthrie, Ok., in regard to a race war having been imminent were exaggerated. Everything is

GALVA, a town in Henry county, Ill. forty-five miles north of Peoria, was wrecked by a cyclone recently.

THE mortality from cholera at Meshda, Persia, reached 400 daily. Business has been completely suspended. The Persian government has ordered that a military cordon be placed around Tehe ran at a distance of 40 miles from the city. The Russian government took vigorous and extensive measures to prevent the entry of cholera into Russia and persuaded the ameer of Bakhara to cleanse his capital and put it in a sanitary condition.

A CYCLONE struck Chicago the other day, which killed two persons and did damage to property.

An explosion occurred in the shell rooms at the Mare Island navy yard, near San Francisco, which resulted in the death of sixteen men, while several othes are fatally or seriously injured. Ar a largely attended meeting held cided to memorialize parliament to renational agreement establishing bistandard. The president of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce made a speech, The law is generally ignored through movement to secure a reform in the avail. currency is receiving strong support throughout India.

Anthony on Mount Troy, Allegheny petition alleges that the water company City, Pa. They came from all over the has not complied with its contract with United States. One was from Aus- the city, which provides that the city tralia.

bureau of labor." The bill went over without action. In the house nothing of general interest was done.

franchise was sold by Joan Milvane to a syndicate of New York bankers for a quarter of a million dollars.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The state library contains about 30,-000 volumes

Clyde McMaster, farming near Osage city, has fifty acres of tomatoes. Prof. Kjellstrand, of Lindsborg col-

lege, has accepted a call to Yale. Five coyotes were shot recently by party of hunters near Fort Dodge. The venerable father of the late Senator Plumb has left for California on a

The Agora Magazine is soon to be printed in Topeka. Its old home was

John Davis was renominated for congress by the people's party of the Fifth district. Apples are a failure in many parts of Eastern Kansas. Small fruits are

abundant. The stockyards company at Kansas City has bought seven acres additional

land adjoining. An immense throng of visitors at-tended the Turners' encampment at Bismarck grove.

Nearly fifty Indian mounds have been discovered on the farm of Daniel Hanley, near Sumner.

A grain blockade has been caused at Atchison by recent excessive shipments of Kansas farmers. Democrats of the Second district have

nominated Col. H. L. Moore, of Lawrence, for congress.

At Arkansas City a soda fountain was sold the other day for \$1.20-by two boys who had stolen it. Between 8,000 and 9,000 insurance agents will be licensed this year by the

state insurance commissioner. An organization of German voters has been effected. It is called the Ger-

man-American State association. Miss Mary Abar, a newspaper woman well known in Kansas, is city editor of the Appeal-Avalanche at Memphis.

Atchison school teachers for the future are to be paid according to the amount of experience they have had. Edward W. Everett is the new post-

master of Olpe, Lyon county, and Cyrus Moore of Shibboleth, Decatur county. A. G. Stacey has been nominated Topeka correspondent for the Atchison Champion under the new management. Commencement at the Normal college, Fort Scott, was reported to be the

most successful in the history of the college. Charles McKinney, a colored man, 26 ears of age, was drowned nine miles east of Lawrence while trying to swim across Wakarusa creek.

A Wichita girl recently lost a diamond brooch that was presented to her great-grandfather by Napoleon Bonaparte, so the Eagle says. A twenty-four foot ditch wall fell in

on Leon Fleming and William Wade at Topeka. Both were rescued after an hour's strenuous exertions. Mayor Hacker, of Leavenworth, himself arrested a boy for furiously riding,

after the latter had knocked down and seriously injured a little girl. Rev. A. H. Tevis succeeded in getting his church at Kansas City admitted into the Methodist Protestant denomination.

A new edifice is under consideration. John D. Sparks, aged 80, went in bathing at the Dexterdam, Clay Center. His clothes remaining on the bank af-

forded knowledge of his being drowned. J. M. Knight, a Topeka undertaker, wants \$100,000 damages from the under-takers' combine of that city, alleged to have been persecuting him because he was not a member.

Rumor was rife that the Leavenworth Terminal Railway and Bridge Co. had declared its contract with the Missouri Valley Bridge Co. off, and had entered into a contract with the Union Bridge Co., of New York, to construct the new steel bridge across the Missouri river at

A colony of Russian Jews will settle in Edwards county this summer. The Dodge City Globe tells of a colony that came to Ford county a few years ago, poor as church mice, and says that the members of the community are all well to do farmers to-day, and are sending aid to others in Russia.

Eighty-four students graduated from the state university this year, divided among the different departments as follows: Science and arts, 25; law, 29; music, 13; pharmacy, 8, and masters' degrees, 9. Attendance reached 625, not including 350 in the university extension department. It was a most prosperous year for the university.

H. H. Woolsey, mayor of Kingman, has been arrested charged with violatat Simla, India, it was unanimously de- ing the law of Kansas requiring public officials to give the preference in their form the Indian currency by an inter- appointments to old soldiers. There has been considerable feeling among metalic or the establishment of a gold old soldiers and the mayor for some time, and this is the culmination of it. in which he urged that energetic action out the state, and it is probable this efbe taken to attain the end desired. The fort to make it operative will be of no Suit was brought in the district court

bp the city of Topeka to revoke the THOUSANDS went to the shrine of St. franchise of the Topeka Water Co. The shall pay \$15,000 for 300 hydrants, and In the senate on the 13th the attend- that the water company shall furnish ance was light. Mr. Peffer spoke on free all the other hydrants necessary for this bill to 'increase the currency and the city's use. About eighteen months provide for the circulation, to reduce the rate of interest and to establish a bureau of labor." The bill went over

## STRUCK BY A STORM.

Two Persons in Chicago Were Killed Instantly-Much Damage to Property. CHICAGO, June 14.—This city was visted yesterday afternoon by one of the most severe storms known here for many years. It lasted only a short time, but during that time two persons are known to have been killed, many painfully injured and much damage

done to property.

The great wigwam on the lake front in which the democratic national convention is to be held next week was

badly wrecked. For three days intensely hot weather has prevailed in this city. About 3 o'clock this afternoon heavy clouds be-gan to gather, and half an hour later the darkness was so intense that elec-tric and gas lights had to be called into use in the offices and stores down town. A few minutes later a tornado swept down upon the city from the northwest, eccompanied by terrific thunder and

lightning and torrents of rain and hail. In the west division of the city the wires were broken down, awnings torn off and windows shattered. Several buildings in course of erection were wholly or partially wrecked.

A brick cottage at 1336 Whipple street was demolished, two-year-old Emma Klima killed instantly and the mother and another child badly injured.

Seventy-five men were at work in the big democratic wigwam. A quarter pole holding the northeast corner of the umbrella shaped canvas roof gave way and tore through the canvas. The wind got under it. Guy wires snapped like twine and an instant later the great ninety foot center mast snapped and fell with a crash. smashing through the floor and ruining 100 chairs. The canvas cover went in tatters and rain floated the wigwam. The workmen marvelously escaped injury. Contractor Allen said last evening that the damage to the wigwam will amount to fully \$8,000. He has had enough of canvas as a timber, but

will be ready for the convention. During the storm the cable lines experienced considerable difficulty in handling their trains, the electricity being in some instances conducted through the levers to the hands. Several of the gripmen on the State street line were quite severely shocked. The storm played havoc with the great piles of lumber in the district about Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street. For half an hour the air seemed full of flying boards and shingles and the loss of lumber will be heavy. Three people in one yard were badly in-

In the district between Twentysecond and Thirty-second streets east of the river a great deal of minor dam-

An idea of the storm may be gleaned picked up and driven endwise through box car standing near by.

Armour's "D" elevator at Morgan street was struck by lightning and completely wrecked. Charles J. Roberts, who was at work in the boiler room, was buried beneath a mass of brick and timber and his body was not

recovered until the evening. The life saving station reports that three men seen in a row boat some distance from the shore before the storm must have been lost. After the storm passed no trace of them could be seen in any direction, and it is feared they

AT GALVA, ILL.

PEORIA, Ill., June 14 .- Word has just reached this city that Galva, a town in Henry county, forty-five miles north of here, was last evening wrecked by a cyclone. Several persons are known to be killed and many buildings were de-

PICKED OUT THE CHURCHES. Terrible Electrical Storm With Fatal Re sults to Worshipers in Spain.

MADRID, June 14.-Terrific thunder storms prevailed in various parts of Spain yesterday, and heavy loss of life and injury by lightning is reported. The electricity appeared to pick out the churches as the objects on which to show its power while the services were

At Melias, in the province of Orense,

the parish church was crowded with

worshippers attending mass when the storm burst. Suddenly a terrific followed alcrash of thunder most immediately a flash of lightning blinding in intensity, and caused the worshippers to spring to their feet in fear. Women shrieked and little children clutched their parents in terror. For two or three seconds after the flash it was impossible to see anything, the transition from sudden brightness to extreme darkness rendering the people practically blind. Finally when orderwa restored, it was found that ten worship pers had been struck by lightning and instantly killed, and that twenty-eight others had been seriously injured. The people rushed from the church into the pelting storm. Many of them, men, women and children, sought refuge in the open spaces in the vicinity of the church, fearing to enter a house.

At Mucientes, in the province of Valladolid, the church was struck by lightning and five of the worshippers killed

and ten injured. At Burgos, capital of the province of that name, considerable damage was done by lightning to the cathedral, one of the oldest buildings in Spain, having been started in 1221 and finished 1567. The lightning displaced a portion of one of the walls and did other damage. Nobody in the cathedral was hurt.

## CONGRESS.

## of the Proceedings of Both

CONGRESS.

Epitome of the Proceedings of Both Houses the Past Week.

CHARACTERISTIC duliness prevailed in the senate on the 6th. The consular appropriation bill was brought in and laid aside, and Mr. Vest addressed the empty benches on the bill to place wool on the free list. No action was taken.... The house passed the Hatch anti-option bill. The senate amendments to the river and harber bill were non-concurred in and conferees appointed. A bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for a pedestal for a monument to Gen. W. T. Sherman. The senate amendments to the navy bill were non-concurred in. Bills were also passed admitting New Mexico and Arizona to the dignity of statehood. The legislative appropriation bill was brought in and passed under suspension of the rules. A resolution was introduced calling for the adjournment of congress on Monday, July 4. Referred.

The dipolmatic appropriation bill was before the senate on the 7th. Mr. Hale explained that the amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations as to envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary were simply re-establishing the status under the existing law. Those amendments were all agreed to, including the following: Increasing from \$60,000 to \$30,000 the appropriation to meet unforeseen contingencies in the diplomatic and consular service, and striking out the provision that part of the amount shall bepaid in settlement of any claim of any foreign power; inserting an item for \$65,000 for the share of the United States in the expense of a preliminary survey for a continental railway; inserting an item of \$60,000 in addition to \$175,000 heretofore appropriated for the international boundary line survey between the United States and Mexico, increasing salaries of consuls-general at London, Paris, Havana and Rio Janeiro from \$5,000 in headition to \$175,000 heretofore appropriated for the international boundary line survey between the United States and Mexico, increasing salaries of consuls-general at London, Paris, Havana and Rio Janeiro fr

priation only was reported in the house. The urgent deficiency bill was considered in committee, but without action the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 8th Mr. Call gave notice of his intention to address the senate June 15 on his resolution for an investigation as to whether railroad companies interfere with the election of United States senators. The pension deficiency bill was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on appropriations... The house was in committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. On the committee rising the bill was passed. Mr. McRae again called up his bill amending the act of September 29, 1890, forfeiting certain lands granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads. No quorum being present the house adjourned.

The senate had a short session on the 9th, but accomplished a good deal of business. The urgent deficiency bill was passed. The legislative and agricultural bills came from the house, also the New Mexico and Arizona state-hood bills, all of which were referred to committees. Morgan and Jones of Arkansas spoke on the silver question. The senate then adjourned until the 13th....In the house Mr. Coates, of Alabama, called up a bill modifying the revised statutes so as to dispense with proof of the loyalty during the war of the rebellion as a pre-requisite to being reported or admitted to the pension rolls of any person who would otherwise be entitled thereto; nor shall proof of loyalty be necessary in any application for bounty land, where the proof otherwise shows that the applicant is entitled thereto; provided that no soldier restored or admitted to the pension roll shall not extend to any person under the disability imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendment of the constitution. Passed. Mr. E. B. Taylor summoned up the bill defining the crimes of murder in the first and second degree and manslaughter in the first and second degree and manslaughter in the first and second degree and manslaughter in the first and sec up the bill defining the crimes of murder in the first and second degree and manslaughter in places and on waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. On motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri,) was passed permitting poor persons to sue in the United States courts upon affidavits, and authorizing the court to appoint counsel. Adjourned.

THE senate was not in session on the 10th The house was in commotion all day over bul-letins from the republican national convention at Minneapolis. A fruitless attempt was made to secure the passage of bills on the private calendar, and after two hours devoted to attempts to secure a quorum and repeated calls of the house, this programme was abandoned, and Mr. Wise, democrat, Virginia, succeeded in inducing the house to consider several bridge bills, which were passed. A favorable report was also submitted on the resolution directing an investigation of the Reading railroad deal. The consideration of the resolutions recovered with part work. was posponed until next week. Bills were passed authorizing the territory of New Mexio to issue bonds and erect a new capitol build ing, and providing for a term of the United States district court at Binghamton, N. Y. A motion for adjournment until Monday

The Latest Fair Souvenir Idea WASHINGTON, June 13 .- A subcommittee of the world's fair committee in the house has prepared a substitute bill for that now before the committee providing for government aid to the exposition, proposing that 10 million silver souvenir half dollars be recoined from the uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the treasury to aid in defraying the cost of completing the work at Chicago, \$600,000 being appropriated to reimburse the treasury for loss on

such coinage.

those instances.

A Governor for Lynching. BARNWELL, S. C., June 9.—Under the grove of trees where eight negroes were brought from the county jail in December two years ago, lynched and riddled with bulle's, Gov. Tillman made the sensational utterance at the first meeting of the democratic state campaign, "There is only one crime vesterday: that should bring on the lynching," he said. "I, as governor, would head a

## party to lynch any negro that would criminally assault a white woman."

A Degree for Bishop Potter. NEW YORK, June 11.-A distinguished and unusual honor was conferred upon Bishop Potter on his recent visit to England, the news of which is now made public. This was the conferring on him by the University of Oxford of the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. The distinction has been bestowed on two other American bishops, and there was an interval of ninety years between

## Mr. Gorld Still "Out West."

PUEBLO, Col., June 10.-Mr. Jay Gould and family quietly slipped away in his special car to be gone several days. It is stated that Mr. Gould has only gone down the road a short distance to avoid the political disturbance on the wires that interferes with his private business. Assistant General Manager Smith, of the Missouri Pacific, is expected to arrive to confer with him.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS



days of Adam and Eve, and without a shadder of a doubt it will continue, more or less, as long as the world stands. Of course a man ain't apt to acknowledge that he is ruled by a woman, and they seem to think because they were created before her that they are about twice as much consequence-I ain't referin' to Benjamin-but dear suz, I never thought it wuz much of a feather in their caps.

Accordin' to the Bible, the animals and sech like wuz made and then man was created a superior bein' over them creeters. Then there being still a great chance for improvement, woman wuz made last, and wuz so nigh perfection there wuzn't ever nothin' made to outdo her. To be sure curiosity wuz a great drawback, but I have always felt that Eve wuz so pestered by Adam a wonderin' and guessin' and a hangin' round that tree, that she jest tasted of the apple to satisfy him as much as herself. There wuzn't nothing selfish about her, for accordin' to all accounts she gave him the biggest half and all the core. Of course he laid it all to her and she wuz honest enough to own up, and I suppose took most all the blame. I sartinly think if any one taint is hereditary, it's curiosity. It's handed fown from one generation to the other. I recollect Jedediah Bumpus heard a noise in his cellar one night and he wuz dretful curious to know what it wuz, but, like Adam, didn't jest like to venture himself, so finally he lit the candle, and says he to his wife: "Come, Hannah, you go down cellar and I'll hold the light. Don't be scared, for I'm rite here." Howsumever, when Hannah drove an old stray cat a hissin' and spittin' up them stairs, Jedediah dropped the candle and departed for the bedroom considerable lively, scared nigh out of his senses. I hain't no call to tell folks his senses wasn't anything to boast on, and as I don't believe in sayin' spiteful things of anybody, I shan't mention the fact.

Now my other half is a dretful curious man, but he ain't no hand to sneak out of a difficulty and lay it on his wife. The fact is, Benjamin's worst fault is carelessness, and I have had dretful hard work to break him of it. believe in keepin' calm and influencin'

at last I decided on a way of breakin' him of his heedless ways. Of course I consulted Benjamin first; I always do, and think every wife should show her husband respect in that matter. It's a dretful good idea if you want to have your own way, for naturally your other half will be pleased to think you have such a high opinion of him and will most always show his appreciation by tellin' you to do jest as you think best.

Wall, as usual, my other half consented to my plan, which was as follows: Everything which wuz layin' round, instead of bein' put away should be carried to the attic in a certain place and he wuz to find them without my help. For a day or tew, everything wuz hung up. I wuz beginnin' to think I shouldn't have no use for that empty flour barrel I had carried upstairs, but lawful heart, before I knew it I was gettin' leg weary, runnin' up and down with things. He didn't ask no questions, but would frequently come down from the attic with his over-halls or slippers, sorter smilin' like, and he remarked onct 'twas kinder handy to know jest where to go.

Wall, all run on peaceful till one Sunday mornin' he wuz dressin' fer church, and his best vest wuz missin'. He looked for quite a spell, finally says he: "Huldah, seen my vest?"

I looked up, sorter laughin' and says I: "Yes." "Hang it all!" says Benjamin, "I for-

got that pesky attic.' Wall, I declare if my other half wuzn't a little riled when he come down a brushin' off the flour and smoothin' out some wrinkles. Says he: clothes to have 'em all jammed up in a barrel when there is room for 'em down-

I kept calm and told him if he wuz him any more sech trouble. He immebecame quiet. I thought it tuckered out myself a trapesin' up lift 'em out into another one.

calkerlate the settin'-room and kitchen looke like an old curiosity shop, only more so. I stood right still a few minutes, meditatin'. After due consideration I placed his rubber boots one each side the settin'-room stove, arrangin' some cat-'o-nine-tails and ferns in 'em. The effect wuz full as pleasin' to the eye as a gilded shovel hung onto the ington Star. wall, or a pig's trough upholstered in plush for a foot stool. I then proceeded to the kitchen and drove about ceeded to the kitchen and drove about the horse-flesh banquett." "Not so loud, guv'nor."

whetstone, slippers, hammer, hat, ax handle and so forth; sufficient to cover one side of the wall. One or two folks came in that mornin' and asked if I wuz keepin' a second-hand store. Itold 'em I wuz jest makin' things convenient for Benjamin.

To say that he wuz dumfunnered when he arriv home don't begin to ex-

"Heavings and airth, Huldah," says

he, "be you a cleanin' house?" "Oh no," says I. "Only pickin' up things for you.'

"I vumy," says he, "I never left all those layin' round." "Yes you did," says I, "and so I have hung 'em there that you may find 'em easier then you would in the barrel."

Wall, my other half took 'em all down and when he come to the boots he looked sorter sheepish. Howsumever, it worked well hangin' things up so, and I was congratulating myself highly that by my mildness he wuz doin' better, but lawful heart, it's dretful easy to get false impressions, and I found I had got hold of one.

Wall, I reflected and meditated and one mornin' I said to Benjamin, says I: "Do you remember those sticks you cut me about three feet long and as large round as a pencil, to make a rustic fence for my flower garden, long before we wuz united?"

"Yes," says he. "Wall," says I, lookin' real sweet and smilin', "I would like about a dozen of

em, now, if it ain't too much trouble.' "Sartinly," says he. "Be you plannin' another fence?" "No," says I.

"Wall, I can cut 'em jest as well as not, but I snum if I can see what you

want of 'em.' I didn't feel no call to explaterate and my beloved went out to get 'em, deeply studyin' as to what I wanted a dozen sticks for. After he got them I went upstairs, hunted up an old white skirt and proceeded to business. I stripped up cloth and fastened on to those sticks till I had a dozen nice lookin' flags, and takin' advantage of his steppin' over to the neighbor's I sot sail round the garden and door-yard a plantin' a flag wherever there wuz anything layin' round. When I had finished there wuz about ten on 'em s wavin' in the breeze. They looked dretful pretty a shakin' and a blowin'.

I wuz reminded of a village of tents. Some wuz quite near together and some wuz far apart. Before a great while I noticed my other half comin' home and eyein' them flags as if they wuz so many interlopers. He come in the house tryin' very hard to keep calm and I wuz doin' ditto.

Presently he said: "Seems to me Huldah, it's sorter cool. Hadn't you better shut the end door?"

"Sartinly," says I. Wall, I delare to goodness, if he hadn't stuck one of them flags through the handle of my dish pan which I had out there sunnin'. I jest laughed then and Benjamin did likewise. He told me in confidence that when he cut them sticks he mistrusted I wuz goin' to cut

ome onlikely caper with 'em. It wuz more than exprisin' to see how much notice folks took of those flags when passin' by, and I could hear 'em askin' each other what they wuz awavin' for. I kept 'em faithfully stuck wherever ther wuz anything lay-It ain't my way to fuss and scold. I in' round, and if I wanted the rake and couldn't find it in the barn, I would look at those flags and locate jest about Wall, I meditated quite a spell, and where it might be. I think it wuz real



handy for Benjamin, too, but some how as it got out what they wuz used for, he got sorter out of patience with 'em, and some he threw in the pigpen and some he put in the stove. He calkerlated folks would know his business better by them flags then if he advertised in the Shawmy News, for some folks never read advertisements, and anybody with eyes could see them a wavin' and flutterin' without wearin'

Howsumever, they did a dretful sight of good and I hain't had much call to tear up old shirts to use for petticoat government. I ain't no likin' for henpecked government. There is a vast difference between the tew; as much so "I calkerlate I can't afford to buy good as in the tropics of the Arctic ocean

compared to the frigidness of Africa. It is jest like a slight of hand performance, a rulin' our other halves, and the more slight you do it, the better for tired of goin' upstairs I wouldn't make both parties. Fussin' and frettin' ain't never goin' to cure any bad habit and it's an excellent idee when lookin' up wuzn't any use to tell him I wuz jest faults of our partners to take a day, or even a week, and meditate on our own. there so often. After that I decided to I have taken notice for considerable of to wait a spell and things run on the a spell that women are more apt to find old way quite awhile. I used to pile fault then the men folks, and I arriv to the table, but dear this conclusion some time ago, that it suz, it wuz an easy matter for him to ain't because they don't have jest as much to complain of, but simply that Wall, one mornin' he went out, and I they are not, as a roole, as fond of talk-

in'.- Aunt Huldah, in Home. -"Did you ever try the advice, 'Think before you speak?" asked the young woman who wants to do good in the world. "Yes," replied Willie Washington. "And how did it werk?" "I forgot what I was going to say."-Wash-

-A Knowing Brute.-"Cabby, drive tew dozen tacks into the wall to hang if Brown Bess heard you, she wouldn't things on. There was the boot brush, budge an inch."-Le Figaro.

Stub Ends of Thought. We must not only look ahead but we must go ahead.

The man who loves only the faultless is usually stuck on himself. We forget all about the beauty and fragrance of the rose when we find

a bee in it. Death and time end where eternity

Happiness is only a possibility. A smile is the same in all languages.

Some men act without thinking; more think without acting. Satan keeps his office open day It is difficult sometimes to determine

between a broken heart and a torpid liver.-Detroit Free Press. An Artist with Horse Sense. Friend-What on earth are you doing

to that picture? Great Artist-I am rubbing a piece of raw meat over this rabbit in the foreground. Mrs. De Shoddie will be here North side flat." this afternoon, and when she sees her pet dog smell of that rabbit she'll buy

it .- N. Y. Weekly. Fun Enough.

"I want to go to the funeral of the little girl across the street," said little

Molly Fizzletop to her mother.
"No, no, my child," replied Mrs. Fizzletop. "You were at a matinee yesterday afternoon; last night you were at a concert, and you are going to a children's party to-night. That is enough amusement for a little girl of twelve years of age."-Texas Siftings.

A FOUNTAIN PEN.



-N. Y. Truth. Store Teeth.

"Be you the dentist man?" "Yes, sir. What can I do for you?" "Waal, I want tew git a pair o' teeth. They're all the style out our way." "Sit down, sir, and I'll take the im-

pression of your mouth." "Oh! you needn't bother measurin'. Jest pick out a pretty good-sized pair. They hain't fer me, anyhow; they're fer mother."-Judge.

A Sensible Idea.

A Manhattan avenue lady said to her little daughter: "This is your grandfather's birthday, Mamie. You must pray that he will

live to an old age." "No, ma, he is old enough already I'll just pray for him to grow younger instead of older."-Texas Siftings.

The Point of View.

Patient-The examination seems to have delighted you, doctor. from your happy countenance that you can save my life.

Dr. Sawbones-I cannot promise you that; but we must perform a number of most interesting operations on you. -

History in a Few Words. A little spell of raining, A brief, but thorough, soak;

A dignified disdaining
Of overshoes or cloak: A soggy, sad sensation, A hasty out-door trip:

An hour of saturation,
And two months with the grip.

-Washington Star.

What He Was Thinking. "All things considered," remarked the parishioner, "I rather prefer the short ermon."

"And mine are always long," observed the pastor. "That's what I was thinking," said the parishioner, in a far-away tone .-

Detroit Free Press. A Fine Record.

"What kind of wines come from California these days?" "The best French imported; splendid Rhine wines and case after case of Tokay from the Austrian emperor's own cellar. California is a great state."-

Freezing Out a Count.

The Count-She ees vairy deestant to me now. I nevair go to zat house, all because of I make a very small meestake. I would say her daughter was a turtle dove, and I get ze wrong word and call her a squab .- Life.

A Crowning Misfortune. Excited Individual-Officer, I've been robbed. I left a paper parcel, containing five poems, on that seat, and now

Officer-Well, you can write 'em over ag'in, can't you? Excited Individual-Yes; but there was a sandwich in the parcel too .- Puck.

it's gone!

Cremation Item.

"Your teacher says you are the worst boy in the school," said a widow, whose husband had been cremated, to her son. "Yes, ma, I know I am a bad boy."

"If your father knew how you are so misbehaving yourself he would kick the dust up in his urn."-Texas Siftings.

Explained at Last. Teacher-Can anybody tell me why the multiplication table stops with

Son of Superstitious Parent-'Cause ma says it's unlucky to have thirteen at table.-Harper's Young People. Honesty the Best Polley. "I was robbed last night," said Job-

"Some fellow stole my pocket book, and really I feel sorry for him." "Sorry for him! Why?" "Because he will find himself so deep-

ly in debt."-Boston Post.

Theories vs. Conditions. Little Jack-Grown folks don't know verything.

Mother-What's the matter now? "Didn't you say eigarettes stopped boys from growin', an' injured their nervous systems, an' gave 'em heart disease, an' dyspepsia, an' kidney trouble, an' flabby muscles, an' weak back, an' everything?"

"Yes, I did, and it's so, too." "Well, Jimmy McMuggs has been smokin' cigarettes an' cigar stumps an' ole pipes, and chewin' besides, ever since he was a baby, an' to-day I remembered wot you said about tobacco makin' boys weak, and so I sassed him -an' he licked me."-Good News.

Consolation. "Banks, I am suffering the tortures of

purgatory. "What's the matter, Rivers?" "Neuralgia. I'm nearly dead with it. And to-morrow we move into a

"Going to move, are you? Have you ever moved before?"

'Never.' "I have. You'll forget all about your

neuralgia, Rivers."-Chicago Tribune. Half Fare and No Fare.

Stranger-I would like to take a trip to Blankville, if-Railroad Official-Yes, sir. Clergyman, I presume. Will give you an order for a ticket at half fare with

pleasure. We delight to aid the messengers of the Lord. Stranger-I am not a clergyman. I am a member of the state legislature.

Strictly Correct.

Railroad Official-Oh! You shall have

a pass, sir.-Puck.

Physics Class-Professor - Speaking of transparent objects, glass and water are transparent, because you can see through them. Now, Mr. de Kid, can you give me another example? De Kid (eagerly)-Yes, sir; a hole. Brooklyn Citizen.

Men's Wives.

One Man-My wife is eternally gadding about. She's never at home.

Another Man-Don't know. I'm never at home enough to find out. What'll you take?-N. Y. Weekly. Cheap Use of the Marines.

"Papa, what are marines?" "Soldiers on shipboard." "What are they for?" "They use 'em chiefly to tell lies to."

Conscience. Sunday School Teacher-What is the

Bright Boy-It's wot makes you sor-, w'en you get found out.-Good

After He Had Tumbled. "That was a cruel fling," remarked the novice to his wheel as he recovered from an unexpected bath in a ditch,-Chicago Bearings.



The Latest Arrival-Say, Billy, is life orth living?-Life.

Something to Look Forward To. Willie-That was an awfully funny story you told pa the other night in the library. I stood outside the door an' almost split myself laughing.

The Colonel-You young rascal! you had no right to listen. You didn't repeat that story, did you? Willie-You'll just find out when you see mother.-Judge.

A Sure Sign.

Penfield-You know that girl that Bangle took to the theater so much? I believe they are engaged. Miss Dunn-Why; has it been an-

nounced? Penfield-No; but he has stopped taking her to the theater and goes to church with her now every Sunday evening.-Judge.

A Sad Stage of Things.

Mrs. O'Rafferty-And how is Pathrick this morning, Mrs. Doolihan? Mrs. Doolihan-He is no better. is laid up wid the rumatics. Whin he goes to slape he lays awake all night, and his toes are swelled up as big as a goose egg, so when he stands up he falls down immediately .- Texas Siftings.

The Way They Take It. "Why do you keep the butcher knife by the side of the water cooler?" asked a man who was making his first visit to Cincinnati of the hotel clerk.

"To cut the water into slices, sir," replied the clerk, with some surprise .-



"They come high, but we must have them."-Puck.

Reason Enough. Mrs. Cumso-Why have you quit wear ing that necktie I bought for you? Cumso-It was the laughing "stock" of all my friends. - Detroit Free Press.

Full Swing. Love's always busy, so they say,
Young hearts to flymea's after bringing,
But Cupid has his fullest sway
When two are in the hou mock swinging.
—Truth MAMMOTH TURTLES.

The Giant Tortoises of the Galapagos Is-The Galapagos tortoises are the only survivors of an ancient race of huge turtles which lived so long ago as the

early part of the tertiary epoch. Specimens weighing from six hundred to seven hundred pounds have been captured, and there is authentic record of one individual taken which tipped the scales at eight hundred and seventy pounds. However, nearly all of the very big ones have been caught and deyoured, and it will not be long before the race is exterminated—literally 'eaten off the face of the earth by gluttonous man." It is reckoned that ten million of these turtles have been taken from the islands since their dis-

covery.

No provisions for ships were ever found equal to these tortoises, which will remain in good condition for a year without food or water. A supply of the latter is carried by the animals in a bag, which contains as much as two gallons sometimes. They are very sagacious, and when kept on deck can be taught to confine themselves to any space arranged for their accommodation by whipping them gently with a rope's end when they get out of it. The meat is said to be finer than that of a green turtle. Dampier, the explorer who visited the islands in 1634, wrote that the flesh resembled a pullet's in flavor. "The oil." he says, "we kept in jars, and used it instead of butter to eat with dumplings." Rogers, in 1707, wrote: "The eggs of the turtle are as big as those of a goose, white, hard shells and exactly round. Two men rode on the back of one of the creatures, which weighed seven hundred pounds, and it carried them with ease." In 1793 Colnet reported that nests of the tortoises were thrown up in circular form, never containing more than three eggs, which were heated by the sun, a hole being so contrived as to admit its rays through its daily course." This last very remarkable statement would seem to imply that these chelonians were some-

what familiar with astronomy. The tortoises are vegetable feeders, browsing chiefly upon a succulent cac-It is said that they are entirely deaf, so that even the report of a gun does not startle them. At intervals they make pilgrimages to the hill-tops, where water is to be found, traveling by night only. Thus, in the course of centuries, they have worn regular roads from the shore up the mountain sides, by following which the Spaniards first discovered the watering places. They have very long and snake-like necks and heads, and their feet surprisingly resemble those of an elephant. Their clumsy method of locomotion also suggests a likeness to the great pachyderm. Undoubtedly they live to a very great age, and their aspect is most venerable. -Boston Transcript.

HE DIDN'T PROPOSE.

An Angry Mamma Strikes Her Daughter's A clerk in one of the city banks bought a splendid cut-class bottle of cologne, with a glass stopper and pink ribbon, to present to a young lady he is keeping company with; but on reaching the house he felt a'little embarrassed for fear there were members of the family present, and so left the beautiful gift in the hat stand drawer and passed in. The movement was perceived by a

graceless brother of the young lad who appropriated the cologne for his own use, and refilled the bottle with hartshorn, and then hung about to observe the result. In a little while the young man slip-

ped out to the secret depository, and, securing the splendid gift, slipped back again into the parlor, where, with a few appropriate words, he pressed it upon the blushing girl. Like the good and faithful daughter that she was, she at once hurried into the presence of her mother, and the old lady was charmed.

She drew out the stopper, laid her nostrils over the aperture, and fetched a pull at the contents that fairly made them bubble. Then she laid the bottle down, and picking up a brass-mounted fire shovel instead, said, as soon as she

could say anything—
"Where is that miserable wretch?" He, all unconscious of what had happened, was in front of the mirror adjusting his necktie and smiling at himself. Here she found him, and said to

"Oh, you are laughing at the trick you played on an old woman, are you?" And then she gave him one on the ear. And he, being more eloquent with his legs than his tongue, hastened from thence, howling, and accompanied to the gate by that brass-mounted shovel. He says he would give everything on earth if he could shake off the impression that a mistake had been made.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Something New in Hand-Bags. Among rich and artistic novelties in the shops are the new hand-bags, studies from Hungarian and old Austrian pouches. These bags are copied with fidelity from their old models and are made of ooze and other quaint leathers, and of genuine old brocades and other antique stuffs. They are specially designed to be worn with the picturesque Russian costumes now in vogue. Each bag is an individual study in itself and no two are duplicates. A charming one in brown ooze leather is decorated with gilded coins copied from an old Hun coin showing a grotesque head. The bag is strung on narrow ribbons of gilded silver, and, like all these antique pouch shapes, is made up of a group of smaller bags attached to a larger one.-Chicago Tribune.

It Does Make a Difference. The Governor-A pretty fellow you are to disgrace me in this way! What on earth tempted you to run away with

that girl?
Alfred-Why, leaving out all sentiment, sir, it was-her twenty thousand The Governor-Oh-ah-it was pretty rough, after all, to have met with so much opposition.—Brooklyn Life.

-Charlie-What would you do the first thing if you were a woman, George? George—Wish I was a man, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

Judge Woods in the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago on June 6th decided a trademark case, which is of interest to all druggists and manufacturers of proprietary medicines. About a year agothe Hostetter Co., who make and sell Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, discovered that G. A. McKee was selling at his department store on West Madison street, Chicago, an imitation of the bitters. The original bottles, which had once been used, were employed to hold the imitation article, and the cork sealed with a false or counterfeit metallic cap. Suit was brought by bill in chancery, and the case came on for final hearing, as above, and after argument by counsel for both sides the court decided against McKee, granting a perpetual injunction, with costs, etc. Trade-Mark Case.

The value of a farm product is not always. declining when it's on the wain.—Boston. Courier.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternty. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and nucous surfaces of the upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The fog might be pointed out as England's air apparent — Washington Star.

The Only One Ever Printed-Can You Find

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

Birds with bright feathers do not always nake a good potpie.—Ram's Horn.

Turned Completely Topsy-Turvy By the malicious sprite, dyspepsia, the stom-ach may still regain its accustomed order and equilibrium by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Heartburn, wind on the stomach, sour eructations, nervous amoy-ance and disturbed rest, all indicative of chronic indigestion, are obviated by it. It is unparalleled for malaria, constipation, bil-iousness, rheumatism and la grippe.

What parts of speech are shopkeepers most anxious to sell! Articles.

Bohemian Hops and pale Minn. Barley make the extra flavor of the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis.

"I'D scorn the action," as the soldier said, RHEUMATIC Pains are greatly relieved by

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. For a man to be efficient, like a cable oar, ne mustn't lose his grip.

SICK HEADACHE, lassitude, weakness and loss of appetite caused by malaria can be immediately cured by Beecham's Pills.

An after-dinner speech: "Check, please."
-Union County Standard.



There's a wide difference between the help that's talked of

and the help that's guaranteed. Which do you want, when you're

buying medicine? If you're satisfied with words, you get them with every blood-purifier but one. That one is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With that, you get a guarantee. If it doesn't help you, you have your money back. On this plan, a medicine that promises help is pretty

sure to give it. But it's because the medicine is different, that it's sold differently. It's not like the sarsaparillas, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. At all seasons and in all cases, it cures permanently, as nothing else can, all the diseases arising from a torpid liver or from impure blood.

It's the best blood - purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar. With this, you pay only for the

good you get. Can you ask more?

# 'August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him pastrecovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his. health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.



What can she say? The pen is poised in air, And ink grows dry while thoughts refuse to blend. A long delay—and then, in mild despair, The pen is urged to trace the words: "Dear Friend."

And is he not her friend? The lilac bough
That bent its flowers to listen, as he said
The few but earnest words—no lover's vow—

That seemed a benediction on her head Still holds those blossoms, bright, unfading

yet, That send their perfume to allay her fears, And fill her heart with mem'ries that beget The hope of happiness in coming years.

His letter, too, full brief, is still a friend's, Tho' couched in terms which sadly she defines Not lover-like. But youthful fancy lends The key, and swift-she reads between the

The pen once more she urges on its way
To write the news, the very last in mind.
His note received the morning of that day;

He wrote so soon; he was so very kind. All well at home and send their best regards, And wish him luck in his new enterprise.
The thought of lilac's perfume she discards; To be too bold, indeed, would be unwise.

How commonplace the language seems to her, In glancing o'er it when the task is done!
It shows a lack that makes her long demur In sending what looks scarcely half begun. And yet she trusts these words to him may be

More than they seem. They are but shadowy To help a lover's searching eyes to see

gentle hope that throbs-between the lines. A type of all her simple, sweet young life. Is this girl's letter with its sweet designs; The power of it lies between the lines.

-Margaret Price, in Once a Week.



CHAPTER X -CONTINUED. fortnight crept slowly by, and Michael neither wrote nor came. Olive began to fear that he was ill, and would have written a line of inquiry if they had parted less coldly. The suspense was almost intolerable; but she did not want to look like a victim, and she went and came as usual, dressed as prettily as ever, and wore her mask of cheerfulness with unflinching bravery. Her sweetness and courage went straight to the hearts of the Wakes. Mrs. Wake was so stirred that she was lifted quite out of her melancholy little self, and astonished her husband by displaying unwonted tact and wisdom.

Sunday afternoon came round again, and the three were sitting in their parlor upstairs, with doors and windows wide open, trying to pretend that they were not expecting anyone. Olive had got a large volume propped up on the table before her, and turned its pages although she could not read a line. Suddenly the house bell rang loudly, as if it had been pulled by an impatient hand; and the sound drove all the color out of Olive's face. Mrs. Wake was off the sofa with a bound.

"I will go and see who it is," she said,

and was gone in an instant. Samuel and Olive sat in silence; they could hear each other breathe. Heavy steps were coming quickly upstairs, and drowning Mrs. Wake's light tread. A man's figure appeared in the door-



way, and the girl started up, trembling, and went towards him; but it was not Michael Chase. It was Aaron who stood before her, looking so pale and wild that she gave a cry of fear.

"You have brought bad news!" she panted out. "Is Michael ill or dead? Vhat has happened to him? "He is neither ill nor dead." Aaron

swered. nd then she sank back into her seat a long, sobbing sigh, and covered

ace with her hands. uel Wake went up to his niece, ew her head gently down upon ad shoulder.

ik out, Fenlake," he said, holdtrembling girl closely. "Olive rell cared for, no matter what Don't be afraid, man: she heart, and it will be best to

> orst at once." st is that Michael has proved a scoundrel: a black scounaron, fiercely. "I brought yself, because I knew that oner hear them from me tranger. Michael Chase nself to Miss Battersby, epted him."

lid not stir from its restid she speak one word. who asked sternly if we that he had spoken

been the least doubt," "I should not be here Edward Battersby ie of the engagement. he turned away from terday I was loafing nd something to do, net me. He stopped words, and promcould for me. And re would be a wedmust come to the ld provide for the f it was his wedoff. And he said: before. be my sister's

he has proved himself to be, and we all think a great deal of him."

There was dead silence for a moment. Then Olive lifted her colorless face and

looked mourufully at Fenlake. "I know it is all true," she said, in clear, sad voice; "he spoke of Miss Battersby. Sometimes I have felt that this was coming. You were right about him, Aaron; he has used us both badly -badly. But we will let him go his

She looked from Aaron to Uncle Wake and tried to smile, then put her hand up to her forehead and went quickly away.

There was not much more said by the three who remained in the room. Only Samuel asked Fenlake whether he could tell them anything about Miss Batters-

"Nothing," Aaron replied, "except that she must be a good deal older than the rascal she is going to marry. I have heard that Mr. Edward is several years younger than his sister."

When Aaron was gone Mrs. Wake cried quietly for a few seconds, and then went to listen at Olive's door. No sound was heard and she returned to



SHE PUT THE LETTER BACK.

her husband in sore distress. But he soothed her, and said that they must wait patiently until the girl came of her own accord and sought their comfort. And she did come, sooner than they had thought to see her, and sat down in her old place by Uncle Wake's side.

"Uncle," she said, softly, "if you see a letter addressed to me in Michael's handwriting, will you promise to open it? I want you to read it before I do, and stand by me when I read it. I feel too weak to suffer any more alone.'

Not many days afterwards a letter did come, and Samuel tore it open with a muttered word of disgust. It was not a long letter, nor did Michael appear to think that Olive would suffer much through his faithlessness. He told her that he had felt that there was a want of union between them, and added that he could not live happily with a woman who did not fully appreciate the efforts he had made, and the success that he had won. And then he finished with the usual wishes for her future happiness, and that was all.

Olive read the letter, standing by Uncle Wake's side, held fast by his kind arm. She put it back into his hand and said that she did not wish to see it again.

"And now I must face my life," said the girl to herself.

But this facing a life that was so uttried to go on living after the uprooting of a great hope, you will know how hard

CHAPTER XI.

"ROUND OUR RESTLESSNESS, HIS REST." Day after day went by, and Olive fought with all her might against that indifference to all outward things which is the bane of a sick soul. Day after day a voice within was always re peating the dirge-like words: "You do not care for anything, and you never will care any more."

Uncle Wake proposed a holiday in the country; his wife had some relations living in a Surrey village, and Olive was sent to stay with them for a few days. They were kind, the air was sweet, and woods and fields were beautiful as of old, but comfort did not come to the sorely-tried heart. The voice of peace did not speak to her here; she could hear only the echoes of the past, and think only of "the touch of the banished hand." It did not gladden her now to stand looking over the stiles down the long meadows; there was no hope in the sunbeams, no promise in the whisper of the grass. Michael, the traitor, did not dwell in her mind; he was banished by the memory of Michael the young lover. She thought of him, in spite of all reason, as the hero she had first believed him to be, and mourned for the ideal that she had loved so long.

It was a relief to go back to the life in London and take up her work just where she had laid it down. At home she was very quiet, grateful for all the kindness that strove to deaden the constant heartache; but those who watched her could see plainly that her soul refused comfort, and knew that the heal-

ing hour had not yet come. October was gliding away; but it was a gentle, sunny October, and autumn faded slowly. And at last there came a Sunday morning, so balmy and soft that it seemed to have wandered back from the bygone summer. Olive went out alone that morning, sad as ever but with a vague desire for the sight of something green to rest the eyes; and she walked on, scarcely caring whither.

The steeple of St. Mary le Strand rose up into the blue haze of the beautiful day, and the great thoroughfare was bright with tranquil sunshine. All at once it occurred to Olive that she would go to the Thames embankment and look at the river; it would be pleasanter walking there than in these busy ways. And, with this thought in her weary head, she turned suddenly into a street on her right hand-a narrow, stony lit-

She was still so much of a rustic that

Chase. You know what a clever fellow | Strand were unknown to her; and it | kept brilliant which will warn off thouwas with a sense of surprise that she | sands of ships from danger and minister found herself at the open gates of a sunshiny churchyard. Within, there Those who love and are loved are never were gray tombstones shaded by planetrees; the dark gray tower of the ancient church was touched with the quiet light of the autumn morning; yellow leaves fell here and there; a ground-ash drooped its long branches over the soft turf. What a resting place was this for tired eyes, weary of watching the ceaseless come and go of London crowds! Olive stood spellbound at the gate until her sight grew dim with tears.

She was not thinking of herself only as she stood there. She thought of the many homeless wanderers who had paused on this very spot, hardly able to bear the throng of images that started up around that peaceful sanctuary. Gray walls and fresh grass and trees, they make the background of memory's holiest pictures. The phantoms of old happy days went trooping along those quiet paths and vanished within the gloom of the low-browed door; fathers and mothers who had gone to rest long ago in God's acre; little children who had grown up to be careworn men and women; boys and girls who had loved each other once with the fresh, unworldly love of youth-these were the shadows that passed slowly through the green old churchyard every day.

The sorrows of one human heart are the sorrows of all; the longings of one human soul after its lost paradise are the longings of all, and it is through these common sorrows and common longings that the lost sheep are brought back to the fold and the wandering spirits are drawn softly home to God.

Ideas came to her very slowly that day, and she had lingered for some minutes by the gate before she realized that this little gray church with the quaint low belfry was the Savoy Chapel Royal. In that old churchyard, and on the ground now occupied by all the neighboring buildings, the famous Savoy palace had stood once; but Olive was in no mood just then to recall historical associations. It was enough for her to feel that she had suddenly lighted on a nook that was completely out of the world, and "not one man in five hundred who jostle along the noisy Strand ever dreams of its existence.

The restful influence of the place drew her within the open gate and along the tree-shadowed path to the chapel door. She went timidly down the flight of stone steps that led to the entrance, hearing the sweet thunder of the organ, and wondering whether she might gain admission; but when the threshold was crossed her last doubt died away. No disconsolate widow with a white cap and a short temper conducted the worshipers to their seats-a pleasant-faced young verger in a black gown found places for all who wanted them. And this was no easy task, for the little chapel, even at this unfashionable time of year, was full to overflowing.

When Olive ventured to raise her eyes, she received a vivid impression of rich vet delicate colors; the red rose of Lancaster burned in the emblazoned panes of the chancel window; all the lights that found their way into the place were tinted with rainbow dyes. But this chapel was not in the least like any of the great churches that she had seen in London-it was, in fact, "a single rectangular chamber," full of glowing shadows and warm living sunterly changed was no easy task. If lights; no mighty arches rose overhead you who read these pages have ever and were lost in mist, no massive pillars stood out solemnly from the gloom. Here was a cheerful sanctuary. magnificent without pomp, reverent, but not mysterious-a House Beautiful where every tired pilgrim might find "some softening gleam of love and

praver." The young girl, worn with perpetual heartache, seemed at last to breathe an atmosphere of repose. The old familiar words of the Liturgy, uttered in a calm voice, fell upon her soul like drops of dew, and the music of the hymns, full of solemn appeal and sublime content, lifted her out of the iron cage of her

sorrow. When she looked up to the clergyman who stood in the pulpit, and heard that calm voice speaking the text, she did not know that he had been ministering here for more than a quarter of a century. She did not know that the words spoken in this little chapel had gone out into the world and were treasured up in the minds of thoughtful men and women; she only knew that the preacher seemed to her "unknown and yet well known;" already she had fallen under the magnetic spell of his strong personal influence; the voice, so distinct and intensely penetrating in its quietness, found its way through all the clouds and shadows that had gathered around her inner life.

"Ye shall leave me alone; and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me."—St.

John xvi. 32. The loneliness of Jesus Christ in His life, in His sufferings and in His death, is a pattern and a prophecy of the solitude which is touchingly characteristic of all true life. Eugene Bersier, the eloquent preacher in Paris, rightly says that there are two kinds of solitude, an outward and an inward, a visible and an invisible. When we are not seen, nor heard, nor touched by anyone, we say that we are alone. But it is not always a complete isolation. The fisherman does not feel alone on the ocean, though he sees only the silent stars in the firmament and hears only the sound of the moaning wind and the rolling waves. He is thinking of his wife and children, who are on shore awaiting his safe return. For them he is working; their love fills his heart; he

never feels alone. The watching soldier on his lonely picket does not feel quite solitary, for he knows that the honor of his country's flag is in his care. The workwoman in her garret, handling her diligent needle during the long hours of a winter's evening, does not feel lonely, for she knows that before daybreak she will have carned for herself and tle street which she had never entered her children the next day's bread. The lighthouse keeper in the middle of the ocean does not feel alone, for he knows I marry Michael most of the nooks and byways of the that by his vigilance the light will be

alone. These are all visible solitudes. There are also inward solitudes. A

crowd is not company. There are many whose contact makes no sympathetic chord to vibrate in our hearts. Their hands may press ours, but that indifferent clasp touches nothing within our spirits. There are voices and faces which do not charm us even though they vouchsafe us conventional words and smiles of courtesy. Faces may only be as a gallery of pictures, and voices only the hum of many sounds. There is an important sense which makes this inward solitude to be specially felt in the crowded life of a great city. When William Wordsworth came to London he was astounded that people lived close to each other and scarcely knew the names of their neighbors. Charles Dickens said that loneliness was as possible in the streets of a great city as in the desert of Arabia. The Latins have a proverb, "Magna civitas, magna solitudo" (a great city, a great solitude). Hence, even we who live in a busy hive of workers and sufferers are not denied the power to find and foster a solitude. I do not know a more pathetic reflection than this, that we all live, even as we must surely all die, in a very real and requisite solitude. The experience of ages has never falsified the word spoken nearly three thousand years ago: "The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermeddle with its joy" (Proverbs xiv., 10). A great saint once said that there is a sense in which we must serve two mas-



AT THE CHAPEL DOOR.

ward and an inward, an open and a secret, a social and a solitary, a human and a divine, a temporal and an eternal. Happy and blest are those who so live in these two worlds as to make the most of both.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHERE HE HID IT. A Man Who Took Care His Money

Shouldn't Be Found. "It is hard to tell where eccentric people will not hide money," said a detective the other day. "I was once sent for to find the money of a man who had died suddenly and left no visible trace of his wealth. The family had made a careful, systematic search before I arrived. I learned that he was not miserly, and inferred that he had not used any of concealment which are one of the miser's chief characteristics.

"I found that his business took him frequently from home, and that he had formerly been a sailor. I asked what room he usually slept in, and they said 'all over the house,' adding that they fully examined every place in which he was ever known to be. I asked about his clothing, and insisted upon seeing it. Some one brought his garments in at last, and very shabby looking they were. I went over them without success until my eye caught the binding.

"'He always kept them well bound, said his wife; 'sailors are good sewers.' "The binding was wide, but we soon had it off, and there we found, folded lengthwise and protected with oiled silk, fourteen one hundred-pound notes and a score of 'fivers.' A systematic search is often not as good as a shrewd guess by an experienced person."-London Tit-Bits.

Buying Precious Stones.

It is just thirty-three years since the writer was assured by the great Indian jeweler of that day, a man full of experience and representing large capital, that there was one final limit on the value of diamonds and rubies. "No one," he said, "remained in the world who would give more than fifty thousand pounds for any single stone." "They won't do it," he said, the "they" meaning princely purchasers generally, "not if I could produce a ruby as large as a roc's egg; they have begun to think of interest.' The wealth of the world has increased since then, and especially the wealth of individuals-no one then was worth a clear five millions-in a degree which we hardly recognize; but we should still have said that the man who would give one hundred thousand pounds for a single stone would, that is, pay four thousand a year for the pleasure of possessing a useless article, usually invisible both to its possessor and the world, could not be discovered. The millionaires had become too enlightened, and the princes, even when childlike, too solicitous of reputation for good sense.-Spectator.

Lost Opportunities. He (very tenderly)-Darling, you are the only girl I ever loved. She (coquettishly)-Oh, pshaw! you can't imagine how much fun you have

missed.-Judge.

A Similarity. A joke is very like a nut-I state this as a fact— Since none can tell if it is good Until it has been cracked.

-Harper's Bazar.

If They Only Were The long delayed millenium
Would seem less dimiy far.
If men were only half as good
As their sweethearts think they ar WAGES AND COST OF LIVING. The Free Trade Countries Ahead of Protectionist Countries.

We publish in another column a most interesting report from Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, on wages and the cost of living in certain industries of the United States, Great Britain and several other countries. The following table shows the average wages and cost of living per family in the cotton and woolen industries ac cording to his statement: 
 Cording to his statement:

 United States—
 Cotton.

 Income
 \$658

 Expenditures
 611
 \$663 394

Net income...... \$ 47 \$269 Net income..... \$ 54 8 34 Net income..... \$ 19 

 'rance—
 \$366

 Income.
 \$34

 Expenditures
 334

 Net income..... \$ 32 8 40 Income \$358 Expenditures 347 Net income..... \$11 There is apparently an error in the

cost of living for families engaged in the American woolen industry, as their expenses are doubtless about as great as for those engaged in cotton manufacturing. The net results of the cotton trade are, however, interesting. The surplus earnings in the United States are \$47 per year; in Great Britain, \$54: in Germany, \$19; in France, \$32, and in Press of July 27, 1888, says that the legal Switzerland, \$11. It is also worthy of note that in this industry the annual amount spent per family for amuse-ments is \$9.36 in the United States; \$16.02 in France; \$19.33 in Germany, and \$36,02 in Great Britain; and that the British cotton operative spends more for intoxicating liquors than any other. So far as the cotton trade is concerned, the net results are more favorable to operatives in Great Britain than to those of any other country, a fact supported by the light immigration of that class to this country.-N. Y. Daily Commercial Bulletin, May 12, 1892.

And yet our high tariff neighbors will go right on telling us about the high wages and other blessings of high tariffs! All of the countries mentioned, except Great Britain, are "protected" by tariffs, and yet Great Britain is much better off than any other country, with the exception of the United States, and this country is really no exception because it is the biggest free trade country or section on the globe. Between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the gulf and the lakes is carried on the greatest free commerce known to history. The people of Maine and of California can trade with each other without paying tribute to anybody. Billions of dollars worth of goods cross our state lines without being overhauled and taxed by customs collectors. If continental Europe would free herself of the numerous tariff walls that annoy and obstruct trade between her little countries, the people there would make as good a showing as does Great Britain now. But the road to commercial freedom, like the road out of human slavery, is a long one and can not be traveled in

IN SPITE OF THE TARIFF,

We Supply the World With Stoves, But 'About two years ago I was telling a

friend what an outrageous measure I thought the McKinley tariff bill was, when I used my own warehouses as an illustration of the fact that the tariff question is largely one of self-interest," said Jordan L. Mott, president of the Mott stove works, to a Times reporter yesterday. "Some newspaper writer has just heard the story, and has quoted me as saying things which are not only wide of the facts, but which have no bearing on the tariff."

Mr. Mott had just been reading an article from an evening paper in which he was represented as pointing to some of the stoves in one of his warehouses and saying: "If it were not for the tariff on these we would still be importing stoves from abroad. We export them now instead of importing them.' This was supposed to show that Mr. Mott was at that moment a supporter

of a protective tariff. In the same article Mr. Mott was represented as pointing to some imported porcelain goods with this remark a bout the duty on them: "It is nothing short of an outrage. We can't import these at anything like the price we used to, yet they have to be sed at the old schedule." This was supposed to indicate that when speaking of porcelain Mr. Mott was opposed to a protective

tariff. "Now," said Mr. Mott, "all this goes to show nothing as to the effect of the tariff on stoves. The porcelain goods are higher to the consumer because of the duty, and all the duty in the world will simply add to the cost, without any benefit to the American workman or the American consumer. These porcelain goods are not made in this country and they will not be. They require peculiar material, and the demand is so small that no one would build a plant to manufacture them. The few factories in existence now can supply the entire demand. So that the tariff on these is bad for the buyer.

"Now, as to stoves," continued Mr. Mott. "How can a tariff on them here lead to their export if, as the article indicates, free trade would have supplied our market from England? Why talk of importing stoves? Stoves were never imported into this country except, perhaps, now and then one as a curio-sity. All England uses stoves of American pattern. We never imported any and we never would if there was no duty on them. I don't even know whether there is any tariff on them or not, for it makes so little difference to my business that I never took the trouble to find out. The idea that a tariff on stoves has prevented us from importing and built up our export trade! A tariff of 100 per cent. wouldn't keep one stove out of the country. This country is the supply point for this class of goods. You can't build any protective tariff argument on that article."—N. Y.

NEW WALL PAPER TRUST.

By the Grace of McKinley the Era of High Prices and Big Profits Will Be Again Inaugurated.

Numerous reports in many leading papers say that a new wall paper trust being formed. Some say that the trust is to embrace nearly all of the thirty factories in the United States. Others that it will contain only those in New York state. As, however, nearly all of the business is done in New York City and Brooklyn, it matters but little to the public, which report is true. But it does greatly concern the public whether or not it can continue to pay seven or eight cents per roll for ordinary wall paper or must again pay forty cents, as it did before the old wall paper pool went to pieces in 1886. This old pool, formed in 1879, contained fifteen of the most important manufacturers in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The pool, by maintaining high prices and by reducing the prices paid for raw materials, is said to have realized over two hundred per cent. on the capital invested. A twenty-five per cent. tariff, unchanged by McKinley, protected the trust from great danger by imports. A still greater protection was found in the changing fashions and designs which necessitate hundreds of new patterns every year, and render it unsafe to order abroad, even for a few months ahead. There is, however, no need at all for any protection, as, according to the testimony of Warner Miller, Howard Lockwood and other large paper manufacturers, all kinds of paper are made cheaper here than abroad. The New York cost of a ton of paper in Schuyler county, New York, is eight dollars and eightyseven cents while it is thirteen dollars and forty-six cents in English mills.

The duties on bronze powder and dextrine, used for coloring wall paper, both of which were increased by the McKinley bill, handicap our manufacturers considerably. These increases caused the price of bronze powder to advance from thirty-six to forty-five cents and of dextrine from four and onefourth to five and one-fourth cents per pound—(all bronze powder and all good dextrine are imported). This increase amounts to six or eight thousand dollars per year for our manufacturers. Notwithstanding this fact our manufacturers export about one hundred thousand dollars worth of wall paper a year. With cheaper raw material we could export more than any other coun-

try.
That wages are not favorably affected by tariffs, which necessitate or permit high prices, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that wages were no higher when wall paper was three or four times as high as now. Manufacturers make use of the tariff to prevent foreign competition while they form trusts, close part of their mills, raise prices, reduce wages and pocket the tariff bonus, leaving idle workmen and heavily taxed consumers to whistle for their share of such tariff proceeds. If the tariff really raised wages, the manufacturers and their emissaries would not swarm the corridors of our capitol at Washington.

## A DELUSION AND A SNARE.

Reciprocity So-Called a Pretentions Sham-The True Article Must Begin at Home. It must be evident to any candid and thoughtful student of the conditions of

1. That the countries south of us contain an agricultural and nomadic population, composed largely of races and nationalities who have comparatively little commerce and from whom we can expect but little exchange. Ben Butterworth dwelt upon this fact in 1890, when he ridiculed the idea of hunting for markets south of us-as has been quoted by Mr. Brookshire.

2. That while we may considerably increase our exports to these countries. such increase must consist largely of manufactured articles, and that these countries are likely to take less rather than more of our agriculture products.

3. That, in the future as in the past, 90 per cent. of our agricultural products must go to Europe, where the prices for all, even that sold in our own markets, are largely determined. 4. That the one market, which takes

nearly two-thirds of our agricultural exports and which, more than all others, determines our prices, is a free trade market, and cannot therefore be affected by any reciprocity treaty. 5. That, therefore, reciprocity can be of little or no benefit to the farmer.

made: 1. The reciprocity clause is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of our constitution, in that it confers on others than the people's representatives in congress the power to levy taxes.

A few more observations may be

2. It permits the president to levy a tax of nearly \$100,000,000 on our people, if, in his opinion, other countries do not sufficiently reduce the tax on their peo-

3. It will therefore, by taxing tea, coffee, sugar and hides, add to the burden upon our farmers, which, as we have seen, it can in no way lighten. 4. It is likely to lead to entangling

alliances with nations, and to cause retaliatory legislation that may do more harm than good, even to our manufacturers.

5. Its pretenses, like those of "protection," are shams, and its arguments sophistical. 6. It is put forward by politicians

who, but for it, as Senator Hale admitted January 27, 1892, would not now be in power; and by manufacturers who will support any system that is likely to prolong their present monopoly of our market and extend this monopoly to foreign markets.

7. The only reciprocity that can help the farmers must, like true charity, begin at home. It must allow him to buy in the same kind of a market in which he is compelled to sell-a free trade one. No legislation can enchance the price of what he has to sell; it must then, to help him, lower the price of what he has to buy. This it can do by Article on Reciprocity in Tariff Reform.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SALINA. Kan., April 19.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held here this day, the Chairman of the Committee is hereby directed to call a Democratic State Convention, to meet in Topeka, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on July 6, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. Therefore, I, W. C. Jones, Chairman.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Hon. John C Sheridan for Presidential Elector in 1888, and one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Hon. John C Sheridan for Presidential Elector in 1888, and one delegate for every fraction thereof of 150 or over.

W. H. L. Pepperrell, Secretary. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cottonwood crat or Alliance man, would vote for Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, June 25, 1892, for the purpose of election tariff, no matter who elected him; no ing three delegates and three alterning matter what his color is, he would caring three delegates and three alternates to the State convention to meet at Topeka, July 6, to nominate a State

By order of the Democratic County Central Committee

J. R. BLACKSHERE, W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman. Secretary.

Dr. E. V. Wharton, of Yates Center, was nominated by the People's Party Congressional convention, at Emporia. Republican friends, we quite agree with our Republican friends, we should never, and we never will forsake our colors dorsed by the Democratic Congressional convention that met in that offices for the sake of principle; let us city, the same day, and the Democratic unite on men who believe in what we Congressional Central Committee was do, and let us elect them. In what instructed to have his name placed on other way on top of God's green earth the Democratic tickets to be used on election day, which means the defeat of Charlie Curtis, of Topeka.

The way on the both speech earth way on the policy of the relief which you seek? Can the Alliance and Democrats ever hope to see their platforms made into laws if they fight one an-

Immigration Inspector Osborn, of New York, has just completed an in- three dogs; one has a bone, the other vestigation in the coal fields of Pennsylvania concerning the alien labor says "seek 'em;" "fight it out;" "don't employed in the mines. He says that you fuse;" and, following their advised the following facts:

1st. Resolved. That we are in favor only 5 per cent. of the miners are citi-zens, and that the supply of "pauper labor" is kept full by the mine owners, who give steamship tickets to immigrants to send to friends in the old world. The wages are just sufficient and government ownership of things, to keep alive and in working condition is like heirs giving an estate to lawthe lowest sort of men thus secured. And it is to "protect American labor' of this kind that a duty of 75 cents a ton on soft coal is maintained.

The Republican United States Senthat matter after you get into a position to be able to decide it.

Don't you ever get the mistaken idea that a division of officers is a forsaking of principles; on the contrary, it shows that a man is so earnest in what he believes, that he don't care what a man's party affiliations are so he is, in the east of peace and Christian good will with a sister Republic. But does the Senate understand that Fire-Alarm Foraker and Palsy Fairchild, with all the other swash-bucklers in the country, will kick and howl against sending these captured flags back?

Does it know that they ouite split. ate has voted to return to Mexico the twenty-one battle flags which we captured from her in a fair fight, and Does it know that they quite split their throats only a short time ago over a proposition to return some flags captured from their own kith and kin south of Mason & Dixson's imaginary line?—Ottawa Herald.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States, which is the excess of its exports over its imports, may be stated thus: During Cleveland's last three years, \$28,983,379. During Harrison's first three years, \$281,167,367. Or an average yearly balance of trade in our favor amounting to \$9,661,459 during the Cleveland years, and \$93,-732,456 during the Harrison years. So that this country has been drawing about ten times as much money from Europe and other foreign lands during Harrison's first three years as under Cleyeland's last three years .-Republican Exchangse.

And it is the protected manufacturers who get the benefit of this great amount of money coming into this for the sake of the crumbs they receive; country, not the working masses, as the tariff under the Harrison Administration has been placed so high as to shut off much of our incoming trade with foreign nations, and thus affording the home manufacturer an oppor- fall;" and it is in the hands of the tunity to increase the price of his voters of the west, this year, to throw goods.

A QUEER VARIETY OF PROTECTION. If it were possible to make a law virtue of the tariff, in the profits of manufacturing here for the home market should go to the workingman, and should not go to the manufacturer, queer brand of protection that would be anyway! Our protection ists would not touch it. We would not desire it. fight one another. Remember, we will be a standard of the company of the c it; with one hand he would pay out the tax, with the other he would take it back. Now, the working man pays out, the protected manufacturer takes it in, and protection has staunch sup-port. -Congressman De Armond.

WHY NOT FUSE?

When a Democrat chances to read and ponder on the advice which his friends, the Republicans, give him through their press, he cannot, if he stops to think, come to any other conclusion than that to heed the warning met at the Court house, as per call. of Republicans and follow their dictates, as to principles and conscience, would be equivalent to seeking relig-

ious advice from Satan. We are warned by our Republican friends that fusion means "a desertion of principles for offices;" "a submission to office seekers and boodlers;" son to office seekers and boodlers;" son Secretary and E. W. Ellis Assistant correctors. "annihilation of party," and about every other mean and disastrous thing that a Republican could wish to befall township composed the committees of

We all agree that it comes with bad grace to hear a party talk about "desertion of pricriples for offices" when they are reduced to the necessity of applause. Adjourned until 1:30. adopting a platform under such vague resolutions that no man can possibly race out just what their real meaning s, except that it signifies "anything to

elect their ticket.'

the advocacy of the election of certain

men to office. In the first place, a Congressman or Senator from Kansas, be he a Demo free coinage, and a reduction of the pose he should hapren to be a Repub lican? he would seek the advice of some New York banker as to the probable fluctuations in the prices of silver in London, and, forgetting there is a great west and south, either able to take care of itself, if necessary, and records his vote as directed by the mighty magnates of the east. No; other and leave the victory to the Republicans? We stand in the light of

disagree and quarrel over their differ- | ple. ent views in regard to sub-treasury yers to decide which is the lawful owner. What does it amount to what you believe in these regards as long as the Republicans are running things? You will have time enough to decide that matter after you get into a posi-

ask the question why we should not public, as fell the Republic of Rome, from fight shoulder to shoulder with the Russians, although the will of the Czar is the supreme law of that country? or if France should be an ally of ours in case of a foreign war, as she often has been, do you think we would parley over the question whether or not the statute laws of France are the

same as ours? We too often lose sight of the fact that our interests are identical; if you raise a good crop, so does your neighbor; what is beneficial to him is also to you; what helps the Kansas farmer helps the Kansas merchant: the same tonic is alike beneficial or injurious to all. A few Republicans feast on postoffices, public patronage and Federal offices of one kind and another and are utterly indifferent as to the effect of legislation on their neighbors while they have a soft snap. They can afford to and do antagonize their neighbors and best friends, in the interest of their unfeeling eastern gods. and they are the very men who are trying to get you honest bread earners to antagonize one another for no other purpose than to leave the road clear for themselves.

It is in Kansas, this year, a clear case of "United we stand, divided we off the galling yoke of eastern dicta-tion; to take from the Wall street gods the power of coining money; to give us a circulating medium that no man and enforce it that the increase, by or set of men can control for their own interest; to tear the protective wall away from the eastern capitalists; to cut off the blood suckers with which they drain us; in short, we have an there might not be so much of evil in opportunity to enforce our "PRINCI-that sort of protection. But what a The workingman would not care for have time to settle our differences and divide spoils (if we ever get that corrupt) after we have some to divide; but let's not make the mistake of being haughty, greedy, selfish or proud, but join hands, with a common end in view, and we will be rewarded with

PEOPLE'S PARTY COUNTY CONVEN-

The People's party convention to elect delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial conventions, on Saturday, the 11th.

The convention was called to ordar by W. G. McCandless, and opened with prayer by Rev. Holman, Secre-

their political opponents. Now, if Permanent Organization, Order of Busthis were so, what better outcome to iness, Credentials and Resolutions. Scheme could they possibly want? While the Chair was appointing the

committees Mr. John Madden addressed the convention in a spirited manner, his remarks receiving much

ORDER OF BUSINESS. Fred Pracht, Diamond Creek; N. Moody, Cottonwood; Thomas Vincent, Cedar; W. H. Cox, Matfield; Lew Becker, Bazaar; W. Woolwine, Toledo; F. P. Robertson, Falls.

CREDENTIALS.

M. W. Gilmore, Diamond Creek; A Meade, Cottonwood; N. E. Sidener, Cedar Point; W. G. Myers, Matfield; Zed Davis, Bazaar; J. M. Clay, Falls; D. R. Shellenbarger, Teledo.

A. Schneider, Diamond Creek; O H. Drinkwater, Cottonwood, J. L. Thompson, Cedar; J. C. Nichol, Matfield; Pat McCabe, Bazaar; J. S. Doolittle. Falls; G. H. Austin, Toledo, PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

T. H. Grisham, Falls; Lot Leonard Bazaar; J. F. Perkins, Matfield; P. McCullum, Diamond Creek; J. H. Riggs, Cedar; W. Peck, Cottonwood; John Stone, Toledo.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported S. M. Wood for Chairman and P. B. McCabe, Secretary. Mr. Wood, on taking the Chair, made some happy remarks, thanking the convention for the honor confer-

On motion, W. A. Good was elected Assitant Secretary. The Committee on Order of Bus-

ness reported:
First-Election of three delegates to Wichita. Second-Election of three delegates

to Emporia.
Third—Election of three delegates to Cottonwood Falls.
Wichita-John Madden, W. A
Wood, O. H. Drickwater. Emporia-A. M. Breese, N. E. Sidener, D. R. Shellenbarger.

Cottonwood Falls-r. P. Robertson, Lew Becker, J. P. Park. The Committee on Resolutions reported, through its Chairman, J. S. Doolittle, as follows; and the report was

unanimously adopted: We, the members and voters of the People's party, of Chase county, in delegate convention assembled, at Cottonwood Falls, this 11th day of June, 1892, most earnestly desire to call the

1st. Resolved, That we are in favor of electing United States President, Vice President, State Senators and Railway Commissioners by direct vote of the peo-

2d. Resolved, That we endorse the St. Louis platform that the questions of finance, Federal taxation, transportation and land are paramount to all others. 3d. Resolved, That we endorse the action of our People's party representatives in our last Legislature, and especially their efforts for the reflet of those whose homes are being swept from them by the cyclone of foreclosures that is devastating the great State of our adoption.

public, as fell the Republic of Romd, from
the same causes that are at work on the
substructure of our institutions. First—
The intentions and purposes of the founders of our Republic was to establish a government in which equal rights would be
granted to all and special privileges to
none. Every word was put there with
this just principle in view. It is the very
essence of pure Jeffersonian Democracy,
and the party that perverts this doctrine
or sits quietly by while it is being done,
is either false to the people it claims to
represent, or else has not the first principles of Democracy in its makeup. Second ples of Democracy in its makeup. Second

Our government has grown corrupt; it
has lost sight of this great principle, the noble purposes of our patriotic forefathers have been defeated and our liberties stolen from us; capital has been placed above labor and those who toil not reap the re-wards of those who toil; the drones of society dwell in elegant mansions and live on the choicest viands, while they who produce the wealth are forced to dwell in hovels and subsist on the coarsest of fare; tarm values have depreciated and the price of farm products are below cost of production; every business enterprise is depressed and hampered by the Scarcity of money; year after year the masses of the people are getting deeper and deeper in debt, while the milionaire corporations are continually growing richer. Third— The conditions have not been brought about by overproduction, but by unjust discrimination of our laws placing capital above labor, thus paving the way for two distinct classes—the extremely rich and extremely poor. Fourth-It follows that the only possible relief for the toiling masses must come through the r peal of those unjust laws and that enactment of others that will place labor and capital on

an equal footing, not permitting one to control and suppress the other. 6th. Resolved, That the men who defended the Republic in the volunteer ranks of the soldier, are entitled to the grateful friendship of the country they fought to save, and must and shall be reimbursed in the way of pensions for their services, and shall never be forgotten, within the councils of the People's party.

While the convention was awaiting the report of the Credential Commit tee Rey. Holman favored those pres ent with a song. Credential Commit-tee reported and report adopted.

On motion, the convention proceeded to ballot for delegates to Wichita. This developed a score of names and the good right arm of the tellers hung limp and sore ere the successful candidates were named for this point and Emporia. There was strong rivalry between the friends of the different candidates, but always good natured. and all were perfectly satisfied with the result. They are true m en and will do what is right for the party.

On motion, the delegates to the Senatorial convention were elected by acclamation.

John Madden moved that the convention give an expression of its views on its choice for State Senator. This brought forth some quick arguments to and fro, which culminated in the motion of T. H. Grisham to lay on the

Moved and carried that each delegate to the various conventions select his own alternate. Adjourned.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

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

N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal ourts.

flice over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

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

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Karsas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 tf.

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

al courts

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of nedicine in all its branches Extracting

ceth Mc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

R. C. HUTCHESON. HUTCHESON& SMITH, DENTISTS.

Permanently located. Office over Nationa Bank. Gas, Devitalized Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain. No efforts spared to give satisfaction. COTTON WOOD FALLS, - - Kansas

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, 'vill buy sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOODIFALLS, KANSAS

GO TO CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK,

and purchase a

TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of

CASE Threshing Machinery. The be

THE MILD POWER CURES.

# **HUMPHREYS**

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS. CURKS.

EXTRA NUMBERS:

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HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., New York SPECIFICS

## HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

THE PILE OINTMENT.

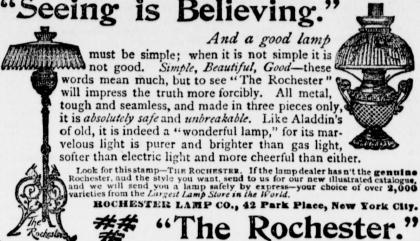
For PILES—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cor. William and John Streets, New York .......



"Seeing is Believing."



W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware. Tinware, Machinery

Stoves,

Farm

S



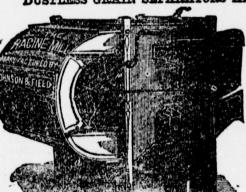
Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

COTTONWOOD FALLS

KANSAS.



RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of @ "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Bealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MACHINES over made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats. Corn and Seeds of every description.

The Land Reliers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can youch for the reliability of the

# **CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES**

To all our Subscribers for 1892.

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will spend this year over one hundred thousand deflars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut below), to be made free of charge for every new subscriber to "North American Homes." Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 15 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the great expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the New York World had only about 15,000 daily circulation; to-day it has over \$50,000. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the N.Y. World has accomplished we feel confident of doing ourselves. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium we are giving you will certainly give us the largest circulation of any paper in the world. The money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait we will have made for you will be executed by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and we guarantee you an artistic Portrait and a perfect likeness to the eriginal. There is nothing more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any member of your family: therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

READ THE FOLLOWING GRAND 30 DAYS' OFFER:

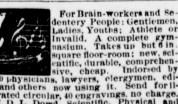
READ THE FOLLOWING GRAND 30 DAYS' OFFER: Send us \$1.50, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, tintype or daguerrotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from same an artistic half life size Crayon Portrait, and put the Portrait in a good substantial gilt or bronze frame of 2 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; will also furnish you a genuine French glass, boxing and packing same free of expense. Cuthis out and send it with your photograph at once, also your subscription, which you can remit by Draft, P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or Postal Note, made payable to

NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO. References—Any newspaper publishers, Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge, all mercantile agencies and banks in New York City. World Building, New York

You will admit after having taken a few doses that it is a **ASTHMALE** specific for that terrible disease. Instead of flying to the door or window, gaspin reath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few of the ASTHMALENE when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy, an feel as if some angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of that had nearly deprived you of life.

IT IS AS HARMLESS AS THE FOOD YOU EAT, yet the eas worst cases of ASTHMA is the wonder and admiration of all who have used happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a bottle of DR. T ASTHMALENE and found it has cured you of the most ing diseases that ever afflicted the huma FOR BRONCHITIS it surpasses every known remedy. For sale by all & A trial bottle sent free to any one sending P. 0. address who

from Asthma. Dr. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 142 State st., Roche



sive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, edi-tors and others now using it. Send for il-lustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York D. W. MERCER

always keeps the Best Brandslof Flour Cheap for

> CASH. Try Him. Matfield Green.



THIS PAPER BOWNER

The Thase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892.

W. E.TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fail where they

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 case in advance; atterthree mouses, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. | 3 in. | 8 in. | 6 in. | % col. | 1 col. 



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. ChI.X MRX. KC. X. WPt. 

Saffor iville... 1, 28 2 10 1 58 11 08 1 19

WEST. MCX.X Dec.X Col. Tex.X. W.ft.

pm pm am pm am

Safford ville... 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 49 3 40 2 17 9 50

Evans.... 5 42 3 46 3 53 2 26 10 20

Elmdale... 5 46 3 50 3 57 2 32 10 36

Clements... 6 00 4 02 4 16 2 46 11 45

Codar Grove 6 07 4 10 4 27 2 57 12 09

Mixed 4 20pm Bazar ..... Gladstone

## Notice of Special School Meeting

A special meeting of the voters of School District No. 6, county of Chase, and State of K nsas, will be held at the School-house, on the 18th day of June, 1892, at 8 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of making School District No. 6 a graded school. Called by order of District Board, or a ma jority of the legal voters.

J. H. DOOLITTLE, District Clerk. Dated this 7th day of June, 1892.

## LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Wood taken on subscription. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Cloudy and thundering this morn-John Madden was at Marion, last

J. G. Winne, of Hutchinson, is in town.

Fresh milch cow for sale. Apply at Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to Em

poria, yesterday. J. W. McWilliams was down to Emporia, last Tuesday.

Master Steve Adare, of Strong City, has gone to Ponca, I. T. Miss Carrie Breese has returned

.home from a visit at Emporia. Pete Sampsell has gone to Herring-ton, to make that his future home. Perforated chair seats 10c at

HAGER'S. Charles Piper and family have moved from Hymer to Strong City. 94° in the shade, last Friday afternoon; and 93°, yesterday afternoon.

Frank Darling is building an addi

tion to his residence, with a cellar be-neath the addition. Theodore Fritze, of Strong City.

was over in Marion county, last week,

from Washington, D. C. who was attending school at Law-rence, has returned home.

Mrs. Wm. Hillert, of this city, and Miss Julia McCabe, of Bazaar, were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, and of the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton creek, was in town, Monday.

The little Misses Edna and Alba Allen, of Toledo, are visiting the fam-ily of J. S. Stanley, at Ponca, I. T.

Mrs. Zeno Morgan, of Vernon School District, has returned home from a visit to her daughter, at Well-

Cabbage Plants!! Cabbage Plants!! Cabbage Plants!!! Early and late, at 15 cents per hundred, at George

George's. A new station on the Santa Fe railroad, west of Dodge City, has been named Lantry, in honor of B. Lantry,

of Strong City. Col. A. M. Flory, of Emporia, has been engaged to fill the Presbyterian church pulpit, at Cedar Point, during

Roland Roberts, of Frankfort, Marshall county, who had been here for about two weeks, started home, yesterday afternoon.

School District, Chase county, Kansas, a double wedding took place, on Thursday afternoon, June 9, 1892, the Rev. D. Gridley uniting in marriage Mr. Smith M. Kellogg with Miss A. D. Moffitt, and Mr. C. L. Hoover with Miss Esther Moffitt. The two happy couples have the best wishes of the County with their new state of life.

Emporia, who were visiting at Mrs. Jabin Johnson's, Mrs. Moon's sister, returned home, last Friday. Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogues, write the Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected.

Married, at the home of the brideon Diamond creek, by 'Squire D. May, on Sunday, June 12, 1862, Mr. William Burrell, of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Sarah

Burrell, of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Sarah

Reginning Tuesday, June 21, the B. Hunnewell.

Richard Fleckenger, formerly of Strong City, but who was recently lo-cated at Newton, working for the Santa Fe R. R. Co., has returned to Strong City for a rest.

west of Strong City, night and day, to of House Building and Loan Associa-satisfy the demand for balast, which tion. Mr. Warren and family are now necessitates the employment of a staying at Mrs. L. T. Simmons' much larger force of hands.

Guaranteed home cure for drinking intoxicating liquors; safe, sure, speedy; cures in seven days and no loss of time from business. Full treatment, \$3.00; sample treatments, \$1. Express paid. I. H. Longdon, Atlanta, Ind.

the purpose of making our schools a graded system, which is practically the case now, but not in law; and the real idea of the election, if the propo-B. F. Talkington, the general mer-chant, at Matfield Green, who carries earlier than it does now, which will give the new School Board an opporthe largest stock of merchandise of any merchant between Cottonwood Falls and Eldorado, defies competi-tion, and don't you forget it.

S. O. Mann has opened up a confectionary establishment, in Matfield Green, where you can get the best of ice cream and lemonade, Mr. Mann being a proficient hand in the manufacture of these refreshments.

The schools of Misses Anna Ellsworth and Hattie Gillman had a picnic, on Spring creek, on Saturday, J. W. Wilson, now located at Chicago, was in town a few days last week.

Ind., on Spring creek, on Saturday, June 4th; and the pupils of Misses Mattie Sheehan and Maggie Breese had one at the same place, last Saturday. day, June 11th.

827 Kent street, Denver, Col.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Lantry arrived at Strong City, last Thursday evening, from their wedding tour of New York and other Atlantic coast cities, and received the congratulations of many friends; and Mr. Lantry left, Tuesday,

J. M. WISHERD. As we go to press this afternoon, we learn that one of the little sons of R. E. Maloney, of Strong City, has just been drowned in Fox creek, near its mouth

Miss Nannie R. Pugh, who has been attending Harvard College, has gone to Europe, with some friends, of the Lawrence (Kansas) University fac-

At the last meeting of the County

Alliance the following officers were

Alliance the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. A. McDaniels; Vice President; J. B. Cooley; Secretary, J. K. Warren; Lecturer, W. S. Romigh; Treasurer, W. C. Siler; Stewart, Geo. Selves; Doorkeeper, J. S. Doolittle; Assistant Doorkeeper, N. A. Brown.

At the home of the brides, in Vernon

School District, Chase county, Kansas,

COURANT in their new state of life. The Democrat, Washington, D. C., for the campaign of 1892. A clean, clear, honest Democratic campaign

paper, with full campaign news, will be mailed to any address until November 10, for fifty cents. Sample copies free. Agents wanted everywhere. Address The Democrat, box 33, Washington, D. C., or The Courant, with which it will be clubbed for \$1.75

The annual meeting of the League of

American Wheelmen of Kansas and Oklahoma will be held at Withita on

See the notice, in another column, for a special school meeting in School District No. 6 (Cottonwood Falls), for

sition carries, is to enable the district to hold its annual meeting one month

tunity to engage the teachers before

other school districts make their se-

lections, thus giving them the choice of teachers, and at the same time giv-ing the teachers selected a chance to

chance to seek elections in other dis-

One of our lady readers from the

for \$1.75.

THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!! Ice Cream!!!

The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

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

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,
For yourself and "Best Girl." CIGARS AND TOBACCO

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls. - - - - Kansas.

July 4th, 5th and 6th. Among the many features will be horse racing, industrial trades display, balloon as censions, fire and lantern parade, which will be participated in by 2.000 wheelmen, a gorgeous pyrotechic display

Beginning Tuesday, June 21, the following will be the program of final examinations for the Eighth Grade and Junior Class of the High School: Tuesday—Latin and Arithmetic.

Wednesday—Algebra and Physiology Thursday—Rhetoric and Grammar.

Mrs. Anneretta Mapes, wife of Rev. at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June Charles Mapes, died, at the family residence, on Second street, Monday, June 6, aged 67 years, 7 months and 5 days. She was born Novomber 11, 1825, and was united in marriage to Challed Mass in 1850. Of the family for June 23 Charles Mapes in 1850. Of the fruit for, June 23, 1892, will be sent to of their union five children survive the Dead Letter office.

her. The funeral occurred from the M. E. Church, Wednesday morning. Rev. A. Hartman delivering the funeral sermon from the text, "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.' The remains were taken to Cottonwood Falls for interment, where they will await the coming of the resurrecspend their vacation with friends at a distance, and those not selected a chance to the Bulletin tenders the bereaved is distance, and those not selected a tinged with the gladsome thought that limit of July 15th. another of the Lord's chosen has crossed to the other side. - Florence Bulletin.

NOVEL SWINDLE.

country gave us some information this week in regard to raising cabbage that may prove of benefit to those who have had their cabbages destroyed by An exchange thus describes a new swindle: A man puts in an appearworms. She said, early in the morn-Paints and oils at the Corner Drug
Paints and oils at the Corner Drug
Mrs. E. W. Tanner was visiting
friends and relatives at Lawrence, last
week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Cartter and Mrs.
C. M. Gregory were down to Emporia,
Tuesday.
Tuesday. ance in a town or city, seeks out the Elmer Brown, the great foot racer, came in, last night, from Red Bluft, California.

U. S. Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, has our thanks for public documents.

Miss Etta McCabe, of Bazaar, has gone on a few weeks' visit to friends in El Dorado.

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Miss Etta McCabe, of Bazaar, has gone on the home of first class land on Buck creek for rent for the plants. It is a simple to the plants. It is a simple to the plants. It is a simple on the plants. It is a simple to the plants. It is

cortege was one of the longest, if not the longest, that ever left the city.

Many, and of most appropriate designs, were the floral offerings placed upon and about his coffin. Business

The World's Fair meeting, at the Court-house, Friday night, was poorly attended. Scarcely two dozen persons in this city was almost entirely suspended, to give expression of the deep ing was to form a county organization feelings of friendship and respect this Dr. W. H. Cartter and daughter, for Ft. Madison, Iowa, on business for Miss Nettie, returned home, last night, for Et. Madison, Iowa, on business for W. C. Somers preach a very good fundamental products. H. Cartter and daughter, for Ft. Madison, Iowa, on business for W. C. Somers preach a very good fundamental products.

children—five in this country and two in Scotland—and twenty-eight grand—children to mourn her death. The full full follows are considered to the considered to mourn her death. The full full follows have a color follows to be soil June 16 to 20, inclusive, the content of the considered to be soil June 16 to 20, inclusive, the content of the considered to be soil June 16 to 20, inclusive, the content of the considered to be soil June 16 to 20, inclusive, with limit for return passage including July 6, issex. It is the intention to arrange special trains from all points in the State necessary. In any event we propose to arrange special train, which will be handsomely decor state throughout, and will be scheduled to leave the western portion of the State so as to make connections at the various junction points with all branch lines. Fartles located on ther lines in Kansas, but adjacent to the A., T. & S. F., should pursue the content of the constance of the two sets of the constance of the two surprise, yet a large number of the intimate friends of the young people, were not aware of the nuptials last night. The bride and groom were born in Emporia, and have made this city their home during the larger portion of their lives. Both are worthy young people and justly merit the confidence, esteem and regard of their friends. Some time since Mr. Gilmore more mbarked in business on his own responsibility, and has met with such that the product of the further information of inquiring set of the confidence, esteem and regard of their mere more meanagement and the confidence, esteem and regard of their more embarked in business on his own responsibility, and has met with such that the product of the further information of inquiring the probable number of the further information of inquiring set t Strong City for a rest.

The Rosebud Society gave a very pleasing entertainment, last Thursday and Cartithmetic and pleasing pleasing entertainment, last Thursday and Cartithmetic and the property of their parents.

The Rosebud Society gave a very pleasing entertainment, last Thursday and Cartithmetic and the presence of their parents.

The Rosebud Society gave a very pleasing entertainment, last Thursday and contributed hands the presence of their parents.

The Property of the firm of B. Lantry & Sons, Strong City, was in town, Friday, and contributed hands momely to the fund for the southwest storm sufferers.—Emporta Republican.

36 sheets of note paper 50 at seven the storm sufferers.—Emporta Republican, 36 sheets of note paper 50 at a lively, taking little piece and one storm sufferers.—Emportant will take place in B. Lantry of the firm of B. Strong City Fourth of July celebration will take place in B. Lantry of the firm of B. Strong City, one of the finest goves to be storm sufferers.—Emporta Republican, 36 sheets of note paper 50 at a lively, taking little piece and one store the strong collection will take place in B. Lantry of the firm of B. Strong City, one of the finest goves to be strong City, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to be strong city, one of the finest goves to gove the gove to gove the gove to gove the gove the government o

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh. it will wear away." but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, state of Kansas, which is sold on a nositive guarantee to cure.

LETTER LIST.

Ingham, Geo. K. Rommell, David.

All the above remaining uncalled S. A. BREESE, P. M.

ON TO OMAHA!

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

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

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

DO YOU WANT COLD?

You can get there quickly and comfortably by taking the Santa Fe Route. only line with no change of cars from Chicago, Kansas City and other principle cities to Florissant, nearest railroad station with daily stages to Fre-

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

POVERTY'S TRIBUTE TO WEALTH The great majority of our self-supporting citizens earn their livelihood ns visit to his farm.

Dr. W. H. Cartter and daughter,
this Nettie, returned home, last night,
for Ft. Madison, lows, on business for
the shift of Strong City,
who was attending school at Lawence, has returned home.

Mrs. Wm. Hillert, of this city, and
Mrs. Julia McCabe, of Bassar, were
lown to Emporia, Tuesday.

Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison,
and of the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton
and of the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton
threek, was in town, Monday.

The little Misses Edna and Alb,
and of the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton
Streek, was in town, Monday.

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and of the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton
Streek, was in town, Monday.

The little Misses Edna and Alb,
and the famlity of J. S. Stanley, at Ponca, I. T.

Since the death of his mother, John
Frew, of Strong City, has broken up
housekeeping and gone to boarding.

The street was inverted to dispose their labor, and have been advised. The Beart was contracted the object of the meeting, and Ven. H. S. Gillett was elected by the collecting and Ven. H. S. Gillett was objected by the products. H. S. Gillett was objected the object of the meeting, and Ven. H. S. Misses of the Meeting and Ven. H. S. Misses of the Meeting and Ven. H. S. Smith. An organization
and WH. H. Smith. An organization
and WH. H. Smith. An organization
was then effected by electing H. F.
Gillett, President, W. S. Romigh, Secretary,
G. U. Young, Assistant Secretary,
G. U. Young, Assistant Secretary,
H. S. Smith by selling the one commodity of which they have to dispose—their labor, and

THE LOVES OF CHRISTOPHER COL-

Among the earliest things learned at school is that "in 1492 Columbus sailed o'er the ocean blue" and discovered America; and every reminiscence of the event and of the great discoverer is being revived this quadri-centen-nial year. But with it all we have heard comparatively little about Mrs. Christopher Columbus, the faithful wife who inspired and encouraged Columbus through all his trials and disappointments, and helped him to his great life's work. In Demorest's Family Magazine for July there is an especially fine article, "The Loves of Christopher Columbus," which gives an interesting account of this phase of the great discoverer, the numerous ilthe great discoverer, the numerous illustrations including copies of yery rare old portraits, among them the most authentic one of Columbus himself. Mrs. Helen Campbell contributes and of her realistic papers, "Child Life in the Slums of New York," which is embellished with numerous characteristic pictures. "How to Row Without a Teacher" is especially apropos; and with the plain directions, and about a score of pictures to look at besides, one would not be yery apt at besides, one would not be very apt who could not learn to manage a boat in a very short time. Every lover of his country will be interested in the article on "The American Flag," which, besides the historical information about our "star-spangled banner," gives the fullest directions for making one at home, which will reduce considerably the cost of it. In addition, there are excellent stories by well-known writers. The numerous departments are particularly interesting, and there are nearly 200 pictures, including a full-page oil picture, "Luscious Fruits," which is a brilliant and artistic piece of coloring. The sub-scription price of this magazine is only \$2 a year; single copies, 20 cents. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E 14th St., New York City.

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

[First published in COURANT June 16th, 1892.] Executor's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase,

In the Probate Court, in and for said

In the matter of the estate of C. A. Mead,

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of C. A. Mead, late of said county, deceased, by the Honorable, the Probate Court, of the county and State afresaid, dated the 11th day of June A. D., 1892. Now, all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they n ay be precluded from any ben fit of such estate, and that if such claims be not exhibited within three years after the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

June 11, 1892.

Executor.

First published in COURANT, May 16, 189?. ] SHERIFF'S SALE.

Chase County.

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

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

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

directed, I will, on MONDAY, 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 Cotton-wood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bid-der, for cash in hand, the following described

der, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

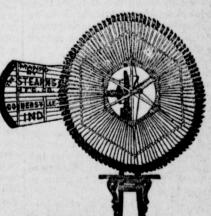
The northwest quarter (14) and the southeast quarter (14) of section lifteen (15), township twenty-two (22), range number six (6) east, all in Chase county, Kansas
Said property above named is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK,
Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
county, Kansas, May 25th, 1892.

PATENTS. 40 Page Book Free. Address

W. T. Fitz Gerald, WASHING ON. D. C. THE

:-STEARNS WIND MILL-:-



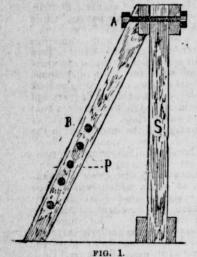
CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

DEHORNING FRAME.

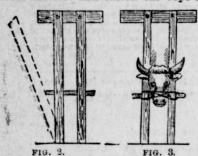
& Simple Device for Fastening Cattle for

the Operation. There has been considerable inquiry with regard to fastening cattle while dehorning. The device which I illustrate is used by myself and others with general satisfaction, and as it is easily constructed when one has stanchions for fastening cattle I will try to explain so that anyone can make it very easily. In Fig. 1 the upright piece is the stanchion. The inclined pieces are made of 2x4 or 2x6 scantling, with a miter joint sawed in the top (as shown in cut) to prevent it from rising out of the socket at the bottom. One of these pieces is fastened solid at the top by a bolt passing clear through (as shown in cut), the other being fastened by loosely



shoving a bolt through, but not putting on nut.

Fig. 2 shows the brace closed, the dot ted lines showing how it is opened to receive the head of the animal. The loose piece should be on the same side as the loose piece in the stanchion. A one-inch round iron pin passes through both these pieces, projecting three or four inches on each side (as shown in Fig. 2), there being several holes to receive the pin so that it can be raised and lowered according to length of cow's neck, etc. In using this device it is necessary to have a rope halter such bucket. as is commonly used on horses (al though a strap halter will do). Put the halter on the animal you wish to dehorn, lead it into the stanchion, close the stanchion first, then the loose brace draw head down so that the shoulders crowd close to stanchion; put pin in proper holes, pass halter around under pin at one end, over cow's nose and around pin at other end, etc. (as shown in Fig. 3), till the head is securely fastened, which, if properly done, will be so that the animal cannot move it enough to interfere with the operation of sawing. Fasten the small rope around the front foot, raise the foot from the floor and fasten the rope so



the foot will remain up while operating. It is a good plan to fasten a piece, either upright or horizontal, at the sides of the animal to prevent turning hind parts sideways, yet it is not strict-

ly necessary.

This method puts animals in "a tight place" and they are going to get out if possible; so have everything solid, particular care being taken to have stanchion and braces so they cannot rise up This device may not be as good as others, but it is good enough. I have put in cows and dehorned them without the aid of anyone. It is simple in con struction and easily stored away to be used at any time in future, and does not require extra help to use it; but it is used only in connection with stanch-

Fig. 1 is a side view of cattle-holder A. bolt. B. brace, with holes at P. for the pin. S, stanchion. Fig. 2 is a front view, with the pin, P, and stanchion (S) open. Fig. 3 shows the manner of securing the nose to the pin, as described above.-F. M. Lutts, in Ohio

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Exclusive corn feeding often causes leg weakness with young poultry.

Oil on machinery not only preserves the parts and lessens the wear and loss but it also permits of better and more svork done with reduced power.

FLOWERS can be grown on all kinds of soil, and every farmhouse should be ornamented with flowers of some kind of different varieties and including all

Ir eggs are to be kept a long time after they are laid it is best to put them in a cool place and as near the freezing point as possible without freezing them. This will prevent any progress toward incubation.

Do Nor depend on the pasture pro widing a full supply of food for the steers and young stock. All kinds of stock should have a mess of oats at night, while milch cows should be fed both morning and night.

THE wrinkled peas should always be selected in place of those that are full and round, as they are sweeter and more melting when cooked. Plant peas at intervals of two weeks in order to have them in succession.

IT will be a loss of seed to plant tender varieties too early. Such crops as string beans, squash, cucumbers and lima beans will not grow until the ground has become well warmed so as differs from the others in being selfto insure quick germination.

Caмриов trees are being distributed hull comes off when the berry is picked. in this country by the agricultural de- giving the large end of the berry the partment, and as the trees seem to be appearance of a red raspberry, the stem becoming domesticated it is believed that camphor will yet be produced in prove an excellent kind for family use, this country in paying quantities.

TWENTY GOOD RULES. How to Destroy Lice on Chicks and Rid

the Poultry House of Them. 1. When chicks droop and appear sick without cause, especially in summer, look for lice (not the little red mites, but the large, gray body lice) on the heads and necks.

2. If you find them use a few drops of grease of any kind. A teaspoonful of oil of pennyroyal to a cupful of lard is excellent.

3. Look under the wings for the re lice, but use only a few drops of the

4. Never grease the bodies of the chicks unless lightly, as grease will often kill them.

5. Never use kerosene on chicks, unless it be a teaspoonful of kerosene to a teacupful of lard, as it is irritating. 6. Crude petroleum is always excellent, and serves as a liniment, but mix it with twice its quantity of lard.

7. Keep the dust bath always ready Use dry dirt or sifted coal ashes. Add carbonate of lime, Persian insect powder or oil of pennyroyal to the dirt. To rid the house of lice, sprinkle

coal-oil everywhere-floor, walls, roosts, yards, roof, inside and outside, and repeat often. 9. Dust insect powder in the feathers,

and be sure it is fresh and good. 10. Put insect powder and tobacco dust in the nests. Clean them out every

11. Even when no lice may be pres ent, use the sprinkler of kerosene at least once a week; and keep the roost always saturated.

12. No matter how clean things may appear, look for the large lice on the heads, throats and vents. 13. Lice abound both in winter and

summer, but more especially in sum-14. One-half the chicks and young turkeys die from lice. Chicks or turkeys with hens, or turkey hens, always

have lice (either the mites or large 15. Carbolate of lime is the cheapest powder to use for dusting over the floor and walls.

16. Always aim to get the solutions of powders into the cracks and crevices. 17. The easiest and best way to whitewash is with a force-pump. They are now made to force water from a

18. When your chicks have bowel dis ease, look for the big lice.

19. No mites need be present where plenty of coal-oil and carbolic acid are

20. Lice means work. Repeat these precautions and remedies frequently .-Farm and Fireside.

BUFFALO TREE HOPPER. The Insect Pest Which Attacks and De

stroys Fruit Trees. eimens of apple affected with nsect. Has the insect anything to do with the blighted part? Some orchards are badly at-

Specimens of the work of the same nsect have also been received from others with the statement that "the scars are found entirely on one and two years' growth and on apple, crab, pear, willow and currant wood. The wood immediately under each cut seems to be dead, and some limbs that seem to have been attacked last year are dead and black in the center into the heart e plants above mentioned it may be said that maple trees are af- years ago." fected in like manner. The direct injury is the result of puncturing the bark for the deposition of which eggs can be found by cutting away a small slice. The insect which lays these is a



BUFFALO TREE HOPPER AND EGG PUNC-

TURED TWIG. triangular green bug with sharp spines at the front of the body, and may be found quite plentiful in autumn, at which time the eggs are laid. Remedies are difficult to apply, as the insect occurs on such a variety of trees, and at the time the damage is done is not likely to be noticed at all. On valuable trees it could doubless be destroyed if sprayed with kerosene emulsion when depositing eggs, but it would be necessary to keep careful watch to attack it at the proper time, and this must necessarily be before egg deposition has fairly com-menced to be effective. In spring the infested twigs could be cut off and burned and thus reduce the coming brood; but when the insects have been abundant this would involve very severe pruning, and if other trees were plenty in the vicinity it could be but partially effective. Where young orchards are isolated from other timber it might prove an advantage. It might also be of advantage in young orchards to spray the trees thoroughly with kerosene emulsion shortly after the eggs have hatched, as the young hoppers would then be easily killed, and the foliage not being so dense as later in the season would leave them more exposed to the spray. The blighted portions of the twigs do not seem to depend upon this insect, though it may in some cases kill the twig attacked .- Orange Judd Farmer.

Self-Hulling Strawberries.

A new variety of strawberries is being cultivated in New Jersey, which hulled when harvested. That is, the being left on the vines. It should as it may not be suitable for shipping.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

The Unconscious Drift. The single tax movement is doing more than make conscious converts. It is creating a drift into which men fall and float along, all unconscious of the pool toward which they are speeding. An illustration of this is the democratic platform of Minnesota, in its demand for legislation "which shall make commerce and industries free." Another is the report of a sub-committee of the ways and means committee of the Iowa house of representatives, which had drafted and recommended the passage of a law requiring all taxable property to be assessed at its full cash value This originated in a single tax agitation there against an abuse which prevails all over the union, that of assessing vacant land far below its value and letting land monopolizers off easily, while correspondingly burdening the industrious by higher assessments on improvements. And from New England comes the report of an unsuccessful attempt of land owners to fence in the seashore. The undulating line of seashore extending north from Boston to Portsmouth presents a diversity of headland and beach and wooded landscape scarcely equaled elsewhere on the coast, and in these sequestrated retreats repose in quiet and elegant leisure throughout the summer the wealth and aristocracy of our cities. Among these places none is more conspicuous than the town of Swampscott, lying just north of Lynn. Its natural advantages are a broad ocean exposure and a magnificent beach sweeping in an almost unbroken circle from headland to headland for many miles. The place has taken on the air and exclusiveness of a Newport, and the spirit of arrogance and monopoly is becoming more and more aggressive. Heretofore the privilege of the beach has been recognized as a universal right, and all classes have enjoyed its attractions. But now, it seems, the public use of the beach has become distasteful to the abuttors, who have abridged public rights by projecting barbed wire fences out to low water. A petition against the fences was placed before the harbor and land commissioners, who gave a hearing upon it. Mr. Benjamin Potter, one of the petitioners, although probably little conscious of the logical importance of his remarks, made a fair-

the commissioners have just refused to allow the fence to remain. ADOPTING THE SINGLE TAX IN BRITISH

ly good single tax speech in opposition to the claim of the land-owners, and

COLUMBIA. Nor is the movement limited to the United States. In British Columbia, according to the Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser, the principles of single tax men, who until three or four years ago were regarded as cranks, have adherents among all classes of the community, and the tendency now in Vancouver, in Westminster, and in Victoria is to reduce the assessment of improvements and increase the assessment of land, which is directly in line with the single tax idea. The single tax question, says the News-Advertiser, is really before the people at the present time, and, "it would seem that the councils and the people of the principal cities of British Columbia are setting the matter in a of the tree. The insect is the Buffalo practical way and with an absence of

> SPREADING TO JAPAN. The agitation has reached even to Japan, and in most promising form. Charles E. Garst, lately a missionary to Japan, writes us of a book, a copy of which has just reached him, published in Tokyo last year by a Japanese scholar, Sentaro Jo, and which is the first book on the single tax ever published in the Orient. Mr. Garst says that when it first came out he wrote to the author asking him where he learned

such doctrines. The author replied, from Herbert Spencer's works and also from Henry George's books. The reasoning, entirely his own, is perfectly adapted to the Japanese, and Mr. Garst believes the new economic doctrine will soon take a definite shape and policy in

THE PRINCIPLE ADVANCING IN ENGLAND. But it is in England that most progress is now making, and, perhaps, the most potent visible factor, after the London Council elections, has been the great coal strike. The London Daily News has shad a correspondent at the mines, from whose reports it appears distinctly that the miners have been striking in the interest of their employers as well as of themselves. In coal mining there the three factors of production are represented by three separate sets of men. Landlords own the coal in its natural condition in the ground, and receive royalties for allowing it to be taken out; miners do the mining labor, receiving wages from the employing capitalists, who superintend the work, handle the product in the market, and take the risks of trade, for which they receive what is left after paying wages to their men and royal- are, and made every body there sober, virties to landlords. The miners noticed tuous, industrious? Result, more men that the operators were losing money in low prices, and, fearing that this loss would soon react upon them in a rents would go up. who would profit reduction of wages, they struck for the purpose of diminishing the supply and thereby raising the price of coal. But as the strike went on their attention was called with greater emphasis than ever before to the unearned share of their product which the landlords were talking; and with one voice, says the News correspondent, the Federation has denounced what the correspondent bluntly calls "landlord blackmailing." Speaking of a typical colliery the correspondent says that the miner "gets less than a shilling a ton, while the do-nothing, the lord of the soil and all that is beneath it, ex- thrift.' tracts the full shilling." He adds: "This means that by a species of rob-

what is practically the editorial department of the Daily News has called out more plain speaking from the public, not all to the disadvantage of the News. In one instance an "Ironmaster" shows that he has learned to attribute the burdens upon business not to labor unions, as has been customary, but to landlords. He says that what is required in the coal trade is not a reduction in the coal-miners' wages, but a reduction in landlord's royalties; and he draws an illustration from his own business in which the landlord gets six shillings a ton for permitting the miners to earn three. This strike promises to bring about a better understanding between English workmen and English employers, and to point the common enemy out to both. What with the London council elections, the coal miners' strike, and the plain talk of such influential papers as the London daily News, English landlords must begin to see that they have fallen upon

only London paper that has come to our side. The Times and Echo, discussing the recent election for members of the conneil, demands that something be done to prove to the London ground landlords that their thrashing is going "to make them smart as well as look While not very particular as to what is done, its declared preference is "the direct taxation of land values," which it regards as simple and capable of being made invariably effectivemore, it fancies, than can be said for any other means suggested.

The Daily News, however, is not the

evil times-for them.

SINGLE TAX SENTIMENT IN IRELAND. And in Ireland, over and above the wrangling of parliamentary politicians, and the schemes of "green sod patriots." the single tax makes itself heard. The Cork Eagle sees in the London election consequences more far-reaching than it had ever dared hope for. "A fierce agitation was set on foot," it says, single tax 'ticket' to absorb ground values was adopted, and the fearless men of progress went to battle, gaining a splendid victory at the late election that every lover of justice must feel proud of, for the progressives mean to push this forward before the imperial parliament; and, once the principle is established, once it is adopted, the "land for the people" doctrine will not rest within the walls of London. It will go forth like a mighty giant, touching every shore, removing every impediment that may be placed in its way, and crushing within its powerful grasp the iniquitous land laws that give to a few the birth-right of the human race; and, it can be truthfully said, if the ground rent of the great metropolis belongs to the population of London, so does the economic rent of the soil of England belong to its people; so does the earth of bonnie Scotland belong to her unconquered and unconquerable sons; so does the sacred soil of Ireland -as we have again and again proclaimed-belong, not to a few individuals, but to the Irish people. London-intelligent, liberty-loving London-as indeed it should, has taken the lead in this great and holy cause. Only ten short years ago Henry George, the learned author of "Progress and Poverty," the God-sent prophet, would not be listened to in England, was imprisoned in Ireland; but to-day, thanks be to the Divine Ruler, the seed he has sown is bearing fruit abundantly, and tree hopper (Ceresa bubalus). In addi- friction or violent methods that would ere another triennial London parliahave appeared impossible only three ment sits, the single tax will, with the blessing of Him who doeth all things frained from swelling the measure to is his own employer, it is manifest that free; and, in that great center of trade, fort resulted in reducing its volume fraud. There can be no such thing. commerce and human progress, labor will have full scope-a fair field, without fear, favor or affection."

## Wanted --- Only an Equal Chance.

Mary Frost Ormsby, in Chicago News. If we are put in this world to live, and if living depends upon the application of our labor to land, then if everybody have an equal chance with everybody else to land, there can be no such thing as involuntary poverty, provided the worker has possession of his physi-cal and mental faculties. So long as land, one of the primary necessities to human existence, can be trafficked in like the products of labor, human cupidity will always force poverty upon the sons of men. If we can arrange it so that all can have an equal chance at natural opportunities wealth will easily

and satisfactorily be distributed. The best and simplest way to bring about this equality of chances is by the single tax, by making it unprofitable for any man to hold land out of use. Of what good is it to talk of wisely

pestowed charity as the solution? un fortunate slum hordes of New York. Would that do any good? Not at all. The landlord, the man who owned the land, would simply be enabled to exact and get more rent, and one can be sure his demand would be up to the increased ability to pay on the part of the tenants.

Or, suppose the religion of Christ, which I so love, to have done its perfect work in these slums, if we can imagine such a thing, conditions being as they asking for work; greater demand for the use of land. Wages would godown, by this? The owner of the land. This result must be so, since all progress and

improvement come from the use of land. Take Robinson Crusoe as land owner and Friday as his tenant, as an example. If Friday, dissolute and lazy, will raise but ten bushels of wheat, Crusoe might ask but eight bushels of rent. If Friday, sober and a christian raise 100 bushels, Crusoe might not only hence give me ninety-nine bushels; one

money from that particular colliery in course of the year as would maintain a whole settlement of miners during the whole settlement of miners during the same period." This plain speaking ir brotherhood of man.

Wealth produced by labor. All lask for public office is a public of

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

The Republican Party of Early and Mod ern Times Contrasted.

The convention that assembled at Minneapolis on Tuesday is substantially the tenth in order since the founding of the republican party, although the convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore in 1864 was not called a republican convention, and in the political campaign that followed the ticket was supported as the "Union National ticket," thus winning thousands of votes from the war democrats that would not have been cast for a purely republican ticket.

that assembled in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, when Fremont and Dayton were nominated, down to the present City Times. time, and contrast the men that composed the party then and now. The of slavery into the new territories. It crats who had supported Van Buren in says a republican orator. If that is 1848 and John P. Hale in 1852, with actrue, the monopolist manufacturers cessions from the anti-slavery whigs who have been robbing the people who had followed the lead of Seward through the high tariff will put no and Greeley.

Julian, William C. Bryant, James R. fited the monopolies are hurt .- Louis-Doolittle, Lyman Trumbull, Hannibal Hamlin, Gideon Welles and the Blair family. Among the latter, Sumner, Dayton, Collamer, Lincoln, Giddings, Corwin and Charles Francis Adams. When the convention assembled in Philadelphia in June, 1856, it seemed actuated by the highest and noblest of human impulses, and under the leaders above mentioned, whose names are now historic, it was destined to a great fame. Badly organized and misunderstood as to its purposes, it was over-thrown in 1856, but in 1860 it again came on the battlefield under the same leaders and won the victory.

But success once won the party lost its huge estate, and from that day to this has gradually but surely deteriorated. From domination by statesmen it passed to domination by the machine; from the leadership of Lincoln, Seward, Chase and Sumner it fell under the command of Quay and Platt, and Dudly and Reed. From a party actuated by the most patriotic of purposes it has become a party bitter and selfish as Moloch. On that June day thirty-six years ago it entered the field as a chivalrous knight, trusting in the righteousness of its cause: to-day it comes as a plethoric, purse-proud, sordid creature, unable to see any virtue save in the power of money. What it fought for gallantly in the arena it is now willing to buy. As it once rejoiced in the names of Lincoln and Seward and Platts and Forakers and J. Sloat Fas- N. Y. Post.

Can there be a greater contrast? Where are the great republicans of two decades ago? Those that still live are in the democratic party.-Chicago Her-

## REPUBLICAN SHOUTERS.

Endeavoring to Decry the River and Har-The republican senate has made very

thoric river and harbor bill. It re- ing in occupations where the laborer only fifty thousand dollars, and with that modest retrenchment it goes to a start-a means of giving the home manconference committee. The river and ufacturer an advantage to be paid for harbor bill is never, in point of fact, a out of the pockets of his fellow citizens. party measure. It is the product of logrolling in which members of both parties take part, and its composition and its passage are alike a matter of give and take. Nevertheless, the demmade large appropriations necessary did not apply in this case, and the opportunity was afforded of displaying a spirit of judicious economy. The opportunity was not used, while a weapon was put in the hands of the party's opponents of which they will make the

### REPUBLICAN AUTOCRATS. Officials Who Give No Reason for Their Actions

utmost use.-N. Y. Times.

It has always been a fault of republic an managers holding high office that whatever their speech may be they do not act upon the theory that the public officer is a public servant. As the chief executive of the republic Mr. Harrison accepts the resignation of the distinguished gentleman whom he had appointed secretary of state. The correspondence between them was of the briefest. Neither entered upon the slightest explanation of the true reason of his action. Mr. Blaine of course had a right to resign and Mr. Harrison had a perfect right to accept that resignation. But when these gentlemen are approached with a request that they explain to the people, whose servants they are, why the juggling with the public service has been entered upon. each absolutely declines to say a word of explanation. The answer of both was substantially: "Let the correspondence speak for itself." That correstake ninety-eight bushels as rent, but, pondence was so scant that practically as a shrewd landlord, might indeed say: it said no more on one hand than that You have learned to live more frugally, a resignation is tendered and on the other that a resignation is accepted. by mail: is plenty for any man not a spend- The action in each case was the action of a public officer of the United States, God has put this wonderful world all and the people surely are entitled to around us and has stocked it amply for full explanation of the cause in each bery, which landlord parliaments in an all our needs, but He has not made Cru- case. Unfortunately, however, it is not hatched and puts uther eggs ender era of rudimentary national development made legal and respectable, this ask for no equal or unequal division of into their confidence.

The hen kepe on setting and them affter into their confidence.

The idea that a setting six or nine weaks they don't git particular landlord extracts as much wealth produced by labor. All I ask for public office is a public trust has never enny chickens for there panes. I think

idea has had more or less influence with all republicans. They assume a sort of autocracy.—Chicago Times.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

-A republican soldier has given an interesting account of Quay's war experiences, from which it appears that he actually served six days.

-If united the republicans could not win this year. Divided as they are there is not a ghost of a show for them, no matter whom they make their standard bearer.—Detroit Free Press.

-The first time Maine lost a speaker of the house she made a senator of It is curious to trace the history of him. Tom Reed somehow has not been republican conventions from the first mentioned in this connection. Had Tom cast an anchor to the windward it might have been different. - Kansas

-The report that Raum is to be sent abroad to get rid of him may be original republican party was not an authentic. But there is no use removabolition party, and studiously exi ing him now when he has done his plained that it had no intention to worst. Let him stay until next March disturb slavery in the states. Its only and go out with the president who is reobject was to prevent the introduction sponsible for him.—St. Louis Republic.

--- "The republican party has benewas formed from the free-soil demo- fited the country by the McKinley bill," Among the former were Chase, Hale, tion fund. When the country is beneville Courier-Journal.

-It was once the habit of Senator Sherman to attribute the prosperity of the country to a sort of combination between Divine Providence and the republican party. Even the Ohio financier saw reason to drop the phrase when it became indicative of an alliance between the Creator and such patriots as Dudley, Quay and Wanamaker. - Chicago Times.

--- The strongest probabilities of this year's campaign is the control of th. senate by the democrats in the Fiftythird congress. It is only necessary to win four senatorial seats in order to accomplish this, and of these one in New York and one in Wisconsin are practically secured now, while the chances rather favor the democrats in Montana, California and Michigan. Anything like a sweeping victory in the fall elections would insure democratic control of the senate as well as the house.-Chicago Times.

-- Wisconsin is not the only old republican state in the west that the republicans will have to work hard to carry this year. Neither Illinois nor Iowa may go democratic, but there is no such assurance of republican success in either as there has been five months before previous presidential elections. As for Michigan, the democrats are certain to carry more than one congressional district under the district system Chase it now boasts of its Quays and in which the chances are about even. of electors, and there are several others

-Tariffs are now levied, averaging sixty per cent., upon the articles on which duties are laid, under the pretense of maintaining higher wages, than would otherwise be paid, while at the same time reducing the cost to the consumer of protected stuffs! As wages were higher in this country than in other countries when there was no protection, and as the price of labor is little capital out of the extravagance of always determined with reference to the democratic house in passing a ple- supply and demand and the cost of livwell, be in full force, industry will be larger proportions, but its utmost ef. the cry of "protection to labor" is a "Protection" is what it was at the -Philadelphia Record.

Sanctioning Fraud.

Republicans who believe their party to be the embodiment of all the Christian virtues may be interested in the ocratic house cannot escape the pri- following simple statement from the mary responsibility for this year's ex- Cleveland Leader: "Only the house of travagance in this matter. The bill representatives now stands between originated in that body, and was re- the people of Cleveland and the conported by its committee on appropria- summation of the biggest corporation tions. The democrats had made loud job that has been pushed through professions of economy, and they had either branch of the general assembly the power to cut this bill down to mod- in many years." It is needless to say erate proportions, and they failed to do that the republican organ refers to a The plea that former legislation proposed railroad steal and that it has received the sanction of the senate, a republican body. It is gratifying to note the earnestness of this republican paper in denouncing the fraud proposed to be perpetrated by its friends. it is discouraging to reflect that the fraud is no greater than that involved in the policy of robbing Peter to enrich John, which has been the basis of republican legislation for a quarter of a century.-Chicago Times.

The Smoker's Evil.

Beyond dispute the greatest trouble with the eigarette smoker is heart trouble. Accidents to the heart may happen at any time, but those who use the pipe have also to fear epthehoma, or cancer of the lips and tongue. Short clay pipes are especially bad for this, and the cancer generally shows itself where the heated stem of the pipe is touching the lower lip. When upon the tongue it appears at the point where the smoke strikes when inhaled. These cancers are the greatest evils which smokers fear, and they are almost as prevalent as accidents from eigarette smoking. But after all statistics show that the percentage of sufferers from the cancer is small. It is estimated that the average is about one hundred and fifty out of every three hundred thousand smokers. This is about one victim to every thousand .- Yankee Blade.

A St. Louis Story. Superintendent Holmes, of the Humane society, got the following letter

"Thare's a case fer the humain sas siety at my naber's house. My naber's wife sets hur hens two and three times. She takes the chickens out as thay ar

HOUSE FOR POULTRY.

One That Has Many Advantages Over the

Ordinary Structure. house illustrated in this issue may be of any size preferred. Both front and rear views are given, so as to lected two lots of grapes of ten pounds show the conveniences and advantages, and the slant of the roof and size of Bordeaux mixture throughout the seawindow may be changed to suit the builder.

Fig. 1, the front view, shows a house eight feet high in front and six feet at ture up to the middle of June, then the rear. It is eight by twelve feet, with a paper or tin roof. The first floor should be of boards, covered with which were not in the least disfigured. leaves or cut straw, so as to afford An analysis of the two samples was scratching. The nests are at the rear, made at the state experiment station. a box being prepared for that purpose, so as to allow the hens all the floor room possible. A small step or board, at the right, allows the hens to ascend

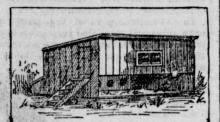


FIG. 1.

to the second floor for roosting, a trap door being in the second floor for that purpose, which is closed at night. The door for the upper room, with steps, is shown at the left. The entrances to the nests are plainly seen at the rear of the under floor, and the end of the nest box is shown at the rear of the house, to the left.

Fig. 2, the rear view, shows the nest box, the entrances to the nests and the nests, and also shows the box closed against rain. This arrangement permits of collecting the eggs without going inside of the house. On the upper floor is shown a drawer, under the arsenic could be detected in this analyroost, the droppings from the roost falling in the drawer and removed by of paris green contain about 33 parts of emptying the drawer, which can be pulled out without going inside the poultry house for that purpose.

This plan does necessitates going into the upper apartment but very little, and the lower floor affords ample shelter from storms and allows plenty of light and air, as that apartment is open in front. The upper floor is three feet from the ground, and is simply a roosting-place, the hens occupying the lower part during the day, while the work can be done on the outside of the house for an entire year. When this is done the farmer will find that he can afford to sell eggs at a very low price; but if he will seek some market that demands his articles, he will seldom fail to receive remunerative prices for both poultry and eggs.

Considering the prices obtained for eggs in some sections it is doubtful if anything produced on the farm gives as



FIG. 2.

large profits as the product of the hens. It is not always that the hens will lay many eggs in winter, but if a hen only provides one egg each week she will thing more than horseflesh, money's pay well for her board and lodging, and though eggs may not be numerous in and live with you from his tenderest winter the prices compensate for the scarcity. What the farmer should do a horse he will be simple, docile, faithis to induce his hens to lay by feeding a ful and inured to hardship and fatigue." variety of food. In addition to wheat and corn he should provide milk, ground meat and bone, and finely-chopped clover. It is the variety of food that promotes egg production, and not bulk of grain. If the quarters are warm the hens should lay. Give them the opportunities to produce eggs and they will not disappoint you.-Farm and Fire-

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

Do Not overfeed the calf. If you do you will soon have a calf that will not eat at all.

feel or seem to feel pain, when milk- ring must be spliced in each end of each ing, the most readily are the best milk-

THE Pennsylvania Experiment station found that cottonseed meal produced a greater yield and more butter fat than bran would.

THE reason that the character of the ration impresses itself in such a marked degree upon milk is because the food is very rapidly converted into milk.

Ir a farmer is determined to keep a kicking cow, and follows the plan of letting the calves suck the cows, put all the calves on the kicking cow that she will sustain.

THE neglected scratch or wound on the udder should receive attention. It may be sorer than you think. Apply some healing lotion. Vaseline is good. Butter will do. OLD cows are often difficult to fatten

because their teeth are poor. If the teeth are good an old cow will make quite as good beef as a good deal that loosened and carried over the load and is now sold in the market. In Missouri the hotel, boarding house

or restaurant keeper who serves bogus butter must serve it in a dish plainly marked with the announcement that the seeming bester is an imitation.

Nobody who has studied the subject, we would say to a subscriber, doubts that cob meal has some nutritive value. But it is so small that it is not worth while to consider it. But, as we have frequently said, for furnishing milk corn meal is valuable.—Farmers' Voice.

Convenient Dust-Baths.

The best dust-bath is a place on the ground that has been spaded, and the stones and gravel sifted out. After each rain (which solidifies them) the dusting-places should be spaded again, so as to keep them fine, dry and loose. The hens will take advantage of them, and enjoy them very much.

19

POISONS ON FRUIT.

Arsenical Substances Applied to Trees

Because of "scares" about the use of arsenical poisons on fruits to destroy noxious insects the Hatch experiment station determined to ascertain the precise amount adhering to fruits, and se each, one from vines sprayed with the son and which was very badly disfigured, and the other from vines that were treated with the Bordeaux mixwith two applications of the ammoniacal carbonate of copper, and In the first there was found only 2-1,000ths of 1 per cent. of oxide of copper, an amount so small that one would need to eat from half a ton to a ton of these grapes, stems, skins and all, to obtain the least injurious effect; and that, notwithstanding the fact that the bunches were selected from those having the largest amount of the copper mixture adhering to them.

In the second sample not a trace of copper could be found. It would seem from the above that even under the most careless use of the copper solutions no injurious effects need be feared, and that when properly applied there will not be a trace of copper left upon the fruit at harvesting.

To determine the amount of copper and arsenic adhering to the surface of apples, which had been sprayed three times with the Bordeaux mixture and paris green, 20 apples, measuring one peck, were taken to the state experiment station for analysis. The amount of copper oxide found on these apples was about 5-10,000ths of an ounce to a barrel. The specimens selected for this analysis were those with the roughest surface, to which would adhere more of the copper solution of paris green than to average apples. Not a trace of

sis. The paris green (average samples oxide of copper and 61 parts of arsenious oxide) was not used after July 1, but it was probably all washed off during the three months following, before the apples were gathered, about October 1.-Orange Judd Farmer.

## KINDNESS TO HORSES.

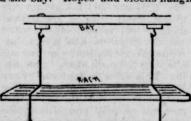
It Is Safer and Cheaper in the Long Run Than Neglect.

Hard times for stock eventuate in mall returns for man. Kind care of any animal is safest and cheapest in the long run. Every piece of cruelty reacts. Therefore is it so difficult to control stock roughly handled. A good horse teased becomes so vicious that he is dangerous. Writing of care of cattle, one says: "I always instruct and watch a new man; if he is kind and willing to learn I help him; if his blood is too thick and his brains too muddy, I have no use for him." He who cannot control his own temper how shall be control the beasts? Says an Arab proverb: "If you would have your horse to serve you on the day of trial, if you desire him to be a horse of truth, make him sober and inaccesible to fear." I remember such a horse. He would endure anything rather than move or kick where there were little children, and once, on a very steep hill, with the whole weight of a carriage let down on him by accident, he stood like a rock in the road till help was summoned and he could be extriated. If you want such a friend horse you must think of him as someworth. "Let your colt be domesticated age," says the Arab again, "and when Such a one, large and strong at two years, never knew when he was broken," thinking it only fun to haul a cart in which his boy playmates were riding. "The measure of a man" is the measure of good times for all creatures. -N. Y. Tribune.

## A HANDY CONTRIVANCE.

Calculated to Assist Greatly in the Uzloading of Hay.

A handy homemade contrivance which will assist greatly at the unloading of hay during the busy afternoons of haying time is nothing more nor less than Cows THAT are the most nervous and 2 inch ropes each 10 feet long. A strong rope. Previous to putting on the load in the field, these ropes must be laid, one across the forward end and the other half-way between the middle and back end of the rigging. The ropes are allowed to hang loosely outside of the rigging. On driving the load into the barn, the rings on the side next the mow where the hay is to be placed are caught in two heavy hooks in the side of the bay. Ropes and blocks hanging



to the plate over the mow are next attached to it by hooks to the rings on the other side of the load. Two strong men can readily roll the load off the rigging and into the mow if it be on a level with the rigging or below it. If the load be especially heavy, a second block will be necessary to aid the men. Bank barns with deep bays can be filled as quickly with his appliance as with the more expensive commercial horse ago, but he had never used it. The

## Grease on Chicks.

Do not grease chicks if it can be avoided, as too much grease is injurious, and never use coal-oil. If the large lice served to the favored guest in a plain and never use coal-oil. If the large lice are found use lard or sweet-oil, the oil being preferred. Ten drops of oil of pennyroyal may be added to a large tablespoonful of the oil, and with the finger rub one or two drops only of the oil well into the down of the neck and head of each chick.—Farm and Fireside.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-An electro-bleaching process is in use, whereby the same solution becomes over and over again a powerful bleaching agent through the passage of an electric current through it.

-The mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., has ecommended that the bridges of that city be operated by electric motors. It appears that the electric system has been on trial in Milwaukee during the last year with highly satisfactory

results. -New Orleans has been the last large American city to adopt the overhead trolley system of electric railways, but it is now about to have a large road. The New Orleans and Carrollton railroad, the first to adopt the trolley, will start with 50 electric cars and a steam plant of 900 horse power.

-The long distance telephone wires now reach from New York to Chicago, south to Washington, D. C., and eastward to Boston, and beyond the latter city, eastward and northward, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. has metallic circuits as far as Portland, Me., and Franklin Falls, N. H.

-Are lamps run by continuous currents require no reflectors, while those run by the alternating current do. The reason is that, with continuous currents, the upper carbon forms a crater which reflects the light, while in alternating currents both carbons become pointed, and throw the light in all directions, thus necessitating reflectors.

One of the recent medical applications of electricity is in the treatment of deafness. The apparatus for this purpose comprises a battery, a belt, an electrode supporter on the belt and shaped to rest on the ear, and connections between the electrode and the battery. This provides a convenient and efficient mode of receiving the current, which can be applied in finely graduated strength.

-The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, located at Auburn, Ala., claims to be first to utilize electricity in the ginning of cotton. A generator in the college dynamo room was connected by a three-hundred-foot wire with the motor at the station farm, and when things were in readiness the latter was started up and did the work of a ten horse-power engine, which was formerly used for the pur-

-The introduction of electric power in farm work, to replace animal power, it is predicted, will inevitably inaugurate a new era in western agriculture. A bill has been introduced in the Kansas legislature to provide for the establishment of an agricultural power experiment station by the government, in which an effort will be made to determine the relative value of the different motors on the great grain-growing farms of the plains.

-The Electrical Review learns that Mr. Faure has recently invented a process of producing aluminum, by means of which he hopes to reduce its price to about sixteen or eighteen cents a pound. Briefly, his proposed method consists in obtaining in a cheap manner aluminum chloride and decomposing it electrically. This decomposition can be effected with a smaller potential difference than can the fluoride now most frequently used for preparing aluminum by electrolysis, and at the same time a valuable byeproduct is formed in the chlorine liberated. It is said, however, that there are
considerable difficulties in the way of
making the proposed process a commercial success, which, it is feared, may

output

the mulatto gendarmes that constitute
the police of Rio in their ludicrously
elaborate costumes. The diamond
dealers and other principal merchants
have their establishments in the Rua
Ouvoidor, and so have the curio collecand at the same time a valuable byeprove insurmountable. -Three "speaking telegraph" pat-

ents, based on the invention of Thomas A. Edison, were issued in May 3 to the Western Union Telegraph Co. as assignee of the inventor. The original application for these patents was filed of these patents at this time is supposed in some quarters to be in the interest damental patents expire in another United States statutes every patent previously patented in a foreign country is limited to expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shorter term. It appears that the patents just issued to the signees of Mr. Edison have not only been patented abroad, but the English patent, which bears date of July 30, 1877, expired on July 30, 1891. This fact, it is believed, will render the lately-issued patents in question invalid in this country.

## WANTED TO ACCOMMODATE.

How the Waiter Favored a Particula Guest.

The guests of an up-town family hotel have been annoyed recently by the consequences of a litigation between the owners of the building and the manager. The hotel is run about as usual but the litigation precludes the purchase of any additional furniture and fixtures, including dishes. When the plates and cups and saucers are chipped or broken there is no provision for their replacement while the law suits are pending. One of the guests an ardent lover of Mocha, strenuously objected to drinking his coffee from a broken cup. The waiter who attended his table chanced to be one of the obliging kind and he brought from his private cabinet a new coffee cup edged with a broad band of gold and with the words "Love the Giver" intertwined with flowers. He explained that the fork.-H. S. Spaulding, in Farm and favored guest, not desiring to hurt the waiter's feelings, made use of the gaudy cnp. A few days thereafter, however, the waiter dropped it and broke it. The next morning coffee was

PEN-PICTURE OF RIO JANEIRO.

Some Interesting Peculiarities of a Queer Old Portuguese Town. No regular census has ever been taken of Rio, but it is believed that about three hundred and fifty thousand people are crowded within the narrow, crescent-shaped space between the mountains and the sea, writes Fannie B. Ward. Hemmed in by a granite wall on one side and deep water on the other, the city can never grow any wider, and so it has stretched out at both ends straggling ten or twelve miles around the prodigious harbor-which, by the way, is exactly the shape of a pear, the narrow entrance representing the stem of the fruit. Most of the streets are extremely narrow, generally not more than ten feet wide, paved with Belgian blocks, with an open central drain to which they slope, and with three-footwide sidewalks on a level with the street. Canton and others of the great Chinese cities have streets as wide as those of Rio Janeiro. The houses, many of them quite hidden by the towering palms that line some of these cow-path streets, are no two alike, and range from two to four stories in height. One of their curious features is the absence of the veranda, which, in the minds of globe-trotters, has become intimately associated with ideas of hot weather. In lieu of the veranda the better houses show in their upper stories broad, deep notches-each a sort of open-air parlor, tinted as delicately as a ladies' boudoir, often elaborately frescoed, furnished with rattan and cane sofas, chairs and tables, embellished with statuary and floored with Talavera tiles. Some of these cool posts of observation have narrow windows of colored glass set in their sides surrounded by a wealth of gilding, earving and color, and the effect is particularly unique, especially when the outer walls of the house are faced with blue and yellow tiles, as is frequently the case. The best houses lie along the water's edge, notably on that part of the bay known as Botafogo, and on the slopes of the surrounding mountains some of the most charming homes in the world are to be seen, for when the yellow-fever season approaches everybody who can afford it seeks refuge on the heights.

About 3 o'clock every afternoon and again in the evening, "everybody as is anybody" hies to the Rua do Ouvoidor, a narrow alleyway in which two meeting carriages could not possibly pass, were carriages allowed in that street, which they are not. Like the portales of Lima, the Alemada of Santiago, the Plaza Victoria of Buenos Ayres, and La Independencia of Montevideo, it is the fashionable promenade and beautyshow of Rio, where flirtations are carried on and matches made between the "gilded youth" and dark-eyed damsels of Portuguese-Spanish-negro blood. During fashionable hours the Ouviodor is literally packed with people, not only from end to end, but from wall to wall -for the middle of the street is as frequently patronized as the three-footwide sidewalks. Here new dresses di-rect from Paris and "creation" in bonnets are displayed for the first time to the admiring populace, while officers of the army and navy, in all the glory of gold lace and gaudy uniforms, and officers from the ships of every nation an-chored in the harbor add brilliancy to the scene-the whole watched over by tors and the venders of those exquisite feather flowers made by the Brazilian nuns.

The American Girl's Speaking Voice. The only good word that was ever said abroad about the American girl's speaking voice was by Mme. Marchesi, July 20, 1877, and the claims allowed in the great singing teacher, of Paris. the patents seem to cover every known | Mme. Marchesi said that the reason the form of carbon transmitter. The issue American girls were so successful as singers was because, as children, they were never afraid to speak out. Their of the Bell Telephone Co., whose fun- loud and unhesitating speech had kept the vocal chords facile, used to work, so year, but it appears that under existing that when the occasion for training came they responded quickly and stood granted for invention which has been the necessay wear and tear of practice. The English girl, on the contrary, as a child is taught not only to speak low, but to restrain her utterance-enthusi asm and vivacity being underbred. The result is that her voice, although so agreeable in quality, is monotonous, and that her voice organs, having been long kept within limits, accomplish with difficulty the wide range required in singing.—Chicago Post. in singing.—Chicago Post.

## MARKET REPORTS. KANSAS CITY, June 13.

Native cows	2 00	@ 3	50	r
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 65	@ 4	95	ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red	79	0	80	ı
No. 2 hard		400	74	ı
CORN-No. 2 mixed	415	400	42	ı
OATS-No. 2 mixed	31	0	311	1
RYE-No. 2	68	@	70	l
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 03	@ 2		ı
Fancy	1 90	@ 1		ı
HAY-Choice timothy	7 00	@ 8		١
Fancy prairie	7 00	@ 7		١
POULTRY-Spring chickens	16	@	18	ı
BUTTER-Choice creamery	14	0	16	١
CHEESE-Full cream	12		121/2	١
EGGS-Choice	12	0	121/	ŀ
POTATOES-New	85	0	90	ı
ST. LOUIS.				I
CATTLE-Fair natives	3 00	@ 4		ı
Texans	2 50	@ 2		ı
HOGS-Heavy	4 60	@ 4		ı
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 50	@ 5		۱
FLOUR-Choice	3 20	@ 3		ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red		400		ı
CORN-No. 2 mixed	44	0		١
OATS-No. 2 mixed	31	@		ı
RYE-No. 2	77	0		1
BUTTER-Creamery	13	0	17	۱
PORK-New	11 00	@11		١
LARD-Western steam	6 15	0	5 30	ı
CHICAGO.				Į
CATTLE-Prime to extra	4 25	@ 4		ı
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4 70	@ 4		ł
SHEEP-Fair to choice	5 00	@ 6		ì
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 20	@ 4		۱
WHEAT-No. 2 red	85		86	1
CORN-No. 2			50%	ı
OATS-No. 2		@	3214	۱
RYE-No. 2		60	80	1
BUTTER-Creamery		160	17	ı
PORK	11 52			1
LARD	6 40	@	4214	1

PORK-Old mess.....

NEW YORK. 6 40 @ 6 42% | NEW YORK. | | 4 00 @ 4 80 | HOGS—Good to choice. | 4 90 @ 5 50 | FLOUR—Good to choice. | 3 45 @ 4 65 | WHEAT—No. 2 red. | 58%@ 99% | CORN—No. 2 | 58 @ 59 | OATS—Western mixed. | 35 @ 40 | BUTTER—Creamery. | 14 @ 17 | PORK—Old mess. | 9 75 @ 10 50 98%@ 99% 58 @ 59 35 @ 40



## ONE ENJOYS

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

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

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

When you buy Flags you want the best. Government Standard is the best; the largest flag dealers in the U. S. are G. W. SIMMONS & CO., Oak Hall, Boston, Mass. Dealers in Military Uniforms. Write for a Flag Catalogue.



popular remedy known.

## BUNTING

FLAGS.



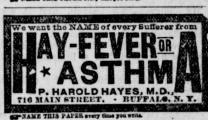
## PROP-A-GATE

Health, wealth and happiness by owning a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE. None other will bring you such a maximum of contentment and comfort, nor do its duties as well or as economically.

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

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Bullene Moore Errengalo.





with it, too. Pearline makes another woman of her. It washes and cleans in half the time, with half the work. Nothing can be hurt by it, and every thing is saved with it. Pearline does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Pearline does more than soap; soap gives you more to do.

Beware "Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you.
"this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S
FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends
you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 280 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

# SAPOLIO

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



The smallest Pill in the World! **Provided the great Organs** of the body are not irreparably injured, there are few diseases that

Tiny Liver Pills

which Insures Safety to

## Life of Mother and Child. MOTHER'S FRIEND" Robs Confinement of its

Pain, Horror and Risk. After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I undered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th. 1891. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price. \$1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.





RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausca, Sense of Fullness
Congestion, Pain. REVIVES FAILING ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO TOE TIPS. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED



A. N. K .- D. THEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEAS The President Renominated by the Convention at Minneapolis.

The Editor of the New York Tribune Com pletes the Ticket-The Harrison Supporters Exuberant Over the Result.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.-The battle has been fought and won and the administration of Benjamin Harrison is sustained by the republican party in the renomination of the president for a second term. But one ballot was required. The vote stood: Harrison 585 1-6, McKinley 182, Blaine 182, Reed 4, Lincoln 1.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of this city, opened the republican convention yes terday morning with prayer.

The call of states commenced. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, presented the name of James G. Blaine for presi-



PRESIDENT HARRISON

dent. The nomination was enthusias tically received by his supporters. When Indiana was reached, Richard W. Thompson nominated President Harrison.

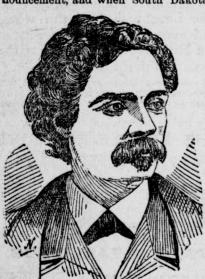
A counter demonstration that, so far as the delegates were concerned, far surpassed the Blaine greeting, followed Mr. Thompson's speech, and it was nearly twenty-seven minutes before the Harrison cheers subsided.

The nomination of President Harrison was seconded in a lengthy speech by Chauncey M. Depew.

Warner Miller seconded the nomination of Mr. Blaine, as did several other delegates.

When Ohio was reached the name of William McKinley, Jr., was put for-

ward by ex-Gov. Foraker. When the state of Pennsylvania was called a minute later a great surprise greeted the convention. Various delegates, who had up to this time apparently been under the leadership of Senator Quay, revolted and when the result was announced Harrison had ten more votes from this state than had been expected. Of course the Harrison people cheered tumultuously at this announcement, and when South Dakota



WHITELAW REID

followed with a solid vote for Harrison and a little later Texas gave him twenty-two votes it was apparent that the president would be renominated. Cheer after cheer was given until men were fairly falling with exhaustion on the floor. McKinley pleaded for order and silence was restored.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention," said he, "I move that the rules be suspended and that Benjamin Harrison be nominated for president of the United States by acclamation."

The Harrison people gave one wild, hysterical cheer of exultation and approval, but there were cries of "No, no; roll call, roll call," from the Blaine and McKinley delegates in various parts of the hall. An enthusiastic Blaine man made the point of order that the motion of Mr. McKinley was not in order pending a roll call.

"I desire to say," said Mr. McKinley, "that you can suspend any rule you have got by a two-thirds majority, and let us do it now."

Just at this juncture various gentlemen surrounded Mr. McKinley and a hurried conference was held.

The latter again mounted the platform, beckoned for recognition and said: "Mr. Chairman: Let me say one word. There are states, as I understand it, that have not been reached which desire to record their votes, and I understand that they desire to record their votes in the direction of my motion. [Applause.] I therefore, in order to nable them to do so, withdraw my mo-

tion." The roll call continued, and of course from this time on showed steady and significant gains for Harrison. At the end it was obvious that he was nominated by a considerable majority, but it required the clerks a long time to foot up the result.

"The clerks will announce the results of the roll call," said Chair man McKinley half an hour later, he having resumed the chair in the interval.

"The whole number of votes," said the clerk, "is 904%, the number neces-

Robert Lincoln 1 vote and Thomas B.

Reed 4 votes." [Applause.]
"Benjamin Harrison having received
a majority of all the votes cast," said
Chairman McKinley, "is the nominee of
this convention. Shall the nomination be made unanimous?" [Great applause and cheering, and cries of "Yes, yes, let us make it unanimous."

"All in favor of making it unanimous say aye," said the chairman. There was a storm of ayes. Chairman Mc-Kinley never put the negative. "It is unanimous," said he at 4:36 p. m., and once more the convention went into one of those scenes of enthusiasm which had become so familiar to the proceedings of the day.

Reid for Second Place.

The interest centered in the nomination of a candidate for the vice-presidency caused this subject to be a very engrossing topic between the hours of the afternoon and the evening sessions.

The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the New York delegation would name the candidate, and that state appeared to be unanimously for White-

law Reid. The evening session was called to order at 8:50.

Mr. O'Connor, when New York was reached, nominated Hon. Whitelaw Reid, which was seconded by Hon. Horace Porter. J. T. Settle, of Tennessee, named

Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. It was seconded by C. M. Loutham, of Virginia. After some talk Thomas B. Reed's name was withdrawn and Whitelaw Reid was nominated for vice-president by acclamation.

The announcement of the nomination of Mr. Reid was the occasion of demonstrations of much enthusiasm on the part of both delegates and audience.

The next order of business was the report from the states of the members of the committee, or committees, to notify the president and vice-president just nominated of their nomination.

The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted and the convention adjourned

	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PART				
The	Balloting	Table			

States.		Harrison	Blaine	McKinley.	Reed	Lincoln
Alaska	22	2 15				
Alabama Arkansas		15		i		
California		8	9	i		
Colorado	. 8		8			
Connecticut		4		8		
Delaware	. 6	4	1	1		
Florida Georgia	8 26	8 26				
Illinois		34	14			
Indiana		30				
Iowa	. 26	20	5	1		
Kansas	. 20	11		9		
Kentucky		22	8	1		
Louisiana Maine			12			
Maryland		14	2			
Massachusetts	. 30	18	2	11		
Michigan	. 28	7	2	19		
Minnesota		8	9	1		
Mississippi		1314	41/2			
Missouri Nebraska	16	28 15		1		-
Nevada	6	10	8			
New Hampshire	.1 8	4	6 2		1	
New Jersey	. 20	18	2			
New York	. 72	27	35	10		
North Carolina		17%	2%	1 45		-
Oregon	. 8	i		7		
Pennsylvania		19	3	42		
Rhode Island	. 8	5	1	1	1	
South Carolina	. 18	13	3	2		
Tennessee		17 22	6	3		
Vermont		8	0		-	
Virginia	. 24	9	13	2		
West Virginia	. 12	12				
Wisconsin		19	2	3		
South Dakota North Dakota		8 2			•••	
Montaga		5	1			
Washington	. 8	1	6	1		1
Idaho	. 6		6			
Wyoming	. 6	4	2			
Arizona	. 2	1	1			
New Mexico Oklahoma	. 2		2			
District Columbia	1 5	2	2			
Utah	. 2	2				1:
Indian Territory	. 2	1	1			1.
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000			_	-

The Committee of Notification MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.-The following names were announced as members of the committees to notify the president and vice president of the

United States: Alabama—President, C. O. Harris; vice president, J. M. McEwen.
Arkansas—President, Louis Altheimer; vice president, E. C. Morris.
California—C. A. Felton, R. E. Jack.

Colorado-Hosea Townsend, Judge Brush. Connecticut-Morgan C. Bulkley, James P.

Delaware-George W. Marshall, (same peron.)
Florida—J. A. Spann, J. A. Hall.
Georgia—C. C. Wimbush, (passed.)
Idaho—F. T. Dubois. (passed.)
Illinois—James N. Gilbert, I. L. Ellwood.
Indiana—C. P. Hellman, W. T. Durbin. Iowa-C. W. Mullan, J. L. Carney Kansas—Calvin Hood, O. W. Little Kentucky—Passed. Louisiana-Passed.

Maine—Passed.
Massachusetts—William Cogswell, Walter Michigan—M. P. Ferrick, F. E. Lee. Missouri—Charles C. Bell, Joseph E. Black. New York—Elliot F. Shepard, H. H. Warner. North Dakota—W. H. Robbins, John A. Per-

Ohio-Joseph B. Foraker, William C. Lyon Pennsylvania-Alex Farnham, H. H. Hing-

Rhode Island-Samuel B.Colt, Henry Stearns. South Dakota-Alex Johnson, Jan

Texas—W. F. Crawford, W. E. Davis. Texas—W. F. Crawford, W. E. Davis.
On the call of the roll it was announced that
the officers for Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi,
Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire,
New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee and Kentucky would be handed in in writing to the secretary of the convention before
addiscrement.

The Eton Jacket.

The Eton jacket is in high vogue for girls and for youthful, slender womenby all others it is, or ought to be, rejected. A pretty, English-made costume is of pale blue serge, the skirt quite plain and finished with a few rows of silk stitching. The Eton jacket has lapels faced with blue silk dotted with white, and opens to show a neat white-silk shirt waist and a soft blue-dotted silk sash tied corsair-like round the waist, carefully secured to the skirt at the back to prevent it riding up, and tied in a soft bow at the side. This forms a fascinating costume for a slight girl. In richer fabrics these Eton, Toreador, or Russian jackets look very smart and often picturesque. Much depends upon the wearer. There is a sary to a choice is 458. [Applause.] rage for all these garments, though Benjamin Harrison receives 535 1-6 they are very far from new, but they votes. [Prolonged applause.] James are as ludicrous and absurd on a stout, G. Blaine receives 182 1-8. [Applause.] short figure as they are attractive on the Mr. McKinley receives 182. [Cheers.] those they suit.—N. Y. Post.

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Principles of the Party as Reported to the National Convention by the Committee on Resolutions.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10 .- The following is the full text of the platform as completed by the committee on resolutions:

The representatives of the republicans of the United States assembled in general conven-tion on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the rolls and prespective in our fields. victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, work-shops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growthalready. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States expent layaries should be the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American laber there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as is mani fested by their attacks upon wool lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, upon which our expor trade has vastly increased and new and en trade has vastly increased and new and en-larged markets have been opened for the prod-ucts of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the demo-cratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a republican ad-ministration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin issued by the government, shall be as

We command the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an in-ternational conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and un-restricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and en-forced as will secure to every citizen, the rich or poor, native or foreign born, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens, for political reasons, in certain southern states.

We favor the extension of our foreign com merce, the restoration of our mercantile in-dustry and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friend-ly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest

We favor the enactment of more stringen laws and regulations for the restriction of president of the national alliance and

criminal, pauper and contract immigration. portation companies engaged in carrying inter state commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect em-ployes engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality: it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the ersecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular govern ment is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the chil-dren of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are op posed to any union of church and state.

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

We approve the policy of extending to towns villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the republican plat form of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible monent consistent with the maintenance of the post office department and the highest class of ostal service.

We commend the spirit of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforce ent by the republican party of the laws regu-

The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, it should be controlled by the United States gov-

We favor the admission of the remaining ter ritories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territorie should be selected from bona fide resident thereof, and the right of self government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as we give the maximum benefits to the people.

The world's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking, and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation therefor as will insure a discharging of the ex-pense and obligations incident thereto, and the tainment of results commensurate with the

dignity and progress of the nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intem-perance and promote morality. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of

the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the re-public a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thorough ly American administration of President Har rison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation as home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

## ALARM AT GUTHRIE.

Race War Threatened Over Outrages Com-

mitted by Two Negroes.
GUTHRIE, Ok., June 13.—Saturday
night about 10 o'clock four farmers came to the city and finding Night Policeman Lester told him that a negro had assaulted a woman out in their neighborhood. The crime was committed six miles southwest of the city in the bottoms of the Cottonwood. The woman is the wife of Charles Moore, She is about 85 years old, has five children and is in poor health and very weakly. Her husband is away freighting in Chandler.

The name of the party charged with the offense is Sam Holly and he was arrested here by the officer, and ac-

knowledged his guilt finally. He was lodged in the county jail in the morning at about 3 o'clock and at 4 o'clock six men drove to the jail and demanded of Sheriff Hixon the prisoner. The sheriff and his deputy, Bryant, pulled their pistols on the party and held them off. Yesterday morning before 8 o'clock hundreds of people surrounded the jail, negroes and whites, talking in a boisterous manner. The sheriff increased his force and held the crowd off.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hixon took the man from the jail, and in a covered carriage spirited him away. The sheriff and his posse drove to the Noble street crossing and there took the north bound train. They were said to be bound for Wichita. Judge Perkins, a colored lawyer residing in this city, said: "Let them harm that man and the city will be in ashes

before night."

Another and more atrocious assault was committed six miles south of this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. A negro assaulted the wife of Mr. Genken, the engineer of the electric light plant of this city.

Information has been received by the

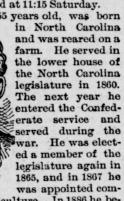
sheriff that the negro who assaulted the other woman, six miles south of this city, was shot yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The sheriff received word to come and get the dead body. This matter was kept as quiet as possible, so as not to excite the people.

DEATH OF L. L. POLK. The President of the Farmers' Alliance

Fails to Recover.

Washington, June 13.—Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, died at 11:15 Saturday. Mr. Polk was 55 years old, was born



farm. He served in the lower house of the North Carolina legislature in 1860. The next year he entered the Confederate service and served during the war. He was elected a member of the legislature again in 1865, and in 1867 he

was appointed com-L. L. POLK. missioner of agriculture. In 1886 he began the publication of his present newspaper, the Progressive Farmer, and began organizing farmers' clubs throughout the state. In 1887 he joined the Farmers' alliance and was immediately elected secretary of the state association. December 3, 1889, he was elected

re-elected in 1890. We favor efficient legislation by congress to Col. Polk was of great value to his party as a stump speaker and was an able writer on topics of particular interest to farmers. The people's party will meet in national convention in Omaha July 4, and the probability is that had Col. Polk survived he would have been nominated for president or vice-president if the party should have decided to put a ticket in the field.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN REPORT. Acreage of Winter Wheat and Its Condi-tion, Also of Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats.

WASHINGTON, June 13.-The acreage of winter wheat, based on returns to the department of agriculture, is 99.9 per cent. of the actual area of last year. There is a small increase in several of the southern states and an enlargement in Nebraska of 21 per cent in winter wheat. The percentage of the spring wheat is 100.3. The percentage of Iowa is 96; Minnesota, 102; North Dakota, 85; South Dakota, 118; Nebraska, 107. The aggregate is almost exactly 100, or nearly the same as last year. The condition of winter wheat has slightly ad-

vanced, the percentage being 88.3. In the middle states a slight advance s noted, and generally in the southern states. In the central west a strong advance is seen in Ohio and in Kansas, with increase by two points in Michigan and Indiana, the percentage of principal states being: Ohio, 84; Michigan, 86; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 86; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 87.

The condition of spring wheat is 92.3. Minnesota, 90; Iowa, 91; Nebraska, 93; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 92. It runs between 90 and 100 in the mountain region, 96 in Washington and 97 in

The area of rye is 99.2 per cent. of last year's breadth, and the conditions average 91, an advance of a little more than two points.

An increase of 23 per cent in the breadth of barley is reported. Its condition is 92.1; New York, 93; Ohio, 92; Michigan, 84; Indiana, 88; Illinois, 91; Wisconsin 95; Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 60; Nebraska, 84; California, 92. The acreage of oats is 99.1 per cent. of last year's breadth; general condi-

tion, 88.5. Presents for the President.

WASHINGTON, June 13 .- Some time ago President Harrison expressed a wish to Uncle Jerry Rusk for two good "possums as soon as frost sets in," and two fine young "'possums" have been delivered at the White house. They were delivered by the Adams Express Co., and were in a box marked:

"To the president. Two citizens of Maryland-Mr. Protection and Mr. Reciprocity-with the compliments of J R. Howlet, 1411 N street, North west. Each of the animals had a red, white and blue ribbon around his neck, one marked "Protection" and the other "Reciprocity."

## SAD SUICIDE.

The Daughter of Hon. John F. Willits, the Alliance Leader, Drowns Herself. McLouth, Kan., June 11.—Miss Mary Willits, daughter of Hon. John F. Willits, committed suicide yesterday morning by drowning herself in a stock pond at the home farm near this city. She

was suffering from temporary insanity. Last October Miss Willits had a severe attack of the grip, from which she had never recovered. She had been in declining health ever since. This caused despondency and occasional spells of insanity. Thursday she was noticed to be more restless than usual and wanted to wander about. Some member of the family was continually with her in her rambles to see that she did not attempt to take her own life, as this was suspected to be her purpose. She went to bed with one of her sisters over night at the usual hour, and it was supposed she would be no further trouble for the

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Willits heard some one go out of doors, but supposed it to be one of the boys. After waiting several minutes and hearing no one come back into the house she arose, went to the boys' room and found them both in bed. She then went to the girls' room, where she found that Mary was absent. She at once aroused all the children and made search for her daughter, but she was nowhere to be found.

The neighborhood was alarmed and many united in the search. After daylight J. W. Rice, a neighbor, found the girl's shoes on the bank of the pond near a spring board, from which the boys were wont to dive when swimming, and her tracks were plain to the end of the board. The water at this part of the pond was eight feet deep. About two feet of water was at once let out by means of the sluce, when Elijah Fowler waded in, found and

brought out the body. Miss Willits was about 26 years of age, had been a successful school teacher for a number of years and was highly respected in the community. Her father, Hon. John F. Willits, was

ing to the alliance. REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

at Bloomfield, Ia., where he was lectur-

Names of Those Seeking Nominations for State Office Entries have closed for the republican

state convention. The following is the official list of candidates: For Governor-A. W. Smith, McPherson county; E. N. Morrill, Brown county; M. M. Murdock, Sedgwick county; J. D. Barker, Crawford county; John K.

Wright, Geary county; A. P. Riddle, Ottawa county; William Martindale, Lyon county. Lieutenant-Governor-F. P. Harkness, Clay county; C. H. Kimball, Labette county; R. T. Moore, Labette

county; A. H. Heber, Meade county. Secretary of State-W. C. Edwards, Pawnee county; John F. Hamilton. Cherokee county; Rev. W. B. Poinsett, Leavenworth county; A. R. Ford Wyandotte county; B. K. Bruce, Jr., Leavenworth county; J. R. Smith, Bourbon county; Duncan Holliday, Franklis

county.

Attorney-General - R. B. Welck Shawnee county; T. F. Garver, Saline county; F. E. Gillett, Kingman county; James Lawrence, Sumner county. State Auditor-Charles M. Hovey,

Thomas county; John O. Peebler, Jeffer-

son county.

lie county. State Superintendent-Prof, E. Stanley, Douglas county; Ed T. Barber, Allen county; D. S. Pence, Sedgwick county; J. R. Bickerdyke, Russell county; M. L. Zercher, Miami county; E. B. Smith, Barton county; F. H. Clark, Ottawa county; J. C. Davis, Chase county; J. W. Quay, Rice county.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court-D. M. Valentine.

## RAILWAY RUNS.

Labor Commissioner Belton Gathers Up Some Figures and Facts.

In compliance with the request of the legislative committee, representing the different orders of railway employes of the state, Labor Commissioner Betton in his report for 1891, now ready for the printer, has succeeded in procuring reports from engineers and conductors, representing 3,500 trips, made during the year 1891, has thoroughly analyzed them, and the results are submitted in a series of tables. These tables show the hours on duty, number of miles run, wages earned, and in short all the details affecting the work of the large number of men engaged in train service. They are very complete, and the analysis is exhaustive, and cannot fail to prove of inestimable value to that large and respectable class of workers upon whose judgment and care devolves the lives and safety of so many of their fellow citizens. In this report the engineer freely tells of the difficulties, dangers and responsibilities which beset his vocation, and which, as the commissioner well says, are faintly realized by the mass of the traveling pub-

lic. This is the first attempt yet made by any labor bureau to obtain a full and comprehensive statement from the men themselves; and although many difficulties were encountered, they were finally to a large degree overcome, and the results obtained are reliable and absolutely accurate. The investigation involved a vast amount of corre spondence, necessitating personal communication with upwards of 100 engineers and conductors regarding the details of their work.

## STATE AND FARM NEWS.

Breaking Ground for the Crap.

The Kline boys are breaking out the entire Copley quarter over southeast by Buckeye school house this spring for the first crops. It looks nice to see 160 acres of newly turned sod.

His Best for Years. From the Cedarvale Star.

R. A. Thompson, on the Sisk farm, Grant Creek, says he has the best corn prospect he ever had, and it is so all along the valley, except a few gumbo spots which have been drowned out.

## KANSAS CROPS.

An Official Report of the Union Pacific Railway Shows a Satisfactory Condi-

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 13.-An exhaustive report of crop conditions in every county of Kansas has been prepared by Mr. Clinton Franklin, of the Union Pacific railway, and in the procurement of the data he employed the services of several hundred thoroughly competent correspondents whose work is wholly the result of personal investigations undertaken for the sole purpose of presenting an absolutely accurate statement of existing conditions.

The tabulated statement shows a notable increase in acreage. In 1891 the acreage under cultivation was 17,-517,771 acres and this year the total has risen to 18,056,110 acres.

The increase is especially remarkable

in the western part of the state. There crop conditions are extraordinarily good, the snow having remained on the ground during the winter and the spring season having been wet.

In the central part of the state the crop prospects are also very good, but in the eastern and southeastern sections they do not appear to be up to the average. On the basis of existing conditions,

Kansas will this year raise nearly 5,000,-000 bushels more wheat than it did in 1891. The winter wheat acreage of 8,582,006 acres of last year is increased by about 600,000 acres, and the indications are that 2,200,000 more bushels of winter wheat will be raised. The yield of winter wheat last year was 56,170,694 bushels.

The acreage of spring wheat has doubled. In 1891 it was 151,922 acres; this year it is 301,698. The estimate of the yield is 4,827,168 bushels, as against

2,379,954 for 1891. The acreage devoted to corn has been increased by 285,000 acres, but the estimate as to the yield is not put forward with the same certainty which attaches to the other estimates. So many conditions may intervene that the estimate is to be accepted only as a forecast

based on factors now existing. The crop is generally backward and the probable yield may be decreased by hot winds later on, or it may be increased by the continuance of favorable conditions. On the present basis the yield will very nearly approach that of 1891. Then it reached the enormous total of 139,363,991 bushels. The estimate places the yield for 1892 at 137,347,725

bushels. There will be an increase of over 3,000,000 bushels in the yield of oats. The acreage has been increased by 267,-000 acres. Last year the yield was 39,-904,443 bushels, and the present conditions indicate that the yield this year

will be 43,961,100 bushels. A greatly decreased acreage was sown in rye this year, the statement showing a reduction of 44,000 acres. The decrease in yield is estimated at 825,000 bushels. Last year Kansas harvested 5,443,030 bushels.

Barley shows a largely increased acreage, but a somewhat diminished yield. Very nearly three times more ground was sown to barley than in 1891, and yet the crop will fall short of that of last year by over 55,000 bushels. Then 36,484 acres were sown and yielded 1,006,380 bushels; this year but 947,-368 bushels are to be expected from

118,421 acres. Very nearly the same absolute decrease is indicated in the flax crop, but the decrease disappears when acreages are taken into comparison. In 1891 888,185 acres yielded 2,049,055 bushels of flax. It is estimated that the \$24,612 acres sown to flax this year will yield 1,947,672 bushels.

## FIRING UPON STRIKERS.

They Were Union Workmen-The Occur-rence at Tonawanda, N. Y. LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 13.—News from Tonawanda, N. Y., is that the foreman of the Weston lumber yards, which employs non-union men, this morning fired his revolver into a crowd of 500 striking lumbermen, who were advancing to prevent work by the non-union help. Eight officers also on duty fired into the crowd. It is believed that several strikers were shot.

The riotous union men then went to Tonawanda island and visited the lumber yards in South Tonawanda and succeeded in leading the non-union men home. Troops and a posse from Rochester have been sent to the scene.

The town officials are holding a citizens' meeting in the town hall this afternoon. Kingsley, an officer who was shot in

the abdomen, is dying.

LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS. The Annual Meeting to Be Held at Buf-

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12. - The executive committee of the National League of Republican clubs metyesterday to decide on the annual meeting of the league. There were four cities contesting-Omaha, New York, Indianapolis and Buffalo. Buffalo secured the prize on a compromise without a struggle. The date selected was September 1.

The request for recognition from the College Republican league was presented by J. F. Burke, of Ann Arbor, Mich., its president. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster also asked recognition and assistance for the Woman's Republican club movement. Both requests were referred to a committee of Prof. John Goodnow of the Minnesota State league and President Little of the Kansas State league. President Clarkson presided and A. B. Humphrey acted as

secretary. FIRE AT ROCHEPORT, MO.

Sixteen Houses Burned-Losses Estimated COLUMBIA, Mo., June 13.-Rocheport, the thriving Boone county town, situated on the line of the new Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, was visited

by a \$75,000 fire yesterday morning. The fire broke out in Barth's store and spread in all directions. Sixteen

houses were burned. The principal losers are: Hubbell & Son, S. J. White, Williams & Inman, J. Moreys, Rocheport bank, I. Barth, Muller & Co., James Grossman and the postoffice. About one-third of the loss is covered by insurance.