Chase

County

Courant.

W. E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892.

NUMBER 37.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE president and party have returned to Washington. Mr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, chairman

of the bill of lading committee of the national board of trade and transportation, urged the house to pass a bill re quiring railroads to adopt a uniform bill of lading and do away with all conditions in bills of lading limiting the common law liability of common car-

REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH, of New Jersey, has reported from the committee on Indian affairs a bill providing that persons going or remaining upon lands of the five civilized tribes without authority of the United States or of the Indian nation, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment.

THE president directed the retirement from active service on account of illness of Col. B. Remey, judge-advocate-general of the navy, and Lieut. S. C. Lemly is mentioned as his most likely suc-

THE commissioner of internal revenue reports the payment to date of 2,816 claims for sugar bounty amounting to \$7,271,095, leaving unsettled 615 claims involving \$54,681.

SECRETARY ELKINS Issued a general order to the army announcing the retirement of Brigadier General D. S. Stanley and paying a high tribute to

his military services. THE house committee on territories has reported favorably a bill making three cents per mile the maximum rate for carrying passengers in the Indian territory. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas and St. Louis & San Francisco roads have been charging five cents and a number of petitions from wholesale houses doing business in that country have asked congress for relief.

SECRETARY FOSTER'S wife and daughter and Secretary Rusk's daughter and Mrs. Leland Stanford have sailed for Europe on the City of Paris.

THE public debt statement issued on June 1 shows the aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt \$969,359,-253, a decrease of \$889,150. The aggregate of debt, including certificates and treasury notes, \$1,603,440,970. Cash balance in the tressury \$126,005,885, a decrease during the month of \$5,512,275.

MISS IDA CREAGAN, at present a clerk in the census bureau, stated before the house committee recently that she had at first been appointed for three months. She had received \$50 a month. For the first two months she had paid to Miss Conover, a relative of Chief Clerk Childs, \$12.50 a month of her salary. She had done so because Miss Conover said that she would endeavor to have her re-

SECRETARY BLAINE held a conference with the Canadian commissioners. This conference was in reference to alleged discrimination at Montreal against American merchants. There were present the British minister, Hon. George E. Foster, Canadian minister of finance, and Hon. McKenzie Bowell, minister of customs. This government was represented by Secretary Blaine and Gen. J. W. Foster.

THE census bureau recently issued a bulletin on assessed valuation of property in the United States in 1890. bulletin shows that the assessed valuation of all property, excluding railroad property except in certain specified states, has increased from \$16,-902,993,543 in 1880 to \$24,651,585,465 in 1890, an increase during the decade of \$7,748,591,922 or 45.84 per cent.

THE EAST.

What is known as the "Anti-snap" convention of New York democrats met at Syracuse and elected seventy-two delegates to the Chicago convention.

THE third anniversary of the Johnstown flood was celebrated. The feature of the ceremonies was the unveiling of the monument to the unknown victims of the disaster. Gov. Beaver and many prominent members of the flood commission were present. The procession marched to Grand View cemetery, where addresses were delivered by Gov. Pattison, ex-Gov. Beaver and Flood Commis sioner Ogden. There were very few mourning decorations in the city. The monument weighs thirty-two tons, is of westerly granite and is surrounded by three figures representing faith, hope

and charity.
FRIENDS of Walt Whitman celebrated his 73d birthday at a dinner and organized the "Walt Whitman Reunion."

THE high water mark monument was dedicated at Gettysburg, Pa., the other day. Gen. Beaver delivered the ora-

A NEGRO named Bob Jackson was lynched at Port Jervis, N. Y., for assaulting in a brutal manner a young

THE long talked of combination of wall paper manufacturers has become an accomplished fact and a certificate has been filed with the secretary of state of New York incorporating the National Wall Paper Co. with a capital

of \$14,000,000 divided into \$100 shares. Work on the construction of the East river, New York, tunnel has begun. It is expected that the work will be

completed in two years. REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR., pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist church, of New York, has been held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Excise Commissioner Joseph Josh, who claims that the reverend gentleman libelled him criminally in one of

his recent sensational sermons.

THE Presbyterian general assembly at Portland, Ore., has adjourned. A resolution denouncing the lynching of negroes in the south was adopted.

STOCKMEN and citizens flatly deny that another expedition against the rustlers

A CYCLONE passed through Earlville,
Ill. The Catholic and Lutheran
churches were badly injured, houses, barns and outbuildings were wrecked, but no lives were lost.

Excessive rains caused the rivers in Oklahoma to rapidly rise. It is reported the mine caught fire and the escape of that a woman, name unknown, and her three children, were carried down in the Canadian river and drowned.

REPRESENTATIVE TARSNEY has made John R. Fellows to speak at Kansas City on the 28th inst.

Fred Close on the eighth ballot.

A REPORT from Murphysboro, Ill.,

says that the high water in the Mississippi river has made 1,000 families destitute and they are calling for aid from their more fortunate neighbors. No estimate can yet be put upon the prop-erty destroyed, but it will reach far be-

THE amount of money obtained by said to have amounted only to a few hundred dollars. It is doubtful if the Pope Leo XIII has determined to the train robbers at Red Rock, I. T., is

robbers will be caught.
The board of directors of the Chicago Railway and Stockyards Co. have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the preferred stock and 4 per cent. upon the company stock.

AT a special meeting of the San Francisco chamber of commerce resolutions indorsing as a safe investment | well known on the Pacific coast. 6 per cent. trust bonds issued by the Nicaragua Canal Construction Co. were

THE prohibitionists of Minnesota

have nominated a state ticket. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PALMER, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued vice commander of the department of

Louisiana and Mississippi.

The Billinga and Great Falls, Montana, stage has been held up and the treasury box and mail sacks taken after one horse was shot. The passengers dent Rojas Paul has come out openly in were not molested and were allowed to favor of the rebellion. proceed with the remaining horses. The robbery occurred on Painted Robe hill, nine miles south of Mussel Shell

FRANK D. TAGGART, a prominent McKinney fired at the guard, attempted ty-seven fuses. to escape and held control of the jail for eight hours. Taggart confessed to from cholera in Calcutta. the charge. He was paid \$800 by Mc-Kinney for the revolver. The penalty ers has been terminated after lasting for the offense is fourteen years' imprisonment.

A. B. McFARLAND, an amateur natur catch a rattlesnake and the reptile bit him on the arm. Medical aid was procured, but to no avail. He suffered terrible agony for ten hours and died.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR DAVIS, of the interior department. has returned from the Cherokee strip to Guthrie, Ok. He found a large number of cattle grazing there, but all have been ordered off and if they do not go at once will be ejected by troops. The soldiers have compelled the Cherokees to stop quarrying stone and confiscated all their machinery.

THE annual conference of Germa Baptists, or Dunkards, has been in ses sion at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

THE SOUTH.

Louisville, Ky., were robbed of \$5,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels. Two wallets of loose stones were taken from the false bottom of one of the showcases. There is no clew to the full force of clerks, were on the floor where the robbery occurred.

GERMAN-AMERICANS in Texas demand more liberal laws. TWENTY Mexicans have been convict-

ed by Texas courts for violations of the neutrality law. moonshine informer of Larue county,

Ky., has been found in Green river with his head crushed in. AT Durango, Tex., a family of eight,

father, mother and six children, were killed by a tornado. GEORGE W. PENDLETON has been nom-

inated by a democratic convention as successor in the lower house to Senator Mills. Mr. Pendleton is at present lieutenant-governor of Texas.
BISHOP QUINTARD and Secretary Tracy

at Annapolis, Md., addressed the graduating class of cadets. The diplomas were then delivered to the cadets, beginning with the honor man, Naval Cadet John D. Beuret, of Ohio, and to the members of the class in order. After that any trust may be disposed to dicthat the bestowal was made without regard to merit.

DURING the recent storm at Lufkins, Tex., several persons were injured, a through the town carrying thirty number of them fatally, and a number houses from their foundations. While of buildings demolished. Blasco reports a number of houses destroyed and at least twenty persons badly injured, six fatally. The little child of Mrs. Cullenbach was thrown on a redhot stove and burned to death, its mother and many other places were under wand three other children being probably ter. At Pittsfield the operator, J. E. fatally injured. The path of the storm is now a desolate waste, all vegetation being destroyed. Appeals for aid have

THE steamship Mirandia, which arrived from Central American ports, reports that a revolution has broken out in the town of Puerto Cortez, Honduras. COUNT Tolstoi, the well known writer and philanthropist, has been seriously

An accident occurred at the famous Birkenberg silver mine near Prizbram, in Bohemia. Five hundred men were working in the mine and all but forty succeeded in making their escape. The timbers used in supporting the roof of

the men working there was cut off. ACTING GOV. JERMINGHAM'S letter to the lord mayor of London appealing for help for the sufferers in Mauritius arrangements for Senator Carlisle and says that over 20,000 people are homeless and that 3,000 houses in Port Louis are in ruins. Rose Hill, after Port Louis, suffered the worst. Three hun-The people's party of the First Kandred people were killed there. It took six days to bury the 600 victims in Port

THE bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church have decided to make the following changes of residence: Bishop Ninde leaves Topeka and will reside at Detroit; Bishop Mallalieu goes from New Orleans to Buffalo; Bishop Fowler yond anything ever known in this coun- from San Francisco to Minneapolis; Bishop Vincent from Buffalo to Topeka, Kan., and Bishop Fitzgerald from Minneapolis to New Orleans. Bishop Good-sell will be at Fort Worth, Tex., for a

> send an important exhibit from the Vatican to the Columbian exposition. In a fistic encounter in London Jack

Slavin, of Australia, brother of Frank Slavin, who was defeated by Peter Jackson, worsted in the nineteenth round Con Riordan, an American boxer

MERCANTILE agencies report that collections throughout the country are im-

An important battle has been fought on the prairies near Valencia, Venezuela, resulting in the defeat of Palacio's forces. There was terrific fighting all a special order suspending the junior along the line, and the rout of the government troops was complete. The town of Maturin, in the state of Bermudez, is in the hands of the rebels. On the other hand Los Tabios has been dent Rojas Paul has come out openly in

An anarchrist named Drouet who had been arrested in Paris for connection with a dynamite conspiracy has disclosed the hiding place of a quantity of dynamite which had been stolen by anlawyer of Cheyenne, Wyo, has been ar-rested charged with giving a revolver arsenal officers, went to the place indiand ammunition to Kinch McKinney, a cated and unearthed 141 dynamite carprisoner in the Laramie county jail. tridges, sixty-six detonators and twen-

THERE have been over 3,000 deaths

two months.

KEEPER BUCK, of Dannemora prison. who has been on trial for assisting alist of Chandler, Ok., attempted to O'Brien to escape, has been found guilty. THE LATEST.

J. SLOAT FASSETT, of New York, was selected by the republican national committee as temporary chairman of the Minneapolis convention.

NEAR Salyresville, Ky., in a fight at a republican primary election Joseph Higgins shot and killed Robin Daniel, ex-county assessor, Daniel B. Green lost an arm in the fracas and Elijah Dungan was injured, probably fatally, by being struck with a rock.

In the senate on the 6th the attendance was small. Mr. Vest spoke on the free wool bill. In the house the Hatch anti-option bill was passed. The bill for the admission of New Mexico ROGERS & POTTINGER, jewelers of as a state passed with but three negative votes, its opponents not mustering a sufficient force to demand the veas and navs.

NEAR Grayson, Ky., the other day Austin Porter was hanged by a mob. thieves. The theft occurred in the af- On May 25 Porter killed his wife. The ternoon, when the proprietors, with a mob gathered at midnight, forced the jailer to deliver the keys and took Porter out and hanged him to a railroad bridge. Porter confessed the murder.

AGENT ASHLEY, of the Darlington (I. T.) agency, says that the Daltons got over \$6,000 in holding up the Santa Fe neutrality law.

The body of James Kelly, a noted mation from an inside Santa Fe source. The report that the robbers secured \$60,000 Indian annuity money was pure-

By a vote of 69 to 1 the New York delegates to the Chicago convention selected at the February gathering at Albany reaffirmed their pledge and decided to present the name of Senator D. B. Hill as their candidate for president.

NEARLY a thousand men resumed work the first day at the large Spreckles sugar refineries at Philadelphia after a shut down of nearly three months. General Manager Peterson said they would put sugar on the market again at such prices as they deemed remunerative without any reference to prices

CLARK's mill dam at Union City, Pa.

burst and a wall of water swept many persons were badly hurt none lost their lives. Hundreds of horses and cattle were drowned. The damage will reach not less than \$100,000. The towns of Garland, Pittsfield, Columbus Mead, stood at his post and worked at his instrument with the water three feet deep in his office and the building surrounded by the roaring flood

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

An electric light plant has been put in the state university. The Topeka natatorium has gone into

the hands of a receiver. Saline's city council has appropriated

\$100 for cyclone sufferers. The Scandinavian Evangelical synod has been in session at Salina.

Four prisoners escaped from the Atchison jail the other morning. Vegetables and fruit have been much

damaged by a hailstorm at Sterling. According to report, all the Armour packing house plants are to be consoli-dated, with headquarters in Kansas

The city attorney of Emporia gives his opinion that the council cannot legally donate public funds for cyclone The state bank commissioner has

been informed that the Bank of Stafford has denationalized and become a state bank. An effort has been made to compel the return to Lawrence of the Marshall

Chemical Co.'s outfit, which was moved to Kansas City, Mo. Secretaries Mohler and Smith have

started out again on a world's fair and agricultural society tour. This time they go into the northwest. It is reported by a man who is up on the flora and fauna of Kansas that

many new grasses, flowers and birds have appeared in the state this season. The Presbyterian church at Galena, after cavorting around for nearly a month on wheels, has finally settled down on the lot where it intends to re-

main. The Acme cement plaster factory at Gypsum City, twelve miles from Salina, was destroyed by fire. The loss is esti-mated at \$50,000, with partial insur-

Miss Daisy Glosser, formerly from Emporia, has been selected as one of the chorus in the Patti musical festival, held in Madison Square, New York. Miss Glosser has been studying music for two years in New York under Scharwinski.

Charles P. Woodbury, a prominent banker of Ashland, was brutally assaulted and almost murdered by George Hall, a leading politician of Clark county. Woodbury holds a mortgage on Hall's farm, and the quarrel grew out of foreclosure proceedings.

"Suicide, while temporarily insane," was the verdict of the jury in the inquest held over the remains of Nettie Wallzen, a German girl, who died at Wichita from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by herself. Tornado talk had unbalanced her mind.

carriers in Kansas City, has been suspended by Postmaster Serviss. Jackson refused to march in the Decoration day parade because, so it is said, he objected to colored men mingling in the company he was expected to march in.

A number of workmen engaged in tearing down the old Downs elevator, one of the old landmarks of Atchison, found a stock of clothing and dry goods concealed in a bin. The garments had evidently been concealed there a long time, as nearly all of them were rotten.

Mrs. Joshua Rumble, wife of the Bronson merchant who disappeared the other day from Fort Scott, has received a letter from him dated at Denver, ask ing her to come to him at once. He says he has no recollection of any of his doings or wanderings since he left home.

Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist church, founder of the Chautauqua assembly, will move to Topeka in the fall to reside for the coming four years. Bishop W. X. Ninde, of Topeka, will go to Detroit, where he was pastor of the First Methodist

church for two years. Maj. Hudson is collecting quite a picture gallery at the Topeka Capital office. He has oil paintings of John Brown, Jim Lane, Senator Plumb, John A. Martin, ex-Senator Ingalls and of George T. Anthony. It will be observed that, with probably one exception, the

subjects of these portraits are all dead. John W. Clark, a Wabaunsee county stock raiser, filed suit in the district court against Peter Connelly, the Stock Yards bank, Irwin, Allen & Co., C. F. Morse, M. W. St. Clair and W. C. Herricci to recover \$50,000 damages for malicious prosecution, growing out of his arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Gov. Humphrey has already a sufficient number of votes pledged to him to insure his nomination as a candidate for congress in the Third Kansas district; but Kirkpatrick, the republican who is running against him, is making a personal canvass among the delegates and may succeed in winning some of them over.

The Atchison city council has decided that it will not allow the claim of David Maxfield, who wants \$3,000 for injuries received by falling into a sewer. Smock, who was buried by the caving in of a sewer several weeks ago, will be offered a settlement. Maxfield will bring suit against the city for the amount of damages claimed by him.

The executive committee of the State Teachers' association: City Superintendent J. E. Klock, Leavenworth; City Superintendent S. M. Nees, Independ ence; County Superintendent H. E. Bruce, McPherson; County Superintendent V. H. Biddison, Marysville, and State Superintendent George Winans, have met at Topeka to arrange the programme for next winter.

FLOOD AND FIRE.

Another Pennsylvania Horror Caused by a Deluge.

The Waters Sweep Away the Oil Tanks-The Floating Petroleum Takes Fire-Oil City Destroyed With Awful Loss of Life.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—The oil regions of Pennsylvania were visited yesterday by a disaster of fire and water that is only eclipsed in the history of this country by the memorable flood at Johnstown just three years ago.

It is impossible at this hour, midnight, to give anything like an accurate idea of the loss of life and property, as chaos reigns throughout the devastated region and a terrible conflagration still

rages in Oil City.

It is safe to say that not less than 150 ives have been lost.

Nearly 100 bodies have already been recovered and many people are still

The property loss will reach far into millions. At Titusvill the loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, Oil City \$1,500,000 Corry \$60,000, Meadyille \$150,000 and surrounding country probably \$1,000,000

For nearly a month it has been raining throughout western and northern Pennsylvania incessantly, and for the past three or four days the downpour in the devastated regions had been very heavy. The constant rains had converted all the small streams into raging torrents so that when the cloudbursts came yesterday morning the dams were unable to withstand the shock and the streams were soon beyond their boundaries, while the great body of water came sweeping down Oil creek to Titusville, which is eighteen miles south of

The lower portion of the town was soon inundated. The flood came so quickly that the people had not time to reach a place of safety. The water swiftly swept a number of oil tanks down the stream and in some way not known they were ignited.

In less time than it takes to tell the story the flames spread to the surrounding buildings and before they could be subdued five blocks had been burned. The oil from the scores of broken tanks ran into the creek and was ignited by the floating debris. In a few minutes the creek was ablaze from shore to shore, and as it was carried down the stream death and destruction followed in its wake. Everything inflammable took fire, and by the time it reached Oil City all the bridges between the two R. T. Jackson, superintendent of mail points were consumed. Oil City is eighteen miles from Titusville. The towns along the creek are Boughton, ter Rynd Farm, Rouseville and McClintockville. Rouseville has about 1,000 inhabitants and the other towns about

At Titusville the flood came in the night time and scores of sleeping men, women and children waked to consciousness only to find death in the rushing waters or swift, sweeping flames. When morning broke darkly and the red sun illumined with its crimson rays the flood and flame devastated district, on the roofs and in the windows of the upper stories of the houses in the submerged districts were seen men, women and children dressed mostly in their night robes and all piteously appealing for aid and succor in voices which could only now and then be distinguished above the loud rush of the waters and crash of falling timbers. Clinging to the driftwood, timbers and other debris, as they were borne onward down the stream, were scores of human beings.

At Oil City the devastation wrought by flame and flood is indescribable. Great sections of the city are in ashes and only charred timbers tell of the location of hundreds of happy homes. How many lives have been lost there no man can tell or even guess. It is certain that the number will reach 150 and it is probable that when the list of the dead shall have been fully completed it will be found to exceed 200. A partial list is herewith given:

At Oil City: William Shafer, Franklin: John Reinhold, Oil City: Matt Lyons: Charles Dil-ley, Oil City: Miss Minnie Russell, Pottsville, Pa.: Daniel Sullivan, engineer, Oil City: James Pa: Daniel Sullivan, engineer, Oil City: James Holmes, barber, Oil City: Mrs. William Briggs, Oil City: Miss Emma Briggs, Oil City: William Moran, Oil City: a Mr. Baker, book agent, stopping at Exchange hotel: Mr. John Roach and son: Frank Watson, aged 14 years, missing: Mr. Eakin and two sons: D. Kopling, wife and sons: S. Wicks: Two sons of Mr. Hassenfritz: Ed Keating, section boss, Oil City: Mr. Terwilliger; Mr. Baker: Sheridan Wiek.

Seriously injured: Louis Hazenfretz, badly burned and cannot recover: Five children, unknown, badly burned and two will die: Mrs. Fenny and six children, badly burned: Mrs. Fenny and daughter, burned, one will probably recover: William Atkin and his two sons, Frank and Edward: Mrs. Briggs and three daughters: John O'Leary and mother: Mr. and Mrs. Hawks and daughter: Frank and

three daughters; John O'Leary and mother; Mr. and Mrs. Hawks and daughter; Frank and William Hassenfritz: Matthew Lyons, wife and two children: Frank Plank, William Shafer, William Fergiviller, James Rogers, James Askins, William White, John Roach, Daniel Askins, William Winte, John Roaden, Danies Sullivan, Frank Goodrich, Edward Keating, Charles Miller, John Strek. John Rambo, Humphrey Stewart, William Stewart, Harry Holmes, William Malone, Frank Watson, William Baker, W. L. Daugherty, Frank Watson, Sheridan Wicks, Edward Mills and four childen, Wrs. Conclude and baby. Mrs. Levi Fitzer, Wrs. Conclude and baby. dren; Mrs. Copeland and baby; Mrs. Levi Fit-

At Titusville: John Quinn, mail carrier, wife and two children: Jacob Bergenghamer and wife and nine children: Mrs. Mary Haynes and three daughters—Gertrude, Mary and Clara— and one son: Mrs. M. McKenzie: John McFadden and sister, Mrs. Campbell, and two children; Mr. Coppoe; Fred Reid, butcher, wife and child: John O'Mara and wife: two Veigel boys, and four more names unknown; Mrs. C. Caspenson,

CONVENTION EVE.

Doings at Minneapolis Prior to the As-sembling of the Republican Delegates in Regular Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6 .- The opening of the last field day before the convention finds both parties resolute and confident. The arrival of another score of prominent republican leaders this morning showed about the same division of sentiment as to Harrison and Blaine as during the past forty-eight hours, so that neither party can be said to have profited by the more recent ac-

The administration forces are evidently fearing an outburst of Blaine enthusiasm just prior to the opening of the convention as nearly all the prominent Blaine clubs from the large cities



NATIONAL CONVENTION BUILDING are delaying their arrival until this

evening or to-morrow morning. In order to stem this current of popular enthusiasm the Harrison people this morning publicly forewarned every-one about the coming demonstration.

The positive denial by General Alger of the report that he had withdrawn has had a stimulating effect on the Harrison people, as it was generally understood that much, if not all, of the Alger following would go to Blaine if the Michigan candidate should be out of the

The prevailing opinion to-day is that the fight will be one of dark horses but that Harrison and Blaine will be the only candidates presented, and that the battle will be short and decisive.

The mass meeting to be held in convention hall to-morrow evening under the direction of the National League of Republican clubs is to be an enthusiastic demonstration. The speakers are to be Ingalls, Burrows, Clayton, Thurston, Foraker, and probably Depew, McKin-ley and Lynch. The complexion of the speakers shows that there are both Blaine and Harrison men, so that the cry of the Harrison people that it is merely a scheme to boom Blaine will be

silenced. The vice-presidency for the first time is being discussed to-day, and while Rusk and Alger are the names most frequently mentioned, William Warner, of Missouri, ex-congressman, ex-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and now the republican nominee for governor of Missouri, is freely mentioned. Northwest Minnesota has two favorite sons who are being strongly spoken of at present among the delegates-Senator W. D. Washburn and Senator C. K.

Davis. It has been many years since a republican national convention contained so many colored delegates as will be seated in the convention hall to-morrow noon. A mass meeting of the colored delegates and politicians has been held in this city at which the following reso-

lution was adopted: Resolved, That colored delegates to the national republican convention are here assembled and especially demand that the national convention hear and give consideration to the matters presented and contained in the memorial of the national colored delegates' association, and that the colored delegates stand upon such a declaration of rights as the last guarantee which they can accept at the hands of the re-

publican party.

The memorial will be presented to the convention in the early hours by the colored delegates and it will be espoused by Albion W. Tourgee, the well known agitator.

A MILL DAM BURST.

And Swept Thirty Houses From Their Foundations at Union City, Pa. ERIE, Pa., June 7.-Last evening

Clark's mill dam at Union City burst and a wall of water swept through the town carrying thirty houses from their foundations. While many persons were badly hurt none lost their lives. Hundreds of horses and cattle were drowned. The damage will reach not less than \$100,000.

The towns of Garland, Pittsfield, Columbus and many other places are under water. At Pittsfield the operator, J. E. Mead, stood at his post and worked his. instruments with the water three feet deep in the office and the building surrounded by the roaring flood.

St. PAUL, Minn., June 7 .-- Dispatches received here last evening say that a great snowstorm was raging west of the Missouri river in South Dakota. At Deadwood snow has been falling fiercely for ten hours and lies on the ground to the depth of ten inches. Traffic is almost suspended and the temperature has fallen below the freezing point. Nothing of the sort has ever before occurred in June in the northwest in the history of the signal service.

TEXARKANA, Ark., June 7 .- Early yesterday morning James Ruffin, a colored laborer, crawled under a box car and took a nap, when a train came along, hitched on to the box car 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 are fatal.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, . . KANSAS

"AVERAGE" PEOPLE.

The genius soars far to the fountain That feeds the snow cap in the sky: But though our wings break in the flying, And though our souls faint in the trying, Our flight cannot follow so high; And the eagle swoops not from the mountain To answer the ground bird's low cry.

The world has a gay guerdon ready To hail the fleet foot in the race; But on the dull highway of duty, Aloof from the pomp and the beauty, The stir and the chance of the chase, Are toilers, with step true and steady, Pursuing their wearisome pace.

False prowess and noisy insistence May capture the garrulous throng, But the "average" father and brother, The home-seeking sister and mother, Grown gentle and patient and strong, Shall learn in the fast-nearing distance Wherein life's awards have been wrong.

Then here's to the "average people," The makers of home and its rest;
To them the world turns for a blessing
When life its hard burdens is pressing,
For stay-at-home hearts are the best. Birds build if they will in the steeple,

But safer the eaves for a nest.

-Mary R. Smith, in Harper's Bazar.

TWO WEDDINGS.

The Story of a Wise and of a Foolish Maiden.

Dinner at the Hollister's had been over for half an hour. The head of the house had gone to his work, and the younger children to school. But still the table with its dingy red cloth and array of unwashed dishes stood untouched in the shabby little diningroom, while Mrs. Hollister and her daughter Margie sat over their coffee in earnest conversation. Mrs. Hollister's furrowed face, misshapen hands and dark calico wrapper formed a singular contrast to the smooth, peach-blossom skin, soft white fingers and delicate blue cashmere morning gown of Miss Margie. The girl's eyes were red with weeping, and her voice harsh and petulant as, with an exclamation of contempt, she tossed a small roll of bank notes on the table. Her mother looked tired and anxious as she said in soothing tone:

"Come, Margie, try to be content. Father can't do any better by you just now. You know he said when he went out that he would be glad to give you the grandest wedding that ever was, if he could!"

Margie remembered the words, but not the awkwardly tender touch of the big toil-worn hand on her brown hair. Her mother's remarks only caused a fresh burst of tears.

"What's a hundred and fifty dollars!" she sobbed.

"I'd have thought it a fortune when I got mauried." replied her mother. "but that of course was twenty years ago,' the hastened to add, as Margie's lip curled with a coming sarcasm. "It isn't every girl that has a hundred and fifty dollars to do just as she pleases

"But I please to do so many things," said Margie. "I must have a wedding if I never have anything more as long as I live! A real stylish church wedding like Mary Elton's, with flowers, and music, and presents, and a white satin dress-so there!"

"But Mr. Elton is a rich man, dearie, father hasn't quite paid off the mort-

"Now, mother, please don't speak of that tiresome old incubus again. It has been held over my head even since I can remember. Now, if Celia would only be reasonable and consent to a double wedding it would lessen the expense and give us each a fine send-off. She has only a hundred and fifty dollars that she saved from teaching last year. The rest of her salary, as you know, went toward Rob's college bills." "There she comes now across the gar-

den!" exclaimed Mrs. Hollister, a gleam of hope lighting her faded eyes.

Somehow everybody always brightened a little at the sight of Celia Reed. She moved in an atmosphere of sunny helpfulness and peace. Practical, sensible, self-contained, cheerful, she was as wholesome and bracing as the north wind, as genuine as pure gold, as reliable as granite. She came to a side door that opened into the dining-room, and knocked lightly.

"Come in!" called out Margie, still sitting with both elbows on the table. Celia entered, radiant with health and a good conscience, and set down a dish covered by a snowy napkin.

"I've had very fair luck with that new rule for buns," she said, "and want you to try them. But what is the matter with Margie, Aunt Caroline? A brideelect ought to look happy and hopeful. Come, little cousin," she continued, going to Margie and laying a hand on her shoulder, "has Mr. Norris 'deserted?

"Jo is all right, Celia; but pa has just given me my allowance for a trousseau, and I'm just wondering what he thinks I can do with one hundred and fifty dollars!"

"Why, Margie, you know that I will not have a penny more than that, and I am sure that it will do very nicely. Father has had such a hard winter and spring, and with doctor's bills and all, that I shall not ask him to help me."

"Now, sit down, Celia, dear, and listen to me," said Margie. "This wedand I want a real showy affair, something to remember and talk about always. If you will join me, we can manage it beautifully. There need be no reception, you know, and we can put nearly all the money into the pub-

"Put I don't think as you do, Margie. Everybody that knows of us is aware that our families are in very moderate circumstances, and that we marry young men with their fortunes yet unmade. A her head, and a slight blush: "That is we could not afford to perfect all the her head, and a slight blush: "That is all I care to show you. Some of my things are packed."

Celia turned and went downstairs, influence out.—Toledo Blade,

little details, and a failure would be very

Margie looked sulky and determined, but Celia went on, bravely: "Nelson and I have decided to be married very quietly in mother's parlor, with just r nearest relations present. There will be no cards and we wish no presents. We will go right to the cottage on Cedar creek, take dinner in our own home and attend your wedding in the

"What, no trip?" asked Margie. "No trip," replied Celia, laughing.

'Nelson cannot be away from the office but two or three days. Why should we rush to the city and spend money in hotel bills and carriage hire and do without the lovely great Turkish chair we will order instead from Dalton's?"

"Well, I must say that your plans strike me as very dull," declared Margie, scornfully, as she twirled her Rhinestone engagement ring. "I think Celia is in the right," said

Mrs. Hollister. "O! Celia is always right!" snapped Margie. "But even Celia can't do much with a hundred and fifty dollars."

"I shall have enough," said Celia, cheerfully, rising to go; "though I really wish that we had summer and not fall to plan for. I have sent for

samples already."
"O! I thought we could go together to the city for a day and have a good time buying our outfits and taking lunch," pouted Margie.

"But a trip to the city would cost us each the price of two pairs of good gloves," laughed Celia again. "You will get thin chasing a cent,

Celia Reed. "No, dearie, I am not miserly; but ents have a queer way of growing into dollars, and dollars well spent means lots of comfort and satisfaction. Goodby, auntie. Let me know if I can help

you about those pickles. Good-by, Margie.' Celia had reached home before either Margie or her mother spoke again. Then Mrs. Hollister rose to clear off the table, and Margie said, decidedly:

"Celia is welcome to her poky ideas. say again that I will have a wedding if I never have anything more in my life.

"Well, dear," replied her mother, with an involuntary sigh, "you know that I would give my last atom of strength and my last penny for your happiness, but I fear you have undertaken too much."

"Shan't I help you with the dishes, ma?" asked Margie, gathering her blue train on her arm.

"No, child, it would soil your gown." "Well, since you do not need me, I'll go and finish that crocheted edging." So Margie swept out of the room and apstairs to her own chamber, where she spent half an hour in arranging an ample white mosquito netting upon her head and shoulders, to see for the tenth

time how becoming a bridal veil might be. Then she picked up a novel, and read on undisturbed by the clatter of pans and kettles in the little hot kitchen. Several weeks later, Celia came over

by special invitation to see Margie's Margie had difficulty to keep step with trousseau. The girls had agreed to keep their preparations secret from each other until all were complete. "It makes me angry to see you so calm, Celia Reed!" said Margie, grown pale and nervous with worry and vexation. "No one would think that you

are to be married to-morrow. Why, I tints and flashing jewels of her imaginand mother down with one of her bad headaches. I don't see why she should dozen handkerchiefs, appeared pitifully get sick just now."

Celia looked stern, but shut her lips tightly.

"There have thirty presents come already," rattled Margie, "but I ought to have at least a hundred and seventyfive, for we sent three hundred invitations. There isn't much silver, only a dozen silver-plated spoons, and two pickle casters, but the things are all better than nothing. The Thorpes haven't sent anything yet, but, of course,

they will."
"Margie Hollister, did you send cards to the Landon Thorpes?"
"Why, yes," said Margie, bridling and flushing. "Pa does all the repairs

on their house." "But you don't know these people to bow to!" groaned Celia.

"Now, don't preach!" said Margie. "I'm going to have a real wedding. The church will be thrown open to everybody, for I want a crowd."

Celia's cheeks were flaming. This girl was her own cousin, and the folly and bad taste of the coming wedding was town talk. She followed Margie to the spare room to see the muchtalked-of outfit, and was quite prepared for the spectacle that met her eyes. On the bed lay a white satin gown of flimsy quality with a very long train, a Celia Winthrop. One evening the latter tulle veil, long white gloves, a handker- invited them to supper. chief of imitation lace and a pair of satin slippers.

"Aren't they lovely?" exclaimed the owner of the trash, looking affectionately at the billowy display. course, they're not the best to be had, but I shall probably never wear the gown again, and no one will inspect it closely. Here is my traveling costume," showing a light-gray flannel, trimmed with coarse gray fur, and a turban and gloves to match. "Not at all what I wanted, but I could not do much with such a little bit of money. Then, here is a green sarah. My! if it hasn't begun to drag out in the seams just from trying it on. With winter coming on, I knew I ought to have a coat, but my money gave out. Then mother said she guessed she could make over her old ding is the greatest event of my life, beaver once more, and gave me the money she had saved toward a new cloak for herself, and I bought this lit-

tle wrap." "Not much warmth in it," said Celia. "No, but the jet is very dressy. There ing youth; wrinkles are the open graves of youthful charms fallen, batwas enough in what ma gave me to get omething heavier, but I needed the dif-

ference for other things." Then there was a pause.

"Well," said Celia. "Well," replied Margie, with a toss of past; still all three remain intact.

knowing in her heart that Margie had THE FISH COMMISSION. been obliged to fall back on her small

ins for her real necessities.

from Uncle Frost, have you?

of a rich sexton!"

inspection.

"No; but it seemed the right thing

not to leave him out in the cold. He is

too odd to pay any attention to the let-

"Do you suppose he is rich, Celia?"

astonished before the simple but com-

plete outfit that Celia unfolded for her

dark cloth, an astrachan cape and muff,

a pretty tea-gown, an eider-down

handkerchiefs, two pairs of shoes, two

of gloves, a couple of hats, an umbrella,

"But you will have no wedding!" said

"I shall be none the less married to

'and be thoroughly comfortable all

hrust, but it was entirely lost on

The day for the two weddings was a

perfectly-fitting gown of dark green

house had the same calm, restful air

that characterized Celia's self, and the

simple feast was served with no sug-

gestion of a preliminary earthquake,

"O, if we could have just such a

When evening came, rain came with

it. Margie was in despair, for there

was no awning nor carpet provided at

the church. But she had to make the

best of her way under an umbrella

through the gaping tittering crowd that

lined the walk, her long train slipping

from the grasp of the small sister

who acted as bridesmaid. The slow

march to the chancel, where her future

husband awaited her, seemed like an

endless journey. Her father, on whose

arm she leaned, was more at home at

his carpenter's bench than at a fashion-

able wedding, and his coarse, ill-fitting

Sunday clothes were very noticeable be-

side the tulle and satin of the bride.

she had thought would be so inspiring.

She felt no elation, but rather a

terrible apprehension that some

dim. She noticed that the ladies were

But Jo was pale and trembling. O,

stumbled, when he gave her away. Jo

Something was whispered after the

train as she went out to the carriage,

and, of course, Jo did not. The snowy

A few days afterward Mr. and Mrs.

She did not hear the music

bation on his wizened features.

or there had been none.

get up that aisle to-night?"

Margie for her own personal solace.

and even a pocketbook.

Margie.

him.

there.

was done for.

porary home.

for twenty-five dollars!'

"We were remembered, also."

and I must give her a decent present.

But her kind heart conquered, and

she held her peace .- Madeline Gilbert,

Apothegms.

tling against age.

The present, an eternity in itself,

robs continually the eternity of the fu-

ture, giving it to the eternity of the

Hypocrisy has a beneficial influence

until found ont; pure character has a beneficial influence after being found

Dimples are the flower-pots of bloom-

did not like to ask Jo so soon."

you had a wedding, dear!"

in American Agriculturist.

stock of ordinary and well-worn mus Its Building One of the Interesting Sights of Washington. "By the way," said Margie, following her cousin, "I haven't heard anything

> Exhibit of Curious Finny Specimens Caught in American Rivers, Lakes and the Ocean-Crustaceans of Peculiar Shape and Hue.

[Special Washington Letter.] "Rich? No, indeed! Whoever heard One of the most interesting sights of Washington, and one which attracts "But he has been at St. James' for marked attention from visitors to the years and years, and has never marcapital city, is the United States fish commission. That same afternoon, Margie stood

It is a peculiar fact that residents of this city do not seem to be fully alive to the beauties and advantages of their own surroundings. It is very seldom a 'You need not te'l me that you did native Washingtonian visits the fish all this for one hundred and fifty dolcommission, nor for the matter of that lars!" declared Margie, indignantly. any other public building. The "You had more than you let me know." strangers, who come here for a brief "Truly, Margie, these things did not cost as much as that." There was a places of interest than many a life-long places of interest than many a life-long good black silk, a street costume of resident.

The fish commission is located in a homely square building of red brick Mother-Hubbard, cotton dresses for situated in about the center of what is kitchen wear, a sufficient stock of flanknown as "The Mall," a forest which nels, hosiery and dainty undergarments, extends from the capitol to the Washington monument. It is not one of the beauties of Washington architecture, but looks as if it had been dropped carelessly from the clouds into the center of the beautiful park in which it stands. That is how it looks from the the man I love," was the quick reply, outside. Now let us examine the interior. We will enter the building careless and light-hearted, and come out Even Celia could not resist this little nearly weighted down with the extent of our information and with a profound contempt for our former lack of information. Truly there are many things charming one in the morning, and Celia of which the average man knows nothing and one of them is about fish. Mr. stood in a halo of sunshine to be married, looking very queenly in the plain, Robert Timbers, who has been connected with the commission since 1881, cloth. Even Uncle Frost, who had aris the man who knows it all, and he alrived most unexpectedly the night beways kindly exhibits to visitors the diffore, regarded her with evident approferent curios of the department and

All the exhibits are on the ground floor, the remainder of the building being turned into offices for the use of the commissioner and his assistants. The front room is full of oblong tables each containing 32 jars of water in which wedding," whispered Margie's mother to her sister-in-law. "I'm all of a of propagation. The water comes in tremble this minute. How can I ever under pressure from the Potomac river, and a perfect system of rubber tubes keeps the water changing all the time. It requires from three to ten days to hatch out the eggs, depending entirely upon the temperature of the water used. Each of the jars holds from 80,-000 to 120,000 eggs and when all are hatched they are taken to the carp ponds, large tanks connected with the river, and from there let out into the Potomac. The fish commission claims the credit for the excellent reputation of the Potomac river shad, stating that without their help in stocking the river the shad would now be almost if

The tells what he knows of them.

not quite extinct. From the hatching station we pass long passage or court, lined on either side with square glass tanks containing different varieties of the finny tribe. The roof to this passage is of glass to let the sunlight into the aquaria. It is one would blunder. The church looked interesting to note the action of the sun on the different grasses and forms mostly in street attire. The rainbow of vegetable life which cling to and grow upon the sides of the tanks. Where have forty thousand things to see to, ation had no real existence. The gate the sun strikes them they are a deep and I know something will go wrong, of smilax before the altar, for which green, but where they are in continual shade, their color is a dark brown. The first tank contains sea anof Celia's face, and hated her for a life or, rather, between the animal and minute for the look of mingled sym- the vegetable. They attach thempathy and annoyance that she saw selves to the stones and gravel at the She was thankful to get to the bottom of the sea. In the next tank chancel, the minister and Jo Norris. we see a group of sand and rainbow darters, a highly colored species of the water by a peculiar jumping mo-

searched three pockets for the ring. tion, very amusing to see. Very interesting indeed is a school of young shad hatched last April. The



"Celia," said Margie, "what do you think? Uncle Frost has sent us a check by transporting them from fresh water "He is very generous," replied Celia. with a happy glance at her husband. She did not tell how a deed had come tanks where the water is gradually inin her name to the house and lot that Nelson Winthrop had rented as a temexperiment with these young shad would seem to indicate that this slow "I was glad to get that money," said process is unnecessary. The next aquatic wonders are two horseshoe or Margie, sotto voce, in her cousin's ear. "That Leslie girl who gave me a cake king crabs, very peculiar looking obbasket has sent cards to her wedding, jects, all claws. A strange thing about these crabs is that they are each sup-Then, too, I had no winter flannels, and plied with four eyes, two in the center and one on either side of their heads. It was on Celia's lips to say: "But

The commission has made some experiments with clams and oysters, but as the tanks are not properly supplied with mud it is very difficult to keep the bivalves alive. An aquarium of hog chokers, or American sole, is the next attraction in this novel place. They are, to all intents and purposes, dead, as they lie on the bottom of the tank all but their eyes covered with sand. In marked contrast to the "chokers" are to keep the money in the family .the striped bass in the next tank. Texas Siftings. These fish grow to a large size and when fully developed weigh from 35 to 70 pounds. One of the big fellows in the tank has been given the name of Herbert Gill in honor of Agent Gill, of the commission, who caught him in Chesa- me?"-Harper's Young People.

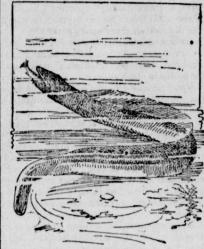
peake bay. He is one of Mr. Timbers special pets, and came to the top of the tank to eat a piece of cracker from his hand.

An amusing little fish is the "sailors" choice," or grunting fish, so called because they emit a peculiar sound like

the grunting of a pig when caught. Perhaps the crustacean which will impress us most is the large red lobster, the only one of its kind we ever saw or heard of. All the other lobsters in the aquarium are of a greenish blue color, but this particular high-priced delicacy is a deep scarlet and looks like the boiled lobsters we have at table. He was caught at Rockland, Me., but seems

quite content with his present quarters. Next was a group of flounders, a slug-gish fish like the hog chokers. These fish have two eyes on the same side of the head. It is claimed by scientists that when hatched their eyes are on opposite sides, but nature teaches them to push one eye in until it comes out on the opposite side with the other. As they are generally lying flat on their sides, their eye, coming in contact with the sand, would eventually be put out, and it is claimed that it therefore works through to the other side.

One of the most curious forms of eggs are those of the whelk. These are of a



THE CANNIBAL EEL.

spiral shape about a foot in length. They are all laid at once, but are hardened by coming in contact with the water, and finally stiffen to such a degree as to become perpendicular in the water. In looks they are very like a miniature accordeon all pulled out.

In the next tanks we see blue crabs swimming with a peculiar motion and using their claws as rudders; also a small colony of toad fish of the color of a shepherd's plaid, very palatable looking fish, but they are more of scavengers than anything else.

In the large aquaria are all sorts and conditions of trout, bass, perch and other food fish. In one of the cells all by himself is a giant hell-bender, or mad puppy. He is four feet long and the proud possessor of a pair of scarlet gills. Another curiosity is a soft-shell turtle, a sort of pet who came to the surface of the water to have us examine into what is called the marine grotto, a his shell, which is perfectly soft and as pliable as India rubber. A small lot of sticklebacks are also exhibited with much pride by Mr. Timbers, who lays great stress upon the fact that they have from three to nine spines, which is not bad for a fish.

There are many other kinds of fish, but a detailed account of the inhabitants of this romantic grotto would fill a book. We could tell of the veteran eel who has been an inmate of the commission for five years and who had to be ced in solitary confinement on account scant and small. She caught a glimpse emones, a lower form of animal of his cannibalistic proclivities, and who now peers anxiously through the glass partition of his cell at his more fortunate brethren; of the pollywogs and their transition to bullfrogs, in which process most people imagine that their tails drop off, but which are in what misery! Would it never end! small fish. They have no swimming reality absorbed when the legs make Her father stepped on her train and power like other fish, but get through their appearance; of the long-nosed and their appearance; of the long-nosed and short-nosed gar pike, who go nosing around like a parcel of old maids at a Sunday-school picnic.

There is an immense tub of salt water in the rear and a small engine is incessantly pumping this water to a chamber at the top of the building and then letting it down suddenly at a pressure of 35 pounds. It is then passed through a rubber tube with glass nozzle and shot directly into the tanks, thus aerating the water. After this it drains out through a sand filter and passes to the original tub in the rear yard. If you ever come to Washington don't fail to visit the fish commission.

SMITH D. FRY.

The Lady and the Mirror. It is said by those who are fond o'casting reflections themselves that no woman can pass a mirror without look-

This is stated as fact, established by long observation, but no one has ever had the hardihood to try to explain why. A good many people have hinted that it was because the ladies wanted to directly into salt water. Out of 175 admire the set of a bonnet, the sparkle only 10 have been lost. The usual of a diamond or, most audacious of all, course is to place them in different their own comely faces. It has remained for a little miss of four-and creased in saltiness, but the successful children speak the truth-to do tardy justice to her sex and prove that the habit is certainly not due to personal

vanity. This little girl the other day climbed into a chair facing a handsome mirror and when she nodded she beheld the reflection of her own bright features. She turned to her mother in petulance, exclaiming:

"Mamma, every time I try to look in the glass my face gets in the way."— Boston Herald.

A Sure Thing.

Miss Jones (the daughter of his emloyer)-I don't believe, Mr. Cashier, that pa will give his consent. Mr. Cashier—Oh, yes, he will after he has examined the books. He will want

Kenniboy Asks a Question. "Papa," said Kenniboy, "did mamma use to make you stop doing things you wanted to do when you were as little as

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A JOYOUS FARMER'S BOY.

Peets have sung in words of joy That rural life is fun;
I'd love to be a farmer's boy—
A right rich farmer's son.

I love the old plow handles much, With their most shapely crook; How they'd inspire my hands to clutch The fish pole by the brook!

And when the plowing was begun

**

My steps would not be stayed. How quick a furrow I could run Directed to the shade! And then when came the planting morn,

All in the sun intense,
How nimbly could I drop the corn
And climb up on the fence! Haymaking time doth make more lithe How sweet to swing the glittering scythe-Across a bough and snooze!

And when the garden should be made 'Twere rife with rural charms To go forth with the trusty spade And dig some angle worms.

And how delightful it would be, With arms all strong and stout, To drive the ax into the tree

And if the fences lacked repair, Indeed 'twould stir the bl To go and hunt an opening where
My neighbor's daughter stood!

—A. W. Bellaw, in Detroit Free Press.



CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED. "What is it, my child?" he asked, laying his hand on her hair. "A lover's

quarrel?" 'Yes," she whispered. "The first we

have ever had." "Well, well, we all know that lovers never part after a first quarrel," he said, in a quiet matter-of-fact tone that calmed her nerves. "What was it all about, little one, if an old man may

"It arose out of a very simple speech of mine which seemed to annoy Michael," answered Olive, her cheeks flushing and paling as she recalled the afternoon's experience. "We were sitting under the trees in Kew Gardens, and I asked him if we could possibly be

happier than we were then?" Michael took offense because you were too easily contented, and one word followed another?" said Uncle Wake.

"Yes." Olive considered for a moment, and then repeated all that she could remember of the conversation. Afterwards a silence fell upon them both, and the roll of wheels in the Strand sounded but faintly in their ears. It was Olive who broke the pause.

"If I could only believe that this was merely a difference of opinion, and not a difference of spirit, I should be easier," she said. "But Michael seems to think that my ideal life is an absurd dream. He cannot realize any kind of happiness that is not founded on selfinterest alone. He cannot comprehend any joy outside himself. Oh, how horrible it seems to say these things about the man whom I love with all my heart! Help me, Uncle Wake, speak kind words and comfort me!"

This was an appeal which Samuel had not expected to hear for many a day. He had not known that Olive had been rapidly gaining powers of pene-



ID NOT HEAR HIS APPROACH.

tration. He had not thought that the books he had given her would have done their work so soon. And how could he dare soothe her with false comfort, or give her the broken reed of lean upon? How could he throw dust in the eyes that saw Michael as he really was, and yet prayed to be blinded?

"Olive," he said, tenderly, "I am afraid it is the fate of nearly all good women to be somewhat disappointed in the men they love. A man's daily struggle with the world is almost sure to harden him. Every true woman has within her that capacity for self-sacrifice which makes it easy for her to comprehend the one great sacrifice. Like her Master, she longs to go about among the people, and do them good.'

"But will he never feel as I do?" she asked, mournfully.

"Not altogether, perhaps. Olive, you must learn to love him without giving up the best part of yourself for his sake. You must not pluck out your own white wings because he cannot soar. If you do this, you will neither content him nor yourself. You will always be haunted by the sense of loss, and he will know that you are not satis-

She turned her eyes upon him with a gaze of intense anxiety.
"How can two walk together unless

their spirits are one?" she said, with a

Bodily union and spiritual disunion -one sees it every day," Samuel Wake answered. "If you marry a man whose thoughts are not your thoughts, nor his ways your ways, you must prepare to tread a difficult path, my child. Your own heart must help you in the matter; love, and the instincts of a true wife, can make a woman wise and strong."

"And I love him, I do love him!" she "Perhaps he is ill and suffering at this moment, and I am not near

If she had been near him she would bave beheld him making a fresh toilet

in high good humor. Edward Battersby had met him, and had invited him to dine at a fashionable restaurant that

"Men are made of tougher materials than you fancy," Uncle Wake replied, with a reassuring smile. "He looked well enough when I saw him. Take my word for it, that headache was an excuse for ill-temper. Don't be fussy about him, my dear. He will find his way back to you when the fit is over."

Then he brought one of the books that were piled upon the table, and began to read a poem aloud. The verses were well chosen, and his voice was pleasant to her ears. So the afternoon glided into evening, and when Mrs. Wake came home, more pensive and shadowy than ever after her visit to Jessie, Olive was able to meet her with cheerfulness. It was hard to see Michael's vacant place at the supper table; but Uncle Wake encouraged her with smiles, and talked quite openly of the absent lover.

"If he does not come in on Monday or Tuesday, I shall go and look him up." "Ah, Mrs. Wake, how unreasonable you used to be if I ever dared to have a headache! It is only women who are allowed to be invalids. A lover ought to have an iron constitution."

"You always had," his wife remarked, 'but Michael is not made of iron, and he looks as if he had nerves. Perhaps he is a little irritable sometimes. know he has a short manner, but what is manner when a man is hardworking and steady? When I looked at our poor Jessie to-day, I could not help thinking of Olive's good fortune."

For years, everybody had been talking to Olive about her good fortune. Who was she, that such a clever young man should have set his heart upon her? The girl had always been humble and grateful, and she was humble and grateful still; only a subtle change was stealing over the humility and gratitude. She did not think less of Michael, nor was she less lowly in mind, but she had begun to use certain faculties which had been undevel-

oped in her village home. She had learned lately that there are certain aspirations which cannot be stifled, even at low's command, with-out self-degradation. Truly he who findeth his life in this world only, shall lose it; the worship of things that perish in the using destroys all spiritual life in the worshiper. Olive had found

out this truth. When she lay down to rest that night she fell into a peaceful sleep, and dreamed of the old downs and fields of her childhood. Michael was roaming with her through those calm meadows, rich with the purple and gold of summer. He was once more the younger and simpler Michael of the past; they were happy in the old-fashioned way of rustic lovers. Then Jane and Aaron joined them, and they followed the course of the rivulet through the grass, and laughed for very gladness of heart.

She awoke suddenly in the light of a London day, with that dream-laughter ringing in her ears. And then all the bitterness of yesterday came back like a flood, and she remembered that she and Michael had drifted apart.

But downstairs there was the every day life awaiting her, full of its whole some work and cheerfulness. And there was a note from Michael, addressed to herself, and written late on Sunday night.

"Dearest Olive" (it ran), "Do not wonder at my absence for a few days. I hope to bring you good news when I

come. My'head is better. "Yours as ever, M. C."

CHAPTER X. "HOW THE OLD, OLD TIES ARE LOOSENED." Olive lived cheerfully on that brief note all through the week. Michael had forgiven her, and the world was bright again.

He came to see her on Sunday after noon, but the visit was short. Edward Battersby had claimed him for the evening. All his dreams were about to be realized, success was within his grasp, and Olive listened to his explanations with wonder and delight. There was no doubt as to the working of his new plan; it had already been tested with the most satisfactory results, and was to have a longer and fuller trial. Meanwhile Edward Battersby was overwhelming him with tokens of good will. Everyone in the works was aware of his exaltation; he was to receive more substantial rewards later on, but even now he was recognized as a person of the highest importance.

"What does Aaron say to all this?" asked Olive, when Michael paused to take breath. "I wish he would come and see me."

Michael frowned impatiently. "Why do you think of Aaron?" he said; "he was always a gloomy fool who could not help himself, and lately he has been insufferable."

"He is unhappy, Michael." Her face You see, he has long was troubled. been wanting to make a home for Jane, and when they lowered his wages he lost heart. But now that your suc cess is assured, dear, you will be kind to him?"

"Kind to him!" Michael repeated angrily. "I shall be heartily glad to see the last of him, and hear the last of his maundering talk about old times." "But he was our early friend," she

said sadly, "and there is poor Jane to be considered."

"I don't know why I should consider Jane," returned Michael loftily. "She certainly has no claim on me. But this in life, all his old acquaintances hang round his neck like millstones. He is not allowed to enjoy the fruits of his

own toil alone. "Dear Michael!" her hand softly touched his. "Ought one to enjoy the fruits of one's toil alone?"

"You are a most extraordinary girl, Olive," he said, in the indulgent tone she knew so well. "You never lose a chance of saying something sentimental something taken from one of your favorite books! But never mind, I will not let anything mar our pleasure to-day. You are free to talk to your uncle, going to be kind to us!" cried poor and tell him all our good news.'

Her face brightened in an instant. "Dear Uncle Wake," she said, "he is

always so glad to hear of anyone's

prosperity."
"Well, he has had little enough of his own to be glad of," remarked Michael. with a contemptuous laugh. "What of all, there is no Mrs. Battersby. And, will he say when he has to part with you, Olive? Anyone can see that you are the light of this house; but I can't | intimate with him." lend my illuminator to other people much longer. And I wish you would give up that wretched flower business. little woman."

"Don't ask me to give it up just yet," she said, in a sweet voice of entreaty. "Please don't. I will promise to be very good and obedient by and by."

"I suppose I must be contented with that promise," he answered, affably, "but I am glad you keep well out of sight at that flower shop. I don't want



lie yet. Do you know, child, I intend that you shall create a sensation? You will be a noted beauty one of these days, if you take care of yourself and do as I tell you."

A richer bloom rose to the soft cheek, but the lips quivered as if with pain. "I should hate notoriety," she said

proudly. "Nonsense! you won't hate anything in your new life," he replied, kissing her. "It will be a life of charming dresses and jewels; what can a woman desire more?

"Oh, I shall want much more than that," she answered, looking frankly up at him with clear eyes.

But he only laughed, and went his

More days went and came, and he did not come, but frequent notes made amends for his absence. Olive went about her daily business with the lightest of hearts and the brightest of faces. Uncle Wake rejoiced with her in her joy, and Aunt Wake talked of nothing but weddings and bridal array. Sometimes when Olive looked back to the Sunday afternoon in Kew Gardens, it seemed very dim and far distant. She could hardly recognize herself in the girl who had sat under the larches and had been so passionately miserable that

Ah, she would ask Michael to take her to the gardens again when he had time enough to spare. She must have been in a foolish mood when they were there last, or his headache, perhaps, had made him fractious. His letters were so affectionate and kind that her doubts were all beginning to disappear. He had been hardened, absorbed; every nerve had been strained in his long struggle, but now that the end was gained there would be peace. Yes, and leisure for thoughts of others and

good deeds and gentle words. The one cloud in her bright sky was Aaron. She had written to him once or twice but there was no reply, and he never fulfilled his promise of coming to see her again. Jane was beginning to despair, but Olive still wrote to her in a cheerful strain, begging her not to give up all hope. Surely something could be done for Aaron by and by; and if Michael still refused to come to the aid of his old friend Olive resolved to take the matter into her own hands. In some way or other Aaron should be helped out of the slough of despond.

thoughts and hopes that although Seaward Aylstone came several times to the florist's shop she scarcely noticed him. As in a dream she heard his calm voice, ordering sprays of ivory and roses, and in a dream still she wove the flowers and leaves together. She did not know that his glance always turned to the corner where she sat with her pretty curly brown head bent over her work. She did not know that he lingered long at the counter in the vain hope of seeing her lift her eyes or of hearing her speak. Another girl less absolutely true of heart would have observed his frequent comings and goings and have drawn her own conclusions. But Olive was under a potent spell.

At last, when the days were sultry and still and London was emptying fast. Michael came to see her again. He came, as he had been wont to do, on a Sunday afternoon and found Olive in the parlor upstairs. At the sight of him the Wakes, husband and wife, discreetly vanished. And they said to each other in confidence that they had never seen him look so worn and strange. Olive, too, was struck with this "strangeness" and met him with an anxiety that shaded her joy.

"Dear, you have worked too hard," Yet as she looked at him again she

saw that he had gained something by is always the case, when a man succeeds the loss of his fresh color; the pallor gave a new refinement to his face. His clothes, too, seemed to be worn in a new and easier fashion. He moved less stiffly and spoke more quietly. "I believe I should have broken down

entirely," he said, "if it had not been for the sea breezes. The Battersbys are at South sea, and I have been running down to see them.' "Then you are quite intimate with

them now, Michael? Are they nice people? Is Mrs. Battersby a good, motherly woman? Are there any going to be kind to us!" cried poor Olive in her simplicity.

An uneasy look flitted across Michael's

"My dear girl, you should not fly into raptures on small occasions," he remarked, coldly. "How is one to answer such a string of questions? First as Mr. Battersby is a feeble old man

whose mind is failing, I cannot get very "Oh," said Olive in a disappointed tone: "and there is no daughter?" "Well, yes, there is a daughter." He

admitted the fact with a curious reluctance. "But she is a good deal older than you are; and-and you would not find her a sympathetic person, I think." "Then she is not nice, is she?" Olive

"I really don't know what you mean by 'nice;' it is a woman's word.' Michael tried to smile naturally, and only produced a strange contortion of

asked.

"But if people are not sympathetic they can't be nice," persisted Olive un-wisely. "You think her horrid, and don't like to say so."

He flushed angrily. "I have never thought anything so preposterous," he said. "I only meant that Miss Battersby was calm and sensible, and not given to romantic dream-

The speech was spoken in a tone that pained Olive deeply. She strove to talk on as if nothing had hurt her, but she was not able to pretend a cheerfulness that she did not feel. Michael had not said a word about their future plans; he did not tell her that she must soon come to a new home. He talked in a vague way of changes at the works, and of old Mr. Battersby's uncertain life, and said that Edward Battersby hated trouble and business. And then he suddenly got up to go, and gave her a cold kiss at parting. "When shall I see you again, Mich-

ael?" she asked. "I don't know. I wish I could fix a day for coming," he answered; "but

Edward is always wanting me, and I am so worried and hurried that there is scarcely time to think, However, I will write if I do not come." When he had gone, Olive went away

to her little room and sat down by the bed in utter bewilderment. The person that she loved, her promised husband, of whom she had thought hour after hour, what had become of him? It was not the old Michael who had just left her, but some one with a different manner and a cold heart. Success had come. that success which had been so longed for, and was this all that it had brought? The window was left open, but the hot London air that came in did not cool her burning temples. Oh, to be at Eastmoen now, and feel the breeze blowing fresh from the old hills.

Uncle Wake did not like the aspect of affairs, and saw that Olive was look ing pale and sad. He sent her to church with his wife, and meditated over the state of things without deciding on what was best to be done. It seemed to him that Michael was disposed to draw back; but if it were so, Samuel was not a man to drag him forward. Better that this rare flower should wither on its stalk, than that an unwilling hand should be forced to gather it.

TO BE CONTINUED. |

Writing to the King. At Szanad, in Hungary, lives a poor peasant farmer named Pero Bati. The destruction of the crops and loss of cattle had plunged him into difficulties. One sleepless night he conceived a novel idea and rose early the next morning and carried it out. This idea took the form of the following epistle: "To the Most Honorable and Well-born Herr King: My cow is dead-with great respect I submit this-and my noble farm produce has been struck down with hailstones. The wicked 'man in posses sion' plagues me sorely, though he is my brother-in-law's godfather. There is no living soul in Szanad that can lend me a kreuzter, because no one in Szanad has a kreutzer. If my lord would lend me a couple of gulden-for which he has no immediate need-I would pay him back with interest when my next year's kukuruz crop (maize) is sold. I trust that good health may waft upon my good king and his exalted house and his dear family. Oh, that I could kiss the pretty hands of our high-born lady-queen! All happiness to your king's majesty. Truly, yours, Pero Bati." This letter was duly dispatched, and a messenger was sent to ascertain the truth of Bati's statement. This proving correct, the two gulden (about three shillings), which

Making a Spool of Thread.

the emperor was "not in immediate need

of," was placed at Pero Bati's disposal.

-London Daily News.

"To make a spool of thread," says a manufacturer, "is a complicated process. Only the very best Sea island cotton can be used for this purpose. The cotton is taken in the raw state and torn all to pieces by a machine called a 'breaker.' It then goes through several other machines which it is carefully combed and freed from impurities. A machine called a 'slipper' then takes it up and twists it out into white yarn. This is carefully combed again, and it is then taken into another department, where several small strands of this yarn are twisted into one fine one. Three of these are then twisted together and you then have six-cord thread, which, after it is bleached, is ready for the market. Another interesting thing is the numbering of the thread. Every lady knows the size of thread that she re quires for doing a certain piece of work but very few of them know how it came to be so numbered. You see, when cotton thread was first made eight hundred and forty yards of it weighed one pound. This was called number one. and if a pound contained just twice this number of yards it was called number two, and so on."-Chicago Times

Pleasant Prospect.

Little boy pulls a reveler in a saloon by the coat tails.

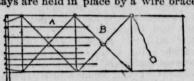
"What do you want, Tommy?" "Come home, pa. Ma has been waiting with the poker for you for the last two hours."—Texas Siftings.

THE FARMING WORLD

PLAN FOR WIRE FENCE.

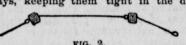
No Part of It an Infringement on Any Known Patents.

For the benefit of the farming community I send sketch and description of a smooth wire fence that I contemplate building. I take eight No. 9 wires for These I shall draw with a strands. ratchet. My stays are wood, sawed 11/6 inches square. Through these I bore 8 holes, or as many more as I may desire strand wires. I make the holes plenty large so they will thread easily. These stays I shall place four feet apart, on a fence four feet high. The stays are held in place by a wire brace



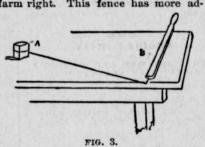
linked together, each section having a loop in one end just large enough to go over the end of stay. These brace wires should be of exact length and must reach from lower end of stay to upper end of next, then down again, etc. This only does half of the bracing. I have another like chain and commence

at the top, then down. To erect this fence, I shall put in the top strand first, then thread on as many stays as it will require, then put in the lower strand and thread through lower holes, having the stays all together at far end of the fence. Next put on rachet tension, then divide stays on strands, fasten brace wire to post at far end of fence and hook loops over end of stays, keeping them tight in the di-



rection I am going. When I go to ratchet post I shall have ratchet for last section of brace wire, and draw to proper tension, then staple to posts, springing up or down to suit elevations and depressions in ground, then thread in remaining wires, put on tension, and

you have a fence. There is no part of this fence an infringement on any patents as far as I know. I don't want to interfere with any patent fence, as the fence business is expensive enough without paying a farm right. This fence has more ad-



vantages than any other I have seen yet. It takes about 6 pounds of No. 9 wire to make a rod, to which add 1 pound (I have counted on galvanized wire) of No. 11 wire for braces, which makes 7 pounds per rod, and, at 3 cents per pound, costs 21 cents per rod. Cost of thirty rods would be as follows:

10 ratchets, at 8% cents.
Staples.... This is equal to a little over 361/4 cents per rod. In Fig. 1 dots on the post represent ratchets. The part marked A shows the mode of putting on brace wire on level ground. B shows the manner of putting on brace wire where there is an elevation and stays are thrown out of square. Fig. 2 shows brace chain linked together. Fig. 3 shows a bench for making brace wire chain. A is a square iron pin for making the square loop, and B is a leyer with %-inch iron pin in end for making the small loop .- Allen Neff, in Ohio

Farmer. AMONG THE POULTRY.

FEEDING the hens sulphur helps the

hatching. REGULARITY in management is as important as regularity in feeding; both are necessary.

A good farm-yard fowl must have feet lower down completed the arrangestamina and vigor, as it is supposed to pick up a good portion of its living.

WHOLE straw is better than hav as a nest material, but either one is preferable to that which is run through a cutting box. Fowls are so provided that they can grind any kind of food eaten. It is not

strictly necessary to grind their food THE farmer that cannot make handsome profit with poultry when he has good stock and gives them good care is

an exception. Ir is often the case that if the hens are well fed during the spring and summer they will moult early in the

season and make good winter layers. THERE is no danger of the chicks crowding on top of each other in the brooder if the temperature is kept even. It is when they get cold that they crowd.—St. Louis Republic.

How to Make Pig Raising Pay. The profit in hog raising comes largely by management. If he can have a nice fresh pasture in summer with fresh drinking water always accessible, a small ration of grain and is kept free from worms he will be thrifty and make a good frame on which to build the hog of commerce at small cost and will not be liable to disease. He should have salt and wood ashes or salt and lime mixed to correct his digestion; this is particularly necessary when he is put into the fattening pen. He should also have charcoal. It alone is a better medicine and conditioner than any in the market that does not or wormy, the medicated charcoal powders for hogs will give speedy relief if plan is to give an occasional dose as a ives are better than cures and are much the cheaper and safer plan. -W. D. Scott, in Western Rural.

LOSS OF FERTILITY.

It Can Be Avoided by Keeping Organic

The important secret of maintaining fertility of soil is simply the maintaining of organic (animal and vegetable) matter on the surface. The benefit comes in soon or later, in proportion as the matter is a sort that readily decays or not. If this matter is of a compact nature, and lies on in mass, so that air does not readily circulate through it, it may sour and become corrosive to plants near it, instead of beneficial. Where lands are subject to overflow, and the current is not so rapid as to cause any waste of the soil by washing, the water will bring and leave on or in the soil the essentials for a full crop, so that good growth can be obtained year after year, with no addition of manure. Insects, too, are reduced by being drowned out. No matter that decays naturally should be wasted by burning. [Unless infested by fungus germs or injurious insects or their eggs.-Ed.] The coarser parts can be made to do nutrient service about perennial bushes and trees, and the rest can be used around plants of less height-only very dwarf and delicate seedlings requiring that the surface be fine. Even for them it is best that the actual surface be fine vegetable mold.

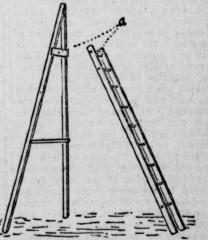
It is not safe to bury much coarse matter in the soil. In clearing woodland, the farmer is careful to get rid of all leaves and chips in order to avoid their being buried in the soil and souring there. The bulky roots of corn when turned down fresh have that effect, and render it impracticable to sow wheat on fresh corn stubble with prospect of any good return. The burning off of leaves and chips on clearings has instilled among our people the idea that burning off all surface flitter is good and proper practice, whereas it is actually a sinful waste, rapidly hastening exhaustion of soil. Grass is the most effectual means of restoring the natural vegetable surface, or humus, to hilly soils, and it has the merit of not being liable to being washed away as any loose litter may be. If uplands cannot yield so much bulk of grass as the moister lowlands, it is so much sweeter and more nutritious in most cases as to justify keeping them covered with grassy growth, excepting while being used for some other crop; never leaving them lie bare avoidably .- N. Y. Trib-

SELF-SUPPORTING LADDER.

Just the Thing for Pruning Trees and for Gathering Fruit.

In pruning my young orchard this spring I wanted a small ladder to reach the upper parts of the apple trees, and made a very satisfactory one in the following way:

Having a small light ladder about 9 feet high I put an extra round in 4 inches from the top, of 1x2 inch oak, the ends being reduced to fit easily into a 1/4 inch hole in each side piece. I bored a hole in the center of this round for a inch bolt. For the support I made a V (inverted) of two pieces of 11/4 x2 inch heart pine, mitred off at the top ends and fastened by wire nails clinched. Three feet from the apex I put a 4x1 inch oak strip to meet the flat round of the ladder and nailed it securely against



SELF-SUPPORTING ORCHARD LADDER. the edges of the V; a hole is bored through the center of this to receive the % inch bolt at a. A brace 4 or 5

ment. The ladder stands firmly on its four feet even though the ground is very uneven, the double joint at the upper part giving freedom of adjustment, and is very steady when you mount it. The upper part of the support is a good thing to hold on to when you are at the top. When needed elsewhere, the ladder can easily be disconnected.

For gathering fruit, a heavier one may be used for two men, rounds to be put on the support so that a man can mount it on either side. - Country Gentleman.

The Males for Next Year.

As the males should be fully matured, and yet not too old, the proper way to secure them is to batch them in the fall and keep them until they are eighteen months old, which will bring them in during the early months of spring. Being hatched in the fall such birds will be somewhat smaller in size than those hatched in the spring, but the chicks sired by them will be as large, at the marketable age, as those from the larger males. Males with small combs should be preferred, as they are less liable to the effects of frost, which sometimes causes the combs and wattles to be very sore, and even to slough off. This point should not be overlooked, as birds with frosted combs are unserviceable.-Farm and Fireside.

Excellent Food for Cows.

Oats and pease make an excellent early crop of green food for cows that have but a scant pasture. It is a practice in some sections to sow oats and contain it. If out of condition or sick pease thickly together broadcast, harrowing the seed in, and then turning the cattle on the field when the pease taken in reasonable time. The better are in blossom, but such a method is not economical, as the cattle will corrective and conditioner. Prevent- trample and destroy a large portion. The crop should be cut daily and fed in the barnyard, and, if necessary, some of it may be cured as hay.

Tessued every Thursday.

Democratic State Convention.

Salina, April 19.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Contral 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 of the Democratic State Central Committee, do call a Democratic State Convention, to assemble in the city of Topeka, as above indicated for the purpose of nominating andidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Justice of the Supreme Court, Congressman-at-Large, and ten Presidential Electors.

The basis of representation will be one delegate-at-large from each county, and one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Honjohn C Sheridan for Presidential Elector in 1888, and one delegate for every fraction thereof of 130 or over.

W. C. Jones, Chairman.

W. H. L. Pepperell, Secretary.

W. H. L. PEPPERELL, Secretary.

Mrs. Frank T. Lynch has been elected Secretary of the Standard Publish-ing Company, of Leavenworth; and, in connection with her other duties, she has editorial charge of the Leavenworth Standard. She is a well educated lady and is editing that paper with marked ability.

The Paola Spirit gives figures show ing where Cyrus Corning, the great obstructionist in the People's party, has received \$153 boodle from the various Republicans, \$50 of which came from Senator Perkins. No wonder

The Democrats of the Fourth District did the magnanimous thing in of provincial isolation, which is the offering to unite with the People's fortress of self love and neighborly party and adjourning without mak-ing a nomination. They are willing ent purpose to say that it is an idol to join in with the third party and still, worshiped for the divinity it is help to elect one of its own men, but they will not support Otis. Otis is a protectionist and has been very abusprotectionist and has been very abusprotectionist and has been very abusprotectionist. ive of Democrats, so is very obnoxious to them. The third party has been cities, that he does not run with the given a good chance by the Democrats to elect a congressman to succeed Otis, and if its members have any political sense, they will take aday representation. The Democrats to elect a congressman to succeed Otis, and if its members have have take aday political sense, they will take aday sentence of the situation. The Democratic of the situation given a good chance by the Demany political sense, they will take advantage of the situation. The Demo-

PROTECTION FOR LABOR. Take a look at the map of the United States and you will see a long stretch of country, reaching from New York across Vermont, New Hamp-shire and Maine to the Atlantic coast, separated from Canada by an imaginary line only. On both sides of the line, in many places, are heavy forests, dotted here and there with saw-mills, where immense quanties of lumber are turned out. At one of these saw-mills John Smith has been employed This is the beginning of the fight for two years at fair wages, and had given good satisfaction to his employinaugurated against John G. Otis, Coner. Thinking he had a job that was permanent he concluded to build him a little home and stop paying rent
The first thing was to figure the cost

opposing a bill affecting railroad transof a house and see if his savings would of a house and see if his savings would be sufficient to meet the expense in curred in building. Just across the travelers. The Fourth District Conline, a few hundred yards from where he worked, was another mill, and he "I would like to inquire who are thought it would be a good idea to commercial travelers? Can the comhave both the mill owners figure on a mittee reporting this bill inform this bill of lumber for his house. Both body who are commercial travelers? furnished him figures, neither knowing that the other was bidding. In mercial tramps, and we think that is looking them over he discovered that a more appropriate name for them. his boss was just two dollars on the We belong to that honorable organizathousand feet higher than the man tion, Patrons of Husbandry, that for over the line. Not wanting to go to twenty years has adopted the princiover the line. Not wanting to go to another mill for his lumber if he could do as well with his boss, he concluded to go to him and explain the situation, thinking that his boss would give him lumber at the same figure offered by the other mill. He shows his boss the bid of the other mill and says to him, "I am a poor man and want to build as cheaply as possible, can't you sell me lumber at the same price he offers?" "Yes, my bid is the same as his." "Oh, no, boss, he is two dollars on the thousand below you, which is quite an item to me." "Mr. Smith, you do not seem to understand. There is a tariff on Canadian lumber of two dollars per thousand, which would make his lumber cost you the same that mine would." "Boss, what is that tariff for?" "For our protection, Mr. Smith. We have got to be protected against the pauper labor on the other side of the line, crour mills why a merchant will "go to the wall" rather than advertise? Why portly men are always complaining of physical ailments? Why same warmen submissively beautiful to the same that the same warmen submissively beautiful to the same that the same that mine would." "Boss, what is that tariff for?" "For our protection, Mr. Smith. We have got to be protected against the pauper labor on the other side of the line, crour mills who warmen submissively beautiful the same that mine would." "Boss, what is that tariff for?" "For our protection, Mr. Smith. We have got to be protected against the pauper labor on the other side of the line, crour mills who a woman can't throw a stone without being laughed at?

Why a merchant will "go to the wall" rather than advertise?

Why particular throw a stone without being laughed at?

Why a merchant will "go to the wall" rather than advertise?

Why particular throw a stone without being laughed at?

Why a merchant will "go to the wall" rather than advertise?

Why particular throw a stone without being laughed at?

Why a woman can't throw a stone without being laughed at?

Why a merchant will "go to the wall" rather than advertise?

Why particular throw a stone without being laughed at? There is a tariff on Canadian lumber will have to shut down and you would be out of a job." 'Oh, yes, I see.

moved into his new house and the family are all happy. One night, shortly after this, the mill on the other side of the line burned down, burning up all the lumber in the yard Why a woman can't pass another and throwing all the hands out of a without turning and looking after her? job right at the beginning of a long, cold winter. Mrs. Smith expressed great sympathy for the poor families over the line, while Mr. Smith consoled her by saying it could not be helped, but that it was an ill wind that blew no one good luck—that his ated with other men's wives and forboss would profit by it, competition get their own?
would be removed, less lumber would
Why the average young man persists

boss, it is for our protection.

wanted to see them all in his office. Smith was jubilant. He says: "Boys, we are going to get better wages."
But when they had all assembled in the office the boss says: "Gentlemen, we find it necessary to cut down exwe find it necessary to cut down expenses, and I wish to notify you that after to-day your wages will be cut down twenty per cent. The men withdrew, held a consultation, decided to drew, held a consultation, decided to extrice rather than accept the terms, strike rather than accept the terms, appointed Smith a spokesman and returned to the office. Smith say:
"Boss we cannot accept your terms we are willing to cone work at the old price, but for nothing less." "Mr. Smith, the men thrown out of employment by the burning of the mill across the line are all here and ready to take your places at a reduction of twenty per cent. If you cannot accept my terms I will discharge you all and employ them. They understand been known as a lawyer, but he is a great hand to furnish business for lawyers. He put Botkin under lasting obligations when he killed his enemy, Saw Wood. It was charged that the firm of Brennan & Botkin was formed prior to that. If this be true, Botkin was a silent partner until after the killing. There is one other who ought to go to Oklahoma and become a member of the firm. He is Botkin's friend who made him a judge —Lyman U. Humphrey." strike rather than accept the terms,

9

The Chase County Courant, the business as well as you do and can lo just as much work, and twenty per

manners that were the high born en-dowment of the olden school; there in piquant contrast were developed side by side the democratic and aristocratic spirits, working severally toward equality and caste; there was established the state reputation for effusive private hospitalities, and there still are peculiarly cherished the fading traditions of more festive boards and kindlier hearthstones. If the feelings of the whole people could be interpreted by a single saying, it would perhaps be this—that whether in town or country—and if in the country, not remotely here or there, but in well nigh unbroken succession from Senator Perkins. No wonder Corning is working against a combine with the Democrats.

You may tell him that he has no great is the state porcupine, presenting an done all that could be expected of any one to promote harmony and a union of forces.—Lawrence Gazette, is to enter the very citadel of popular affections.—James Lane Allen in Cen-

ACAINST OTIS.

TRAVELING MEN ARE WAGING A

BITTER WAR ACAINST HIM. TOPEKA, June 2.—The traveling men of the State have left at all hotels in this Congressional district copies of the Congressional Record of March 4, This is the beginning of the fight

gressman from this district. The page to which each drummer's

ple of co-operation in trade, and we believe that these commercial travelers are a useless excrescence upon the commercial system. We are opposed to them on general principles, and especially are we opposed to giving them any special privileges, which this bill assuredly does.'

THE ATCHISON "PATRIOT" WON-DERS

Why people are so infatuated after the almighty dollar? Why fleshy women want to become

ean and lean women fleshy? Why a woman can't throw a stone

Why some women submissively be come their husband's slaves? Why some men do not raise their Winter is coming on Smith has just hats to their lady acquaintances?

Why a woman will die for a man

Why some men will do more for Why men are extremely pleasant out in company and unpleasant at home? Why a man can have the nerve to

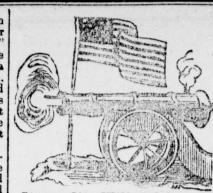
marry when it hustles him to support himself?

be sawed, prices would go up and the boss would raise his wages.

A few days after the burning of the mill the boss notified his men that he

BOTKIN AND BRENNAN.

In commenting on the press dispatches stating that the notorious Judge Botkin, and Sam Wood's murderer, Jim Brennan, will soon open a law office in El Reno, Oklahoma, the



Strong City Will Celebrate!

A business meeting of the Strong City Brass Band was called, Tuesday night, of last week, for the purpose of considering the advisability of taking the celebration of the Fourth of July this year in their own hands. The boys were unanimously in favor of the proposition and the appointment of the different committees was made by the President, W. H. Harvey, as follows

On Soliciting—George U. Young, C. H. Hofman and Levi Clay. On Music and Entertainments—J. M. Clay, Bert Dunlap and C. W. White, On Grounds-S. W. Beach, J. M.

Clay, Peter Smith, Doc. Richards and Chas. Robinson. On Printing, Speakers and Program

Bert Dunlap, W. W. Harvey and C.

W. White. The program of the day will be made to include a number of novel features, as well as good speaking, music, band contest, fireworks, ball in the evening and other amusements.

mon conviction, this is the comtribe.

The idol itself may rest on the fact of provincial isolation, which is the fortress of self love and poichbard.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention. at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, June 25, 1892, for the purpose of electing 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.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 9. 1892:

Drake, Bill. Ingham, Geo. K. Rommell, David. Rettiger, Miss Rosa (2). All the above remaining uncalled

for, June 23, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BREESE, P. M.

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD

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

DO YOU WANT COLD ?

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

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

The chance of a lifetime, is worth looking after!

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

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

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS

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

ON TO OMAHA!

Special excursions will be run via Santa l'e route on July 2d, to Omaha, Neb., for persons wishing to attend the National convention of the People's party, at that city, July 4th. One fare for round trip. Tickets on sale July 1st and 2d, with return limit of July 15th.

The Omaha convention will be large ly attended by an enthusiastic crowd from all parts of the country. Even if you are not a delegate, it is a good chance to see Nebraska's chief city. Talk with A., T. & S.F. agent about it. and get aboard when the train goes by

MANY SAY

"Why does Dr. Humphreys continue to advertise his Specifics, everybody knows about them." Do you use them? No. Then that's why. Try them

ONE FARE TO CHICAGO AND RETUNN The Santa Fe will sell tickets to Chicago and return, at one lowest first-class fare for the round trip, on June 16th to 20th inclusive, with final return limit to July 6th. For further information call on local ticket agent.



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 (923-t)

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

ourts. Drice 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 Kansas; in the Supseme 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 Federa Hardware,

Stoves,

Tinware,

Farm

Machinery,

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY

al courts

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of

Toledo. F. JOHNSON, M, D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas R. C. HUTCHESON. C. N. SMITH

HUTCHESON & SMITH, DENTISTS.

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOODIFALLS, KANSAS

HELLO, THERE! What's the Rush?

What causes so many to

PECK, - AT -

CEDAR POINT, to purchase

Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Carts,

and in fact almost anything that runs of wheels or runners? An inspection of goods even the valuable medium of printer's ink, mchlotf

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and parefully prepared Remedies, used for years it fully prepared Remedies, used for years in rate practice and for over thirty years by the ple with entire success. Every single Specific sected cure for the disease named, acy cure without drugging, purging or reducing system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign medies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.

EXTRA NUMBERS:

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL THE PILE OINTMENT.

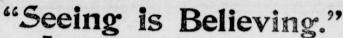
THE PILE OINTMENT.

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, Fistules, 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.





And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—The Rochester. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

EOCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City. "The Rochester."

W. H. HOLSINGER.

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

KANSAS. COTTONWOOD FALLS.



RACINE. WISCONSIN. "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



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

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

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

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 dollars 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 16 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 of money. What the proprietor of the N. Y. World has accomplished we feel conficient 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 'he 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 original. 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 CRAND 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 jurnish you a genuine French glass, boxing and packing same free of expense. Cut this 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

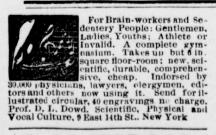
NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO., References—Any newspaper publishers, Rev. T. Dewitt Taimadge, all mercantile agencies and banks in New York City. World Building, New York

Easily, quickly and permanently by Dr. Taft's ASTH specific for that terrible disease. Instead of flying to the door or window, gasping for breath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few doses of the ASTHMALENE when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy, and you feel as if some angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death, that had nearly deprived you of life.

IT IS AS HARMLESS AS THE FOOD YOU EAT, yet the ease with which it cures the worst cases of ASTHMA is the wonder and admiration of all who have used it happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a bottle of DR. TAFT'S

RSTHMALENE and found it has cured you of the most distressing diseases that ever afflicted the human family. FOR BRONCHITIS it surpasses every known remedy. For sale by all druggists. A trial bottle sent free to any one sending P. O. address who suffers

from Asthma. Dr. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 142 State st., Rochester, N. Y.



D. W. MERCER always keeps the

Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try H:m. Matfield Green.



LOVELL WASHER CO. 203 Huron St. ERIE, PA

sing Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising racts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

The Thase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892.

W. E.TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	3in.			% col.	1 col.
1 week	•1 00	41 50		18 00		210 00
2 WOOLS	1.50	1.00	3.50	4.00	7.00	18.0V
8 Wooks	1.75	3.50	8 00	4.50	8.25	18.00
4 weeks		8.00	3 25	8.00	14.00	17.00
2 months	4 00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82.50
6 months	6 50	9.00	12.00	20.00	82.50	\$5.00
l year Local no	10.00	18.00	34.00	185.00	156.00	85.00
sertion; a	nd 5 ce	nts a	ine fo	react	subse	quent

sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops". No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertis-ing, as much cash, if not more than the arti-qles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Chi.X MRX. KC. X. WPL

| Nex. x | Den. x | Col. Tex x | with the pm | pm | a m | pm | a m | pm | a m | 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 40 | 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 | Cedar Grove 6 07 | 4 10 | 4 27 | 2 57 12 | 09 |

C. K	. & W. F	2. R.	
	Pass.		
Hymer	11 58pt	m 6 45pt	m
Evans	12 17at	m 7 15	
Strong City	12 30	7 30	3 00pm
Cotton wood Fa	lls.		3 10
Gladstone			3 25
Bazaar			4 10
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazsar			4 20pm
Gladstone			4 50
Cottonwood Fr	Ills.		5 15
Strong City	4 00am	8 30am	5 20
Evans	4 10	8 45	
Hymer	4 27	9 16	

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.

SMALL

of Men' Cottonade Pants at a ruinously low price, 50c. per pair. We carry a full line of Men's Overalls and Working Shirts. Buy one of those extra good

Domet Shirts at, 48c.

They are good for 65c. Our price only 48c. Ask to see them.

We are making an extremely low price on some All Linen Torchon Lace, regular 6, 8 and 10c. goods. Our reduced price only 4c. per

Best Light Shirting Calico only 5c. per yard. We throw out this week a line of Challies, regular price 7 1-2, 8 1-3 and 10c. All at one price now, only 6c. per yard. A great many ladies think our 50c. Corset is as good as they have been paying 75c. for. Try one of them at 50c. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Undervests

at 3 for 25c. Better qualities at 25, 50 and 75c each, Get our prices on Summer Dress Goods. We have a splendid line and can

save you money

CASRON SANDERS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Double wedding, to-day. Wood taken on subscription. Ice cream, at E. F. Bauerle's. Warm, growing weather now-a-days. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

F. J. Beardmore went to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Ingmire, on Peyton creek, s quite ill.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. aug6-if If you want a saucer of good ice eream, go to E. F. Bauerle's.

Tom Smith, of Marion, has been in town ever since Monday morning. Tom C. Strickland is confined to his bed with inflammatory rheumatism. Candy ten cents per pound at

HAGER'S. Carl Moore, of Emporia, is visiting his brother, Clem Moore, of Diamond creek.

Wm. Osmer, of Wabaunsee county.

is visiting his relatives, on Diamond creek. T. M. Gruwell, having bought the Brockett propety, will soon move

There was a good deal of thunder, rainbow and some rain, early yesterday

Miss Julia McCabe, of Bazaar, was own to Emporia, one day last week,

hopping. Fred Byram, of Cedar Point, has returned home, from a visit to Chili-

cothe, Mo. S. C. Doney, of Matfield Green, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Friday.

Geo. McGovern, of Strong City, was home a couple of days last week, from Ponca, I. T.

W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, one day last week, on business. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was at

Topeka, on Wednesday of last week, on business.

The Fourth of July will be cele brated at Clements, under the auspices of the G. A. R.

World's fair meeting, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. Read notice in Mrs. Wm. Fritze, of Strong City. was quite sick for the past week, but is now improving.

Ben Sharp arrived here, yesterday morning, from Kansas City, where he has been at work.

Mrs. Frew, of Strong City, mother of County Surveyor John Frew, is lying dangerously ill.

T. L. McClelland, of Saffordville, isited his son, C. B. McClelland, at Lawrence, last week.

Born, on Friday, May 27, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Robinson, of Strong City, a 16-pound boy. Robert Brash, of Elmdale, is visit

ng his friend and countryman, David Biggam, of Strong City. Z. T. Lillard, of Kansas City, was in town, last Friday, and gave the Courant office a pleasant call.

G. H. Schoen, of Pierce City, Mo was at Strong City, recently, visiting his relatives, the Fritze brothers.

There was a strawberry festival in the new Cooley building, last night, for the benefit of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia, who was here visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Duchanois, has returned home. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

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

Roland Roberts, of Frankfort, Mar-shall county, arrived here, last Friday, to attend to some unfinished horse

Mrs. Maggie McDowell, of Diamond creek, returned home, last Saturday. from a visit at Council Grove and

Mrs. Putnam, of Topeka, and Mrs. Gleason, of Florence, were visiting Mrs. Warren Peck, at Cedar Point,

D. W. Landes and family, of Strong City, have moved to Atchison. Mr. Landes' "run" is now from Atchison

to Downes. Mrs. S. L. MacLeish, of Chicago, is at Strong City, having been called there by the serious illness of her mother,

Perforated chair seats 10c at jly16 HAGER'S.

District Court Clerk Geo. M. Hay-den enjoyed a visit, last week, from his sister, Miss Dora Hayden, of Dia-mond creek.

Virgil Brown, who was visiting his family, at Strong City, for a week, has returned to his work with the Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s stone cutting machine,

at St. Louis. B. U. Schlaudecker, formerly of this city, but now of Council Grove, is now on a two weeks' visit to his lished in whatever paper you choose. Don't let the official bulldoze you into Don't let the official bulldoze you into Mr. Cunningham came home in cheefful frame of mind, and here.

Mrs. Anna Miller and child, who were visiting Robert and Albert Matti, of Toledo township, brothers of Mrs. Miller, returned to their home, in Sumner county, last Saturday.

C. C. Rhodes, of Emporia, a member of the Cook & Hopkins Marble Co., was in town, last Saturday, and spent Sunday with his old friend, Judge J. M. Rose, on Diamond creek. If you wish to treat your best girl to ice cream, go to E. F. Bauerle's.

While taking a horse to water, Monday, the animal jerked Henry Fritts down, striking his face against the ground, making some very painful wounds above and to the left of his Last Sunday morning, a very valuable horse belonging to J. R. Holmes,

of Elmdale, had an eye knocked out by being hit with a small stick, to turn its course, while trying to get it in the J. M. Wisherd is now located in the store room recently vacated by M. M. Young, which has been repapered, refitted and fixed up in elegant style for

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Hawkins, of Clements, were down to Topeka, this week, taking Mrs. Patten to the Insane Asylum. They stopped over here and at Strong City, Tuesday, on

Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER, 827 Kent street, Denver, Col. FOR SALE.—Some very fine Black Langshan Cockerels and eggs, also Silver Laced Wyandotte, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorn, Barred and White Plymouth Rock, and Light Brahma eggs, from 50 cents to \$1 for 13, now that it is getting late in the season. Apply at this office.

we take pleasure in calling the attention of our musical friends, especially the little ones, to Mr. Fischer's new waltz, "Whisperings of True Love." Try it, if you wish something musically pretty and extremely pleas. musically pretty and extremely pleas-

36 sheets of note paper 5c at HAGER's. Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit to her sister. Mrs. W. H. Cushing, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

HAGER'S.

The Democrat, Washington, D. C., for the campaign of 1892. A clean, clear, honest Democratic campaign or the campaign of the cam

When you have a legal notice to be published in one of the county papers, for which publication you individually

want to patronize some other paper.

Building and Loan Association, of Kansas City, Missouri, was organized, June 1st, 1892, with a membership of 20. The officers are: John Frew. President; E. D. Jones, Vice President; J. M. Kerr, Treasurer; Geo. W. Crum, Secretary. Directors: Fred Yenzer, John E. Bell, Geo. W. Somers, J. M. Kerr, E. D. Jones, A. F. Eritze, Chas. Hayder, John Frew.

Mrs. Barbara Campbell, of Plymouth, mother of Hon. M. A. Campsand dollars. Captain McKechnie died thirty years ago, leaving a for tune divided among relatives and

the first morning.

Character down to Towach, and the final settlements is borned of the server of the control of the first morning and the server of the first morning and the server of the first morning and the first mo the sermon, and his remains will be placed in their last resting place, in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this

DEATH OF CEORGE COLLETT, SR. At 7 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, June 5th, 1892, there passed from this life, at his home, on the Cottonwood river, musically pretty and extremely pleasing. It compares with the very best musical publications. Price 50 cents. Ignaz Fischer, publisher, Toledo, O. mond creek.

H. P. Coe, of Saffordville, has received the sad intelligence of the death of his sister, Mrs. Landon, of Boone, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., were visiting at Mr. E. F. Holmes', from Saturday until Monday, inclusive.

Master Paul and Miss Luella Kirker, of Strong City, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J.G. Kirker, at Quenemo.

Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong

musical publications. Price 50 cents. Ignaz Fischer, publisher, Toledo, O.

A World's Fair meeting will be held in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J.G. Kirker, at Quenemo.

Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong creek, where his first wife died, May 22d, 1865. After which he remained single about seven years and then married Mrs. Catherine Page, sister of the then Mrs. Robert Cuthbert, with whom he lived happily until his death.

Besides the sorrowing wides. to her sister, Mrs. W. H. Cushing, at Plattsmouth, Nebrasks.

The Chase County Teachers' Institute will begin July 5th, in this city. On the evening of the 4th the teachers will hold a reception.

Mrs. J. I. Hey and children, of Strong City, have gone on an extended visit at Bushnell, Illinois, to the parents and friends of Mrs. Hey.

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. The political issues of the day will be discussed, from a prohibition standpoint, at the Court-house, in this city, on Tuesday, June 14, by E. Leonard son.

For the campaign of 1892. A clean clear, honest Democratic exampaign page, with full campaign news, will be discussed. He can and clear, honest Democratic exampaign pages, with full campaign news, will be death to the course of fifty cents. Sample deprise free. Agents wanted every where. Address until November 10, for fifty cents. Sample copies free. Agents wanted every where. Address the sorrowing widow, he leaves, to mourn his death, two childeren, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five living children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom has five livin Besides the sorrowing widow, he leaves, to mourn his death, two children, Henry and George, Jr., the former of whom resides on Middle creek.

MANY RACE HORSES WILL COME From St. Lonis to Kansas City Secretary R. W. Cunningham, of the have to pay, and a county official tells you it has to be published in the official paper of the county, you tell him it is no such thing, and have it published in the official paper of the county, you tell him it is no such thing, and have it published in general days last week attending the races and putting in some expensions. Exposition Driving Park Association, ing the races and putting in some ex-cellent work in behalf of the June

very cheerful frame of mind, and he following will be the program of final examinations for the Eighth Grade and Junior Class of the High School:

Tuesday Latin and June 21, the plenty of encouragement from horsemen and bookmakers who have made up their minds to take in the Kansas had good reason to be, for he met with Tuesday—Latin and Arithmetic.
Wednesday—Algebra and Physiology
Thursday—Retoric and Grammar.
Friday—Mental Arithmetic and
Givil Government.

City meeting.

City meeting.

City meeting.

City meeting.

City meeting.

City meeting a very good turn. The water is twenty feet deep over the East. St. Louis track, where racing the begin again as soon as the regular conded and Civil Government.

All pupils who have been in the school this year invited to try these was to begin again as soon as the regular St. Louis meeting had ended, and it is not likely that there can be any racing there for a long time. In containing the school than the school this year invited to try these was to begin again as soon as the regular St. Louis meeting had ended, and it is not likely that there can be any racing there for a long time. was to begin again as soon as the regular St. Louis meeting had ended, and it is not likely that there can be any racing there for a long time. In consequence a great many horses that intended to stay and race at the East Side track will have to go elsewhere, and Kansas City will get a goodly number of them. There is no question about whether there will be enough horses here to race, but the question is, where they are all to be

Mesquite stable, with 9 head; F Hill, 9; O. B. Hildreth, 9; A. Weber Mrs. T. B. Johnston, of Henderson, Ky. arrived here, Tuesday, to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Mapes, who died at Florence, and was buried in the cemetery west of this city, yesterday morning.

Mrs. and Mrs. Dick Hawkins, of Claracter was a Continelly will be heir to several thou.

Mrs. Barbara Campbell, of Plysical Hill, 9; O. B. Hildreth, 9; A. Weber, 17; T. A. Cook, Tom Hurns, H. T. Batchelor, Feeney Bros., Hughlet & Hughes and P. H. Butler, 6 each; George Strobel, F. O. Patiberg and W. Mulkey, 5 each; J. McCarty, Barbara Campbell, of Plysical Hill, 9; O. B. Hildreth, 9; A. Weber, 17; T. A. Cook, Tom Hurns, H. T. Batchelor, Feeney Bros., Hughlet & Hughes and P. H. Butler, 6 each; George Strobel, F. O. Patiberg and W. Mulkey, 5 each; J. McCarty, Barbara Campbell, of Plysical Hill, 9; O. B. Hildreth, 9; A. Weber, 17; T. A. Cook, Tom Hurns, H. T. Batchelor, Feeney Bros., Hughlet & Hughes and P. H. Butler, 6 each; George Strobel, F. O. Patiberg and W. Mulkey, 5 each; J. McCarty, Barbara Campbell, of Plysical Hill, 9; O. B. Hildreth, 9; A. Weber, 17; T. A. Cook, Tom Hurns, H. T. Batchelor, Feeney Bros., Hughlet & Hughes and P. H. Butler, 6 each; George Strobel, F. O. Patiberg and W. Mulkey, 5 each; J. McCarty, Barbara Campbell, of Plysical Hill, 9; O. B. Hildreth, 9; A. Weber, 17; T. A. Cook, Tom Hurns, H. T. Batchelor, Feeney Bros., Hughlet & Hughes and P. H. Butler, 6 each; George Strobel, F. O. Patiberg and W. Mulkey, 5 each; J. McCarty, Barbara Campbell, of this county, but now of Plysical Hill, 9; O. B. Hildreth, 9; A. Weber, 17; T. A. Cook, Tom Hurns, H. T. Batchelor, Feeney Bros., Hughlet & Hughes and P. H. Butler, 6 each; George Strobel, F. O. Patiberg and W. Mulkey, 5 each; J. McCarty, Barbara Campbell, of this county, but now of Plysical Hughes and P. H. Butler, 6 each; George Strobel, F. O. Patiberg and W. Mulkey, 5 each; J. McCarty, Barbara Campbell Mill Hughes and P. H. Butler, 6 each; George Strobel, F. O. Patiberg and W. Mulkey, 5 each; J. McCarty, Barbara Campbell Mill Hughes and P. H. Bu Campbell will be heir to several thou- such good horses as Corticelli, Defendant, Grafton, Reve d'Or, Texas Girl, Vedette, Jim Dunn, Minora, Duke of Kent, Sir Launcelot, Pere-

Pursuant to adjournment. the Board of County Commissioners met, on Monday, June 6, instant, and were in session three days, the latter two days as a Board of Equalization, all the members being present. The Pullman Palace Car Company having made a proposition to pay all unpaid personal property tax prior to the year 1891, which taxes the County Treasurer has heretofore been restrained from collecting, by injunction of the Supreme Court, charged against said company, with December penalty of 5 per cent. added. amounting to \$510 19, said proposition was accepted.

In the matter of assessment of 1,500 head of cattle, in Matfield township, to Cresswell Ranch & Cattle Co., J. C. Farrington, agent, it was released from taxes, the same having already been assessed in Texas

The personal property assessment of B. Lantry & Sons, in School District No 41, was reduced, on crusher, notes and cash, from \$6,500 to \$1,508.69.

The assessment of real estate in Cedar township, except town lots, was raised 5 per cent.

First published in COURANT, May 26, SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County,

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

Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Compary, plaintiff, vs. Josiah G. Morse and T. Vanette Morse, defendants.

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

MONDAY, JUNE THE 27TH, 1892,

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

[First Published in COUBANT, May 26, 1892.] Notice for Publication.

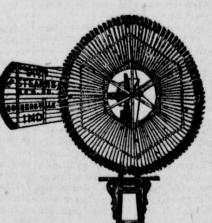
In the District Court of Chase County,

Joseph Brinton, plaintiff,

Emma E. Lewis, George S. R. Lewis, her husband, Ansel J. Kankin, Hardin C. Mc-Creery, John H. Thedings, Thomas Baxter, Ashby B. McCreery and his wife, Mrs. Ashby B. McCreery, whose first name is unknown, and Mary M. Kennedy, defend-ants.



E. COOLEY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. THE :-STEARNS WIND MILL-:-



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

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

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

Who Pay the Taxes?

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN. An intelligent correspondent puts, in concise form, the question so often asked in a vague, cloudy manner: "Will not the actual laborers of any country be compelled finally to pay all Can any plan be devised by which the wealth of the country can be made to bear the burden of taxation?"

These questions can not be properly answered with either yes or no. The actual laborers of any country-including in that term all who do useful work-do, in fact, pay not only all the taxes, but also all the cost of supporting all the people who do not work. They pay the cost of everything. Nor can any plan be devised which will relieve them from this turden. Wealth means nothing at all, except the possession of power to make other people work for us. No property which does not give this power has any commercial value. If I own a house, be it ever so fine, it is not wealth, unless it is so situated that some other person would be willing to do work for me if I will let him use that house. There are hundreds of well-built houses in the western territories or states which are at andoned, because no one will render any work for their use. They are of no market value, and therefore they are not wealth.

But, while no one can devise a plan by which the laborers shall escape from paying all the taxes, it is easy to devise a plan by which they can be saved from paying them twice over. Nature compels them to pay all taxes once, in the rent of land. The landlords long ago invented a plan by which the laborers were forced to pay the taxes the second time. This is called "indirect taxation." The law allows landlords to collect from laborers a rent fully equal to all necessary taxes; and this right, because an inexorable law of nature compels this payment to be made to somebody, and landlords are the people who, also by natural law, are appointed to collect it. But the law allows the landlords to keep all this rent in their own pockets, except such small share of the taxes as they pay in common with la-borers; and this is wrong, because the landlords ought to pay every dollar of lected them. Let the public revenue be collected solely out of ground rents, and the laborers will be entirely delivered from the burden of taxation. From more than that no human power can deliver them

Here it will be asked, as usual: "Can not landlords increase their rent, if it is taxed, so as to make the laborers still pay the taxes over again?" No; it is impossible. Landlords now collect all the rent which it is possible for them to get. If all of it were taken away by taxation, they could not collect it a second time. Suppose the average laborer, earning \$500 a year (which is a large allowance), pays \$100 for ground rent. Suppose the state takes all of this from the landlord, and then demands another \$100 from the tenant and gets it. The state then takes \$200 from the landlord. and he demands \$300 from the tenant: and suppose-which is impossible-and he gets it. Still the state takes the \$300 from the landlord; and he demands \$400 from the tenant. Obviously the tenant would be reduced to starvation. Still, suppose that the landlord gets it, just once. The state again takes it all from him, and now he demands \$500 from the tenant whose whole income is only \$500. How can he make the tenant pay it? The tenant would be dead long before this point was reached; and all other tenants, being subject to the same extortion, would be dead also. No one would be left alive, except a few landlords and tax-gatherers. Rent and taxes would be alike extinct. So far from landlords being enabled to increase rent, in consequence of a heavy tax on rent, they would become more eager competitors for tenants, because they could not afford to keep any land out of use. The idea that a tax upon ground rent can be shifted upon the tenant is one of the most absurd that ever entered the brain of intelligent men.

The single tax upon ground rental values is, a plan which will relieve the laboring classes from all taxes, other than their present rent; and no wit of man can devise any plan which will relieve them from anything more.

A Significant Single Tax Declaration.

The following declaration, which derives great importance from the prominent names subscribed to it, has just been issued:

Believing that public attention is concerned as never before with the solution of the social problems which confront us, we declare our adhesion to the following principles; and we urge upon all American citizens a careful examination of them, with a view to their embodiment in the law:

I.-Taxes should be simple, just, definite and easily collected. II.-They ought not to restrict production or saving, nor to favor indi-

viduals at the expense of the community.
III.—Labor should always be able to find suitable employment; and for this

purpose, only the use of land is absolutely necessary. IV .- A tax on the rental value of

land, exclusive of improvements, is direct, equitable and certain; it would encourage production and industry, and hinder the withholding of available land from use. It would take for public purposes only the value created by the public growth, leaving to labor and capital their full earnings, free from all

Therefore, a single tax on the rental value of land alone is the best possible

Among the signers are:

9

treasurer Brotherhood Locomotive Fire- duce cloth a trifle cheaper.

men), Terre Haute, Ind.; (Rev.) James O. S. Huntington, New York city; H. De F. Baldwin, (secretary Reform club), New York; Thomas G. Shearman, New York city; (Hon.) Tom L. Johnson, (congressman from Ohio); James A. Herne (actor), New York city; Fred. W. Hinrichs (president Young Men's Democratic club), Brooklyn, N. Y.: Poultney Bigelow, New York city; Henry George, New York city; (Hon.) L. W. Hoch (mayor of), Adrian, Mich.; A. B. Farquhar (president Pennsylvania Agricultural works), York, Pa.; (Hon.) Jerry Simpson (congressman from Kansas); Richard Spencer (president Burling tonGasLight Co.), Burlington Ia.: (Hon.) Lucius F. C. Garvin (state senator), Lonsdale, R. I.; Read Gordon, of Gordon & Dilworth, New York; Prof. Robert W. Hall (New York University) Charles S. Prizer (secretary of the Reading Stove works, Orr, Painter & Co.). Reading, Pa.; James R. Carret (real es tate lawyer), Boston, Mass.; George A. Miller (professor Metropolitan Law school), Chicago, Ill.; W. O. Foley (cashier Dunbar bank), Dunbar, Pa.; W. E. Anthes (treasurer Anthes Nickel Plating Co., and N. E. Plating works, Boston, Mass.; David Harrower (retired woolen manufacturer), Wakefield, R. I.; R. M. Humphrey (general superintendent Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Co-operative Union), Houston, Texas; Hon. P. B. Winston (mayor of) Minneapolis, Minn.; Gen. Hermann Lieb, Chicago, Ill.; Walter H. Beecher, Cincinnati, O.; J. P. Cranford, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Geo. T. Knight (woolen merchant), New York city; C. B. Fillebrown (wholesale dry goods), Boston and New York; T. Wistar Brown, Jr. (wholesale dry goods), Philadelphia, Pa.; August Lewis (straw goods), New York city; S. B. Riggen (real estate), Portland, Ore.; George Champion (secretary South Park Hay and Grain Co.), Denver, Col.; Hon. James Cockrell (member Illinois legislature), Kinmundy, Ill.; Hon. W. H. Blake (ex-judge and state senator), Swanton, Vt.; H. W. McFarlane (assistant ticket auditor, Chicago & Northwestern railway), Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Mark Bangs (ex-United States district attorney), Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Walker (agent Nickel Plate line), Chicago, Ill.; Henry A. Robinson (commis sioner of labor), Lansing, Mich.

A much larger list of signatures has been obtained; and beside the positive endorsement of the platform, interestthe taxes, since they have already colling letters have been written to Mr. E. J. Shriver (by whom the preliminary work has been conducted), from such men as Congressmen W. C. P. Breckenridge, C. R. Breckinridge and Michael D. Harter; Bishop Huntington, of Central New York: Rev. D. Rainsford, Lvman J. Gage and William M. Ivins, all of which give a qualified acceptance to a portion of the document.

Exempting Money from Taxation.

James D. Tracy, of Kurten, Texas, asks what we should do, under the single tax, with people who have plenty of money and no land.

Mr. Tracy makes a common mistake in supposing that any one, whether with or without land, has plenty of money. What rich men have is not money, but the power of obtaing money, when they want it and as they want it, from the general stock.

If this power is their labor, if whenever they take money out of the general stock they put something of their own to the circle power that benefits others as well as themselves; and, so far from contriving some method of burdening them, society ought to endeavor in all possible ways to relieve them of burdens, and to encourage them in what they are doing. Rich men, no matter how rich they are, harm no one, so long as they render a full return in their own labor for all the wealth they get. No honest man who understands this proposition will dispute it.

But if their power is the ownership of not pass. some indespensible thing, which the owner did not himself make nor receive as a voluntary transfer from some one who did make it, so that when they take money out of the general stock of money they put no labor of their own into the circle of trade, they get money for nothing. Hence, since money is a medium of trade, they get the property of other people for nothing. That power is injurious. But we can not diminish it by burdening all people who can command money, regardless of the method by which, they command it. If and the unjust alike. What we must do is to attack the bad method and

strengthen the good one. It is primarity and principally the ownership of land that enables men to take money out of the general stock without putting its equivalent into the circle of trade; and, if land were taxed eccording to its value, this power, to the extent of the tax, will be destroyed.

-The Standard.

We would not limit, in acres or feet, how much land one should own, but this much we would do: We would tax the land according to its value-that is, we would tax vacant land fully as much as the improved land adjacent, exempting all improvements (the products of labor) from taxation.-Chicago Free

It is right that the community should take for communal uses-for the expenses of government for and by all the people-all of that value which it gives to land. A bare acre of land in Detroit is worth 111.5 acres of farm land in the state of Michigan, says that state's commissioner of labor. It is not correspondingly fertile. Planted in corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips or flowers, it is probable that any one of the 111 acres (or maybe the half acre) would be more productive Mass.; (Hon.) Joseph B. Sargent ton-mill on any one of the 111 acres, and you will be able to produce just as much cloth as if you had built the single city acre. Build a cotton-mill on any one of the 111 acres, and you will be able to produce just as much cloth as if you had built the single city acre. Build a cotton-mill on any one of the 111 acres, and you will be able to produce just as much cloth as if you had built the single city acre. town, Pa.; Wm. Loyd Garrison, Boston, ful to select one farm acre nearest a Mass.; Eugene V. Debs, (secretary and coal mine, you might be able to pro-

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

High Authority Says the Consumer Pays It

Every Time.
We extract the following from a speech delivered by Congressman Owen Scott in the house of representatives on

But the apologists for this system of spoliation say that the foreigner pays the tax. The supreme court of the United States in the case of Brown vs. the state of Maryland, unanimously announced "that a duty on imports is a tax that is paid by the consumers.' Major McKinley in his canvass said:

We took the tax off sugar and now you don't have to pay it. See how we have relieved you from taxation by taking the tariff off from raw

In another breath this same distinguished gentleman says:

The foreigner pays it-you don't. Now, let us see who pays the tax. Marshall Field & Co. imported \$1,200 worth of pearl buttons and paid at Chicago \$3,000 duty. This \$4,400, with the cost of transportation added, was the cost to them and upon which they based their sales of this article which went to consumers and was paid by them. Would the buttonmakers pay tax to get \$1,400 for their \$3,000

products? Armour imported 300,000 pounds of tin and paid \$6,700 as duty. Ninety-nine per cent. of this, as provided in the McKinley law, was refunded to him, because the goods which this tin inclosed were exported. If the foreigner paid the tax on the tin, why throw the government's money away by refunding it to Mr. Armour. Mr. McKinley intro-duced a bill in this house last session to appropriate \$25,000 to pay taxes on plate glass for lighthouses to be built by the government. If the foreigner pays the tax, why was this necessary?

The Standard Oil Co. paid almost million dollars duty on tin imported in 1890. Ninety-nine per cent. of this was refunded to this giant corporation under the provisions of the McKinley law. If the foreigner paid the tax on this tin, why was it necessary for congress to provide for throwing away so large a sum of the people's money? It is claimed by the friends of protection that they have saved to the people of the country \$56,000,000 by taking the tariff off of sugar. If the foreigner pays the tax, why take it off? It would certainly be good business sense to allow the foreign manufacturer of sugar to pay into the federal treasury this vast sum of money each year-almost one-half enough to pay the pensions of the disabled and wounded soldiers of our country. But, unmindful of the interests of the people, the Fifty-first congress provided that these foreigners should be exempted from this payment.

In this house, after the Chicago fire, Gen. Logan introduced a bill to admit building materials to that stricken city free of tariff. If the tax was not paid by the consumer how would it benefit the Chicago people who were trying to rebuild their city from the ashes that were left by the great conflagration? The earnest protest from the lumber barons induced congress to exempt lumber from this provision. All other building materials were made free under the belief that the consumers were being benefited by taking off the tax. The modern theory of protectionists is that the people of Chicago were not benefited in this, but that the foreigners who shipped their iron and lead and structing the magnificent temples of trade and commerce to make the wonder of the nineteenth century were the beneficiaries by this special Similar requests were asked in regard to other cities that have been unfortunate. At a time when Eastport, Me. burned down the gentleman from Maine, Mr. Boutelle, a member of this house and insisting that the tariff is not a tax, introduced a bill to take building materials into that city free. It was discovered, though, that the foreigner paid the tax and his bill did

Mr. Wanamaker, the present postmaster-general, with others, brought suit against the government to recover between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 of revenues. If Mr. Wanamaker has returned this to the foreigner it has not been reported. Neither has he paid it back to the country merchants who sold to the consumers. In this case the people had to pay this tariff twice, once when they bought the goods and once when the government reimbursed Mr. Wanamaker out of the treasury for the moneys they had paid. It would seem we attempt that, we burden the just from this that the postmaster-general and the unjust alike. What we must did not appreciate the fact that the foreigner paid the tax. If he had he would have returned it to the foreigner when he received it from the government, he being an honest man and obeying the Ten Commandments. All this shows conclusively, and the instances might be multiplied, that the tariff is a tax and that the consumer pays it.

OVER THE TARIFF WALL.

Where All Wage-Earners Are Being A America.

o per cent. -tariff

If you will look at the above diagram it will explain the effect of the tariff upon wages. By wages we mean all that men make by their exertions— mental work and physical work, whether for employers or for themselves. The hod carrier, the farmer and the business man are all earning wages. Consider the diagram a minute. A is America; E is Europe; the heavy line is the border of America; and 60 per cent. is the average duty on all articles brought from Europe over the border. Now, let us take any sum representing wages—say \$5. What is it that reduces the value of the \$5 earned by the Amer-

were no duty on the articles imported into this country. Yes, but here a good protection friend breaks in and says that the American was put up as high as possible. We all for nothing

ican workman? The tariff. Why? Be-

cause the \$5 would buy more if there

want the highest wages. But it does no such thing. The wealthy capitalist who owns a large mill pays his workmen at the market rate. What they produce all belongs to him. Sometimes the tariff protects him from foreign competition and his product sells at a very high price, but his workmen do not get any benefits. All the extra benefits go to swell the profits of the

wealthy capitalist. His family often

go to Europe and buy their goods, but

the families of his workmen have to

stay at home and spend their wages to

pay the tariff prices for all they buy.

Does the farmer get more wages by reason of the tariff? Just the contrary. He gets less. The farmer has to sell his stuff at prices which they pay in the foreign market. There he meets the competition of the farmers of the whole world. He is obliged to spend the money that he get for his produce in America and to pay the high tariff prices for all that he buys. His wages are reduced by this process. But here again I am interrupted by my protectionist friend. He says that we are giving all the home market to the farmer. But I answer that the farmer always had the home market. You cannot take it away from him. He makes a surplus every year, and accordingly we cannot use all he raises. The prices he sells his surplus for are the ruling market prices all around. It would be impossible to sell higher in America, for it would at once stop export, and all the farm produce would glut the home market and drive down the price. Equally impossible would it be to get a higher price for the stuff ex-

balance in price between the home and the foreign market. But it is after the farmer has sold his stuff that he gets most infernally bitten by the tariff, for then he must make his purchases at prices which are made artifically high by the average of 60 per cent. levied on imports. Thus his wages are reduced, and so it is with everybody's wages. What we want is to study the value of our wages, which is seriously impaired by the tariff. Free trade would give us the best value for our wages. There will be more trade and a greater demand for labor when we get free trade. T. W. Brown, Jr.

ported, for then all would be held away

from the home market, and the scarcity

would send up the price at home. So

trade in farm products creates a natural

TRICKS OF A TRUST.

The Cordage Combination at Work De-

ceiving the People The National Cordage Co. was organized under the laws of New Jersey in 1887. Its capital is \$15,000,000. It contains a majority of the large cordage companies of the United States and nearly every one in Canada. Notwithstanding the express desire of the company to furnish cheap rope to the public, the price of that article has advanced from five and one-quarter cents to nine cents per pound since the agreement was reached with John Good.

Since November 2, 1892, the National Cordage Co., otherwise known as the cordage trust, has been paying John Good, the millionaire twine manufacturer, at the rate of \$200,000 a year to keep his mills closed down. Previous to that he had received \$150,000 to keep his cordage mills shut down. In connection with the contract to shut down his mills the trust had an option for a purchase. Mr. Good, on April 4, so reother materials that were used in conwith the notice that if the trust did not avail itself of the option to purchas before April 26 he would resume busi-

"My chief reason for terminating the contract," said Mr. Good, "is that I find a very large number of customers are anxious for me to resume operations on my own account, and as I am in a position to make a profit at prices which would not pay the cost of production to the National Cordage Co., I can make as much money as they were paying me, if not more

The works of John Good embrace the big plant at Ravenswood, L. I., where the rope output amounts to 10,000 pounds daily, and the works in Brooklyn, where Mr. Good manufactures all kinds of machinery for making rope and twine. He employs 300 men.

It now begins to look as if these statements were made for the express pur pose of gulling the credulous public. The Iron Age of May 19 expresses doubt as to whether John Good has discontinued the agreement with the National Cordage Co. Well informed parties express the opinion that fear of the government anti-trust law caused cordage manufacturers to give out this bogus announcement. One evidence that an understanding still exists is that quota-

tions of cordage remain unchanged. While exporting about \$1,000,000 worth of cordage and competing with foreign products in nearly every market in the world the cordage trust organized in defiance of our laws is enabled to sustain its high prices in our markets by means of a duty which averages about 20 per cent. Nothing but the removal of this duty can relieve us from the exactions of this trust.

How's This, McKinley? "The idea that wages are high in protected industries because the tariff enables manufacturers to obtain large profits, is one of the worst fallacies connected with the whole tariff discussion Employers do not raise wages merely because profits are large. Wages are not increased, except in rare cases, through the generosity of employers, but through the pressing demands of laborers. Every laborer knows, and every journalist and statesman ought to know, that wages in protected industries are governed by the same principle as those in non-protected industries.

* * The truth is, a protective tariff does not affect wages in any such manner. Wages are not determined by influences that operate upon the employers' profits, but by those which affect the laborers' social life and character.' -George Gunton, at Protective Tariff League Dinner, April 29, 1891.

-Maj. McKinley persistently asserts would not get such high wages if it that foreigners pay the tariff tax. Why, were not for the tariff. Is that really of course they do. They also pay the Think a minute. If the tariff cost of transportation and even the cost raises wages, it would be the duty of of manufacture. It is clear as McKinevery congressman to see that the tariff ley mud that we get imported goods

NOT TOO CLEAN Questionable Methods of the Present Ad-

Some of our contemporaries, with a feeling that it is easy to pardon and natural to entertain, are congratulating themselves that by the nomination of Messrs. Harrison and Cleveland by their respective parties the country will escape all scandal in the presidential canvass, and the press will be able to devote itself exclusively to the discussion of the economic questions put a degree. It can hardly be said to be wholly true. So far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned, there can, of course, be no question raised of a personal character. So far as concerns Mr. Harrison, no one will throw any doubt on his private life, or accuse him of having made improper gains in his great office, or hesitate to acknowledge his fidelity to a high standard of public conduct in certain departments of his administration. But in the anxiety which every decent journalist feels to avoid every thing like unnecessary personality, and to carry on political discussions as a gentleman with gentlemen, there will be a temptation to ignore certain chapters in Mr. Harrison's public career that are not agreeable, but are important. Of these the appointment of Mr. Wanamaker is one, the management of the pension bureau is another, the management of the census bureau a third, and some things in the work of the land office the fourth, and in some respects the most important. It cannot be desirable for the good

government of the country or for the preservation of public morals that these questions shall be overlooked, or that the voters shall be allowed to think that they are of no consequence. Mr. Wanamaker's appointment was the first in the history of the government that could reasonably be believed to have been obtained by raising large sums of money for the election of the president making it. The strong evidence that this was the case has never been refuted. It has never been seriously questioned, and Mr. Wanamaker himself, who is the only man who could have disproved the charge, has never successfully essayed to do so. The offense against the people is aggravated in this instance by the notorious corruption attending the disbursement of the fund raised by Mr. Wanamaker. That, indeed, made the situation of the postmaster general one that would have been intolerable to any honorable man. It lay in the power of Mr. Wanamaker if he were innocent of knowledge as to his corruption to show that he was so. He not only failed to do that, but he allowed himself to be deprived of that power without protest by the destruction of the records of the committee into whose hands his contributions had gone. These facts constitute a case that the general body of voters will have to consider. It would be a great misfortune if they should not.

Of the other matters to which we have referred, one, at least, will be made clear by the investigations of the house. The pension bureau and its amazing commissioner are now undergoing inquiry. More than enough has already een elicited to show that Raum's conduct has been of a kind that Mr. Harrison should not have tolerated. He has been proved to have put himself under pecuniary obligations to one of the most active and powerful of the pension attorneys, who, on his part, has received exceptional favors from the bureau. This is only a specimen of the ways in which he has prostituted his office. To the president, who is at once a lawyer, a veteran of the war for the union and the highest official in the land, the nature of such conduct on the part of a man intrusted with the administration of the pension office cannot but be clear. It is inexplicable that he should have permitted it without a consideration, and the consideration cannot have been a worthy one. As to the census bureau, we regret that the chances now seem to be that its unprincipled chief will escape official exposure through the favors that he has granted to democratic congressmen. As to the land office, there is also a curious blindness or silence in Washington. The facts are not obscure, and could readily be got at. Whether that be obtained or not, it is plain that there is enough in the history of the Harrison administration to compel the attention of those who believe that pure government is preferable even to a tranquil presidential canvass, and who recognize the duty of securing the former at the risk of interrupting the latter .- N.Y. Times.

A SAVAGE CAMPAIGN.

Republican Factional Fights Make Things

Democrats can afford to watch with complacency the development of what is going to be a savage republican campaign. At no previous time in the history of parties in this country had the democrats so great an opportunity to take advantage of the factions and quarrels of their opponents.

It is to be remembered that republican candidates have generally been defeated by republican conspiracy. Some times cabals have accomplished their work before or during a convention. Sometimes they have waited until a campaign was under full headway. The defeat of Folger in New York, resulting in his death, was the result of a party conspiracy against a party nomination. The defeat of Blaine in 1888 was due to republican machination with a republican minister as its mouthpiece. The defeat of Arthur was the result of a republican conspiracy that would have accomplished at the polls, had he been nominated, what it preferred to accomplish by preventing his nomination. All the ammunition used against unsuccessful republican candidates since the war has been supplied from republican arsenals. The latest instance of this persistent republican Alger's war record.

would have been produced then. Re-lown president.-Detroit Free Press.

publican managers know he can never be elected to any federal office, as he cannot now be elected to any office in his own state. They held back an authenticated transcript until necessity for its use ceased for that year. As soon as he loomed up once more as a formidable pretender for the presidency hint of the actual nature of the war department files concerning him was given out from a high republican source. The record itself was not furnished. That was reserved for future cussion of the economic questions put in issue. This is true, however, only to Eikins, announced suggestively that he could publish it only at the request of Col. Alger himself. The democratic newspaper, to which sufficient hint had been conveyed, nagged Alger unceasingly until he, believing the Sun had the record entire, became alarmed, and preferred to break the blow by giving the true story in part, with minimizing explanatory comments. If Alger be nominated for the second place at Minneapolis republican official sources will supplement the published portion of the files with other documents. Alger knows this and is playing carefully among the contending cabals. The Harrison republicans, to give an-

other instance, are justly in a position to charge on Blaine and his faction bad faith. When the secretary wrote the Clarkson letter of solemn and absolute declination he disarmed the administration. Had he failed or refused to write the letter of declination at that crisis in the preliminaries of the campaign administration men might have been able to anticipate the claims of the Maine statesman. They are now entitled to stigmatize that letter as a trick unworthy an honorable man, treacherous on the part of a subordinate to a chief and willful in its deceit of the rank and file of the party. Retaliation is inevitable. Threat of it is already given in the suggestion of exposure of illicit relations between Grace, of New York, whose name was involved in the Peruvian scandals of the Garfield administration, and Blaine in the intrigue that preceded peaceful settlement of the Chilian dispute. It is needless to say that this would be only the beginning of disclosures the administration agents would precipitate if Blaine be nominated. Added to these will be the old charges never met.

Republicans have been so long in ossession of the power and patronage of the presidency that they cannot suffer to let it go without desperate effort to hold on. But no faction in the party is willing to permit the other to be supreme. The fight on Harrison is purely a fight of revenge and of greed. It makes little difference now which faction wins at Minneapolis. If democrats nominate a man disentangled from domestic hatreds within their own ranks; if they quit looking to the scarred fields of the east for a democratic nominee, and come to the west, where the party is too young to be seriously weakened by internal dissen-

lican help to give them the presidency in November .- Chicago Heraid. ACCIDENTAL TRUTH.

sion, they will receive enough repub-

An Illustration of the Fallacy of Repub-

lican Claims. Occasional admissions of the truth are carelessly made by republican leaders and a glimpse of their utter insincerity is afforded the people. When the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration in the house, our own Julius Cæsar Burrows was able to have stricken out a provision that articles imported for the use of the lighthouse board should come in free of duty. The idea that the government should pay a tariff to itself for goods imported to be used by itself will strike the average American citizen as absurd. It would be merely taking money from one pocket to put into another. The net result would be precisely the same, whether duties were paid or not. While the proposition referred to was

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

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

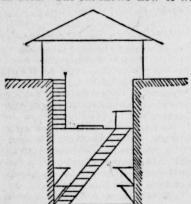
-The democratic party of Illinois is in excellent condition for the campaign. The republicans envy their condition of harmony and aggression .- St. Louis Republic.

-The republicans did not ask the advice of the democrats in framing the McKinley tariff, and they are not called on by the democrats to give any advice about the best method of punching holes in it.-N. Y. World.

-Steve Elkins is credited with having persuaded Gen. Alger to leave the presidential race track. Mr. Ekins evidently understands why the United States, having no wars, still find a secretary of war useful.-Chicago Times.

-Republican organs are groaning and howling because, they say, Clevecharacteristic was the revelation of land's nomination would divide the democratic vote in New York. Just as Suggestion leading to it emanated from the war department, which has been in possession of republican politicians almost continuously since the York would be against him. In this war. Had there been serious danger of particular year of grace the democrats Alger's nomination in 1888 the record propose to nominate and elect their SUB-CELLAR DAIRY.

How to Keep Cream in Good Condition in a Hot Climate. The underground method of cooling a dairy has been tried without much success for some years, and more especially when it was first introduced about a dozen years ago. The plan was to dig a deep ditch like a drain, and lay large tiles or a stone channel in it connected at the further end with the open air by a pipe to supply the draft. But the device was opposed to scientific principles and chiefly to that one on which it is impossible to cause a cold current of air to rise in a warm atmosphere, or to make a warm current flow downwards into a cold, underground passage by any natural influence. To do this is to oppose that universal law by which lighter air rises and colder and denser air falls-the law of gravitation in fact. But it is possible to get a cool current of air in this way by some mechanical device which will either draw the air through the underground channel, or force it through it. Many devices have been tried for thus ventilating houses, as by burning something in a suitable pipe above the channel and thus producing a current, a part of which is diverted into the apartment to be cooled. But none of them has become practically useful. The most effective way of overcoming the difficulty described, so far as I have learned, is to use a two-storied cellar, so to speak, or what may be called a sub-cellar, the lower part of which is at least 12 or 15 feet below the surface, and is closed against the upper and warmer air, by a perfectly close floor having a tightly fitting trap door in it and a stairway down to the bottom. The cellar is lined with brick or stone and kept whitewashed with lime to in crease the light which comes through a glass window in the floor. I have seen several such cellars in the south, one of which struck me as being excellent for the purpose of a dairy for which it was used. The cut shows how it was



SUB-CELLAR FOR CREAM IN HOT CLIMATE constructed. It was so cool as to make me shiver, and glad to get out of it on a warm July day.

The upper part was used for a churning and store room, and had a broad roof over it and thick stone walks. A stairway led down into it, and another into the lower one. Two tiers of shelves were made on three sides of this lower part, and these held the milk and butter. The owner told me the temperature did not vary more than two or three degrees the whole year. The only objection to it was that at times it was damp, but on my suggestion to use fresh burned lime to absorb the water-which it does very greedily - this fault was wholly removed, with the consequent mustiness that troubled him in the hottest part of the summer. This cellar had been in use for several years, and had been found quite satisfactory. No doubt it might meet the case in question, if the soil is quite free from water to the required depth. This is obviously a sine quo non, unless the drainage could be secured at a moderate expense. Some coolness may be secured by using salt water or other solutions of crystalline and saline substances. A lowering of the temperature of six of eight degrees may be made by dissolving a pound of salt in ten gallons of water, and more by adding sulphate of soda to the salt. But in practice all these modes of refrigeration have been found inconvenient or undesirable in other ways. I have experimented with them in dairy work and found them more costly and troublesome than ice. The common ice machines may be made useful if the dairy is large enough to stand the expense, as they have been found indispensable in breweries on account of their cheapness. So far, however, all attempts to get up a cheap small machine for cooling dairies have failed .- Henry Stuart, in Rural New Yorker.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

Ir you have sheep that are old fatten and market them.

A WELL-KEPT sheep will shear a better fleece than a poorly kept one. A SHEEP that only shears four or five

pounds of wool barely pays expenses. Ewes that are suckling lambs should be fed a little longer than the other sheep.

THE sheep that shears a good fleece and furnishes a fine careass is the kind to raise.

One advantage with a small flock is that the owner can give them better attention.

For the amall farmer, sheep are not only suitable, but with good management can be made a very profitable stock.

THE best way of keeping the sheep from becoming foul is by trimming the legs before turning out on the pasture.

WHATEVER class of sheep you keep, let them be the best of that class, and then treat them so as to secure the best

SHEEP distribute their droppings more evenly than cattle, and generally on the highest ground where it is usually needed the worst.

ference in value between good and poor Live Stock Indicator.

MAKING SOLID WALKS.

The Materials Employed Should Be Placed

Making walks and carriage drives of gravel and broken stone placed loosely in position, renders them deficient in smoothness and solid character. They are soon uneven and distorted in some displaced. To prevent this result, the material should be placed in successive pipe and sucked at it cautiously. layers, and each one beaten hard before the next one is applied. It is here that broken stone, with its angles, has a great advantage over rounded and worn compactly wedged together. The excavation which is made for filling to make a walk, if eight inches deep, may be filled with four successive layersthe first two inches or more at the botsolid: then the second laver similarly treated; then the third; and last, the upper stratum of an inch or two, of finer material and with a very even sur- sort, eh?" face, smoothly beaten. Such a walk will be far more perfect and well comin a solid mass.

A carriage road is to be similarly treated, pressing each added layer with export to other South American coun- number of physical ailments. Dr. Spray, a heavy roller, and finishing the whole tries. by pressing repeatedly and making thorough work. For public roads, whether made of earth or gravel, the rolling should be thorough, and the slipshod practice especially avoided of leaving the material in heaps for the of the annoying peculiarities of this passing vehicles to level and make hard which they however never accomplish, and only make a lumpy rutted lordly way dub themselves Americans. wagon track.

Anyone may see the compacting process illustrated who burns anthracite millions of Americans as if they had no coal in an open stove, or where the top is open or accessible. Take the size commonly known as "grate" or "stove coal," and observe the facility with which the flame streams up through the crevices of the coal, when the fire happens to burn furiously. Now take a light poker or any light iron rod and tap this coal surface a number of times, going over the whole repeatedly, and causing the fragments of coal to settle among one another and fill up all these crevices, greatly reducing the intenseness of the fire. In the same way the broken stone is made to settle by beating into a nearly solid mass.

Where gravel instead of broken stone is used, it should be assorted and screened so as not to be larger than chestnut coal for all but the surface, and not larger than stove coal for carriage roads.-Country Gentleman.

TOO MANY ACRES.

A Small Farm Well Tilled Better Than Large Estate.

It seems to us that too many in the south and west fail to appreciate the value of a few acres well tilled. In fact, some in the south have but a few acre and then neglect to till them well. If a man has a fertile farm and undertakes to cultivate a large number of acres, he will finally exhaust its fertility. Where a man is trying to cultivate more land than he can manage, he fails nearly every time to return any fertility to the soil. He cannot successfully maintain the fertility of the large numbers of acres.

There are millions of acres of run down land in the south and west that might be restored by a judicious cultivation of a small farm. It was exhausted by continual cropping without rotation, and by trying to cultivate extensively when it should have been done on the intensive plan-that is, fewer

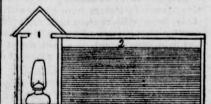
Of course in some parts of the south and west extensive farming will be carried on for years yet. The soil will finally run down and intensive farming will be done. The necessity of intensive farming seems to become apparent to the majority of farmers only when increased population demands it. They fail to see the value of intensive farm

We can look about us in our own neighborhood and see that the intensive farmer is the one who has made the money. Men running large farms have, too, made money, but in the majority of cases the intensive ones have made more money than the extensive ones have.—Addison D. Smith, in Farm, Field and Stockman.

TO DESTROY INSECTS.

The Clever Device Invented by a Con-necticut Yankee.

A good thing invented by a Connecti- CATTLE-Best be cut man for destroying flies and mosquitoes in the house would be still more effective out of doors nights in the destruction of millers about the apiary and orchard, little pests which so industriously carry out their work of depositing eggs for the production later of myriads of profit eaters in orchard, vineyard and hive. The idea is a very simple one. A broad box like a soap



near one end, leaving space enough to set a lamp, which must be a low-standing or hand lamp. A small pane of window glass is set in the partition and the entire large compartment made water tight by the use of putty and paint. When perfectly dry it is nearly filled with water and a film of kerosene oil poured on this. At dark the lamp is lighted in its little chamber and the light shines brightly through the window glass, water and oil, luring swarms of night insects to their certain doom. The lamp out of doors must have a rain-THERE is more proportionate dif- proof cover over it. Air, so it can burn clearly, must not be cut off. Fig. 1 is sheep than between good and poor the compartment for the lamp in the animals of any other class of stock .- picture, Fig. 2 for the water and oil .-

A NATIVE AMERICAN TEA. Mate Is Its Name, and Hosts of People Like It.

"Taste that," said a tea merchant to a Tribune reporter the other day, as he handed him a currously-shaped bowl, full of a thin, brownish liquor, with something that looked like a tobaccodegree, and are liable to be more or less | pipe resting in it, bowl downward. The reporter put his lips to the stem of the

"What is it?" he asked. "It tastes ike weak tea."

"That's just what it is," answered gravel, the smooth pebbles of which I'm pretty sure you never tasted before. roll over each other and do not remain | That's a genuine American tea; grown in place. The angular fragments, on in America, cured in America, indigenthe other hand, become, by their angles, ous to America and consumed in large quantities for years by hundreds of thousands of Americans; and yet I'll be bound you never heard of it."

"Perhaps not," admitted the reporter guardedly. "What state is it raised in? tom, evenly spread and then beaten Is some four-story brick tea farm down here in Water street responsible for it? Willow leaves, arsenic and a patent essence of theine, or something of that

"Not at all," said the merchant, a little indignant. "It's a perfectly genuine pacted together, and be superior to one and unadulterated article. Its native all filled at once, and not thus packed state is Paraguay, and that country raises enough for its own consumption and five millions pounds annually for

> "O, South American," exclaimed the reporter. "You misled me by saying

> "Did I?" said the merchant sarcas-"And why, pray? That's one They speak of Brazilians, Canadians, Chilians, Paraguayans and the other right to that title at all."

"But about the tea," interrupted the reporter apprehensively. "What do you

"Mate is the name of it," replied the merchant, "pronounced 'mat-eh.' And many South Americans are very fond You have just had the pleasure of drinking it in the native manner. That curious bowl is not made of papiermache, as you may think, but is a gourd, trained into that shape while growing. The natives are experts in that line, and by binding the green gourd here and there with cords, or bending it one way and another, they make it take a diversity of shapes before it becomes ripe enough to be cut, dried, scooped out and used as a utensil. It will not stand fire, of course; but the mate is first put in the gourd, and then boiling water is poured on it. After a few moments a pipe or tube is inserted, and the liquor is drawn off by suction.

"What looks like the bowl of the pipe," continued the tea merchant, as he lifted it from the liquid and allowed the reporter to examine it, "is in reality a strainer, which prevents the grounds from reaching the mouth. It is made in the shape of a bulb or ball, and this one is a curiosity in its way, for it is all woven by hand, in very fine meshes, from a species of dried grass. Metal ones are more common, and the rich have silver strainers. This is an old style one, and I value it on that account. It is called a bombilla. The natives like their mate, as we would say, red hot. Its effects is much the same as that of tea you are accustomed to, stimulating and restorative, and, of course, has its enemies, who pronounce it slow I after having used it." poison, and its friends, who call it the Paraguayan equivalent for 'the cup that cheers but not, etc."

"Is it real tea, botanically considered?" persisted the skeptical re-

"Well," if you come down to botany," admitted the merchant, "it's really a species of holly, Ilex Paraguayensis, but it contains in large proportions the constituent which makes other teas useful. that of theine. Its leaves and green shoots are collected, dried and ground up unevenly; that is, some of it gets to be a fine powder in the rough method of preparation, and then again you will find twigs in it an inch long. A large number of people get employment in its growth, preparation and export, but I am not aware that it finds a market in any but South American countries."-

-The man who knows he is wrong is the biggest coward on earth."-Ram's

KANSAS CITY, June 6.

MARKET REPORTS.

-	CATTLE—Best beeves			6%		10
	Stockers		90			80
•	Native cows		50			25
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4	50			80
•	WHEAT-No. 2 red		80			
7	No. 2 hard		73			
	CORN-No. 2 mixed		43	-		44
	OATS-No. 2 mixed		32			33
f	RYE-No. 2		66			67
L	FLOUR-Patents, per sack		00			20
,	Fancy	1	90			95
7	HAY-Choice timothy	7	00	430		50
)	Fancy prairie	7	00			50
	POULTRY-Hens		8	0		81/
	CHEESE—Full cream		14	0		18
			12	0		121/2
	EGGS-Choice POTATOES-Early Ohio			160		
			50	0		55
	ST. LOUIS.			511		
	CATTLE-Fair natives		03	42		45
	Texans		90			70
	HOGS-Heavy	4	69			75
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4				10
	FLOUR-Choice	3	20			35
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		88			89
Y	CORN-No. 2 mixed OATS-No. 2 mixed		46 31	0		47
	RYE-No. 2 mixed		31	0		321/
1	BUTTER-Creamery		71			72
7/3	PORK		13			16
•	LARD-Prime steam			@		
•	CHICAGO.	0	12	40	9	20
	CATTLE—Prime to extra		-	_		
1	HOGS-Packing and shipping		20			50
,	SHEEP-Fair to choice	:	6)			90
1	FLOUR-Winter wheat	9	00			55
9	WHEAT-No. 2 red			40	4	30
4			53	200		59
,	CORN-No. 2		32	0		53¼ 33¼
뼿	RYE-No. 2		74	0		75
4	BUTTER-Creamery		16	1200		10
7	PORK	10	60	200	10	0017
1	LARD	6	201	1600	a	95
3	NEW YORK.		04	200	U	99
	CATTLE-Native steers	,	15	-		00
	HOGS-Good to choice		90	0		
1	FLOUR—Good to choice		45	0		
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red			0	4	60
	CORN-No. 2		109	60	1	00
-	CORN-NO. 2			60		
	OATS-Western mixed		36	0		39
	OATS-We tern mixed BUTTER-Creamery PORK		14	900		17

RETAIN YOUR SENSES!

Could You If You Were Confined in an Asylum?

Some Interesting Facts from a Prominent Scientific Man Who Has Had a Most Valuable Experience.

(Chicago Journal.)

We sometimes see in the papers a thrilling account of where a perfectly sane person has been confined in an asylum. Think the merchant, "but it's a brand of tea of it, reader! How long would you retain of it, reader! How long would you retain your senses if you were confined with a number of lunatics, night and day, and yet think of the physicians in charge of these patients who are compelled, day by day and patients who are compelled, day by day and year by year, to live among them. What wonderful opportunities they have for studying characteristics and vagaries: what a wonderful chance for learning the miseries of life and how best to overcome

> We are brought to these reflections by a conversation lately had with Dr. J. C. Spray, of 163 State Street, Chicago. For nearly ten years Doctor Spray was in charge of the Jefferson, now Dunning, Institute, at Dunning, Ill. This tremendous institution contained about twelve hundred patients in the Insane Department, and fifteen hundred in the infirmary. Among this large number of persons there were a vast speaking about it, said:

"I traced the great cause for most of the mental and indeed physical disorders very carefully, and while some authorities make an estimate that seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with some form of kidney disease, I do not think that the rate is so high, taking all people. They're too conceited to get themselves a distinctive name, but in a themselves a distinctive name, but in a fer middle life it is, I should think, fully after middle life it is, I should think, fully that percentage."
"This is something terrible, Doctor. Few

people can certainly be aware that so large a percentage exists?"

The Doctor thought a moment and then said: "It is a fact not generally recognized that where a person has diseased kidneys and the organs fail to perform their functions of removing the waste and the imministration." purities from the system, it soon produces melancholia. As a result our asylums are filled to overflowing, while if the people would strike at the root of the matter and see that their kidneys were in good order, there would be fewer patients in the asylums. I have noticed that a large portion of all paresis cases had kidney difficulties."
"What have you found, Doctor, to be the standard and most reliable remedy in such

Dr Spray spoke with great confidence. He said: "Having so many cases to treat, I tried various remedies, and after a long and exhaustive trial, finally decided that Warner's Safe Cure was the best, most effective and most reliable remedy. I found it specially reliable in cases of incipient Bright's disease. It is certain to stop it, and even in the advanced conditions it allays the disease, and to my surprise at first, cured many cases. Before structural changes set in, it is certain to cure, if prop-

erly administered."
"Has your experience while at the asylum, Doctor, been confirmed in your general

practice since leaving it?" "Yes. I have occasion to use the Safe Cure almost daily. Whenever I find traces of albumen in the urine of a patient, I prescribe the Safe Cure, and in nearly every instance where I notice indications of nervous troubles, I analyze the urine, and almost invariably find that it is caused by some affection of the kidneys. I now have a patient to whom I am giving the Safe Cure, and find that it is having the desired effect. Some time ago a gentleman came to me, who had been examined for life insurance, and traces of albumen were found. I advised the use of the Safe Cure, and he passed the examination without difficulty

"I understand, then, Doctor, that you attribute a large percentage of the ills of life to some disease of the kidneys, and that you have found the remedy of which you speak the most effective in such cases.'

"Yes. I have no hesitation in saying that Warner's Safe Cure has my unqualified endorsement. I use it constantly, and would not do so unless I thought it possessed curative qualities."

The high standing, wide experience and great success of Dr. Spray make his words exceedingly impressive. Their sincerity cannot be questioned, and their truthfulness is absolute. Impressed with this fact, and realizing the importance of the same, I have transcribed his words in full and give them herewith.

That Settled It.

Mrs. Darley-I really must have new gown, Frank.

Mr. Darley—What? Why, you got a new one only two weeks ago. Mrs. Darley—Yes, I know, but the cook has taken a fancy to that one.—N. Y. Truth.

How's This:

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

THE Roman augur, in his day, was probably the biggest bore in the world.—Pica-yune. The Only One Ever Printed-Cau You Find

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

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

WANTED-a stand up collar for the neck

Try the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" made by the American Brewing Co. of St. Louis. Pure, golden, sparkling, nourishing.

"This is my death blow," remarked the whale, as he came up for the last time. BEATS the world—the impecunious tramp.
—Texas Siftings.

THE Ram's Horn is published at Indianapolis, Indiana, at \$1.50 per year. An apology is a poultice that doesn't al-

A COUNTER-IRRITANT - the dry goods clerk.

A Legacy of Anguish.

The rheumatic taint transmitted from parent to child is indeed a legacy of anguish. Moreover, trifling causes, such as sitting in a draught, the neglect to speedily change damp clothing; readily develop it. Whether rheumatism be hereditary or contracted by exposure, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the surest depurent for expelling the virus from the blood and for preventing the later encroachments of the disease. Equally potent is it in arresting malarious, bilious and kidney trouble and constipation.

1F you want to enjoy the sunshine, don't find fault with your shadow.—Ram's Horn.

A Child Enjoys

family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

THE five o'clock tea is the grub that makes the butterfly of fashion.—Kate Field's Washington.

Ir you are troubled with malaria take Beecham's Pills. A positive specific, nothing like it. 25 cents a box.

A PLAIN case of misfit—a young girl in hysterics.—Lowell Courier.

No specific for local skin troubles equals lenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"GET off the earth!" as the cyclone said

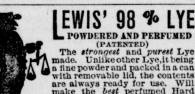
They all Testify "CHARTER OAK."

Swift's Specific.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free Druggists Sell It. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."-Take no substitute.



The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'FG CO.

Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.







At once in that most important department of the house - THE KITCHEN-and purchase the best, consequently the cheapest, in fact, the acme of Cooking Stoves: the

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

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Kennedy's **Medical Discovery**

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels. Liver. Kidneys. Inside Skin, Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to You know whether you

need it or not. Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,



DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Me. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. ELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND. Write for Catalogu S. W. Cor. 9th & Loc



THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON. MASS.

SAPOLIO

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





Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asth-ma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.-D.

1399 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Dire Reports From Oklahoma and Kansas -A Mail Train Swept From the Track in Austria-Passengers Badly Injured.

TEMPLE, Tex., June 2.—The storm Tuesday evening proves more severe than was supposed, reports of damage coming from as far east as Durango, at which place many houses were wrecked, and that little place almost wiped away. Tom Weathers, wife and six children were killed outright, the only surviving member of the family being their youngest child, an infant, which miraculously escaped.

The storm took a peculiar freak at Fayette Murrel's. A panel door of the house was cut in two, but no other damage was done, except to the stock house, one half of which was cut off.

IN OKLAHOMA. GUTHRIE, Ok., June 2.-Reports are just beginning to come in of the great damage done by Monday night's storm. In County A hail as large as hen's eggs fell for some time, breaking windows, destroying vegetables and killing some live stock.

The little town of Carney was almost completely wiped out, but as the houses were all small frame structures, nobody was seriously injured.

At Britton, south of here, the school house and the residence of Henry Butt were both completely wrecked. A number of farm houses near there were also damaged.

At Orlando three houses were blown over and one man injured and east of there in Payne county many farms were swept clean of buildings and although a number of people have been more or less injured there is no account of any deaths.

IN HARPER COUNTY, KAN. HARPER, Kan., June 2.-Reports are coming in from portions of the country heretofore thought out of the range of last week's cyclone showing that the wheat crop is more badly damaged than at first thought. Unofficial reports give the wheat acreage of Harper county at 100,000 acres this year. It is now estimated that out of this at least 4,000 are totally destroyed and 6,000 acres will make but half a crop. Many of the farmers lost their all and are utterly destitute. The heavy rains of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday have ruined thousand of dollars' worth of household goods and garnered wheat which the cyclone left exposed. The destitution of this city and surrounding vicinity becomes more apparent each day and financial assistance from the outside is necessary. An appeal has been issued by the mayor asking for aid.

AT WELLINGTON, KAN. WELLINGTON, Kan., June 2.-J. C. Thomson, chairman, and E. B. Martin, secretary of the relief committee, have issued an appeal to the public asking for aid in behalf of the stricken community which they officially represent. IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 2 .- The mail train from Aram to Brod was struck by a cyclone yesterday while at the Nowska station. The terrible force of the wind is shown by the fact that two of the carbodily into the air and hurled down an

sternation among the passengers. Other carriages were knocked over by the violence of the storm and were badly smashed. Twenty of the persons on the train were badly injured, some of them fatally.

KANSAS CROP PROSPECTS. The Latest Information in Regard to Wheat, Oats, Corn and Fruit.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2 .- The Kansas Farmer publishes to-day crop reports from its correspondents throughout the state. They indicate a wheat acreage about equal to that of last year. The condition of the wheat crop improved generally since last report. Very counties report insects of any kind. In some counties the wheat on bottom lands has suffered from wash-

ing out by floods, but in general the damage to this crop by the excessive rains has been less than was to be expected. The harvest will be later than usual, but unless some injury not yet developed comes upon the wheat, the prospect is that a fairly good crop will be harvested. Harvest will begin in the southern counties about June 20. The acreage of oats is rather lighter than heretofore on account of latenes of the season and excessive rains. This crop is later than usual, but otherwise in good condition.

Corn is very backward on account of cool wet weather. The acreage will be larger than usual, even if planting has to be extended well into June. growth of the planted has been slow. Ample time remains, however, to make a corn crop with a favorable season from this time forward. The fruit crops are below the average.

A Barber's Deadly Razor CLEVELAND, O., June 2.-Charles H. Seymour, a prominent furniture dealer, died under peculiar circumstances. The immediate cause of death was blood poisoning, contracted through a cut inflicted upon his face with a razor while in a barber shop. The virulent poison spread to all portions of his body and formed innumerable ulcers both inter-

labored over him in vain. St. Joseph Men Surely Drowned. St. Joseph, June 2 .- Over 500 men are dragging the Missouri river to-day in the vicinity of the water works pump house in vain search for the bodies of Henry Luchsinger and Cashier William Jordan of the Commercial bank. All doubt of the men having been drowned has been settled as their broken boat has been found on the bank of the river.

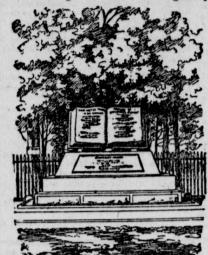
nal and external. Nine physicians

Four Inches of Snow Fell. Htoo, Col., June 2.- A heavy snow. storm prevailed at this place last evening, and during the night four inches of snow fell and covered the ground. Is has turned very cold.

HIGH WATER MARK.

Dedication of the Monument at Gettysburg, Pa.-Remarks of Gen. Beaver GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 3 .- In the presence of thousands of spectators the high-water mark tablet of Gettysburg was dedicated yesterday. Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver delivered the oration and James Jeffrey Roche, of Boston, read the poem. Short addresses were also made by Gens. Schofield, Slocum, Webb and Veasey and other prominent military men.

After expressing regret at the absence of Gen. Bingham, who was originally



THE HIGH WATER MARK MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

selected to deliver the chief address Gen. Beaver said:

As the years go by I become more and more convinced of the duty which devolves upon the survivors of our late war to smooth the way for of the people of all sections of our common country and for the utter destruction of sectionalism in all its forms and phases. Every regiment composing the army of the Potomac has, or will, sooner or later, have a monument which shall fell the story of its devotion. But what of the forces which made it ressible what of the forces which made it possible for the army of the Potomac to make a de-fense? From their right to their left, with perhaps but a single exception, you will find no monument to mark the position of a single regiment of the army of northern Virginia. We cannot argue ourselves into the be-lief that they were right. We can admire their courage, fortitude and endurance. We can acknowledge that they were at least our equals in all that constitutes the soldier and makes him a foeman worthy of our steel. Why should not this find an acknowledgment on this field! Why should not the strategy and tactics of the battle of Gettysburg be studied from both sides? Why should not the government of the United States take possession of this entire battlefield and make it a national park, which can be the resort of all our people? Why should not congress make appropriations for laying out and constructing avenues along the various lines occ constructing avenues along the various lines oc-cupied by the army of northern Virginia and marking the position of every one of its regi-ments. An irrepressible conflict no longer separates us into contending factions. Our aims, hopes and ambitions for our country are

Upon this field, where the division was so bit terly emphasized, let us make the effort for union. The dedication of this monument is the guarantee that such a result can be successfully

THE DALTON GANG. Pursuit of the Men Who Robbed the Santa

Fe-Loss Not Heavy. GUTHRIE, Ok., June 3 .- The six rob ers who held up the southbound Santa Fe train at Red Rock Wednesday night were a very genteel set. They declined to interfere with the passengers, apologized to the engineer for rudeness and altogether behaved very prettily. But they did a vast amount of shooting and ne body cutside of Wells-Fargo officials riages composing the train were lifted knows just how many thousand dollars they carried with them when they galembankment, causing the greatest conloped away in the darkness toward the

hills in the Creek country. As is usual there is mystery as to the amount the gang sucured. The express officials are declaring now that not over \$4,000 was taken. Others say the amount was less than \$2,400. But the first account which declared that fully \$50,000 had been secured came from good authority, and was backed up by the statement of the railroad men. is impossible to get anything definite from the officials of the company. Their policy of concealment and belittle ing of losses in such cases is well known. It is generally believed here that quite \$50,000 was stolen.

An Indian who came in yesterday afternoon from the Iowa reservation said that he met in the road from the strip to the Iowa land six men on tired horses. The men, he says, would not talk to him. There is no doubt that these are the robbers. They are be-

lieved to be the notorious Dalton gang. Detective Ainsley, of Oklahoma City, says that he has had information for a week that the Daltonshave been in this country. A day or so ago a man he has been shadowing as their supply agent bought eighteen boxes of cartridges in Oklahoma City and departed quietly.

METHODIST BISHOPS.

The Changes of Residence Which Have Been Agreed Upon.
OMAHA, Neb., June 3.—The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church have decided to make the following changes

Bishop Ninde leaves Topeka and will reside at Detroit, Bishop Mallalieu goes from New Orleans to Buffalo, Bishop Fowler from San Francisco to Minneapolis, Bishop Vincent from Buffalo to Topeka, Kan., and Bishop Fitzgerald from Minneapolis to New Orleans. Bishop Goodsell will be at Fort Worth for a time and then go to San Francis-

Bishop Vincent is quite ill here with an attack of bronchitis. His physician has given orders that he must cease talking for a few days until the disease can be overcome. This attack is the result of a severe cold that he contracted during the conference.

Fred Close Nominated HOLTON, Kan., June 3.—The people's party convention of the First congressional district nominated Fred Close for congress on the eighth ballot. Seven names were presented and the proceedings at times were somewhat sensational. Mr. Close's nomination is regarded as a defeat of fusion prospects.

The following were elected delegates to the national convention at Omaha: J. L. Simpson, of Jackson; B. F. Shane, of Jefferson; D. H. Grossback, of Leavenworth; J. W. Tanner, of Pottawatomie. Alternates: I. T. McGuire, of Atchison; B. F. Parch, of Brown, and J. F. Ruling, of Nemaha.

HELD UP.

Robbery of a Santa Fe Express By Masked Men.

Waylaid at a Little Station in the Chero kee Strip-The Robbers Take \$50,000 From the Express Car—Passengers Not Molested.

WICHITA, Kan., June 2. - News reached here late last night that the southbound Santa Fe express had been held up on the Cherokee strip by six masked men and the express car broken into and

\$50,000 in money taken.

The train which left this city at 5:45 p. m., reached Red Rock, a little station the territory eighty miles south of Wichita at 9:45 o'clock.

Red Rock is a mere siding but is used by cattlemen as a shipping point and the railroad company has built large stockyards there. It is situated in the midst of a wild, unsettled portion of the strip and the robbers could not have chosen a better place for the deed committed last night.

The train halted at the station and, after starting, was beginning to move rapidly when the engineer noticed a man standing on the track at the stockyards gesticulating wildly and moving

The engineer slowed up and as the engine approached the spot five other men, all wearing masks, jumped out and boarded the engine.

The engineer and fireman were taken prisoner and held by two of the men while the other four proceeded to the express car. They presented their re-volvers in the face of the terrified messenger, and breaking open the safe, secured its contents. The amount obtained is said to have

been \$50,000. The passengers were not molested,

but were commanded to remain in their seats at the peril of their lives. The money obtained is thought here to have been intended for Indian pay-

A VERY DISAGREEABLE MAY. Chancellor Snow Says Kansas Has Not Ex-

perienced Such Weather For Twenty-five Years. LAWRENCE, Kan., June 2.-It was thought that the weather for April had eclipsed any possible record, but the monthly bulletin, issued by Chancellor Snow yesterday, shows that for genuine nastiness the conditions for April are not to compare to those for May.

"The coldest, wettest, cloudiest and, with one exception, the windiest May on our record for twenty-five years," the report says, and then adds: "The total rainfall for the five months of 1892 now completed exceeds twenty-nine inches. This is nearly double the average and by far exceeds the precipitation of the same months of any preceding year. Although the month was so cool there was no frost at this station. The mean temperature was 60.04 degrees which was more than 5 degrees below the May average. The rainfall was 8.51 inches, which was 4.23 inches above the average. It rained on nineteen days of the month. There was not an entirely clear day during the whole month, and more than 67 per cent. of the time the sky was completely overcast. The total run of the wind during the month was 14,345 miles, a mean hourly velocity of almost twenty miles.

FIRE IN A SILVER MINE.

PRAGUE, June 2 .- An accident has oc curred at the famous Birkenberg silver mine, near Prizbram, in Bohemia. The timbers used in supporting the roof of the mine caught fire, and the flames spread from one part of the workings to another until the whole interior of the mine was a mass of fire. The es cape of the men working in the mine was cut off, and though it is not known how many of them were killed, it is admitted that the list of the dead will be large. After a long struggle the fire was extinguished and volunteers went down into the mine to rescue anyone who might have lived through the conflagration.

The rescuing party found no trace of life, but they discovered twelve bodies,

which were sent to the surface. A later dispatch from Prizbram states that 500 men were working in the mine at the time. All but forty of them succeeded in making their escape. Fourteen bodies have been recovered. Many others, who were seriously injured, were brought to the surface. The work of rescue was suspended during the night, owing to the suffocating gases with which the mine was filled. It was resumed at an early hour yesterday morn-

A RATE OF THREE CENTS.

The House Committee Has Reported Fa-vorably on Making That the Maximum For Passengers in Indian Territory. WASHINGTON, June 2.-The hous committee on territories has reported s bill making three cents per mile the maximum rate for carrying passengers in the Indian territory. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas and St. Louis & San Francisco roads have been charging five cents and a number of petitions from wholesale houses doing business in that country have asked congress for relief. Appeals of this sort have come from ome of the commercial interests of Kansas City. The bill reported favorably upon was introduced by Terry, of Arkansas, and he insists that he will see to it that it passes the house and expresses the opinion that there will be no doubt about it passing the senate.

Unusual Behavior in a Church. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 2 .- A tremendous sensation was caused in the fashionable First Presbyterian church of Crawfordsville. Rev. Inglas, the pastor, was in the midst of his sermon when suddenly John Matthews, a well known citizen and prominent member of the church, came down the aisle with the waltz glide. He gave a double shuffle at the foot of the pulpit and then mounted the rostrum, threw a large evergreen wreath over the aston-ished pastor's head, forced him into his chair, and then staggering to the front proposed three cheers for the preacher. Matthews had been drinking.

"ANTI-SNAP" DEMOCRATS.

The Mid-Winter Convention Condemned

By the Delegates at Syracuse.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 1.—Exactly at noon a shout went up from near the doors of the Alhambra rink, which was crowded, and soon ex-Mayor Grace, of New York, and John D. Kernan came down the aisle, side by by side, amid rousing cheers. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fair-child and Ellery Anderson greeted them. Then Mr. Fairchild, as chairman of the state committee, arose and called the convention to order in a brief address.

John D. Kernan, of Oneida, who was introduced as presiding officer, in his opening words sounded the keynote of the whole address. He said in part: This convention is a halt on the march to the national democratic convention at Chicago of an army of 200,000 New York democrats, and of as many more enlisted sympathizers. They go to wage war against their disfranchisement in that convention by leaders who have made unwise and crafty use of party machinery for per-sonal ends, and who have overridden time honored customs and usages of the democratic

The committee has selected as delegates at large: Alex Orr, Brooklyn; Frederick S. Coudert, New York; C. F. Bishop, Buffalo; David C. Robinson, Elmira.

The resolutions presented open with a vigorous declaration for reform and denounce the republican party for abuse of power and mismanagement in the past four years. In reference to Mr. Cleveland's administration it says:

Contrasted with the history of extravagance and oppression we recall with ever increasing satisfaction the wise and prudent democratic administration of Grover Cleveland. He pointed out in his message of December 17 the true mission of the democratic party and, through temporary defeat, brought it to the magnificent victories of 1890 and 1891. All this has been remembered by our brothern in other states from the Atlantic to the Pacific and New York, we emphatically declare, shall not be a blank space upon the democratic man.

The McKinley tariff is denounced as excessive and as enacted in the interest of the few for the oppression of the masses, as an inexhaustible source of corruption, a constant menace to free government, which has sapped the independence of industry and induced men to seek to grow rich by official favoritism rather than through their own exertions. An inevitable consequence, it is declared, is that the class in receipt of these vast favors should seek to perpetuate their grasp upon the government by supplying, in practically unlimited amounts, the money with which an electorate may be corrupted and popular government destroyed. The democratic party has no more urgent mission than to destroy a system productive of so much evil, in a spirit of moderation, with due regard to the interest of capital now invested and labor now employed in protected industries.

The resolutions declare for gold and silver money, but against free coinage of silver by the United States alone at the present ratio.

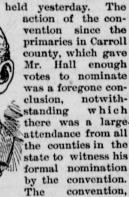
Just before the convention adjourned the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, The object of this convention is to orrect the wrong done to the democrats of New York by the convention at Albany on February 22 last in the selection of delegates to Chicago

Whereas, We realize that the action of the electoral college clearly registers the will of the party as proposed at the national conven-tion and expressed at the polls, now, therefore, petter to assure the democratic party that we have no other wish than that the will of the party shall be fairly ascertained and registered by the electoral college, we hereby nominate-electors for president and vice president of the

Mr. Fairchild read the list of electors named at the Albany convention in February and the resolution was adopted accident occurred at the City hotel at and the nominations were thus in- an early hour yesterday morning, which dorsed. Adjourned sine die.

U. S. HALL FOR CONGRESS. He Defeats Charles H. Mansur in the Dem-

ocratic Nominating Conventio CARROLLTON, Mo., June 1 .- The convention of the Second congressional district to nominate a candidate for congress was held yesterday. The



U. S. HALL. consisting of eighty-one delegates, was alled to order by Hon. Phil Branden, of Chariton county, chairman of the congressional committee, who named Hon. John P. Butler as temporary chairman and Messrs. W. L. Reid, of Monroe City, and Perry S. Rader, of Brunswick, as temporary secretaries. The usual committees were appointed after which the convention adjourned to 1:30

o'clock. The convention met at 1:30 pursuant to adjournment and effected a permanent organization by the election of Ralph F. Lozier, of Carrollton, chairman and F. F. Clapp, of Milan, secretary. After the reports of the committees had been received the convention proceeded to the nomination of congressman. Hons. U. S. Hall, C. H. Mansur and E. M. Harber were placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted-Hall 50, Mansur 26, Harber 5. Mr. Hall having received a majority of the votes was declared the nominee of the convention, and on motion of a delegate from Livingston county his nomination was made unanimous.

Iowa Crops All Right. FORT DODGE, Ia., June 1.-A full week of warm, dry weather has wrought a wonderful change in the crop prospects of North Central Iowa. All the corn is now in and in many sections is shooting rapidly over ground.

A Wife Beater Tarred and Feathered. RIO VISTA, Cal., June 1 .- Masked men, comprising leading citizens, gave a coat of tar and feathers and seventyfive lashes with a rawhide early this morning to James Hetherington. He had knocked down his wife and jumped on her with both feet.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

The day in the senate on the 31st was devoted to the silver question, Mr. Sherman having the floor in opposition to free coinage....

The post office appropriation bill was before the house. The free delivery clause gave rise to a good deal of discussion and a vote on a motion to increase the appropriation for the to a good deal of discussion and a vote on a motion to increase the appropriation for the purpose disclosed the fact that there was less than a majority of members attending the business of the house. The committee or Indian affairs reported favorably a substitute for Cultural Cartesian affairs reported favorably and berson's bill to punish intruders in the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory. The bill reported gives ninety days after passage of the bill for intruders to got out, and all intruders are subject to a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000, one-third to go to the tribe in which the intruder is found, one-third to the informant and the remainder to the treasury of the United States. The to the treasury of the United States. The court is also empowered to sentence to the peni-tenilary for one year. The bill has been urged by the Indian agents from the tribes, who in sist that they are being imposed upon by the trespassers, and the number of intruders has recently been increasing quite rapidly.

THERE is to be no vote on the free silver coinage bill or on any amendment to it until after the Minneapolis convention shall have closed; and in all probability will be none until after the Chicago convention shall also come to an end—the senate having voted on the ist on the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, and without a single suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, and without a single dissent from either side of the chamber, that no vote should be taken on that bill until after the 14th of June An apparently innocent looking house bill to regulate the manner in which property shall be sold under decrees of United States courts had been taken from the calendar States courts had been taken from the calendar and was about to be passed without question, when Mr. Teller offered an amendment requiring officials to receive legal tender money in satisfaction of judgments. Mr. Sherman was prompt to notice as an effect of the amendment that it might be a violation of possible conditions in note or mortgage that the debt should be paid in gold. But Mr. Morgan moved to proceed to its consideration, notwithstanding Mr. Sherman's objection, and it was on that motion that Mr. Hill voted with the free silver men.... The post office appropriation bill was before the house. Almost the entire day was consumed in discussion of points of order.

sumed in discussion of points of order.

In the senate on the 2d Mr. Turner's resolution calling for the correspondence with Haytl, Colombia and Venezuela regarding reciprocity was taken up and when the mover had spoken at length it was adopted. At 2 p. m. the free coinage bill was taken up and Mr. Stewart resumed his argument. Senate bill to provide for sumed his argument. Senate bill to provide for two additional associate judges of the supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma was passed. court of the territory of Okianoma was passed.
... In the house Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, reported the agricultural appropriation bill and it was ordered printed and recommitted. On motion of Mr. Kem the senate bill was passed granting twenty acres of the Fort Sydney military reservation to the City of Sydney, Neb. for cemetery purposes. The house went into committee of the whole on the post office appropriation bill. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia moved to increase by \$200,000 the appropriation for star route service. Agreed to, 101 to 200.

THE senate was not in session on the 3d. After some morning business the house wen nto committee of the whole on the post office appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Blount of Georgia, reducing by \$2,349,000 the appropriation for transportation by railroad routes and providing that the postmaster-general be authorized to re-adjust the compensation to be paid after July 1, 1893, for transportation of the mail on railroad routes by reducing the compensation to all rail-roads for the transportation of mail ten per cent from the rate established on the basis of the average weight fixed and allowed by the act of June 17, 1878 Rejected-57 to 124. Pending action the committee rose and the house ad-

THE senate was not in session on the 4th .. The post office appropriation bill was before the house. On motion of Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, an amendment was adopted authorizing the postmaster-general to provide for the transportation of official matter to any government department over railroads or by express companies when he can do so at a saving to the government and without detriment t the public service. The committee then arose and reported the bill to the house and it was passed. The Hatch anti-option bill was then brought up, soon after which came the sensational news that Mr. Blaine had resigned. The house was in more or less confusion and ad-journed without action on the bill.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The Fearful Accident Whereby a Soubrette Artist Lost Her Life. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3. - A terrible resulted in the death of one of the best known soubrette artists on the American stage.

Miss Polly McDonald, one of the leading ladies in Lester & Williams' Me and Jack company, now playing an engagement at Westminster theater, was the victim, and by a lighted match igniting her night dress she was literally baked from feet to neck, causing injuries which resulted in death at 8:30

Miss McDonald had occasion to light the gas about 2:30 o'clock and then she threw the match, as she thought, into a cuspidor, but it fell on her night dress and before assistance could reach her she was terribly burned. Miss McDonald was a native of England, 25 years old and had been with Tony Pastor,

Hallen & Hart and other companies. A Mexican Prophetess Banished. Nogales, Ariz., June 6 .- The Santa de Caboa, a young Mexican woman, who claims divine power, arrived here to-day under guard of twenty-five Mexican soldiers, under sentence of ba. ishment from her native land. The Mexican government alleges that she instigated the late uprising of Mayo Indians in which they attacked the Cohout Sonora and murdered the mayor and a

Women Operators for Minneapolis. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6 .- M. D. Wood, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co. here, left last even ing for Minneapolis in charge of twenty five women operators from Kansas City This force will remain in Minneapolis during the sitting of the national republican convention and will assist in transmitting reports of the convention.

An Omaha Merchant Missing. OMAHA, Neb., June 6.—George Heyn a wealthy merchant of this city, started for Europe nearly a month ago and by reason of illness laid over at Milwaukee. Recovering, he went to Buffalo, where he registered at the Arlington hotel May 25 as George Hendrick. There all trace of him was lost.

Electric Companies Consolidated. CHICAGO, June 3 .- The Edison General Electric Co. and the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. have ceased to exist under these titles. Yesterday they became merged in the General Electric Co., formed two months ago in New York.

A Fear Life Was Not Extinct. RAMSEY, Ill., June 3.-Mrs. Kaskie died near here. It is reported that she slept nine days without arousing from her slumber, that her body was warm when buried, and fears are entertained by some that life was not extinct.

BLAINE RESIGNS.

His Letter to the President Very Brief-Its Immediate Acceptance. Washington, June 5.—Mr. Blaine's resignation as secretary of state has

been accepted by the president." The letter of resignation is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1802. To the President:

I respectfully beg leave to submit my resig-

respectivity deg teave to submit my resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the 5th of March, 1888.

The condition of public business in the department of state justifies me in requesting my resignation may be accepted immediately.

Thave the honor to be very respectfully.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully.
Your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 4.5
To the Secretary of State: Your letter of this date tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state of the United States has been received. The terms upon which you has been received. The terms upon which you state your desires are such as to leave me no choice but to accede to your wish immediately. Your resignation is therefore accepted. Very BENJAMIN HARRISON respectfully yours, BEN To Hon. James G. Blaine

MR. BLAINE WRITES A CARD, In Which He Says That an Alleged Inter-view Had Not the Slightest Foundation

in Truth. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- Mr. Blaine spent the whole of yesterday quietly at his home, except that towards evening he took a drive into the country with Mrs. Blaine. He received a few calls from personal friends, but admittance was refused to all other persons.

All attempts to "interview" him were equally unsuccessful, the secretary of state adhering to the determination which he announced immediately after his resignation that he would let the published correspondence speak for itself without a word of explanation from himself.

Mr. Blaine, however, sent to the Associated press last evening for publication the following (autographic) communication:

A CARD. 17 MADISON PLACE, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1892. The United press yesterday sent out an alleged interview with me and also with Mrs. Blaine, for which there is not the slightest foundation in truth. It was a forgery from the first word to the last. I warn my friends that

similar frauds may be expected. JAMES G. BLAINE CYCLONE AT M'COOK, NEB.

Considerable Damage Done and Several People Seriously Injured. McCook, Neb., June 6 .- This place was visited Saturday with a terrible cyclone. Considerable damage was done and a number of people seriously

injured. It had been a nice day, clear and bright, with the wind blowing from the northwest. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon it clouded up in the east, although there was no perceptible change in the temperature.

At 4:15 p. m., without a moment's warning, a small, writhing cloud was seen approaching from the east. It passed over the city and crossed the Republican river, where it turned and came back over the city from southwest to northeast. At that time the streets were crowded with people and many farmers were getting ready to go home after a day's shopping.

The children of the city were rehearsing for children's day at the Congregational church and that edifice was packed to its utmost capacity with the little

folks. But two minutes before the cyclone struck the building about 200 of the smaller children had finished their ex-

ercises and had just gone home. The church was raised from its foundations as lightly as if it had been an egg shell and then crashed down with a dull thud like the booming of a cannon, in one mass of ruins, burying about sixty children, together with the pastor of the church and several teachers.

The work progressed rapidly, men working with that energy that danger alone brings, and soon all were released from their imprisonment.

The timbers, in falling, had formed an arch over the heads of those who were in the building, and some were uninjured. None of the injured have died. Seven of the children were seriously injured and it is feared that several can live but a few hours.

ANOTHER OIL EXPLOSION.

The Mining Camp of Jimtown, Col., De-stroyed—Loss, \$1,000,000. DENVER, Col., June 6.—The bustling camp of Jimtown, which is separated from the famous mining town of Creede by a mile and a half, was almost totally destroyed by fire, which started at 5:30 yesterday morning. The flames were started by an explosion of coal oil, with which a family living in the Kinneavey block were starting a fire to prepare breakfast.

As there was no fire department the flames had it all their way and in a short time they burned through the rows of frame buildings for a distance of a mile in the narrow gulch in which the town is situated. Many houses were blown up with giant powder in an attempt to stop the fire, but this had no effect, for the flames leaped from one vacant space to another and only stopped for the want of material. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,-

000, the heaviest losers being Alexander Heitler & Ca, saloon, building and stock, \$22,000; Shackelford & Foster, Albany Hotel block, \$6,000; Shimer & Morse, \$7,500; Tompkins Hardware Co., \$20,000; Willoughby & Collar, \$7,000; Levy & Benedict's block, \$5,000; the Hurd Terrace, composed of twenty

buildings, \$6,000; Larry Byrnes, \$7,000. These are the most prominent losses, but there are hundreds of others which are smaller and will bring the aggregate loss up to \$1,000,000, with an insurance of about \$250,000.

Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The treasury department purchased 430,000 ounces of silver as follows: Thirty thousand ounces at 88.85c, 50,000 at 88.93c, 250,000 at 88.95c, 100,000 at 89c. The offerings were 580,000 ounces. The silver purchases for the month, including yester-

day, aggregate 1,078,000 ounces. In the pension office investigation there was a discussion over admitting some of the evidence on Gen. Raum's statement made last Wednesday. Some parts of the statement were held over to allow the commissioner to come before the committee again for cross-examination.