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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892.

NUMBER 36.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A bill intended to abolish post trade-ships in the army, which has the approval of the war department and Gen. Schofield, has been favorably reported from the military affairs committee by Senator Proctor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has ordered the military to at once stop the quarrying of rock in the Cherokee strip and confiscate the paraphernalia. It seems that Jordan, Bushyhead and others have begun operations again, this time west of the Santa Fe track, near Chillicothe, hence the action of the president. As soon as these Cherokees are ousted the soldiers will begin to drive out the cattle.

It is the general opinion that the Hatch anti-option bill will not pass the house of representatives.

The unexpended balance of public moneys in the hands of disbursing officers is \$22,559,900. Secretary Foster regards this as largely exceeding the actual requirement of the service, especially in view of the fact that the cash balance of the treasury, including national bank deposits and subsidiary and minor coin has fallen to \$20,940,335. To remedy this state of affairs he has issued a circular instructing disbursing officers to turn all their idle money into the treasury.

COMMISSIONER RAUM has asked the appropriation committee of the house for a deficiency appropriation of \$7,000,000 on account of pension payments, balance of the fiscal year.

SENATOR HIGGINS, of Delaware, has been made chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee.

The secretary of the treasury has authorized the making of leases for grazing cattle on the lands of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians in Oklahoma territory as follows: At 6 cents per acre per annum. Waggoner & Sons, 504,400; S. B. Burnett, 287,807; E. S. Sugg & Bros., 243,638; J. P. Addington, 81,803, and C. T. Herring, 90,000.

The state department having been officially informed of the conclusion of a treaty of commercial reciprocity between Austro-Hungary and the United States, and under the provision the president proclaimed the details of the arrangement, which is similar to that with Germany. It takes effect at once.

COL. J. M. LEE's report, detailing the investigation made by him relative to the alleged frauds committed by attorneys on the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, has been forwarded to Washington. The report contains the testimony of many of the chiefs of both tribes, who claim that but three of the chiefs signed the agreement to pay the attorneys \$67,500 for securing the sale of their lands to the government.

The following were elected officers of the national silver convention: Permanent chairman, Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio; vice-presidents, Messrs. Bolter, of Iowa; Shinn, of Kansas; Streeter, of Illinois; A. B. Ewing, of Missouri; Nixon, of Nevada; Charles Simms, of Colorado, and William Oliver, of North Carolina; secretaries, Lee Crandall, of Washington; E. D. Stark, of Ohio, and Henry Jones, of Georgia.

THE EAST.

COL. ALBERT POPE, of Boston, offers a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously stretched barbed wire across the path of the bicyclers in the relay race from Chicago to New York and maliciously cut the tires of the bicyclers, or who in any way maliciously injured, or attempted to injure the riders or the bicyclers with the object of delaying or interfering with the carrying of the message.

RABUS, long known as king of the trotting turf, died at Mr. Robert Bonner's Tarrytown farm of old age. He was 25 years old, being foaled in 1866.

NEW JERSEY democrats endorsed tariff reform and Grover Cleveland, Miles Boss, Nelson Abbott, James Smith and Senator McPherson are the delegates at large.

The prohibitionists of Vermont held a mass state convention at Rutland and nominated a state ticket as follows: Governor, E. L. Allen; lieutenant governor, E. T. Griswold; secretary of state, E. T. Griswold; treasurer, Mylon Davidson; auditor, H. F. Cummings. Presidential electors: E. P. Hanson, H. M. Seoley, William McNeil and S. L. Wiswell. Members of congress: First district, Rodney Whitmore; second district, W. P. Holton. Delegates to national convention: W. P. Stafford, C. H. Field, L. W. Hanson, Rodney Whitmore, G. E. Crowell, A. L. Ferguson, Don Atwood, C. W. Wyman and H. R. Mack.

The official announcement of the plan for the conversion of the present Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad income bonds into second mortgage bonds has been fairly received in Wall street.

PENNSYLVANIA railroad officials say there is absolutely no truth in the report that their road has obtained control of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railway.

ANNA DICKINSON's suit against members of the republican national committee was dismissed on the ground that it was illegal.

SENATOR QUAY, who was in Pittsburgh, Pa., recently said that he did not think there would be any trouble in nominating Blaine at the Minneapolis convention. "It will not be by stampeding the convention," said he, "but by the force of the general sentiment."

THE WEST.

A COMPROMISE is about effected between the Cherokee delegation and Cherokee claimants by which the latter are to be paid \$250,000 for their improvements, and each given 160 acres of land in the strip. This will settle the intruder question.

The Wergeland, Capt. Wels, the first steamship to make a trip from Norway to Chicago, arrived there the other day, and hundreds of enthusiastic Scandinavians went out on three excursion boats to meet her with a brass band.

The Methodist quadrennial conference at Omaha, Neb., adjourned sine die. The session opened on May 2.

A CYCLONE at Wellington, Kan., killed twelve persons and injured upwards of seventy-five. Many buildings were destroyed.

CLAYTON E. CRAFTS, ex-speaker of the house of representatives of Illinois, and chairman of the recent democratic convention in that state, is talked of by the Illinois delegation for chairman of the national convention at Chicago.

GEN. A. D. STREIGHT, of Indiana, died at his country home two miles east of Indianapolis, Ind., recently.

A WESTBOUND local freight train on the Pittsburgh & Western road ran into an open switch the other night at Niles, O., and collided with eight cars laden with cinders. Five cars went over a fifty foot embankment and seventeen were totally demolished. Four men were riding on a flat car and two escaped injury by jumping. The others were caught in the wreck. James McFarland, of Girard, O., was crushed to death and Lewis Jones, of Girard, was fatally injured. Brakeman William Smith and Conductor Clyde Charles were badly cut and bruised, but will recover. The other trainmen escaped by jumping.

An explosion in the wood pulp mill at the Friend Paper Co's mill, at West Carrollton, O., demolished the building and killed Emory Blood, the assistant superintendent.

The Iowa department of the G. A. R. has issued a call to all comrades to come to the aid of the old soldiers and their families who are sufferers by the flood.

GOV. TORRES, of Lower California, after making an investigation into the Oberlander case at Tiajuana, ordered the immediate and unconditional release of Oberlander and the transportation to Ensenada for trial of all the Mexicans engaged in the illegal invasion of American territory and the high-handed seizure of the American consular.

The National Editorial association, recently in session at San Francisco, elected the following officers: President, P. B. Price, Hudson, Wis.; first vice president, Walter Williams, Columbia, Mo.; second vice president, H. J. Knapp, Auburn, N. Y.; third vice president, J. H. Duke, Scotia, Mo.; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.; recording secretary, William Kennedy, Chambersburg, Pa.; treasurer, A. H. Lourie, Elkin, Ill.; assistant recording secretary, Miss Louise Frances, California. The selection of the next place of meeting was referred to the executive committee.

THE SOUTH.

A FREAK of nature has come to light in the county jail at Fort Worth, Tex. His name is Jesse Lee, aged 13 years. Turn the boy's face so that a strong light may shine into his eyes and a phenomenon is seen. Around the pupils of the eye, in the iris, are the twenty-six letters of the alphabet, arranged symmetrically. There are thirteen letters in each eye, those up to "M" being in the left eye and the remaining ones in the right. Lee says his father and four brothers are similarly affected.

The mob which stormed the county jail at Dallas, Tex., in order to lynch Henry Miller, the negro who shot and killed Policeman Brewer, was finally dispersed. For a time it looked as though the crowd would accomplish its intentions. Sheriff Lewis told the mob that he would defend the prisoner with his life.

It has been decided by the Fort Worth & Trinity Valley road, of Texas, to survey the route at once. Work will be begun then and the road pushed to completion from Fort Worth to a point on Red river, in Clay county, to which point the Chicago & Rock Island is now building. The direction is thus generally northwesterly.

Ten thousand residents of Arkansas have been rendered homeless by the floods.

Two of the express robbers who held up the train at Munroe Junction, Fla., and killed Messenger Saunders, have paid the penalty for their crime. They were killed at Buffalo Bluff bridge, on the St. John river, five miles south of Palatka.

The Methodist Episcopal conference at Westminster, Md., seated the women delegates from West Virginia, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas.

JAMES FISHER, the murderer of Austin Hardy, was hanged at Cooper, Delta county, Tex., the other day. The execution was public and took place in the court house yard. Fisher shot and killed Hardy in July, 1891, without provocation.

The New Orleans street car strike has been settled. The terms of settlement are that matters be restored to the condition in which they were May 18 before the strike.

Six men are in jail at Cullerton, Ala., charged with participating in a lynching. This is the first time in the recent history of Alabama that any member of a mob has been interfered with by legal process. The victims were two white men, Monroe Ivens and his son John, several months ago.

GENERAL.

SIR ALEX. A. CAMPBELL, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, is dead.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PALMER calls upon the Grand army to celebrate Discovery day.

The celebration of the birthday of the queen of England was enthusiastic and the weather fine.

The noted prima donna, Branca Donadro, has decided to retire to a convent. The fetes in honor of the golden wedding of the king and queen of Denmark were conducted on a grand scale. The striking decorations in Copenhagen were in the seamen's quarter, Nyboder. The gables of many of the houses were arranged to resemble the prows of old warships. Queen Victoria sent an autograph letter to the king and queen congratulating them upon the happy occasion. Among the presents received were a costly chandelier from Emperor William and a marble statue from the prince of Wales. The children of Denmark subscribed for a golden wreath which was presented to the royal couple.

The American Federation of Labor has come out decidedly in favor of the opening of the world's fair on Sunday.

CHARLES F. PECK, of New York, has been elected president of the national labor commissioners' association, and Frank H. Betton, of Kansas, has been chosen secretary and treasurer.

CHOLERIA continues its ravages in Serinagar, one of the capitals of Cashmere. The population of the city is about 51,000. Deaths are occurring at the rate of 500 daily.

SPAIN has concluded a copyright treaty with the United States.

A COMMERCIAL motive vivendi has been arranged between Spain and France.

The death is announced, at Khokand, Asiatic Russia, of M. Joseph Martin, the French explorer.

A SATISFACTORY increase in trade is reported at the commercial centers.

The steamship City of New York, which sailed from New York May 18, 11:25 a. m., was reported at Broadway 2 p. m. May 24. The days' runs in nautical miles were as follows: 458, 467, 470, 472, 473, 475 and 81 to Queenstown; total distance, 2,896 miles; average speed for the trip, 20.05 knots per hour. Her actual time from Sandy Hook Lightship to Queenstown is six days, no hours, twenty minutes, which would be equal to five days, eighteen hours and twenty minutes over the more northerly course of 2,776 miles. Taking the distance into consideration, this is the fastest eastward passage on record.

At Coventry, Warwickshire, a mob prevented a sale of goods seized to make a payment of a vicar's rate claim and made demonstrations of violence toward the vicar.

FRED GERHARD has become such an enthusiast on the subject of the gold cure for dipomania that he has established a Keeley institute of his own.

COL. COLLE, of the Montreal artillery garrison, called on Gen. Knapp, United States consul general, and apologized for the outrage committed by some irresponsible member of his corps in ordering down the American flag.

THE LATEST.

DECORATION day was fittingly observed throughout the country. At Rochester, N. Y., addresses were made by President Harrison and Gov. Flower.

In the encounter between Jackson and Slavin in London the former came out victor in ten rounds.

THE PITCHBARD is matched to fight Jim Hall in London within three months for \$1,000 a side, plus the best purse offered. The money has been deposited.

THERE was no session of congress on decoration day.

In an accident to the Santa Fe express at Lemont, Ill., Engineer Lebell was killed. Nine passengers were injured.

The government has received notice that France and Germany will send delegates to the international monetary conference, which assures its assembling.

NOTICE has been issued from the office of Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic association, that taking effect on June 18 eastbound rates will be advanced on grain products to a basis of 2 3/4 cents per 100 pounds to New York. Other sixth-class articles are to be advanced on the same date to a basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York.

A BOLLER in Darby's steam mills at Corbett, department of Seine-et-Oise, France, exploded with terrific violence, completely destroying the mills. Four employees were killed and thirty were injured.

SCORES of villages along the lower Mississippi and its southern tributaries have been wiped out by the floods. Business in many places has been wholly suspended. Few correct reports have been sent out, because the people are afraid of scaring away possible investors.

THERE is considerable doubt expressed over the truth of the report that Dr. Shelton Jackson was murdered by Alaskan Indians.

DR. DONOVAN of Pontiac, Ill., was drowned in Vermillion river near that town. His buggy upset as he was fording the river.

WHITCOMB whipped Taylor Hibbs, at North English, Ia., having charged him with mistreating his family.

The body of a soldier disinterred at Phoenix, Ariz., shows that the man was buried alive.

WILLIAM G. BAILEY, wife and servant were lost near El Paso, Tex. The servant reached home by drinking his own blood, the wife was rescued, but Mr. Bailey has not been found.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Inman is a great shipping point for eggs.

The Wyandotte fair association is on the rocks.

Forty-eight students graduated from the Lawrence high school.

Lieut.-Gov. Felt takes charge of the Atchison Champion June 13.

The losses by high water at Kansas City were greatly overestimated.

A farm of 100 acres six miles from Salina was recently sold for \$6,250.

Picnic festivities are exercising the minds of young people at El Dorado.

Chancellor Snow's father died recently in Fitchburg, Mass., aged 70 years.

Fully 2,000 persons attended commencement at Bethany college, Lindsborg.

There are 103 private banks in Kansas reporting to the state bank commissioner.

Democrats of the Fourth congressional district have offered to fuse with the alliance.

Wheat, rye and oats never looked better in Phillips county, according to the Kirwin Globe.

Mell Winegar, who died in the state insane asylum recently, was the inventor of the flambeau.

Corn planting has been hurried in northern Kansas. Whole families were in the fields working.

The government farm at Leavenworth was among other lands submerged by the recent floods.

William O'Conner fatally shot his neighbor, Michael Burke, in a quarrel at Armourdale, Kansas City.

Honore Ayler, a farmer, committed suicide at Mankato. He was about 70 years old and somewhat demented.

Maj. Frank Holsinger, a horticulturist of Rosedale, says fruit has been greatly damaged in eastern Kansas.

Safe blowers have visited Atwood, cracking the safe of J. C. Arbuckle. Two men were arrested on suspicion.

The state university catalogue contains 900 names. This includes those who are enrolled in university extension.

Mrs. Linnie Mills, of Osawatimie, is the new grand chief of the Degree of Honor. The next meeting will be held at Hutchinson.

The report that Jay Gould had purchased the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern has been confirmed, according to the Kansas City Times.

As Mrs. Giesmann was going to Clay Center alone, with a load of oats, she fell from the wagon as it was descending a steep hill, the wheels passing over her chest. She lived only about half an hour after the accident. She was a widow with four children.

Joseph W. Ady is now disputing the right of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific to occupy certain property near Leavenworth. He is preparing a bill in equity which will be filed in the United States court to oust the company's terminals from the Leavenworth military reservation.

Maj. J. L. Woodward, president of the First National bank at Macksville, recently closed by the state bank examiner, accidentally shot himself while out hunting. Some of the shot penetrated the left lung, and much doubt as to his recovery was expressed. He is an influential man in politics.

The republican convention of the Sixth congressional district elected delegates and alternates to the Minneapolis convention as follows: Delegates, George A. Spaulding, of Phillips county; A. N. Brennan, of Cheyenne county; alternates, R. F. Burke, of Rooks county; W. K. Brown, of Sherman county.

The hills near Medicine Lodge contain miles of the rock from which plaster of paris is made. There is enough of this pure sulphate of lime to make all the plaster of paris, dental plaster, Kene's cement, pearl hardening, parian, terra alba, etc., likely to be needed in this country through coming ages.

A Topeka dispatch says that it is practically settled that Mrs. Mollie Lease, the noted alliance campaigner, will be the nominee of the people's party for state superintendent of public instruction. Mrs. Lease inaugurated the fight against Ingalls two years ago, and she claims the credit for his defeat.

The committee appointed by the executive committee of the people's party of Franklin county to investigate the charges and counter charges made by State Printer E. H. Snow and P. P. Elliott has completed its work and submitted its report. The report practically exonerates both of the fighting leaders.

A damaging electrical storm occurred in the vicinity of Fort Scott. Besides many minor destructions a large barn on the S. A. Lottner stock farm, four miles northwest, was struck and burned to the ground. Two valuable blooded horses and a large amount of feed and a number of farming implements were burned in the barn.

For the month of April the Topeka Capital received reports from forty-three of the 106 counties of the state. These counties show a net reduction of farm mortgage debt of \$303,148. A summary of all reports including April gives a record for an average period of ten months for fifty-nine counties of a net reduction of \$4,273,357 in farm mortgages. The gross reduction for this period was \$10,020,530. Commenting on its reports the Capital estimates on the basis of these returns from fifty-nine counties that the farm debt of the state in the last twelve months has been reduced fully \$2,000,000.

AID ASKED FOR.

Great Destitution Reported at Wellington, Kan.

VISITED BY A VERY SEVERE RAIN,

Which Caused Unroofed Stores to Be Flooded—Audrain County, Mo., Invaded By a Cyclone—A Hallstorm Near Pine Bluff, Ark., Also at Carrollton, Mo.

WILLINGTON, Kan., May 31.—The most terrific rain that ever visited this section fell between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The water came down in torrents and the streets were running rivers within ten minutes. Unroofed stores and residences were flooded, adding to the misery caused by Friday's tornado.

Those who are homeless and had gathered together their scattered belongings found themselves in the morning without even a stitch of dry clothing. Merchandise in the debris which could have been saved with partial damage is now ruined. About twenty prominent firms occupying rooms which leaked are more or less damaged.

There are many destitute people here who are suffering for the want of food, clothing and shelter, and it is an utter impossibility for those who still have houses intact to accommodate all of them.

The situation can be better appreciated when it is understood that before the tornado there was not an empty house in the city fit for habitation. Both men and women have worked like Trojans and they are worn out.

A large force of tinners, carpenters, brick and stone masons, glaziers and laborers of every kind are at work rebuilding the partially wrecked buildings. The city will rise from its ruins like it did a few years since from an ash pile.

The people fully realize their situation, but the sensational idea that Wellington will give up and go backward has been telegraphed abroad and the citizens ask the press of the country to give a flat denial to such statements. This city is in the center of summer county, which surpassed any county west of the Mississippi river in productivity, last year the crop being over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat and an equal quantity of corn. The surplus has, however, gone east to pay off mortgaged indebtedness and the people are poor.

In the city the homeless need immediate help. They are suffering for the absolute necessities of life and need the assistance of a charitably inclined public. Contributions sent to Mayor Thompson will be judiciously distributed to those in actual need, and they number over 1,000 persons. The generous people here are doing all in their power, but are not able to meet the demands, and but for the increased damage done by the rain Sunday night would have pulled through without asking for outside aid.

Now they must ask help, and it is badly needed immediately. The situation is deplorable, and no storm in the history of the country has been more universally disastrous.

Each hour adds to the number of the injured and many have made themselves sick from exposure.

IN AUDRAIN COUNTY, MO.

MEXICO, Mo., May 31.—News has reached here of a cyclone that occurred in the northern part of the county a few miles north of the one that occurred one year ago, when five persons were killed and an immense amount of property destroyed.

Henry Berry's house was blown to pieces but no one was injured.

William Brenton's house was blown down. There were eleven people in the house two of whom were injured—Alvin Brenton and Mrs. W. C. Brenton, neither seriously.

Barns were blown down and orchards ruined. Not a tree was left in a section of timber owned by Julia McCosky. The rain that followed the cyclone came in solid sheets of water.

IN ARKANSAS.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., May 31.—After incessant rains a terrific hail storm swept over this section yesterday, causing considerable destruction. Arkansas river is still falling and no further overflow is expected near this place. The call for aid for the flood sufferers has been responded to and the relief committee is distributing supplies very judiciously.

NEWPORT, Ark., May 31.—This section has been visited by a terrific rain, wind and lightning storm. In the timber region in White river bottom wind and lightning played havoc.

AT CARROLLTON, MO.

CARROLLTON, Mo., May 31.—This section has been visited by a terrible wind and hailstorm. Many orchards and fields of growing wheat and corn were totally destroyed and the wind was of such force that trees, outhouses, etc., were blown down.

ARRESTS AT LAMAR, MO.

LAMAR, Mo., May 31.—Walter Hamilton and Cora Boone, who shot Dan Mantell five times and left him for dead near the Kansas line in this county in 1887, were arrested in the Indian territory near Fort Smith by Sheriff Garrett and Marshal Moran, of this city, yesterday and will be brought here for trial. The officers have been looking for them ever since the crime was committed, but did not succeed in locating them till Saturday last.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Two Men Lose Their Lives in a Mysterious Manner at Council Bluffs, Ia.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 31.—J. F. Jones, manager of the Sandwich, Ill., Manufacturing Co., who has been under the influence of liquor for several days with a considerable sum of money on his person, was called from his wife's side just when he reached home Sunday night by a message stating that his presence was required at the Ogden house.

That was the last seen of Jones until his body was found yesterday morning in a dark street near the hotel. He had a bullet hole in his abdomen and his skull had been crushed. He had a revolver clutched in his hand and was still alive but speechless.

A block away, close to a bloodstained hack, the dead body of one Jack Wade was discovered with a pistol wound in the breast. Wade also had a revolver. The driver of the hack, Tom Brogan, has since been arrested with a man named James Maher.

The indications are that the double tragedy occurred at the point where Wade's body was found and that Jones' supposed corpse was dragged through the yard of a disreputable house with the intention of concealment, when Jones recovering again showed flight.

Maher, Wade and Crogan are all hard characters and are supposed with robbery for a motive to have sent the message which deceived Jones from home. It is probable that he did not succumb when hit on the head and that a remarkable pistol duel between himself and Wade followed on the lonely street at midnight.

SLAVIN-JACKSON FIGHT.

In the Tenth Round Jackson Was Declared the Victor—Corbett May Be Called Upon to Meet Jackson.

LONDON, May 31.—The National club was crowded to suffocation last night with spectators anxious to witness the Slavin-Jackson fight. The entrance became so obstructed that the owners of the building refused to allow any more to enter without a ticket.

Two hundred policemen kept order in the club house, where a surging mass had assembled with the expectation of being admitted. Lord Lonsdale opened the proceedings with a speech, and the fight then began.

After the first few rounds it was evident that Slavin had no chance against the bigger man, but he always came up pluckily. In the tenth round Slavin was knocked helpless against the ropes, being in a terrible condition from the fearful punishment he had received.

Jackson tipped the scales at 193 pounds and Slavin at 185 pounds. Jackson's seconds were Parson Davies, Joe Choyinski and Jim Young. Slavin's seconds were his brother Jack, Tom Williams and Tom Burrows. Mr. Angle was referee. The contest was one of the fairest seen in a long time.

An innovation was having the ring twenty feet in diameter instead of twenty-four. Among the solid bets recorded are one of \$500 to \$300 on Slavin, made at the Victoria club, and one of \$200 to \$100, also on Slavin, at the Criterion. Should Sullivan win from Corbett on September 7 the championship will not be affected, as Sullivan claims he is too good to fight a colored man.

If Corbett should win he will doubtless be called upon to meet Jackson.

THE SANTA FE WRECK.

Fuller Particulars of the Accident—One Killed and Fourteen Injured.

CINCAGO, May 31.—In the accident to the Santa Fe at Lemont Sunday night Engineer W. A. Isbell was instantly killed. Nine passengers were badly and five slightly injured as follows: Charles L. Elder, right side bruised; Mrs. Charles L. Elder, his wife, face cut; Charles H. Fahning, head bruised; J. J. Allen, right leg injured; Mary Kilpatrick, injured about the hips and internally; Della Feeley, back injured; Mrs. Maria Bissell, head and back injured; Mrs. R. Eningley, St. Louis, cut about the face and head; C. S. Duke, Peoria, left arm cut and badly buried.

Of these Mrs. Bissell was the most seriously injured and is likely to die. The injured were conveyed to this city by a special train, arriving at 3 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Kilpatrick were taken to the Mercy hospital. The others were removed to their homes by a number of ambulances.

It is stated by the passengers that at the time of the accident the train was running at a high rate of speed to make up lost time. At the point mentioned the engine struck a cow and calf which were on the track. The engine and tender jumped the track and after running a short distance on the ties rolled down the embankment into the Des Plaines river. The baggage car landed on its side. The smoker followed, breaking the coupling with the sleeper. The latter tumbled into the river with the engine. Fortunately the depth of the water was not sufficient to completely submerge the car, and with such assistance as the trainmen could secure the passengers were taken out through the windows.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

There is considerable doubt expressed over the truth of the report that Dr. Shelton Jackson was murdered by Alaskan Indians.

Dr. Donovan of Pontiac, Ill., was drowned in Vermillion river near that town. His buggy upset as he was fording the river.

A French Protestant clergyman is quoted as saying that there would be no inappropriety in a Sunday opening of the world's fair.

THE BEAUTIFUL HAND.

Four maidens were sitting, one day, Where sparkled a brook through the grass, And three were vain creatures, alas!

A PRAIRIE BLOSSOM.

The Abrupt Termination of a Dakota Romance.

IN my search over the boundless west for a tract of arable land upon which my friend, A. Y. er-Cassell, could raise unlimited quantities of wheat, I stumbled upon the little town of Strykupp, near Sioux Falls, S. D.



Two short, straggling rows of stores, saloons and blacksmith shops, and at either end widened out into a limitless expanse of prairie, dotted plentifully with good, comfortable-looking ranch houses and barns.

So, on that morning, I strolled, as usual, over to the store, where, in the three days, I had formed a deep intimacy with Bob, the clerk.

When I entered the store a young lady was conversing with Bob. She wore a dark blue dress, the waist fitting her trim figure neatly, and the skirt short enough to show small feet and a pair of ankles merging into some bewildering curves.

A sigh crossed her lips. I was silent, for in that sigh I heard a history. I understood now the meaning of her loneliness and her trusting innocence.

Her utter unconsciousness of the strange informality of our interview gave me courage, and I plunged into a series of business-like questions, keeping my note-book prominently in use.

At length I resolved that fate should decide this point for me, and I started out to the pleasant house on the prairie to pay my farewell visit, or a visit that would make farewell impossible.

I shall never forget that delightful afternoon, which lengthened through a glorious sunset into a cloudless, moonlight night. I had walked with Luella round the greater part of her possessions, and was impressed anew by their magnitude; and, after supper, she strolled to and fro on the prairie path, and talked confidently.

much choicer than the current vernacular. Still her intonation was unmistakably western.

During those moments I determined, with the readiness of twenty-four, to remain at Strykupp up to Cassell's limit of time, though for a purpose of which that unsuspecting capitalist was in complete ignorance.

When she had finished her business with Bob she went out, mounted the broncho and started off toward the broad expanse of prairie.

Our destination appeared to be a large, substantial farmhouse situated near an extensive sheep corral. When I satisfied myself of this I lay down flat in the grass, fearing that the young lady, in turning into her gate, might turn her eyes in my direction.

Two or three sheep dogs came down the path to meet me, with their noses suspiciously pointed; but, as I entered boldly, whistling and talking to them, they contented themselves with sniffing audibly at my heels as I walked toward the door.

"Pardon me," I began, timidly; "I am a stranger, an eastern man—allow me," I handed my card, "and as I am traveling in this region to gain information—"

"Are you, indeed? That's very nice; and, of course, I shall be very glad to—but, please be seated." (We were in the cozy parlor by this time.)

"My name is Currie, Luella Currie. You are staying at Strykupp?" "For a few days," I rejoined. "I think I had the pleasure of seeing you in the village this morning."

"Yes, I ride in once or twice a week. But make yourself at home, and let me bring you a glass of milk. You must be thirsty after your long walk."

"This charming western hospitality! Could anything be more gracious?" She disappeared, and reappeared almost immediately with a goblet of milk, which I quaffed thankfully.

"Not alone. My cousin and his wife are with me. He attends to things, but I can tell you all he can tell; I should hope so!" A pretty toss of her head.

"And—your mother is dead?" "No—" with a suddenly grave look. "Mother is—married again. She is living in Toledo, and father is married again, too. They were divorced a year ago. They both seem—very happy now."

"You run it alone?" I asked, in surprise. "Not alone. My cousin and his wife are with me. He attends to things, but I can tell you all he can tell; I should hope so!"

"I suppose when I come west again, in a year or so, I shall find you married, Luella?" "Yes," she said, softly, with a sort of fluttering, indrawn breath.

"Why—you're not engaged?" I managed to stammer. "No," she replied slowly; "but, I must marry," and then she added, with singular irrelevancy, "I thought: 'I always spend my winters in the city.'"

"Hello! Is that you?" asked a rough voice. "As I did not know whether it was or not, I forebore to answer; but Luella called promptly: 'Yes; what's the matter?'"

"The speaker was a ranchman with whom I had spent some conversational hours in the early part of my stay in Strykupp. I withdrew my hand from Luella's."

"A telegram for me! Let me see it!" "I ain't got it. It's to the hotel. But Bob seen it, and he reckoned I'd better hunt ye up and tell ye; an' he told me to tell ye, ye best hurry back, in case ye want to answer it."

So fate, indeed, had strangely interposed, and there was nothing for it but to say good night to Luella, with a murmured hope of meeting her on the morrow, and to start back to town with my envy.

"She's a right down nice little woman, an' no mistake," said Reub, heartily; "an' well fixed, I tell ye. Ol' man Currie, he might 'a' hed faults, but, all these kens'ered, he done well by her. No mistake."

"It seems odd to call her a woman," I remonstrated; "she can't be over eighteen." "She's risin' twenty. L'el Currie is. Why, lemme see. She were sixteen past the first time she were married."

"The first time—what?" I stood still in amazement. "She runned away the first time," said Reub, imperturbably; "and she were sixteen then."

"Man, you don't mean to tell me that Luella Currie—is—was—married?" Reub nodded. "Why, sir, for a fact; ain't you knowed it? Yes; course! Fust, she married Abie Sayres; runned away with him when she was a visitin' in Chicago—an' then they were divorced; an' then she married ol' man Currie, an' they divorced. I dunno whose fault 't was. She's a nice woman, L'elia—is—I kensider her so."

"This is a surprise to me," I said, when I could say anything; "she never told me she was married." "Lookin' out for another, mebbe. Likely 'tis. I hearn she's goin' to Chicago this winter. She always gets married when she goes to Chicago."

"And—are both her husbands living?" I asked. "I guess they be. Abie Sayres, he never left her nothin'. He went east. She wouldn't go. That's how they came to separate. But, Currie; well, he so a woman that suited him better; a widva 'bout his own age. Why, bless ye, he was good twenty years older 'n L'elia! So he jes' give her this place out an'—jes' as ye see it."

"I telegraphed to Cassell: 'Shall start east on the 5:30 o'clock train to-morrow a. m.'" My friend Bob, who always rose early on account of having to open the store, walked with me in the gray dawn to the station. As he wrung my hand at parting, he said, significantly: "Needn't say nothin' 'bout it, but dunno as I'll keep store another year."

ABOUT PRIVATE BILLS.

How They Are Engineered Through the Senate and House.

Considerable Diplomacy Necessary to Secure a Favorable Report from the Committee on Claims—An Unpleasant Feature of Legislative Life.

How many people, if asked offhand, could give the full and correct history of a private bill or claim? Everyone could tell you that such a bill was introduced, passed by both houses of congress and signed by the president, thereby becoming a law.

They know nothing of its conception by an interested party on the "outside"; of its preparation and correction by men skilled in such business, nor of the subsequent methods employed in bringing it before the notice of senators and representatives.

For instance, a man discovers that he has apparent grounds for a claim against the government which, if granted, will give him a fair share of this world's goods. He immediately proceeds to let people know of it.

The speaker was a ranchman with whom I had spent some conversational hours in the early part of my stay in Strykupp. I withdrew my hand from Luella's. "A telegram for me! Let me see it!"

"I ain't got it. It's to the hotel. But Bob seen it, and he reckoned I'd better hunt ye up and tell ye; an' he told me to tell ye, ye best hurry back, in case ye want to answer it."

Thus the bill is simultaneously introduced in both houses of congress and the work is fairly started. So far so good. Upon its introduction in the senate the vice president announces that "the bill will be referred to the committee on claims," and the speaker of the house makes a similar announcement.

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sufficient courage to approach a member for the purpose of securing his assistance in the passage of his bill. Whether he transacts his business by mail or not is not known, but certain it is that he has never been seen talking with any congressman at the capitol.

Another, an elderly gentleman, who had a claim against the government for ice used during the war, lately had his claim allowed. Rather tardy justice, that—to use a man's supplies in 1862, and pay him for the same in 1892. But the claimant, who has been prosecuting his bill ever since the close of the war, very wisely considers it better late than never.

The different periods in the life of a bill are interesting. After it has passed one house it is entitled "an act" and goes to the other house for consideration. Upon its passage there, nothing remains to be done but to place it before the president for his approval.

There are now over nine hundred bills on the calendar as having been favorably reported from the committee on war claims alone; while there are over a thousand others which have been referred to and reported from the general committee on claims.

It is strange, until you look upon the scenes with your own eyes, how hardened do become the hearts of senators and representatives towards these proposed beneficiaries of private bills. Taking it for granted that the interested parties are honest and sincere, it is only fair that they should have fair hearings.

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Catarrah Cannot Be Cured With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies.

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. Harker Medicine Co.

MAN is not merely the architect of his own fortune, but he must lay the bricks himself. LADIES, ladies, think of the engagements you have broken and the disappointments consequent to others and perhaps also to yourselves, all on account of headache.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation.



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DOWN ON THE FARM.

When a boy I used to dwell
In a home I loved so well,
Far away among the clover and the bees,
Where the morning-glory vine
Rounded the cabin porch did twine,
And the robin redbreast sang among the trees
There were brothers young and gay,
A father old and gray,
And a mother dear to keep us from all harm;
There I passed life's golden hours,
Humming wild among the flowers,
In my boyhood's happy home, down on the farm.

Chorus:
Many weary hours have passed
Since I saw the old place last,
But memory still steals o'er me like a charm;
Every old familiar place,
Every kind and loving face,
In my boyhood's happy home, down on the farm.

And to-day as I draw near
The old home I loved so dear,
A stranger comes to meet me at the door,
Round the place there's many a change,
And the faces all seem strange—
Not a loved one now to greet me as of yore,
My mother dear is laid
'Neath the elm tree's pleasant shade,
And the golden summer sun shines bright and warm;
In the old familiar place
I can see a stranger's face,
In my father's old arm-chair, down on the farm.

Chorus:
Many weary years have passed
Since I saw the old place last,
But memory still steals o'er me like a charm;
Every old familiar place,
Every kind and loving face,
In my boyhood's happy home, down on the farm.

—Buffalo News.



CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"I never received any message," he said, still gazing at her. "I should have come sooner if I had. I thought you wished to forget old times."

Olive looked up suddenly. "Why did you think that?" she asked in a tremulous tone.

"Well, I can hardly say." He looked down awkwardly. "But perhaps it won't do any harm to tell you that it was Michael's fault," he added, a deep flush mounting to his forehead. "He treats old friends as if they were dust. He gives himself airs, and walks past me as if I were a gate-post. Take heed, Olive; a man who forgets his friend may be faithless to his sweet-heart."

"You must not say such things," said Olive, flushing in her turn. "Michael is preoccupied—that's all. I am very sorry that he slighted you, Aaron, but it must be unintentional. He is absorbed in his own concerns. He is clever, you know, and his brain is always at work."

"Yes, yes; his brain is always at work; I know that well enough. And it's all for self that he works—mark that, Olive. He means to get on, and he will get on; and he doesn't care who falls as long as he can rise."

Olive sighed, then looked up again. "I don't know how to talk to you," she said. "You had a better opinion of him in days gone by."

"I didn't know all that was in him in days gone by," answered Aaron, lifting



HE LOOKED AT HER SEARCHINGLY.

his gloomy eyes to hers. "He's a juggernaut, Olive—that's what he is. Don't let him crush you under his wheels. As for me, it doesn't matter much. I'm only a poor fellow at my best."

"I am not afraid for myself. He is always good to me," she said, with a little flash of womanly indignation. "My only concern is for you, Aaron. You are out of health and out of spirits. I hope you haven't forgotten Jane."

"Forgotten her!" The red flush mounted to his forehead again. "Is that likely? I'm not one of the forgetful sort. Only I don't think of her too much, because there are thoughts that drive a man wild. When I'm lonesome in my room at night her dear face comes before me and makes my heart ache with a bitter, gnawing pain."

"Oh, Aaron! what do you mean?" cried Olive in distress. "Jane would not pain anyone—you least of all! Why can't you two be happy together?"

"Happiness is for other people who have got brains," said Aaron, bitterly. "They've lowered my wages, Olive, and they've taken away my hope of making a home for Jane. You'd have thought, perhaps, that Michael, who's so much with Mr. Edward, would have said a word in my favor. But if he did say anything it was against me."

Olive grew very pale. "Oh, Aaron," she answered, faintly, "I am afraid you are unjust. Michael cannot have spoken against you. But don't lose heart," she added, trying to brighten him. "And don't lose confidence in yourself. Jane will wait years for you, dear Aaron; I am sure of that. How I wish I could do something to comfort you!"

"You may need comfort for yourself yet, my girl," he said, in a quiet voice.

The words haunted her after he was gone. She sat alone by the window and watched the golden lights fading from the house-tops; and it seemed as if

the falling dusk had cast a gloom over her own spirit. All the pain and sorrows of others' lives were pressing upon her own life. All her vague doubts were taking definite shape, and menacing her future. She was almost sorry that she had sent for Aaron, and yet she knew that she had acted for the best.

CHAPTER VIII.

"LIKE SWEET BELLS JANGLED OUT OF TUNE AND HARMONY."

Two young faces were sheltered under the light shadow of some larches in Kew Gardens. It was a Sunday afternoon; Sunday groups were scattered all over the grounds, and the man followed their movements with a look of disgust; but the girl, sitting quietly on the grass, took in all the beauty of the place with pure and simple delight.

The sun of paradise seemed to be shining on these golden paths; it was one of those moments when a poor daughter of earth has caught a glimpse of that old garden where God's first pair of lovers rejoiced together. They had talked a little, but silence seemed to suit them best. It was a rare thing for Michael Chase to be silent; but there were matters in his mind that he did not care to discuss with his companion. He had been kind—languidly kind perhaps—but Olive was well contented. He had spent some hours in her company without finding a single fault with anything that she wore, or said, or did. She could enjoy the bliss of sitting by his side in peace. This she thought, the soft shade of trees, summer sunlight, and the presence of the man who was the sole king of her heart. What more could a woman desire? But she did not give voice to her joy. If you talk about happiness it is too apt to desert you. It is an unrestful spirit, who always hovers over us with wings outspread, ready for an instant flight.

Some one passing by the couple under the larches said to himself that the man was not half worthy of the girl. Her face, with its rich, sunlit loveliness, had haunted Seaward Aylstone for many a day; and now he came upon it unawares, glowing out of the soft gloom of the trees. He had come down to Kew to study certain effects of light and shade, and then almost forgot the purpose that had brought him there.

Yes; it was the same face that he had seen bending over the flowers in the Regent street shop, and it had seemed to him that one of his vague dreams of beauty had suddenly taken shape and become a reality. But this was the first time he had ever seen her out of the shop and its surroundings, and all her charms seemed doubled and trebled to-day. Her lips, scarlet as japonica blossoms, were parted in an unconscious smile. Hitherto he had only beheld her grave; now she was quietly, yet girlishly gay. Until this moment he had not realized how young she was, nor how new the world appeared to her. That fresh delight, that untroubled belief which only comes once in a lifetime, these glorious follies of youth, were hers still.

The young man by her side, short, slightly made and blue-eyed, inspired Seaward with sudden and unutterable detestation. The young man's eyes had a cunning and complacent twinkle in them, and they were set too near together. Yet he was what women call "nice looking," and had a fresh complexion and fair, curly hair; and his clothes were really very well made and carefully—too carefully put on. It was clear that he did not belong to 'Arry and his friends, and his face gave evidence of sober and decorous living. But instead of respecting him for his virtues, Seaward Aylstone only disliked him the more for them. It was wrong, it was unreasonable, but it was human. There is a certain form of moral excellence which never fails to be exasperating.

The pair were quite unconscious of his scrutiny; the young man was too much self-absorbed to notice him, and the girl was too happy to be observant. He went his way, feeling unaccountably soured, and left them still sitting in their shady nook under the trees.

But if Seaward Aylstone had lingered a little longer in their neighborhood he would have seen a change in the lovely face that had been so bright with innocent joy. Olive's cup was so full that it brimmed over at last. Instead of preserving that spell of blissful silence unbroken, she was unwise enough to speak.

"Michael, is not this a perfect day? Is it possible for us ever to be happier than we are at this moment?"

The curl of his lip answered her even before his words came. Her question had broken in upon the great plans that he was making for the future; and, in truth, success was so near that he had a right to think of using it. It was no vague vision that he had been conjuring up, the goal was all but gained, and already he was building, in fancy, the palace in which he should take his rest. Rest! The word had no real meaning for him, the longings in his heart could never be stilled, never be satisfied by the attainment of his first desire. Poor Olive's little speech stirred up an angry scorn within him. He had been striving with all his might for grand things, and any of the commonest pleasures in life were good enough for her.

"I am not quite such a fool," he said, "as to mistake a lazy hour in the sunshine for perfect happiness. If this was the best moment that life could give me I should not care to go on living. Olive, you have no aspirations. You do not want to rise, you do not sympathize with me in my effort to succeed. It is disappointing, very disappointing to find that you are just as commonplace and unambitious as you used to be at Eastmore."

For an instant she did not reply. There were the same velvet glades, the same rich foliage, the same blaze of flame-colored blossoms before her eyes, but the glory of the gardens was gone. The gates of her Eden had closed without a single note of warning, the sweet spirit, who had been singing his sweet song in her ears, had soared far out of reach. Her golden hour was over.

"I am sorry that I have disappointed you," she said at last. Her voice was as musical as ever, but there was a touch of proud patience in her manner that irritated him more than pettishness would have done. Clever as he was, high as he had risen, he had failed of late to make her acknowledge his superiority. And he knew that he had not spoken truly in saying that she was the same girl of the old Eastmore days. She was, in some respects, a different Olive, far more cultivated, far more beautiful, and with a slow growing consciousness of her own worth.

"You don't appreciate me," he went on, venting on her the pent-up anger of weeks. "Any idle fellow who had not two ideas in his head would have suited you as well as I do. You ask for nothing better than common enjoyment, cheap holiday pleasures, such as any workman can give his sweetheart. And I have been toiling and racking my brains to win money and a high social position for us both!"

"Michael," she said gently, yet bravely, "you are saying things that are not true. No one could ever have suited me as well as the man I have always



IN Kew GARDENS.

loved. And I am not unambitious; I, too, have dreamed of a higher life, and have striven after my ideal in my own way."

"In your own way, yes; but not in my way," he answered quickly, with an angry glitter in his blue eyes.

"Perhaps not quite in your way, Michael, I cannot believe—I never have believed—that success is the sole object of existence. Nor do I think that success alone ever yet made a man or woman happy. George Eliot says that 'we can only have the highest happiness, such as goes along with being a great man, by having wide thoughts, and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as ourselves.'"

"George Eliot was a mere dreamer, with the gift of telling her dreams in good English," he cried, impatiently. "I suppose that idiot, Samuel Wake, has been giving her books to you, and making you more sentimental and cloudy than you were before. Why don't you read Smiles and clear the mist away from your brain?"

"I have read Smiles, Michael," she replied quietly. "And I am weak enough to care more for the Robert Stephenson who took thought for little children and birds, than for the great inventor. The very side of him that you think lowest, seems to me highest. Remember I am not depreciating his splendid energy, I only mean that it was not the noblest part of man, nor could it, without other qualities, have made him really great."

The sparkle of wrath had died out of Michael's eyes; but his face expressed a cold contempt.

"We are wasting time here," he said, frigidly. "I will take you back to your uncle's house, Olive; and then I will go home to my own room. This hot day has given me a headache."

She was anxious and remorseful in an instant, ready to blame herself for not having seen that he was suffering. She had been wrapped in a happy dream under the trees, and all the while he had been sitting by her side, feeling weary and ill! And then she had worried him with her talk, and made the headache worse.

"Oh! Michael," she said, rising, and looking at him with a glance that few men could have met unmoved; "I am afraid I have been selfish. It was for my sake that we came here, dear; and you have paid dearly for the pleasure you have given me. What can I do for you?"

"Nothing," he answered, as coldly as before. "I shall go to my room and rest. Mine is a hard-working brain, and anything in the shape of a dispute always disturbs me."

"Dear Michael, if any words of mine have disturbed you I am more than sorry. As to disputes, we will never have any more. We are always one in heart, are we not?"

As she spoke she clung to his arm for a second, trembling, and with her heart beating. He disengaged himself at once.

"People are looking at us," he said. "Do remember that we are in Kew Gardens, and not in Eastmore fields! I am in no mood now for scenes and sentimental talk, Olive."

She looked at him again once, steadily and wistfully, with eyes that seemed to read him through and through. Then she walked on quietly by his side, pale, but calm; and troubled him with no more loving words or inconvenient demonstrations.

The Sunday throngs were crowding all about them; fathers and mothers with their children, girls walking happily, sometimes noisily, with their sweethearts. Their voices and laughter seemed to come from an outside world in which Olive had no part. She scarcely knew whether they were phantoms or living people; only Michael, with his cold set face, was miserably real. He would not look at her, he did not speak, and they reached the station and got into a train in silence.

CHAPTER IX.

"GREAT FEELINGS RATH SHE OF HER OWN."
Uncle Wake was alone in the house when Olive came in; his wife had gone to see their married daughter, and had left him, surrounded with books, at the

open window of the sitting-room upstairs. He had not thought that Olive would return till evening.

When he opened the door and saw her standing outside alone, he knew that the time he was looking for was nigh at hand. It was a time that he dreaded, for there was no torture on earth that Samuel Wake would not have endured to save a woman from pain. But who does not know those dark places where we must leave our beloved ones to walk alone? It is their feet, not ours, that must tread the thorny path; we can but wait till the trial is ended, before we come with our balsams of healing. And the old man, wise with the knowledge of one who has studied humanity, was waiting patiently for the hour when his help would be needed.

"So you have come back to cheer the old uncle in his solitude," he said, as she entered. "My wife has gone to spend the evening with poor Jessie."

She tried to speak, but her lips trembled, and the words would not come.

"You are tired, my child," he added, with a tenderness that set her tears flowing. "Go and lie down on the old sofa in the parlor upstairs; it is a good resting place, as I have reason to know. No need to talk to the old uncle! He understands silence, and it comforts him to look at you, even if he does not hear your voice."

Already soothed, although she could not hide her tears, Olive went straight to her own little room, and laid aside the pretty bonnet that she had trimmed with such natural pleasure. What had she to do with "the outward adorning" any more? A sore heart has little thought for the body that contains it. Poor Olive tossed the bonnet on the bed, and glanced with disgust at the bunch of scarlet poppies and wheat-ears that she had arranged with skillful fingers. Michael had not given them one look, and they had been worn for his eyes alone.

It was no small consolation to feel that she need not wear a mask before Uncle Wake. He had seen that she was crying, and she knew that he would not question her. She went softly down to the large parlor, and made her way to the old chintz-covered sofa that was pushed into a shady corner out of the light, and then, worn out with her sorrow, she closed her eyes and lay still.

Large men, like Samuel Wake, often tread lightly, and his niece did not hear his approach till he came to her side, speaking in the deep, kindly voice that always conveyed ideas of help and strength.

"Come, Olive," he said, "I am as good a tea-maker as you can find anywhere. Drink this and eat some of my toast. Young people always forget food when they go out and take their pleasure."

To please him the weary brown head lifted itself from its resting-place; Olive ate and drank, and was surprised to find herself really better for the tea. He went back to his books, and she sank again on the sofa cushions, but presently her voice called him to her side once more.

"Uncle, do you mind sitting nearer to me? I am so very, very lonely."

The poor voice quavered sadly. Samuel Wake rose from his seat and drew a chair close to the couch.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Cute Replies.

Here are some quaint definitions given by children and collected by Rev. W. F. Crafts:

"What does backbiter mean?"
"Please, sir, it may be a flea."
"Blacksmith's shop—" "The place where they make horses. I saw a man nailing on the last foot of one."
"Horse—" "An animal with four legs, one on each corner."
"Ice—" "Water that went to sleep in the cold."
"Little sins—" "I didn't break any of the commandments, but I guess I cracked some of them."
"Nest egg—" "The one old hen measures by."

Seasons—A teacher inquired of the members of a class of children if any of them could name the four seasons. Instantly the chubby hand of a five-year-old was raised, and promptly came the answer: "Pepper, salt, vinegar and mustard."

Stars—"The eggs the moon has laid."
—Fall Mail Budget.

Where Pigs Draw the Line.
The yield of an apple tree in the St. George's cemetery verifies the superstition that all things grown in a graveyard are unfit to eat. The fruit has a graveyard taste—so much so that swine will not touch it. When Benjamin Raymond, a civil engineer on the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, was buried in September, 1824, one of his fellow-craftsmen stuck an apple tree switch in the ground alongside of the grave. A large and apparently healthy tree now marks the spot, the white fruit of which temptingly matures in August of each year. The yield falls to the ground, and the only persons known to have even sparingly eaten it are domestic "cowboys," whose sense of taste is not as acutely developed as that of the average human being. When placed on the stove hearth to roast this peculiar fruit simmers down to oil and emits an odor strongly suggestive of a graveyard.—Middleton (Del.) Transcript.

Greatest Battles of History.
Burke, in his letter on "Natural Society," says that Sylla destroyed 300,000 men in each of three battles, one being at Cheronia. The Persians are said to have lost 330,000 men at Plataea. 11 Chronicles, 12:17, records 500,000 slain on one side; which, however, may not have been in a single battle. 1 Kings, 20:26, tells of 100,000 men being killed on one side in a single day.

Sympathy.
"Our baby is awfully nice," remarked Mabel. "It pulled my hair yesterday, and then cried because I did."—Harper's Young People.

Very Simple.
Because the country needed rain, He did not loudly pray, He simply asked two girls he knew To go and see the play.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SOME SPRING HINTS.

How to Cultivate Early-Planted Crops, Trees and Lawns.

Early planted crops, or ground that was early worked, has become more or less erusted on the surface. With a good steel rake pulverize this surface, and change it to a finely-mellowed top soil. This will hasten growth and any foul seeds just starting will be destroyed.

In cultivating potatoes avoid the common practice of drawing the earth in hills around the plants, because in doing so you scrape the earth away from the roots between the rows and pile it up needlessly high against the plants. Fig. 1 shows the hill, with the natural level, and the mass of soil piled above it. It is easily tested by experiment. Cultivate ten rows level and ten in heaps, and the level hills, when the crop is measured, will have from ten to twenty per cent. more potatoes. There will be a difference between

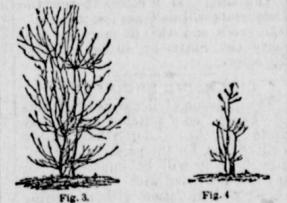


slight hills and steep hills, and there will be a difference in soils. Try both ways and compare the results.

Take the same care in cultivating corn, the roots of which are nearer the surface than potato roots and more easily injured. Both corn and potatoes send out roots from the young plants two or three times as long as the height of the plants. Avoid cutting the corn roots, therefore, near the plants. Fig. 3 represents a hilled young plant, the dotted lines showing how the roots are cut off when working deep and near.

Early in the season is the time for thumb-pruning. By the time or before the young shoots have grown an inch or two, the owner can see very plainly which of these shoots ought to be rubbed off, so as to leave the right ones to form a neat symmetrical head, or a well-trained grapevine. This practice is immeasurably better than allowing all to grow on a tree till they are as large as one's arm, and have become crooked, crossing and crowding each other, and when cut off with saw and ax leaving a bad wound.

Pruning ornamental and other hedges, or shortening them back to promote thick growth, must always be done before the buds swell, if growth is to be favored; but it may be done as the buds are opening, or when the plants or trees



are in leaf, if the object is to check or prevent growth. Fig. 3 represents a hedge plant pruned early in the spring and well cultivated. Fig. 4 shows the checked or stunted appearance of such a plant cut back or pruned in June or July.

Fruit trees from the nursery may be set out, if they were dug early and kept from growing in a cool place, even if the leaves are partly expanded, but the shoots should never be shortened back after the swelling of the buds. Mulch well all small or newly set trees, if they happen to stand where regular cultivation cannot be given them. Young cherry trees specially require mulching, if the summer is dry and hot.

Thinning the young fruit on over-loaded trees while yet small may be done more easily than after becoming larger, and with far less labor than gathering and assorting the whole crop at maturity, besides preventing the exhaustion of the tree by needless over-bearing.

Lawn mowing with the land machine, wherever practicable, should be done after the grass has been well washed by a rain, and the grit and dust removed which so often dulls the cutting blades. For the same reason set the knives so as to cut rather high, avoiding the sand near the ground, allowing the grass stronger roots and better growth than by close cutting.—Country Gentleman.

AROUND THE FARM.

FRESH, pure water and highly nourishing food are what make the cow dairy. Farmers do not always make the dairy profitable simply because they do not try to.

TO DETECT the adulteration of paris green put a teaspoonful in a glass of strong ammonia water. The paris green should dissolve completely. It is a very simple method, and enables anyone to make the test.

ABOUT the 1st of June is the proper time to thin fruit, when it is about the size of butternuts. Very thorough thinning is advisable. Thinning of the fruit is also a great relief to the over-taxed soil.—George H. Powell.

A RECIPE for breaking up a setting hen is as follows: Let her set for a few days and then put her in a box with lath nailed in the bottom a few inches apart. Elevate the bottom of the box and the hen will soon get tired of her setting.

Set out but few early cabbages for a family supply. The main crop of cabbage should be for the winter, and should not be transplanted until quite late. Cauliflower should be transplanted at the same time as early cabbage.

GRASSES are conservers of soil and prevent washing and leaching. Rotation checks some kinds of insect ravages and fungi. The corn root worm does not feed on clover roots. The clover root borer does not bore corn roots or roots of wheat, oats, etc.

WHAT WEEDS ARE.

A Distinction Which Is Purely Human and Artificial.

A question often debated is what constitutes a weed. There is in nature no such thing as a weed. The distinction is purely human and artificial. We may call any plant a weed which obstructs itself where it is not wanted. Wheat plants in the flower garden and flowering plants in the wheat field are equally weeds. The plants most commonly called weeds are those which with inveterate persistency force their presence into our fields and gardens, crowding out the useful plants whose seeds we have sown.

The reason why the weeds of cultivated grounds are so obtrusive is because, by the continued "survival of the fittest" in the war waged against them by the husbandman and by other species, these plants have developed at length wonderful powers of seed-production, or contrivances for dissemination and protecting their seeds. On the other hand, our cultivated plants, having been potted and protected from free competition for ages, have at length, in a great measure, lost their natural stamina, and when the weather or some other accident restrains human aid and gives the weeds an opportunity, our cultivated plants make a sorry fight.

One of our most notorious weeds is chess or cheat grass, which in wet seasons sometimes takes entire possession of wheat and oat fields. Farmers often say that under stress of the weather their wheat has turned to chess. The real fact is that wheat belongs to a particular and well-defined genus called by botanists *Triticum*. Chess belongs to a different but well-known genus called *Bromus*. Wheat having for over four thousand years been artificially cultivated and protected has become physically degenerate. Chess having been allowed to shift for itself or been ruthlessly hunted has by the continued survival of the strongest individuals increased its native stamina. Wheat is favored by rather dry weather, chess by wet weather; hence when wheat is sown upon ground already infested by self-grown chess seed, and the season proves very moist, the chess gets the upper hand and smother the wheat. But there has been no transmutation of genus. The chess came from chess seeds, not from wheat seeds. It is just as impossible for the weather to cause wheat to turn to chess as it is to cause a sheep to turn to a goat or a horse to a cow.—Chautauquan.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

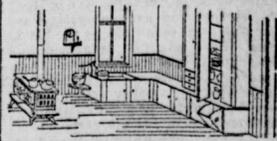
It Should Never Be Done Until After the Blossoms Have Fallen.

There can be no date fixed for spraying fruit trees as the seasons vary so much. My experience is that the best time is when apples or pears are about the size of a small cherry. The codling moth does not deposit her eggs until the blossom is fully opened, and a large majority of them not until after the blossom has fallen off. I should not expect to receive much benefit by spraying while the trees were in blossom, but I should fear injury by causing the trees to blast, says a writer in American Bee Journal. I recommend waiting until the fruit is as large as a cherry, because for two or three days after the blossoms fall, the stamens and pistils remain in the calyx. This makes it difficult to force the spray into the calyx where it is wanted. We want the time as short as possible between the spraying and the hatching out of the egg, because we are liable to have heavy rains, which would make it necessary to do the work over again. A second spraying a week or ten days later will very well pay for the expense. The codling moth deposits her eggs when the tree is in blossom, or soon after, in the calyx or "blow" end of the fruit, where it hatches out in ten days or two weeks, and immediately bores and eats its way to the center of the same. Our object is to spray some of the poisoned water into the cup-shaped calyx, where it dries and remains until the worm hatches, that when it eats its first breakfast it is also its last one. As to whether the spraying of fruit trees is injurious to the honey-bee, I think I have fully answered that when I say it is improper and injurious to fruit crop to spray when trees are in blossom.

CONVENIENT KITCHEN.

Arranged to Expedite Domestic Work in the Farm House.

The convenient arrangement of the kitchen and proper location relatively with the pantry, dining room and cellar have much to do with expediting domestic work and saving steps. These things may appear to be of minor importance to the man of the house, but not to the woman, who is obliged to spend half her waking hours in this room. In houses already constructed changes may be made embodying at



KITCHEN CONVENIENCES.

least some of the points herein outlined. The position of the sink, etc., in the sketch may be changed if necessary, as it will be equally serviceable in any other corner. Always aim to have the cistern pump placed in the sink or at least on a table or bench adjoining for convenience, and also that the dripping from the spout will fall into the sink. The latter, whether of wood or iron, should have a good outlet pipe so arranged that it will not freeze in winter. If the cistern is in the cellar beneath the sink run the outlet pipe from the sink into the overflow pipe from the cistern. This entails plumbing to prevent the escape of gases. Do not neglect to have a good-sized window facing the sink, that all culinary work may be done in a good light. The top of the sink and all adjoining stationary shelving should be about two feet six inches from the floor.—American Agriculturist.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SALINA, Kan., April 19.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held here today, 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 Convention, to be held in the city of Topeka, as above indicated, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Justice of the Supreme Court, Comptroller-in-Chief, and ten Presidential Electors.

The Executive Committee of the People's Party State Central Committee have selected Attorney General Ives as a candidate for Governor on a joint ticket. The taxpayers of Cowley county will not rally very enthusiastically to the aid of Mr. Ives for Governor. His "good stroke of political policy" in the appointment of Ben S. Henderson Deputy State's Attorney has been a very expensive luxury without any corresponding benefit.—Arkansas City Democrat.

It would be the heights of folly for the People's party at Wichita on the 15th of next month to nominate Willets or Ives for Governor with the idea that either would be acceptable to the Democrats. And as to W. D. Vincent, he is too young and not well enough known to be seriously considered. P. P. Elder has more Democratic friends than any one we have heard mentioned, and while it may be that none of them would be acceptable to the Democrats, Elder is by far the most available man mentioned. He did valiant service for Governor Robinson for Congress in this district six years ago and the Democrats remember it.—Paola Spirit.

The free coinage question is not an issue in the campaign. It is a side show; that is all there is of it. There are many Democrats who would be driven from the ranks of the party by the free coinage of silver twaddle were it not known and believed that tariff reform and taxation is the great and paramount issue now before the American people. This free coinage howl has been the refuge and text of every demagogue in the whole country while the true and substantial business men stand by tariff reform. Kansas Democrats will interpret the silver plank of their platform as they please and in accordance with their views of orthodoxy, knowing that tariff reform is that in which they are the most vitally interested.—Marion Democrat.

LICENSING ENGINEERS.

The question of licensing engineers is being so agitated in every State in the Union that within a short time, for the protection of human lives, it will be impossible for any one intrusted with steam to hold or secure a situation without passing a rigid examination and obtaining a license. Stephenson's Illustrated Practical Test has been published to aid engineers preparing to pass such examination, and as it embraces all the questions asked on the Boiler, Pump, Engine, Dynamo, Corliss Engine, etc., it has already met with such a demand that it is now in its fourth edition. This work, which only costs one dollar, can be obtained of the publisher, Walter G. Kraft, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago.

SETTLE THE SILVER QUESTION AT THE POLLS.

The silver question is not a national party question. The place to settle the free coinage question is at the polls in the election of Congressmen. The voters of a State or district can say whether their Congressmen shall oppose or favor free coinage. They are the only power that can control his action upon the question. He will reflect the will of his constituents in his actions upon the silver question, or the voters will leave him at home at the next election. The Republicans of Kansas have virtually said by the nomination of George T. Anthony that they are in favor of the single gold standard.—Arkansas City Democrat.

THE TARIFF AND PRICES.

Because the prices of most articles are lower now than they were a year ago does not support the claim of the high protectionists that the decline is due to the tariff. The facts do not bear out any such conclusions. The decline of prices is mostly the result of improved methods of manufacture and labor saving machinery. For example take Brussels' and tapestry carpeting, which was formerly woven by men on hand looms, four yards being a day's work. About 1850 E. B. Bealou, of Clinton, Massachusetts, invented a power loom that would weave 28 yards per day by the aid of only one hand, producing as many yards as seven did by the hand loom. This invention brought down the price of these kind of carpets below what they are selling for to-day. There are many other articles that have been made cheaper by improved methods of manufacture, steel is one of these articles, while on the other hand common window glass has been made dearer by a high protective tariff tax.

The tariff shuts us out from the full benefits of the inventions of mankind and improvements in the methods of production the world over. Republicans insist that any reduction in prices must be followed by reduction in wages. Yet the history of prices the world over show that there is nothing to sustain such an assertion. There has been, for illustration, in steel rails, iron, tin plate, in cotton products, a steady decline in the price of these kind of articles for more than a generation or more. At the same time there has been a steady advance in wages, not in America alone, but in England, and this is one of the most encouraging facts in industrial history. It shows that the world of man increases while the price of what he needs is steadily declining. Let this process go on for a century more and many of the social difficulties which are so much preached about now will disappear.—Arkansas City Democrat.

MORE ABOUT FUSION.

We had a little talk recently with an Alliance man of State reputation, in which he said that the People's party was advocating the same doctrines that the Democrats are and that, therefore, the Democrats ought to be willing to vote the People's ticket simply as a matter of principle. What an illustration of sublime gall! Suppose, for the purpose of argument, the gentleman's statement to be true, that the two parties are advocating the same doctrine. There would be a greater reason for asking the People's party men to vote the Democratic ticket than vice versa. For the Democratic party is a national organization, and by voting with it the advocate of Democrat doctrines puts himself in touch with six millions of other men like himself, while the People's party has an important existence in only four or five States, and it is not reasonable to ask a soldier in a grand army six millions strong to transfer his allegiance to a skirmish line of three or four hundred thousand. Again, the Democrats have been helping the People's party out to a greater or less extent for two years past, and common fairness dictates that the compliment should now be returned. Upon the whole there are a great many reasons why the People's party men should vote the Democratic ticket this fall, and none why the proposition should be reversed.

There are three classes of People's party men who are opposed to doing the square thing by the Democrats. One class is made up of those fanatics who believe that the "two old parties" are just alike, and are conscientious in not wanting anything to do with either. This class is composed of men who mean well but are misguided and far from the numerous. Then there is your sanguine fellow who believes that the People's party is gaining strength every day and will carry everything before it in November, without the Democratic support. Of course he is opposed to dividing up the offices when he doesn't consider it necessary. The third class is made up of those supposed People's party men who are really working in the interest of the Republicans. Some of these have possibly been bribed outright and many others are hoping to feed upon the rich official spoils in the future for having used their influence in leading the wondering brethren back into the g. o. p. This third gang look upon the idea of a coalition with the Democrats as the very admission of dissolution, as might be expected when we consider the source from which they are expecting their reward. In the opinion of the writer, the three classes of People's party men mentioned constitute a majority of that organization, and if so we may well expect a three cornered fight in Kansas with "war to the knife and knife to the hilt." If it comes to that the Democrats will poll not less than 80,000 votes and the Republicans will carry the State by 40,000.—Eureka Messenger.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in compliance with section 74, chapter 107, of the General Statutes of the State of Kansas, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all property assessed in said county for the year 1892 at which meeting, or adjourned meeting, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with assessments made and returned by the assessors, can appear and have the errors in the returns corrected. M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

Notice.

The Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, will receive propositions on or before June 7th, 1892, from parties having a suitable piece of land in Chase county, with or without buildings, for Contingent Farm. Said propositions to state complete descriptions and price, and file the same with the County Clerk. WARREN PECK, Chairman. J. F. KIRKER, County Clerk.

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

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

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Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared and used for years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a cure for the disease named. They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are the best of the world. Remedies of the World.

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17-Piles, Blind or Bleeding. .25

18-Whooping Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough. .25

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21-Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. .25

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23-Scrophulous, Enlarged Glands, Swelling. .25

24-General Debility, Physical Weakness. .25

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SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

The Michigan Labor Report.

To Michigan belongs the honor, and to Henry A. Robinson, her commissioner of labor, the credit, of having first statistically investigated the relations of labor to the land. The ninth annual report of the Michigan bureau of labor, while a model in all the departments that constitute the ordinary reports of such bureaus, includes a totally new department, in which this subject is illustrated with statistics. Part IV of the report, entitled "Land Values"—the department in question—contains tables showing the value of bare lands; the value of improvements; the value of personal property; the assessed value of real estate in sixty-two cities, including the value of bare land in Detroit, the only city in which land values could be authentically obtained; the growth of the state in sections, and its unoccupied territory; its growth of separate industries, and their comparative growth; the phenomenal growth of real estate values by sections; and profits by separate industries, with their influence upon concentration of wealth and the corresponding decline in farm industry. These tables are very voluminous, and to bring their data more forcibly to the mind of the reader, the bureau has with great care prepared circular diagrams, in which the degrees of the circle are used in exact proportion with the figures of the tables.

The first of these diagrams shows that the farming population is more than half of the whole. From the second it appears that the tax assessments of real and personal values among farmers and in cities is each about one-third of the whole assessment, and in villages about one-sixth, while the real estate assessment of mines is only about one-twelfth. In the next diagram these assessment values are apportioned according to area, the farming values appearing to cover more than one-quarter of the area, village values considerably less than one-eighth and city values only about one-sixtieth. Another diagram shows that in 1890 the proportion of farm profits to mine profits was about as one to two, though the proportion of mines to area was only about one-sixtieth, and the proportion of mine owners to farming population less than one one hundred and twentieth. This condition is compared in the next diagram with the condition in 1880, when the proportion of farm profits to mine profits was more than two to one, while the area of mines, and the proportion of mine owners to farmers, was about the same as in 1890. The sixth diagram shows that the proportion of farm values to city real estate values is nearly equal, farm values being a little the larger, and the two together something more than one-half of the whole. The remaining values are about one-sixth of the whole in villages, about one-sixth of the whole in timber, and about one-twelfth in mines.

The most important diagrams are two showing how few people, in proportion to the whole population, own all the wealth, and how this condition comes about. From the first of these it appears that about one-fortieth of the population own all the timber lands, mineral lands, railroad lands, city mortgages, manufacturers, railroad and farm mortgages; and from the other, that farm profits are considerably less than an eighth, while city profits are nearly a quarter, mining profits about a quarter, timber profits almost half, and village profits about the same as farming.

The final diagram shows that of Michigan's share of national taxation the farms pay more than half and cities about three-tenths, villages paying the remainder; while under a system that substituted real estate for the present form of taxation, cities would pay somewhat less than before, farms very much less—only a little more than a quarter, villages slightly more than before, and mining and timber land their remainder.

Referring to the tables and diagrams the commissioner says: "It appears that the preponderance of land values is in cities and towns, mining and forest regions; and that the agricultural population is comparatively poor in respect of these values. A tax, therefore, levied directly upon real estate, and especially that portion of it which consists of the land irrespective of improvement, i. e., bare land values, would fall with comparative lightness upon the agricultural classes, and the burden of the same would in the main be transferred to the classes who own the very valuable lands of cities, the great commercial centers, and the owners of the bounties of nature in the form of valuable forests and the rich mineral deposits."

In summarizing, the labor commissioner says that land and labor are the source of all wealth, and that "there are those who assert, not without reason, that to deprive labor of free access to land is to deprive the laborer of the opportunity to employ himself." Those who assert this, he proceeds, go so far as to say that "most, if not all, of the inequalities in the distribution of labor's products is due to the enormous power that the owners of the natural opportunities, or the gifts of nature, as they term the land, have over laborers by reason of their control over the very sources of employment." He adds: "They say further that this equal right may be effectually secured and made practical by the substitution of the principle of possessory titles in place of the fee simple, and that under such a system every man may have as much of land as he can make the best use of, by simply paying to society for the advantages of a superior location, a tenure which would divert to the public coffers enormous sums, that under the present system goes to the enrichment of privileged individuals at the expense of the rights of all others." The commissioner then explains the law of rent, with clearness and accuracy, something quite unique in labor investigations, concluding that rent does not describe the rewards or remuneration of capital or labor, but simply the price of land monopoly.

A Just Mode of Taxation.

This is about the period of the year when the municipal assessor commences his rounds. He goes to each rate-payers premises, and places a value on the property. If Tom Jones possesses a half acre lot which he uses as a garden, the half acre is valued according to the annual rent which it would produce. This is all right enough, but if Tom Jones, who is a wage-earner, and works ten hours a day in a factory, works two or three hours a day on his lot, night and morning, and builds himself a place to live in, then the half-acre lot is assessed for a much higher value, and the work that Tom Jones has done on his lot is taxed very heavily, and Tom Jones has to pay a considerable sum of money every year as a consequence of having been industrious. Is this a wise or a just system? Is it wise or just to tax a man's industry? If it is desirable to discourage improvements then no better plan could be adopted than to inflict a legal penalty on any man making them. That is exactly what the law does at present, and the law tells Tom Jones very distinctly that if he makes any improvements on his half-acre he will be fined so much every year. If Tom Jones does not pay the fine, then his half-acre is seized by the law and the county treasurer sells it for taxes. Common-sense appears to point out that Tom Jones should pay an annual sum for the use of his half-acre, for the reason that land is the common heritage of the human race, and if one man has exclusive possession of a piece of it he should pay the human race for the privilege, but Tom Jones' labor is his own and he possesses the right of enjoying what his labor produces, and therefore it is unjust for any individual, or any combination of individuals to seize a portion of the produce of his labor and confiscate it to their own use and benefit. The assessor, if he were instructed to assess justly, would therefore assess only land values, and would levy no taxation on the improvements made on the land. This is the principle involved in the single tax movement which is making rapid progress. The proposal is to levy the whole taxation on land values, and to liberate the people from every other tax. The single tax league makes the following explanation:

The single tax is a tax on land, regardless of its improvements and in proportion to its value. It implies the abolition of all other forms of taxation, and the collection of the public revenues from this source alone. It would be certain, because land values are most easily appraised; wise, because, by discouraging the withdrawal of land from use and encouraging its improvement, it would expand opportunities for labor, augment wealth, and increase the rewards of industry and thrift; equal, because every one would pay taxes in proportion to the value of the land, of right the common property of all, which he appropriated to his own use; and just, because it would fall not upon labor, enterprise, and thrift, but upon the value of a special privilege. All this is incontestably true. There may be delay, there may be antagonism, but in the end truth always prevails. The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Bobeageon (Ont.) Independent.

Progress in Massachusetts.

W. L. Crossman writing from Boston says: On March 16, the Henry George theory of taxation was described to the legislative committee on taxation by William Lloyd Garrison, who, with many others, was a petitioner for an amendment of the laws, so that all public revenue shall be collected from land by a single tax on its site value. Mr. Garrison presented considerable testimony to show that the present system of taxation is inequitable and burdensome upon the poor, and at the conclusion of a characteristically clear and eloquent speech asked that all taxes on personal property be at once rescinded and abolished.

To speak in support of his views, Mr. Garrison introduced ex-Senator Thomas J. Hastings, of Worcester, Mrs. Martha M. Avery, of Boston; Hon. James H. Morrow, of Adrian, Mich.; James R. Carret, of Boston; Dr. Billings, of Rockland; Rev. John Greggson, of Worcester; George N. Smith, of Wellesley; Q. A. Lathrop, of Neponset; W. H. Morrill, of Cambridge, and E. M. White, of Boston. The last speaker read letters from Louis Frang, of Boston, and S. H. Howes, of Southboro, both of whom indorsed the single tax bill, and was visited by Gov. McKinley at the time of the Michigan club banquet on February 23d last. The girls who were making \$3.30 a week will now only be able to make \$3. Instead of striking these poor girls should petition congress to raise the 400 per cent duty on pearl buttons to above 1,000 per cent, because, as McKinley says, high tariffs make high wages.

Progress of the Movement.

The activity of Congressman Johnson has already excited emulation in Congress. Among the members who received letters asking their support for Johnson's single tax bill for the District of Columbia was Congressman Busey, who, in reply to one of his correspondents, said that he believed in the essential justice of the single tax, but thought it could not be fairly applied to existing land titles. That is a notion of which he will soon be rid. Meantime, however, he has introduced a bill (H. R. 5511), for applying the principle of common ownership to all public lands. This bill provides for granting to the states and territories all federal lands, except reservations and land needed for public buildings, within their respective borders, on condition, among other things, that the states and territories lease the same for cash rentals, subject to revision at least once every ten years, in which revision "the improvements made by the tenant shall not be taken into account." Ten per cent of the annual rentals is to be paid into the federal treasury. The bill declares further that all federal lands shall henceforth be no longer subject to sale, or to entry, settlement or occupation, except on lease as provided in the bill. What a magnificent country this would be if such a law had been in force during the past fifty years!

WHAT MCKINLEY MUST FACE.

Strikes, Lockouts, Wage Reductions and Trusts Piling Up Against Him. The fathers of the McKinley bill promised us new industries, more work at higher wages, fewer trusts, lower prices and general prosperity. Notwithstanding the fact that Providence has since smiled on us as never before and frowned as seldom before on Europe and Asia, we can not but feel disappointed at the kind of prosperity we are now enjoying. Thousands of laborers are on a strike, thousands are working at reduced wages, and still other thousands are thrown entirely out of employment, because of dullness in business, or of mills held idle to reduce production and raise prices and increase the profits of trusts, organized and conducted in open defiance of our laws. Amongst the hundreds of items on the debit side of the McKinley account for the last two weeks, we notice the following:

May 7. To the report that the new wall paper trust will have \$20,000,000 of capital, and that it will save \$500,000 a year by throwing out of employment 300 drummers. The old pool which went to pieces in 1887 made profits of 250 per cent by selling at 40 cents per roll wall paper now sold for 7 cents. Wall paper manufacturers have not forgotten those golden days, and will make an effort to get back to them by advancing prices of reds and expenses etc.

May 10. To the report that seven packing companies have combined into the International Packing & Provision Co., with a capital of \$4,000,000. Offices will be in Chicago and London.

May 10. To the report that the safe trust, as completed, contains five big firms and has a capital of \$3,300,000.

May 11. To the report that the naval stores operators of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Alabama have formed the Turpentine Operators General Association. The objects of this trust are to reduce the price of labor and to regulate the supply and price of their wares. It controls more than 50 per cent of the world's supplies of naval stores.

May 12. To the report from Norristown, Pa., that the puddlers in Hoover's rolling mill have accepted a reduction from \$4 to \$3.50 per ton, after a strike of several months, during which time the mill has stood idle.

May 12. To the report from Fall River that the Narragansett mill spinners are on a strike because of a scarcity of back-logs and offers, resulting from a reduction of wages.

May 12. To the report that the United Silk mill at Catawaugus, Pa. has closed because of weavers are on strike. One hundred and seventy employees are affected.

May 12. To the report that Maine has lost her smelting industry. The Kaidah iron works which suspended in 1890 has now removed to Pictou, Nova Scotia.

May 12. To the report in the Iron Age that the manufacturers of the Mahoney and Shengango valleys have agreed upon a scale of wages which they will present to the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers in June, and that "it is understood that a thorough rearrangement of prices has been made, and that quite a material reduction in the price of puddling has been demanded."

May 12. To the report in the Iron Age that the weekly price of pig-iron furnaces has been reduced 7,575 tons since April 1st.

May 12. To the report that the first move of the perfected sugar trust (after getting control of Spreckels' Philadelphia refinery) was to offer for the sugar prices in Cuba, Porto Rico and other West India islands a rate for raw sugar that will hardly pay expenses of production. The poor planters, now having only one market and one set of prices, have accepted. The consolidation has also had freight out from 14 to 20 cents per hundred pounds from Cuba to Philadelphia.

May 12. To an advance of 5 cents per 25 pounds in the price of binder twine which was made July 4, 1891. The shot trust was formed in 1890, and contains ten of our leading shot manufacturers.

May 12. To the report in the Iron Age that the price of binder twine which recently was 7 1/2 cents, has been advanced to 12 cents per pound. The American Cordage Co. has not lost its grip on the market, and does not fear that its friends in the south will desert it and pass the free binder twine bill.

May 12. To the report in the Iron Age that New York and Boston importers of French glass have advanced their prices, and that "the prices for American glass are likely to rise. This is what the window glass trust has been aiming at by closing furnaces to decrease production."

May 15. To the report that all the tanners of the United States have signed an agreement to curtail production 50 per cent. for the next four months by shutting down all tanneries for two months.

May 17. To the report that Carnegie, Phelps & Co. and Carnegie Bros. & Co. will consolidate July 1, and that these will absorb the Keystone Bridge Co. The aggregate capital of this new corporation—The Carnegie Steel Co.—will be \$10,700,000. It will be the chief of the great iron and steel concerns and will be of great assistance in sustaining the 30 per cent duty on steel.

May 19. To a report in the Iron Age that an attempt is being made at Pittsburgh to form a new trust of all the plate glass factories in America.

May 19. To notices in the Journal of the Knights of Labor advising laborers to stay away from Pineville, Ky., because the miners there are on a lock-out against a reduction of wages from LaCrosse, Wis. A previous serious lockout in the saw mills has thrown hundreds out of employment; from Wardner, Idaho, because of a strike at the Cour d'Alene silver and lead mines against a reduction of wages; from Tarkio, Mo., because wages have been reduced; from Little Rock and Argenta, Ark., because the cotton mills are shutting down and the railroads are laying off men. Sixteen other similar notices appear in this same journal.

May 21. To the report from Detroit, Mich., that 150 girls employed in the Pearl button factory there are on strike against a reduction in wages. The factory was started soon after the passage of the McKinley bill, and was visited by Gov. McKinley at the time of the Michigan club banquet on February 23d last. The girls who were making \$3.30 a week will now only be able to make \$3. Instead of striking these poor girls should petition congress to raise the 400 per cent duty on pearl buttons to above 1,000 per cent, because, as McKinley says, high tariffs make high wages.

THE DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR.

An Aid to the Sugar Trust, But a Curse to the People.

The attitude of the sugar trust toward the efforts made in the public interest to check its monopoly, and to defend consumers against its extortions, deserves more than ordinary attention from members of congress. It does not become them to assume that the other departments of government are solely responsible for the correction of the evil. The duty of the executive department should be insisted upon most earnestly, and yet the law making power has responsibility in the matter which cannot be evaded. Whether proceedings in the courts can or cannot protect consumers against the extortions of the trust may remain doubtful for some years, since in important cases where a powerful monopoly has millions to expend in protecting its interests against the public, delays are by no means infrequent. But it is in the power of the lawmakers at Washington to settle the whole business within a very few days, and the people will hold them responsible if the adjournment of congress comes without an effort to deprive the monopoly of its power. As matters stand, the sugar trust takes from consumers about a cent and a quarter as its profit for refining sugar.

This difference between the cost of centrifugal and granulated sugar has now been maintained for some time, and the trust manifests a disposition to continue its extortion without the slightest regard to public protests or to proceedings in the courts. Estimates of the cost of refining vary somewhat, but it is certainly safe to say that half a cent to five-eighths of a cent per pound will more than cover all the expenses of producing granulated from centrifugal sugar. The difference between the actual cost of refining, whatever it may be, and the charge now made by the American Sugar Refining Co. for granulated sugar represents the extortion which, on account of its monopoly in the markets, that company proposes to continue. At the above rate of profit, the consumption in this country being about sixty-five pounds for every inhabitant, the sum paid to the sugar refining company in excess of the actual cost of refining is something like forty cents for every inhabitant. In other words, this greedy monopoly takes from the people at the rate of more than \$25,000,000 a year. Undoubtedly it is entitled to a fair profit. A reasonable interest on the cost of plants and machinery may fairly be allowed. But no man will pretend that a reasonable interest means \$25,000,000 a year on a plant which could be reproduced for about \$35,000,000.

Congress can end this matter by removing the duty on refined sugar. There is no reason whatever for continuing that duty, since the most competent officers of the refining company have themselves repeatedly stated that they were fully able to refine sugar in the United States as cheaply as it could be refined in any other country. The labor entering into the operation forms but an insignificant part of the cost. Years ago, when the rate of interest in this country was relatively very high, there was some excuse for saying that the costly machinery and plants involved a higher charge for interest on capital in this country than in other countries where sugar refining is largely carried on. But in these days the rate of interest has come to be approximately the same in different countries. The capital of all the civilized world has come to be available at an hour's notice in any of the money markets of the world. There is no necessity for protecting the capital of the sugar refining interest in this country, nor would there be a reasonable excuse for such protection if the monopoly had not grossly abused its powers. But in view of the extortion which it has thus far practiced, there is the strongest reason for insisting in the interest of consumers of this country upon the removal of the duty.

The majority in the house of representatives has no occasion to hesitate in regard to this matter. It can do no more popular thing, nothing more surely calculated to win the approval and favor of voters throughout the country, than to pass a bill making refined sugar free of duty. If the majority in the senate rejects such a bill, the responsibility will rest with that body and the political body which controls the senate. There is no reason to suppose that the president would interpose a veto of such a measure, but if he should it would be for him a particularly unfortunate error. The people are tired of the extortion of the sugar trust. They do not want to wait until legal technicalities can be fought out in the courts. Their representatives in congress are abundantly able to defend their interests, and will be held responsible if they fail.—N. Y. Daily Commercial Bulletin.

The Foreigner Does Not Pay the Tax.

Mr. Jabez Fox, of Cambridge, Mass., author of a tariff primer, printed and used by the New England Tariff Reform League in 1888, has made up from the reports on commerce and navigation the tables showing the average foreign price of forty-four different articles for the year ending June 30, 1890, and for the nine months ending June 30, 1891, upon all of which the duty was materially increased. He finds that "the average foreign price of thirty-eight out of forty-four different articles was apparently higher after the passage of the McKinley tariff than it was before. So that the increase in cost to the importer was greater than the mere increase in duty alone. On only two out of forty-four articles was the price plus the duty as low in 1891 as in 1890. A second table shows that of twelve articles placed upon the free list by the McKinley act the average foreign cost of five, including raw sugar, was lower in 1891 than in 1890. The price of one article remained the same and six were higher. In only one case out of twelve, in beeswax, was the cost without the duty in 1891 as great as the cost plus the duty in 1890.

"These are official figures. It is proper to say, however, that they probably do not exactly represent the actual change in the foreign prices between 1890 and 1891. Some allowance must undoubtedly be made for the administrative bill which caused an apparent increase in the foreign values by changing the basis of valuation. It is probable, too, that there was in some cases a change in the grade of the articles imported. But after making all reasonable allowances for all these variations, I think that the tables show, with sufficient certainty, that the foreign price does not go down as the duty goes up, and that it does not go up as the duty goes down; that the duty is paid by our people and not by the foreigners, and, in short, that the protected ones know exactly what they wanted when they framed the McKinley tariff, and that they got what they wanted. There is no doubt that they wanted to shut out competing articles as much as possible, and to raise as much as possible the price of such articles as succeeded in getting in."

—Henry George has scored many triumphs, but never a greater one than when he got Uncle Dan'l Houser's name on a single tax petition to congress. When the principal proprietor of the Globe-Democrat gives such an indorsement to free trade, it proves that it is never too late to mend.—St. Louis Republic.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

Disgraceful Attitude of the Republican Party Regarding It.

The joy of the republican protection organs over the action of congress in the matter of allowing a change of register for the steamers of the Inman line is one of the most amusing things of the time. For if there ever was a distinct condemnation of two of the pet theories of a party this action of congress bears that relation to republican pet theories. It condemns in the first place the system of navigation laws on the maintenance of which the republicans have particularly prided themselves as protective measures for American shipping and shipbuilders. And it contradicts emphatically the whole theory on which the subsidy system of the last republican congress was founded and for which republicans have had but one criticism since—that the subsidy grant was not big enough.

Under our system of navigation laws, the pride and boast of the republican party, the carrying trade of the world, including our own, has been given to ships of foreign build. These laws have been kept up on the plea that if Americans were permitted to buy ships abroad the shipbuilders of this country would be at a hopeless disadvantage because of the higher price of labor in this country. It has been shown, over and over again, and on the testimony of American shipbuilders themselves, that with free raw materials the builders here could compete with the builders anywhere; but the great party of protection and restriction has stuck to the tariff and insisted that the American flag should be confined to our coasting trade. It is exceedingly funny, therefore, to see this restrictive party clapping its hands over the practical repeal of the antiquated and oppressive navigation laws, notwithstanding the repeal originated with a democratic and tariff reform congress. Had the house of representatives done what it did in the matter of its own motion without any request from vessel owners the *o. p.*, we venture to say, would have howled itself hoarse in denunciation of the act and demanded its defeat in the senate. But because it was asked for by leading men of the very class in whose interest it has been pretended the laws were maintained, the hypocritical old party has to approve of the action of the democracy.

The party of restriction and repression was, if possible, more ardent in support of the subsidy act than of the navigation laws, and the chief ground of its support was that England and France and other countries of the old world were granting subsidies. It was for this reason, they contended, and not because of the navigation laws and the prohibitive duties on raw materials that England retained the carrying trade and that the American who wished for a share therein was compelled to buy a British ship with a British register. And since the subsidy was granted they have rejoiced over it as the salvation of the American carrying trade, regretting only that the subsidy was not larger, so as to allow of competition on better terms with Great Britain. And now come the vessel owners, who ought to be good judges, if anybody is a good judge of the subsidies, and say in so many words that those competition-destroying British subsidies are not as attractive as the American subsidies which have been sneered at as altogether too low.

If the party which got the reputation at one time of being the party of great moral ideas had any such thing in its outfit as shame it would blush in its exposure it is making of itself in its rejoicing over the bill in the Inman line case.—Detroit Free Press.

A FALSEHOOD SOMEWHERE.

An Instance of the Ridiculous Claims of Republicans.

The republicans of Illinois pledge their unflinching support to such further restrictive tariff legislation as shall "guarantee to American workingmen immunity to the utmost from the cheapening and degrading influence of free trade foreign competition."

The men who so pledge themselves are continually assuring the people in their speeches and through their press organs that this very tariff legislation cheapens the tariffed articles. They tell the workingman that their legislation protects him against the "cheapening" influence of free competition, and at the same time that it cheapens the products of his labor, out of the price of which his wages must come.

The wages of the operative in a woolen mill, for example, must come out of the prices obtained for the goods produced. But the McKinley organs tell him daily that the tariff taxes on imported woolen goods reduce the prices of the goods he helps to produce. How, then, can those taxes guarantee him against the cheapening influence of free competition?

Tariff taxes cannot give him higher wages than he would get without them if they reduce the prices of his products. The tariffist states an untruth at one end or the other of his argument. Either a tariff tax raises the price of the product on which it is laid—the home as well as the foreign product—or it cannot raise the wages of the workman who makes the product. If it raises the price the tariffist states an untruth when he asserts that it lowers the price; if it lowers the price he states an untruth when he asserts that it gives the workman higher wages and protects him against "the cheapening and degrading influence of free trade foreign competition."

At one end or the other of the line the advocate of trade restriction states what is not true. And it is immaterial at which end. Let him abandon either statement as false and the people will condemn his policy. On the one hand, they have no love for a policy which will compel them to pay exorbitant prices forever, and, on the other hand, they would reject a policy which they believed would unreasonably depress wages by depressing prices.—Chicago Herald.

—Chairman Clarkson thinks that "the republicans of the country are in a brown study." Better make the color blue.—Chicago Times.

REPUBLICAN CANT.

The Party That Poses as an Aggregation of Saints.

"The democrats never keep the pledges in their platforms, except those which they make in favor of the liquor traffic." Thus speaks an organ which stands for republicanism whether it declares in favor of a tariff for revenue only or for the maintenance of a war tariff even at the expense of free whiskey. The sentence is an indication of the too general tendency to hypocrisy and cant. The organ thus offending quotes the passage of a canal bill by the legislature of New York and its veto by Gov. Flower. Of the merits of the case the organ is as ignorant as of other matters of daily occurrence. But it seeks opportunity to deceive a class of voters against whom it has raised the most impudent outcry and asks that those who have been denounced by it as enemies of free schools should turn to the support of its hypocrisy because defeat has made change of position imperative.

Let this organ of cant turn to the history of its party and discover a single pledge made in the interest of the plain people that has been redeemed. It may commence at the earliest date and examine the frauds by which the many were cheated that the few might be enriched during the rebellion. And it may follow through the promises of honest treatment of the war indebtedness down to the latest pronouncement favoring the policy of maintaining the parity of gold and silver. It may look at a Bellnap saved from disgrace by the prompt acceptance of his resignation, and to a whiskey ring whose prosecution resulted in greater injury to the faithful attorneys than to the criminals, who had secured a pull close to headquarters of justice.

It is time for a cessation of this senseless pretense of a monopoly of decency by republican organs. They have been sponsors for the most craven submission to public enemies by a party that professes to stand for the best element of the population. It has condoned the crimes of a line of demagogues never matched in civilized history. It has drawn to its inner councils every unclean pretender of piety and every blatant hypocrite who knows how to masquerade in stolen garments of decency. When a republican organ can point to a single instance of party loyalty to pledges it will be time for them to challenge the fair intent of their opponents.—Chicago Times.

TWO REPUBLICANS.

Sherman and Harrison Weighed and Found Wanting.

Undoubtedly Mr. Sherman is incalculably superior to Mr. Harrison as a statesman and in his services to his party. In the senate, where Mr. Harrison left nothing but the memory of imperturbable dullness and insatiable desire for patronage, Mr. Sherman has made a reputation for knowledge, industry, skill in legislation, and a firm and intelligent grasp of a number of difficult and complex branches of public business. As a financier he is a master compared with the president, who has shown no sign of getting beyond the rudiments. But it still remains to be said that, with all his advantages of varied capacity and achievement, Mr. Sherman does not enjoy the unquestioning confidence of the people, nor has he ever gained as much confidence as Mr. Harrison. The very strength of his mind, accompanied as it is by a certain subtlety and indirectness, makes it difficult for the "common people" clearly to understand him, and still more difficult to predict where or how far he will go. Nor is he really a leader. He has too often made it plain that he would stop where party success was imperiled, even when his convictions required him to advance. This quality has practically forced him in some very important matters—the reissue of the redeemed United States notes, for instance—to surrender before he was really defeated. That is often the way to keep what is got; it is not the way to win; it is not the way of the leader. Apart from the party complications involved, we do not think that Mr. Sherman would make as strong a candidate as would Mr. Harrison. We do not believe Mr. Harrison could carry the country as against Mr. Cleveland, and we are confident that Mr. Sherman could not.—N. Y. Times.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—The number of business failures under the Harrison administration will average higher than in any other four years since the war. This is only one feature of the general Harrison administration average as a calamity.—St. Louis Republic.

—Your Uncle Benjamin has a soft, fat, satisfaction-guaranteed sincere for the man who can insure him that he will be the proper person to push the button when the vast machinery at the world's fair is to be set going next year. Detroit Free Press.

—Because the country has not been brought to the verge of starvation republican organs insist that the McKinley bill is a great blessing to us. Because the tax collector leaves a carpet on the floor he's an angel of mercy. On such rot the voting material of the republican party is now feeding.—St. Paul Globe.

—The republican senate of the United States was too busily engaged in campaign work to investigate the merits of the river and harbor appropriation bill as reported from the house and made short work of it by a horizontal reduction of twenty-five per cent. Like stuntsmanship would allow only three-fourths of the additional depth proposed for the great lakes channel.—Detroit Free Press.

—Binding twine has been added to the free list. Step by step the democratic house, in pursuance of Chairman Springer's policy, is cutting into the McKinley schedule of tariff duties. But the republican senate stands in the way of the people receiving relief. It will not be long, however, until the people reverse the majority in the senate, and then with a democratic president the good time longed for will have come.—Springfield Register.

THE FARMER.

The king may rule o'er land and sea,
The lord may live in pomp and pride,
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide;
But this or that, whatever befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsman fashions wondrous things,
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The minister follows the precious leads;
But this or that, whatever befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The merchant he may buy and sell,
The teacher do his duty well,
But men may toil through busy days,
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways,
From king to beggar, whatever befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth,
He's partner with the sun and rain,
And no man loses for his gain;
And men may rise, or men may fall,
But the farmer he must feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,
Who feeds us milk and fruit and meat;
His plow be heavy, his heart be light,
His cattle and corn and all go right;
God bless the seeds his hands let fall,
For the farmer he must feed us all.
—Lillie E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.

THE TWO MIGGSSES.

The Story of a Misunderstood Nature.

"I think it's an outrage!"

"I should say it was. When we can scarcely stand one Miggs, the idea of having two Miggses thrust upon us!"

Miss Clara entered the room just in time to hear the last remark. "I hope the members of my mission band are not engaged in talking against their neighbors," she said gravely.

There was a deep silence for a moment; then Edith Lyle asked thoughtfully: "Miss Clara, do you think a school-teacher ought to be cross?"

"And scold half the time?" added another girl.

"And wear shabby dresses?" said a third.

"And fix her hair in the very horriest fashion she can think of?" was the question of a fourth.

"As I am not acquainted with any such person," said Miss Clara, quietly, "I am scarcely prepared to answer your questions."

"Oh! but you do know our teacher, Miss Miggs, and she is guilty of every one of these charges," exclaimed Etta Wright, impulsively; "and not one of us can endure her, yet her sister has been appointed assistant. It is awful to think of having two Miggses!"

"I say so, too," said Annie Jennings, boldly.

The other girls looked up anxiously to see what reply Miss Clara would make to these assertions. Miss Clara was the very picture of neatness and sweetness and gentleness. This her Sabbath-school girls had repeatedly affirmed. In fact, they believed that she was everything that is requisite to make up the perfect lady. They knew she could not sanction carelessness of dress or hasty temper, and surely she must side with them in this case.

Much to their disappointment, she quietly dismissed the subject by promising to take it up at some future time. "But now for business, girls. How many aprons are we going to make this afternoon?"

"Oh! ever so many if you will read to us while we sew."

"I thought of telling you a story instead of reading it. How will that suit?"

"Better! better!" cried a number of the girls, simultaneously, and the other ones also agreeing, Miss Clara began:

"Several years ago there lived in the village of Cressbury a girl by the name of Julia Hagermann. Julia was fonder of study than the majority of girls of her age, but her favorite subject was music. Indeed, her love for that was passionate, and her greatest joy was to sit before a piano. But such instruments were not plentiful in those days, and the Hagermanns were too poor to afford one. Sometimes Julia would find a chance to run into a neighbor's where there was a piano and spend a few minutes trying to teach herself from the beginning of the exercise book; but these spare minutes were scarce, for there was a great deal of work to be done in the Hagermann family, and, as Julia was the eldest child, the bulk of it fell to her lot. She often thought if she only had a piano she would practice early and late in the hope of becoming a fine musician; then what wondrous things she would accomplish for her family!

"One day an uncle of Julia's died and left her some money. She had been his favorite niece, and he wished her to spend the money just as she pleased; he thought there was probably enough to purchase the long-wished-for piano. You may be sure that Julia was very happy when the money came into her possession; and she had begun to wonder what kind of a piano it was best for her to buy, when she overheard her father saying that unless he could raise money to liquidate a certain debt his creditor would make considerable trouble for him. The money ought to be ready the following day, and Mr. Hagermann had no way of raising it. The amount he owed was about equal to the sum Julia had for the piano, and the selfish girl went at once to her father and laid the money in his hand, and said: 'Take this. I can wait for my piano.'

"The look of unutterable relief that came into his face when I gave it to him more than repaid me for the sacrifice," Julia afterward said to her mother.

"My precious girl! Mr. Hagermann cried, it shall not be for long. You'll have a piano as soon as I can get it, though I am compelled to work day and night for the money."

"A short time after that Mr. Hagermann was accidentally killed, and thus Julia lost a kind and loving father. This was the first great sorrow of her life. But though the family was deprived of the principal bread-winner and found it very difficult to make both ends meet, Julia still clung to the hope of owning a piano and becoming a musician. She attended school, and worked hard before and after school hours to help her

mother support the family. When she was sixteen years of age their circumstances improved somewhat, for two of the boys were then working, and Julia and her mother were plentifully supplied with sewing, for which they were well paid. Thus they managed to save money to buy a piano, but when once more ready to make the purchase were again prevented. It had become necessary for Mrs. Hagermann's mother to live with them, and she was such a nervous old lady that the children constantly annoyed her by their boisterous ways; therefore the doctor advised Mrs. Hagermann to take her to an old ladies' home. The one he recommended was an excellent institution, but a certain sum of money must be paid before she could enter. The grandmother went gladly, but she never knew that Julia's piano money was again sacrificed for another's good.

"The following year Mrs. Hagermann married a man who proved to be temperate and kind. No one but the family will ever know the suffering he caused them until they were relieved of his presence by death. About this time Julia graduated and received an appointment as teacher in a school near home. Now, she thought, she would surely realize her fondest hopes; but as fast as she saved money it was needed for something in the family. Finally diphtheria entered the home and took away the three boys, leaving of the children only Julia and a little girl four years old. The expense and sorrow this occasioned you can imagine; I shall not attempt to describe it. Then came the saddest affliction of all. The trouble through which she passed had caused such a strain on Mrs. Hagermann's mind that she went hopelessly insane. Of course she had to be removed to an asylum; and Julia became a mother to little Elsie. Then I gave up all hope of becoming a musician," she said to me with tears that would not be kept back. "All I can do is to live for Elsie and my poor mother."

"The mother is dead, and the little sister is grown up now and hopes to be able at least partly to repay Julia for her devotion; but she cannot give her back the buoyancy of youth or the healthy body and nerves that accompanied it. How do you think a class ought to treat a teacher who has experienced so much trouble?"

"With kindness, of course," said one of the girls, quickly.

"Even though she is cross sometimes, and cannot smile because she is unable to forget how her poor mother died?" added Miss Clara.

"Why, yes, they ought to make allowance for her," said Annie Jennings, boldly.

"Even though she dresses shabbily and wears her hair in an unbecoming style?" still further questioned Miss Clara.

"Oh! you can't—you surely can't mean Miss Miggs?" cried Josie Thayer.

"Of course not," said Etta Wright, decidedly; "this lady was named Hagermann."

"But, my dear," returned Miss Clara, "you remember her mother married again. The second husband was named Miggs. That was another of Julia's sacrifices. She took the name 'Miggs' to please her mother, though she disliked it very much."

"Then it was our Miss Miggs, after all," exclaimed Edith Lyle. "O girl! how shamefully we have treated her!"

"And we have been so annoying to-day," said Etta, penitently.

"It is useless to spend time in vain regret over the past, my dears. We can only make up for mistakes by doing better in the future. When you are again tempted to judge a person, remember that there may be circumstances which excuse the faults that you are so quick to notice."

Meanwhile Miss Miggs sat alone in her room grieving over her failures in school work. It had been an exceedingly trying day, and she had lost her temper a number of times. How could she control those large scholars and win respect from the little ones? Furthermore, how could she bear to have gentle Elsie come and witness her impatience and lack of success? These questions still remained unsettled when she started wearily to school the following day.

But during the first session it seemed to her that she had somehow solved the problems after all. The girls had never behaved so well, and the boys appeared to profit by their example. In fact, teaching had never before been so pleasant and easy; she did not lose her temper once through the day, and at three o'clock, when her scholars bid her good afternoon pleasantly, the poor teacher wondered if she could possibly be dreaming. But no, there was the same state of affairs day after day; the girls and boys who had been most troublesome seemed to be making a decided effort to behave well; there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the whole school, and when Elsie appeared to take charge of the little ones, Miss Miggs was proud to introduce the scholars to her. As for Miss Elsie, the girls immediately fell in love with her charming face and manners. "She is just as pretty and lovely as she can be," was the verdict; "doesn't look one bit like her sister."

But after awhile they noticed that Miss Miggs seemed to be growing younger and better looking. Elsie was the fairy that brought the transformation; she dressed her sister's hair becomingly and saw that she had clothing suitable for a school-teacher. "You can afford it, dear, you know," she said to Julia one day. "You must not spend another cent on me now."

But the most beautiful light came into Miss Miggs' eyes the day the trustees sent a piano to the school. The larger scholars had secretly demanded it, and the morning it arrived they rejoiced with exceeding great joy because of the happiness it caused their teacher.

"Miss Miggs is almost handsome to-day!" exclaimed Etta Wright. "How happiness does beauty one's countenance!"

Miss Miggs thinks she is too old now to attempt becoming a grand musician, but it would do you good to see the comfort afforded her by that piano.—S. Jennie Smith, in Demorest's Magazine.

FACTS ABOUT THE ANT.

Some Specimens of the Wonderful Intelligence of the Little Insect.

The remarkable intelligence of this little animal has excited the wonder and admiration of mankind. Darwin remarked that its brain "is one of the most marvelous atoms of matter in the world, perhaps more so than the brain of man."

To test the power of memory in the ant Sir John Lubbock first tried keeping an ant away from its nest for more than a year and then restoring it. He found that it was immediately recognized and caressed by its old friends and associates. He repeated this experiment a number of times, and with the same result. In order to deceive the ants in the nest a foreigner was introduced in place of the one taken away, but the ants immediately detected the deception and severely maltreated the intruder.

On the duration of memory in ants we have the following observation of Mr. Belt, quoted by Mr. Romanes: In June, 1859, Mr. Belt's garden was invaded by leaf-eating ants. He found their nest about one hundred yards distant from his garden, and poured down their burrows a pint of common brown carbolic acid mixed with four buckets of water. "The marauding parties were at once drawn off from the garden to meet the danger at home, and the whole formicarium was disorganized, the ants running up and down again in the utmost perplexity."

Next day Mr. Belt found them busily employed bringing up the ant food from the old burrows and carrying it to newly formed ones a few yards distant. These, however, turned out to be only intended as temporary repositories; for in a few days both the old and the new burrows were entirely deserted, so that Mr. Belt supposed all the ants to have died. Subsequently, however, he found that they had migrated to a new site, about 300 yards from the old one, and there established themselves in a new nest.

Twelve months later the animals again invaded his garden, and again he treated them to a strong dose of carbolic acid. The ants, as on the previous occasion, were at once withdrawn from the garden, and two days afterward he found all the survivors at work on one track that led directly to the old nest of the year before, where they were busily employed in making fresh excavations.

Many were bringing along pieces of "ant food" from the nest most recently deluged with carbolic acid to that which had been similarly deluged a year before, and from which all the carbolic acid had long ago disappeared. "Others carried the undeveloped white pupae and larvae. It was a wholesale and entire migration, and the next day the nest down which he had poured carbolic acid was entirely deserted."

Mr. Belt adds: "I afterward found that many of the ants, who had migrated to a new locality, I do not doubt that some of the leading minds in this formicarium recollected the nest of the year before and directed the migration to it."

On the duration of memory in ants Mr. Romanes further quotes from a statement of Karl Vogt "that for several successive years ants from a certain nest used to go through certain inhabited streets to a chemist's shop six hundred meters distant in order to obtain access to a vessel filled with sirup. As it cannot be supposed that this vessel was found in successive working seasons by as many successive accidents it can only be concluded that the ants remembered the sirup store from season to season.—Chambers' Journal.

An Everyday Dress.

The dress which, during the spring days, and, indeed, almost the entire summer, may be quoted as a good everyday one, has a skirt of blue and white, brown and white, black and white, or green and white check suiting, made in short bell fashion, that is, one escaping the ground all around, but still not awkwardly short. With this will be worn a percale, pique, or linen shirt and a cutaway jacket of light-weight cloth the color that is in the check. As this flares away from the front its lining is apt to be seen, and this should match the skirt. A black silk or leather belt about the waist conceals the skirt binding. A very costume like this demands that a hat, rather than a bonnet, be worn with it.—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Do you know what Jack Senior is going to do when he graduates?"

"Yes, he's going to give a spread."—Harvard Lampoon.

FROM THE HEART.

That Is the Way Ministers Speak.

A Most Wonderful Array of Outspoken Statements from Prominent Ministers of the Gospel.

No class of people in the community have a deeper interest in the welfare of the people than Ministers of the Gospel. They are brought close to the members of their congregation, study their wants, and are consulted on all subjects. Of late years, pastors are becoming well-versed in those things which contribute to the physical as well as spiritual comfort of their people. Many pastors are also physicians, and all seek earnestly for those things which they believe to be worthy and valuable.

The following statements made by Ministers of the Gospel, bearing upon this important point are most valuable:

Rev. S. P. Smith, Marblehead, Mass.: "For years I suffered from complications of the liver, which caused biliousness, and finally threw me into bilious fever. I was attended by a skillful physician, but still I suffered periodical bilious attacks and intense pain from the formation of gall-stones. I finally was obliged to suspend my pastoral work, when, after a thorough treatment with a most wonderful cure, I was entirely restored to health and was able to work harder than ever. My appetite returned, my digestion was perfect, and I feel that I owe my restoration entirely to Warner's Safe Cure. I take pleasure in recommending it as a great remedy for all diseases of the liver."

Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.: "I take pleasure in stating that I have for many years been acquainted with the well-known Warner's Safe Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in cases of Bright's disease. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's disease, in all its stages, no remedy heretofore discovered, can be held for one moment in comparison with this."

Rev. Benjamin Hall, New Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y.: "I suffered for a long time from malaria. I ran down in weight 30 pounds, could not sleep, and was unable to take care of my parish. I consulted one of the best pathologists in the City of New York, who found my fluids badly impregnated with albumen mucous, with hyaline casts abundant. I commenced Warner's Safe Cure and began to mend rapidly. My back ceased to ache, the malarial symptoms disappeared, and I now weigh no more than ever before. After my recovery I had another analysis made, when my fluid proved to be entirely free from casts, with only a slight trace of albumen. The doctor said the casts were of the most dangerous character, and that I had had a very narrow escape."

Rev. Henry C. Westwood, D. D., Providence, R. I., declares: "Ten years ago I used Warner's Safe Cure and derived so much benefit from it that I was led to voluntarily write a testimonial in its favor. Since then some of my friends have proved the virtues of the medicine, and recently a relative has been greatly relieved by its use. I therefore beg leave to place more emphasis upon the opinion of this remedial agent, expressed by me some ten years ago."

Rev. J. P. Arnold, Camden, Tenn., makes the following statement: "For eight years I suffered from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The torture I endured no tongue can tell. One day I was laid up with an abscess, which discharged pus for twenty months. The best doctors in the country attended me, but could give no relief. Two abscesses were running constantly, and, in fact, they only ceased to run after I began using Warner's Safe Cure, which, I am pleased to say, restored me to perfect health."

Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D., formerly pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Mo., asserts: "I have been most wonderfully delivered from many paroxysms of unendurable torture by Warner's Safe Cure. Its virtues should be known by all the world."

Rev. William C. Powers, Greenwood, S. C., makes the following graphic assertion: "My wife suffered for years from an almost constant disposition to pass urine, which was done with great difficulty and in very small quantities at a time. The pain accompanying the discharge was excruciating. She was treated by three of the most skillful physicians, but without any perceptible improvement. She was completely restored to health by the use of Warner's Safe Cure."

Can you not see that such earnest and outspoken statements as the above come from the heart, that they are sincere, and that they are made because these ministers of the Gospel, know beyond question of what they speak! And does it not show how valuable this great cure becomes to those who are in need!

—Little Nellie was in great glee over a promised visit across the country to grandma's. She heartily agreed to the stipulation that she should get up bright and early. When awakened at four o'clock in the morning, she protested against being disturbed. "Why, you said you'd get up bright and early," reminded mamma. "Yes, I know," admitted Nellie. "But this isn't bright and early. It's dark and early!"—Companion.

Do You Admire John Chinaman's Complexion?

Probably not. Even were John's eyes not cut on the bias and his nose broad in the beam, his hair would stamp him as the reverse of beautiful. Yet a white man with the jaundice is of the same hue, only more pronounced. Biliousness, with its symptoms of furred tongue, yellowish skin and eyeballs, pains in the right side, sick headaches, vertigo, must if unchecked culminate in jaundice and congestion of the liver. Remedy this trouble and remove its attendant symptoms, dyspepsia and constipation, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures malaria, rheumatic and kidney troubles.

The most elastic fabric is the trout yarn.—Williamsport Sun.

Or a pale golden color—"The American Brewing Co.'s 'A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer.'" Once tried, always used.

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

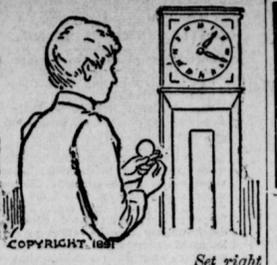
Who would be free from earthly ills must buy a box of Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box. Worth a guinea.

Life is short, and most people are short all through life.—Somerville Journal.

Gleax's Sulphur Soap is a genuine remedy for Skin Diseases.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"I'm up in arms again," as the baby remarked at two a. m.—Philadelphia Record.

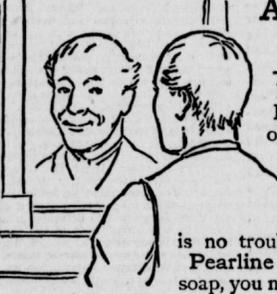


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Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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TERRIBLE STORM.

A Tornado Passes Through Wellington and Harper, Kan.

Fifteen or More Persons Killed and Many Wounded - The Scenes of Terror and Wreck of Buildings.

WELLINGTON, Kan., May 30.—Death dealing tornado swept down upon this city and vicinity Friday night without warning from the signal service, and when it had passed on its fearful way it left at least ten dead and scores of wounded and \$500,000 damage in its trail in this city alone, while at the towns of Harper and Argonia almost as great disaster is reported, and in all the surrounding country there is every reason to believe that there is death and ruin.

It was just 9 o'clock when the storm descended from the west upon this city. It came in a manner that no two can agree in describing. Some say it was in the shape of a twister, while others say it did not have the characteristic funnel shape of the tornado, while others say that it simply descended in the shape of a storm cloud and then suddenly lifted, sucking everything beneath it with it, and then as suddenly dropping it.

The loss to property alone in this city will be \$500,000 dollars, as nearly all of the large stocks of goods in the stores were destroyed by the cloudburst, which followed the tornado after it had taken all the roofs away. It is safe to say that 100 buildings are complete wrecks, while 150 more are partially wrecked.

All the casualties are not yet known, but the following list of the killed is as accurate as it can now be made: James Hastie, unmarried; killed in barber chair in the Phillips house while being shaved. Frank Campbell, married; killed in the Phillips house. James Mayor, a piano tuner of Kansas City; killed in his room in the Phillips house while reading his Bible. Mrs. Sasher, recently married; crushed and burned to death. The shock has affected the mind of her husband, Miss Strand, Mrs. Sasher's sister; crushed and burned to death. Henry Adamson, a laborer; pierced by a heavy fragment of plate glass. James Weaver, occupation unknown; crushed beneath the walls. Ida Jones, a waiter; crushed to death beneath a falling wall. Hart Upson, still missing.

Fatally wounded: Charles Adamson, unmarried; Mrs. Capt. Mahan, badly crushed; Mrs. T. J. Hanna, crushed; Mrs. Murphy, skull fractured; Charles Stoner, Santa Fe conductor; Maggie King, young daughter of the late I. N. King, wounded; Ed Forsythe, a printer, bones fractured and internal injuries; Silva Forsythe, a printer, skull fractured; Walter Forsythe, a printer, internal injuries; child of ex-Sheriff Thrall, internal injuries; Mrs. Robert Millard, internal injuries; James Lawrence, republican candidate for attorney general, arm and leg broken; Lieut. William French, Salvation Army; Gadet Sammons, Salvation Army; Mattie Hodges, Guy Colby, Dick Weaver, Carrie Mitchell and E. J. Forsythe.

Between forty and fifty more are injured, but none seriously.

Ten persons are now dead and all the injured are thought to be out of danger, except Mrs. Murphy, who will probably die before the next twenty-four hours. It is now conceded that all the bodies are found and the people have abandoned any further search. The cyclone which was seen here at 4 o'clock passed northwest about a mile west of Corbin, in Sumner county. It did no damage so far as heard from, in that vicinity at least.

Another cyclone originating in the Indian territory was seen west of Caldwell, but it was very small and did not touch ground.

A farmer who has just arrived in town reports a species of cloudburst at South Haven, in this county. The rainfall is said to be terrible.

AT HARPER.

HARPER, Kan., May 31.—The stern reality of a storm-wrecked town dawned upon the sorrow-stricken people of Harper and vicinity Sunday morning.

The correct list of the dead so far as ascertained is as follows: W. L. Stranahan, Mrs. Thomas Gallagher and four-year-old child, Louis Harrison, Mrs. Howard Tomlin's child.

The supposed fatally injured are as follows: Mrs. Howard Tomlin, Mr. and Mrs. Feinath, Pete Girard, Mrs. A. Frey, Mrs. L. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Nance, Mrs. Saynes, James Dickinson, S. Chellis, wife and baby.

The seriously wounded are: S. E. Cole, Robert Liebrecht, Peter Corby, James Dickenson, A. E. Mallory and wife, Mrs. Minor, Ezra Evans, Mrs. Baker, Winn Baker, Mrs. Mathews, W. G. Lind.

Many thrilling and heartrending tales of narrow escapes were reported all day yesterday from the country where the tornado traveled. At Danville, about ten miles east of Harper, the tornado seems to have taken the form of a cyclone, rising in the air and passing over the village and doing no damage.

Reports from the country through which the tornado of Friday night passed demonstrate the losses to be greater than at first reported. The course of the storm as indicated by its trail represents an imperfect letter "s," and swept over the country for a distance of at least fifteen miles.

Raising the British Flag.

LONDON, May 30.—The news from America that the authorities at New York refused to raise the British flag on the queen's birthday has caused a decided sensation, as it is generally considered in England as a reflection not so much on the queen as the English people, in view of the fact that other foreign flags are said to be freely exhibited on the public buildings. It is said that the conservatives will make free and effective use of the incident as indicating a distinct unfriendliness to the English people where ever the Irish have political control and as an argument against granting home rule for Ireland.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church at Omaha, Neb.—Close of the Session's Work.

BISHOP HURST occupied the chair at the M. E. general conference at Omaha on the 29th. Dr. Soper, of Japan, leading the devotions. The committee judiciary reached a very important conclusion upon the meaning of the word "laymen" in the discipline, where it provided for lay representation. The committee was of opinion that the word did not include women, but meant men only. The Epworth league matter was discussed at length, a lively debate arising over an effort to deprive the league of a secretary of its own. The special secretary wing of the conference, however, won the day. After adopting the rules relating to the Epworth league, the conference proceeded to elect Dr. J. P. Berry as editor of the Epworth Herald. The report of the committee on itinerancy was taken up. After an animated discussion the minority was adopted by a vote of 329 for to 122 against, and the five year limit will remain as it is. A report from the committee on temperance was presented. It was a vigorous statement of the well known attitude of the Methodist church toward the liquor traffic. It denounced the liquor traffic as a business "full of diabolism" and that it could never be legalized without sin. Judge Lawrence offered a substitute for the report. He said: "The Methodist Episcopal church cannot afford to endorse the prohibition party or any other political party." His substitute was defeated by 210 to 203. The resolution was then adopted with a proviso that it did not mean the endorsement of any political party not reported was adopted denouncing the Chinese exclusion act. Adjourned.

Is the Methodist conference at Omaha on the 29th the report on the Columbian exposition matter demanding Sunday closing was presented soon after the session opened. The report was accepted. A second part recommended the appointment of a commission to make an exhibit. This excited some discussion, but was finally adopted. The committee on lay representation reported in favor of equal lay and clerical representation in the general conference, one layman and one ministerial delegate for each forty-five ministers in the annual conference. A spirited debate ensued, followed by a vote on the subject. The result was as follows: Laymen for 177; ministers against 11; ministers for 197; ministers against 108—a victory for the laymen. The only matters of importance handled at the afternoon session of the conference was the report of the committee on episcopacy touching the actions of Bishops Taylor and Thoburn in irregularly ordaining missionaries and deaconesses. A lively contest took place over the effort to unite the order Deaconesses and Women's Foreign Missionary society by placing the deaconess work under the supervision of the missionary society. The matter was left as it was.

The Methodist general conference closed its deliberations at Omaha on the 29th. The last day was devoted to clearing up business. An effort to take up a woman question out of its order failed of a two-thirds vote, greatly to the disappointment of the galleries, which were filled with women. Later the report of the judiciary committee brought the matter to a focus, and an amendment by Dr. Hamilton was adopted by 174—providing that if the word "laymen" as applied to delegates is not interpreted by a two-thirds vote of the annual conference and a three-fourths vote of the general conference to mean exclusively males, women should be admitted as lay delegates. Applause followed, and the conference adjourned sine die.

AIMED AT TRUSTS.

Provisions of a Bill Introduced in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the house yesterday Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to amend the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. It provides that whenever any United States circuit court shall find in a case pending before it that any conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce exists in respect to any article which is subject to tariff it shall report the facts to the president, who shall issue a proclamation placing such article in the free list. Whenever such article is subject to a tax under the internal revenue laws the duty on such article shall be equal to such tax. And after the date fixed in the proclamation the article shall be admitted when imported into the United States subject to a duty equal to internal revenue tax.

Gold Excitement in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26.—There is considerable excitement in Montgomery county over the discovery of a very valuable vein of gold ore in the Lost Louisiana mine. Gov. Eagle has telegraphed to Prof. J. C. Branner, state geologist, now in California, to come to Arkansas and make an official examination of the ore. Col. M. E. Locke, commissioner of the bureau of agriculture, mines and manufactures, says that the find has in no way been exaggerated. The ore assays all the way from \$3.50 to \$110.

Parisian Anarchists. PARIS, May 30.—A number of anarchists held a meeting here yesterday in the Faubourg du Temple, at which it was resolved to continue the spreading of their propaganda by action. Several speakers praised Ravachol, and advocated the robbing of the rich and murder if necessary. The communists held a demonstration in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise at the graves of the communists who were killed in 1871. A number of red flags were displayed and a number of revolutionary speeches were made.

National Editorial Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The National Editorial association has elected the following officers: President, B. P. Brice, Hudson, Wis.; first vice-president, Walter Williams, Columbia, Mo.; second vice-president, H. J. Knapp, Auburn, N. Y.; third vice-president, H. J. Duke, Scotia, Mo.; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.; recording secretary, William Kennedy, Chambersburg, Pa.; treasurer, A. H. Louie, Elkin, Ill.; assistant recording secretary, Miss Louise Francis, California.

Moors Object to a British Flag.

LONDON, May 30.—Advices from Fez, capital of Morocco, state that the British flag was raised over the new British legation in that city yesterday. Trouble may be expected, as the people are murmuring loudly against the innovation. It is the first foreign flag that has ever been flown in Fez.

An Immense Oil Tank Explodes.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 26.—A tank containing 12,000 barrels of oil exploded at Whiting and severely burned several persons. The loss is \$20,000 to the Standard Oil Co.

Horribly Bitten by a Mad Dog.

ANDREWS, Ind., May 26.—A big mastiff went mad to-day and attacked Lizzie King, literally chewing her face off. She will probably die. The dog was shot.

Bryant B. Crandall, who floored the insurance companies out of \$300,000 in Buffalo, N. Y., has been arrested at Los Angeles, Cal.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

Proceedings of the State Convention at Denver—The Free Silver Question.

DENVER, Col., May 29.—The democratic state convention was called to order by Frank Arbuckle, chairman of the democratic state central committee, a few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday, and Col. B. F. Montgomery, of Arapahoe county, was elected temporary chairman without opposition. Committees were then appointed.

The following permanent officers were elected: Chairman, John McMichael, of Pitkin county; vice presidents, Theodore E. Eastland, of Summit, and S. B. Fitzgerald, of San Miguel; secretary, Rod S. King, of Lake; assistant secretaries, H. H. Seldomridge, of El Paso, and James Graham, of Pitkin.

There was a strong fight for the four delegates at large to attend the convention at Chicago. Hon. T. M. Patterson, of Denver, was elected by acclamation, but for the other three there were five nominations; namely: Theo. O'Donnell, of Denver; James Shinn, of Lake county; J. B. Orman, of Pueblo; Dr. Paul, of Aspen, and A. B. McKinley, of Denver. Mr. McKinley withdrew in favor of Mr. Shinn and Messrs. Paul and Orman were elected by acclamation. This narrowed the competition between O'Donnell and Shinn. Vote by ballot was taken, and when the record reached 277 for O'Donnell and 127 for Shinn, Mr. Shinn's name was withdrawn and Mr. O'Donnell elected by acclamation.

The report of the committee on resolutions was lengthy. It denounced the policy of the present administration in relation to the removal of the Ute Indians to their reservation in Utah; asked for a modification of the existing tariff laws and demanded a right the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was resolved that the delegates to the national convention use every endeavor to secure a free silver plank; demanding the restoration of silver and its free and unlimited coinage; and it was declared as the sense of the democrats of the state that they could have little hope of the election of the Chicago nominee unless such declaration was made.

A minority report was presented to the effect that the convention support no man for president or vice president who is not unequivocally in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that the delegates to the Chicago convention be instructed in case the candidates and platform were not in favor of silver to withdraw from the convention.

The minority report was tabled and the majority report adopted. The following are the delegates and alternates elected by the two congressional districts:

First congressional district—Frank J. Adams, of Creede, and William Bailey, of Durango; alternates, James McClure and W. G. Hynes.

Second congressional district—Martin Curran, of Denver, and C. Donovan, of Boulder; alternates, Col. B. F. Montgomery and A. D. France.

Although the delegates were instructed every mention of Senator David R. Hill's name was loudly applauded. At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention in Control of the Anti-Cleveland Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28.—The delegates to the democratic state convention met by congressional districts yesterday and selected the following district delegates to the national convention: First—Thomas R. Moses, R. C. Walker. Second—Reuben Miller, Charles M. Meacham. Third—John S. Rhea, R. M. Weldon. Fourth—B. P. Beard, L. F. Litzzy. Fifth—W. B. Halderman, W. J. Abram. Sixth—J. C. Terrill, R. F. Harrison. Seventh—Charles Bronston, William Lindsay. Eighth—E. H. Rhodes, J. A. Sullivan. Ninth—John Walter Sharp, J. H. Northrup. Tenth—John Salyer, J. M. Robertson. Eleventh—O. H. Waddell, G. H. Denham.

The first surprise of the convention was the selection of Charles R. Long as temporary chairman as the candidate of the anti-Cleveland element. He was selected by a large majority over the Cleveland candidate. Nominations for the four delegates at large to the national convention being declared in order, the following candidates were placed in nomination: Henry Watterson, of Jefferson county; William F. Reed, of Marshall; James A. McKenzie, of Christian; William G. Wells, of Lincoln; James R. Hindman, of Adair; W. C. Owens, of Scott; William Lindsay, of Franklin, and John B. Castleman, of Jefferson.

On motion of a Warren county delegate, Mr. Henry Watterson was declared a delegate at large by acclamation. The roll of counties was now called on the selection of the three remaining delegates at large, but this process consumed nearly an hour. In the multiplicity of candidates for delegate at large, only two men received the majority of all the votes cast necessary for an election. These were James A. McKenzie and W. C. Owens and the announcement of their selection was greeted with applause. John B. Castleman received within four votes of the number necessary to a choice and an attempt was made to select Mr. Castleman as the remaining delegate by acclamation. This was vigorously resisted, however, and the tiresome roll of counties was again ordered to be called although it was now after 1 o'clock a. m.

New Jersey Democrats.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—Delegates to the democratic convention which met to-day to nominate delegates to the Chicago national convention had a lively time last night over the delegates-at-large. The slate made up was Miles Ross, of Middlesex; Leon Abbott, of Hudson; James Smith, Jr., of Essex; and E. F. Lee, of Mercer. This left out Senator John E. McPherson and when he arrived there was a lively time. At a late hour B. F. Lee withdrew in his favor for the sake of harmony. Tariff reform and Grover Cleveland were endorsed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

In the senate on the 23d, after passing a few minor appropriation bills, the senate bill to provide for the punishment of violations of the treaty with Great Britain was taken up. It makes an act which constitutes a crime under state statutes a crime when committed against the subject of a foreign country punishable by the United States courts. It was difficult to obtain a quorum in the house. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, was present with an objection, which was directed this time to the request of Mr. Butler, of Iowa, for the consideration of the senate bill granting a pension to Ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa. Mr. Watson's desire was satisfied and his resolution requesting the committee on ways and means to report the subject of the bill was adopted without objection or debate. Mr. Watson, having achieved his object, withdrew his objection to the Jones pension bill, and on motion of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, it was taken up and passed. A quorum having appeared, District of Columbia business occupied attention.

AMONG the bills passed in the senate on the 24th was the senate bill donating twenty acres of land to the cemetery of the city of Sydney, Neb., for a cemetery. The bill for the protection of the rights of aliens was further discussed. The river and harbor bill was reported in the house, but on objection was referred to the committee of the whole. The house then went into committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that the positions of sub-treasurers employed in field work or in the office whose services can be dispensed with shall be vacated. Agreed to. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose. Senate bill was passed, making a part of the treasury. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether under the specie resumption act any bonds were sold for redemption. Reported to the floor by Mr. Morgan.

The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan directing the committee on finance to make an examination and report in relation to currency circulation and as to the effect of the act of July, 1890, on the price of silver bullion was taken up in the senate on the 25th. His motion to refer was defeated. A modified resolution went over without action. There was a discussion on the house of Representatives Henderson, of Iowa, arranged President Harrison and the governors of states for failure to give representation to colored citizens in the exhibition on Sunday and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri (on behalf of the sub-committee of the committee on appropriations) offered an amendment reducing the salary of the director general of the world's Columbian exposition to \$8,000 and of the secretary to \$3,000. After debate the amendment was agreed to. Amendments were adopted forbidding the exhibition on Sundays and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The friends of free silver surprised their opponents in the senate on the 26th, Mr. Morgan by an adroit move getting the Stewart free coinage bill introduced by the senate. Mr. Stewart promptly rose and remarking that he would give the senate the opportunity of having a test vote on the question moved to take up the bill (introduced by him and reported adversely from the finance committee) to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, and for other purposes. The yeas and nays were announced as read: Yeas 28; nays 24. As a result the Stewart free coinage bill is before the senate as unfinished business. It has displaced the alien bill and can be gotten rid of only by a vote to take up another measure whenever the morning hour expires. The house was in committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. After much debate the sundry civil committee reported on Tuesday as follows: "Provided that the government exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition shall not be open to the public on Sundays." The appropriation to enforce the Chinese exclusion act was increased to \$40,000.

The silver free coinage bill was before the senate on the 27th as unfinished business. After desultory remarks it was arranged that discussion should commence on Tuesday, the 31st, to which time the senate adjourned. The Hatch anti-option bill received its first defeat in the house on a motion of its author to go into committee for the consideration of revenue bills. The anti-option bill was the first revenue bill on the calendar in the order of consideration and the committee, by a vote of 18 to 128, refused to take up the measure of the general committee on Tuesday. The measure merely retains its place on the calendar, subject to another motion of like portent by Mr. Stewart on a subsequent date.

Vermont Prohibitionists.

RETAIL, Vt., May 30.—The prohibitionists of Vermont held a mass state convention here yesterday. This state ticket was nominated: Governor, E. L. Allen; lieutenant-governor, W. P. Stafford; secretary of state, E. T. Griswold; treasurer, Mylon Davidson; auditor, J. H. Cummings. Presidential electors: E. P. Hanson, H. M. Seeley, William McNeil and S. L. Wiswell. Members of congress: First district, Rodney Whittemore; Second district, W. P. Holton. Delegates to national convention: W. P. Stafford, C. H. Field, L. W. Hanson, Rodney Whittemore, G. E. Crowell, A. L. Ferguson, Don Atwood, C. W. Wyman and H. R. Mack.

Mexican Cabinet Ministers.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 28.—President Diaz has appointed Senor Matias Romero, the present minister to the United States, minister of finance; Senor Jos Yves Limantour, assistant secretary of finance, and Senor Gomez Garias, minister to England. No successor to Senor Romero as minister to the United States will be appointed at present.

Cumberland Presbyterians Adjourn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—Rev. T. A. Cowan, of Stockton, Cal., led the devotional exercises at the opening of the Cumberland Presbyterian assembly. The report of the committee on overtures was then read and adopted without discussion, as were other reports, after which the assembly adjourned sine die.

Deeming Letters to Be Destroyed.

MELBOURNE, May 28.—The authorities have decided that all the statements, letters to the press, and other documents written by Deeming, the notorious wife murderer who was hanged here on Monday morning last, shall be destroyed.

Co-Operative Insurance.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—There has been perfected among big packing firms in this city, Omaha and Chicago a novel plan for co-operative insurance whereby the cost of fire indemnity for large firms of recognized standing in all branches of trade and all parts of the country are to have fire indemnity at minimum cost.

At the Horne Hill track, England, recently, Lewis Stroud, the bicyclist, beat by one-fifth of a second the world's record for half a mile, made by A. A. Zimmerman, of the New York athletic club.

SILVER RESOLUTIONS.

The Convention at Washington Passes Suitable Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the national silver convention:

Resolved, That the single gold standard relief from the evils of continued falling prices is impossible; and

Resolved, That the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with that of gold on the ratio now established by law, is the paramount issue before the American people to-day and shall not be suppressed;

Resolved, That we, in answer to the demand for honest money, declare that the debtor will have discharged his full duty to his creditor by paying to him such money as was a full legal tender at the time the debt was contracted.

Resolved, That we will not support for a legislative or executive office any candidate who is not thoroughly committed by platform and declaration to the full restoration of the monetary system violently disturbed by the legislation demonetizing silver in 1873.

Resolved, That while we would hail with joy the co-operation of other nations in the restoration of silver to its proper monetary position, yet we demand that the United States right the wrong it has perpetrated on the producing and industrial classes without regard to the action of other nations.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, president; Lee Crandall, of Washington, D. C., secretary, and Col. J. P. Kinkle, of Washington, treasurer.

THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The delegates to the silver convention met again Saturday morning and discussed the question of raising funds. Several large contributions and pledges from Colorado and other states were received for immediate needs. It is proposed to publish a newspaper at irregular intervals for the interest of free coinage. After the further discussion of routine and administrative matters and a short closing address of encouragement and congratulation by Gen. Warner, the convention adjourned sine die.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

The Effect Was Instantaneous on Two Men in a Large Blacksmith Shop.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 30.—At the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, a number of men were working on a traveling crane of the blacksmith shop when the boom came in contact with the electric light wire and cut through the insulation. In an instant the full force of the current was conducted along the iron framework of the crane and all the men in contact were knocked insensible.

A panic ensued among the other employees, but as soon as the cause was ascertained the current was shut off and a rush was then made to assist the prostrate men. All except three of the men soon recovered, but the others were carried outside the shop and restoratives promptly administered. Two died in a few moments after they had been removed. Their names were Anthony Lokel, aged 24 years, and Joseph Zealeny, aged 23, both unmarried.

A FAMILY OF SEVEN.

Under Peculiar Circumstances Their Lives Were Lost.

TEXARKANA, Ark., May 31.—A report of the drowning of seven negroes on the Glass plantation, on Red river, has reached here. Lawrence Adams had a wife and five children. The four elder children were drowned while the family was attempting to escape from the overflow, and the father and mother, with the youngest child, a babe of two months, took refuge in a tree. The child was very sick at the time and soon died in the mother's arms. The latter in her weakness let it fall into the water and it disappeared. The father then left the tree, thinking to go and procure food for the wife, but was drowned in sight of the wife, and the latter soon after loosened her hold on the tree, fell and was drowned. A terrific tornado passed a few miles north and east of this place, carrying destruction in its pathway. Thousands of acres of fine timber were leveled to the ground, some being twisted off several feet from the ground, but the major portion torn off by the roots. Great loss of stock is reported, but so far as heard from, no loss of human life.

AN IRISH EXHIBIT.

Arrangements For One at the Columbian Exposition Being Made.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Hon. William J. Onahan received a letter from the countess of Aberdeen bespeaking a fitting reception for Mr. Peter White, of Dublin, who has arrived in this country to represent the Irish Industrial association in connection with a national exhibition at the world's fair. The exhibit will include specimens of the various hand made work and cottage industries of the Emerald Isle, as well as the great poplin and linen products. It is designed to show a real Irish village with its characteristic features and along with these reproductions of some of the famous Irish monuments, Donegal castle, the round towers and the parliament house of College green.

Death of Gen. Mussey.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Gen. P. D. Mussey died of dropsy at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon. Gen. Mussey was a native of New Hampshire. He afterwards removed with his parents to Cincinnati, O. While a young man he was for a time engaged in newspaper work, and during the winter of 1839-40 he was the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. Gen. Mussey rendered active service during the war and received a medal for special bravery.

Italy at the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—At the fifth meeting of the Italo-American board of promotion of the World's Columbian exposition held in this city Saturday Mr. C. E. Caracristi was elected president, Salator Cortez, editor La Rivista, of Rome, Italy, vice president and Prof. Francis R. Fava, Jr., secretary. Resolutions were passed thanking Ministers Fava and Cortez for their labor in obtaining the official representation of Italy at the world's exposition, also providing for a joint American and Italian celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus in Washington.

THE FOURTH KANSAS.

Democratic Leaders in This Congressional District Favor Fusion.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 24.—Before the democratic convention for the Fourth congressional district was called to order this afternoon the leaders had agreed to take a decisive stand for fusion.

When the convention was called to order at 1 o'clock a resolution to that effect was being prepared. The original draft set forth the necessity of a combination of the opposition forces not only in the Fourth congressional district but all along the line and mentioned the name of Levi Dumbauld, of Lyon county, chairman of the people's party central committee, as a man whom the democrats could support for congress in the district.

A representative of the people's party who claimed to be a friend of Dumbauld sent a request to the caucus of delegates not to nominate Dumbauld. He saw that this would ruin his chances before the people's convention.

C. K. Holliday, of Topeka, and other delegates who came to the convention determined to make a nomination, fall into the scheme of endorsing Dumbauld.

The resolutions setting forth the position of the democratic party were presented to the convention as follows:

We, the democrats of the Fourth congressional district, being profoundly impressed with the belief that the people's cause imperatively demands the united best endeavors of all who favor industrial, commercial and financial emancipation, and that the great enemy of popular amelioration is the present republican party, and that the supreme necessity of the hour is the overthrow of that party, both state and national, it is therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the exigencies of the hour demand united action by the democratic and people's parties in this congressional district as also throughout the state, and that the two parties should in this district unite upon a candidate which the voters of each can cordially support. Be it further

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. Levi Dumbauld, of Lyon county, a man upon whom all elements opposed to the republican party can unite and we therefore cordially commend him and in case of his election by the people's party as their candidate we pledge him the united support of the democratic voters of this district.

There was little for the convention to do in the afternoon but ratify the work accomplished at the morning conferences. It was unanimously agreed to make E. S. Martin, of Marion county, chairman of the convention and C. K. Holliday, Jr., of Shawnee county, secretary. Martin in his speech said that he wanted to do what he could to protect the people from republican misrule.

The committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: Chase county, W. E. Timmons; Coffey, C. R. Arthur; Greenwood, G. B. Martin; Lyon, John Eskridge; Marion, Thomas Williams; Morris, E. S. Bertram; Osage, B. Heilburn; Shawnee, David Overmyer; Wabance, B. F. Martin; Woodson, M. G. Smith.

During a half hour's recess considerable opposition was manifested to the resolutions which had been agreed upon in the morning. A number of people's party men came before the resolution committee and declared that an endorsement in the proposed fashion would defeat Dumbauld for the people's nomination. A compromise was agreed to leave Dumbauld's name out of the resolutions altogether and adjourn until June 12 when the people's convention meets here.

ESCAPED FROM CONSTABLES.

Bold Breaker on East Atchison, Mo., Man on a Railroad Train.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 24.—Thomas Lanier, of East Atchison, was arrested last night charged with assault and two constables started with him to St. Joseph on the train.

Near Rushville Lanier snatched one of the officer's pistols from him and with the weapon pointed at them disarmed them both. He then ordered them into the baggage car and jumped from the train. A westbound freight train happened to be passing at the time and Lanier boarded it.

Lanier came to Atchison and was arrested by the police, the constables having telegraphed the matter to the city marshal. He will be taken to St. Joseph to-night.

Kansas University Commencement.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 25.—The commencement this year of the state university begins June 6 with the exercises of the law department. The attendance this year was eighty-one, ranging between 23 and 40 years of age. The graduating class is one of the strongest in the history of the department. The Alumni association will meet Tuesday, June 7. Tuesday evening the regular annual banquet will be given. A number of the most distinguished lawyers of Kansas and Missouri will respond to toasts. Hon. Samuel Bishop, prosecuting attorney of Douglas county, will deliver the alumni oration to the graduating class.

The Fort Scott Monitor.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 25.—The Fort Scott Daily and Weekly Monitor, that has for the last fifteen years been the property of the Rices, has passed entirely out of their control. The Monitor Co., as now organized, is owned by the following stockholders: W. R. Biddle, Henry Neubauer, H. C. Loucks, Alex. Deare, Moses Kaiser, M. E. Pearsall and E. E. Dix. The directors are W. R. Biddle, president; M. E. Pearsall, vice-president; H. C. Loucks, secretary and treasurer. The editorial management of the paper will be conducted by W. R. Biddle and the business management by H. C. Loucks. The capital stock of the company has been placed at \$20,000, with a reputed paid up stock of \$5,000.

To Wed Miss Hattie Blaine.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Beal, the United States minister to Persia, is in the city, having arrived here yesterday. He is on leave of absence. It is said that his presence here is for the purpose of marrying Miss Hattie Blaine, the youngest daughter of Secretary Blaine.

Wolves in Jasper County, Mo.

CARTHAGE, Mo., May 25.—Wolves have been discovered in the northeast part of the county near Arvilla on the farm of T. J