# Commty

# Courant.

W. E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892.

NUMBER 34.

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE acceptance by England of the invitation of the United States to take part in an international conference on the silver question will, it is believed at Washington, carry the other united nations with it and assure the success of the movement. All the prominent nations of Europe have been invited to take part in the conference and it is understood that favorable responses have been received not only from England, but from Italy and Austria-Hungary as well. The acceptance by Italy is considered as specially important because of its pre-eminence in the Latin union.

THE republican congressional campaign committee has been organized by the election of Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, as chairman, John L. Caldwell, of Ohio, as vice-chairman and the following to constitute with the above the executive committee: Senator Perkins, of Kansas, and Washburn, of Minnesota, and Representatives Townsend, of Colorado; Houk, of Tennessee, Herman, of Oregon; Walker, of Massachusetts, and Cheatham, of North Carolina. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected secretary of the committee.

A BILL to exclude political inflnence from the fourth class post offices in the country has been agreed upon by the house committee. The bill provides for the division of the country into postal districts and that where vacancies occur open competition shall be announced by post office inspectors who shall recommend the best man to the postmaster general after receiving the applications and examining the facts. Congressmen and other federal officials are forbidden to made recommendations or to interfere in any way with appointments under the bill, and appointments or removals upon political grounds are prohibited.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, formerly minister to Liberia, and Mr. Dulies, of Arkansas, two colored men, were heard recently by the house committee on appropriations in favor of a proposition advanced that the congress appropriate \$100,000 for an exhibit at the world's fair illustrative of the products of the colored race from 1863 to 1893.

SPEAKER CRISP laid before the house the other day a letter from the acting secretary of the treasury transmitting a statement of the deficiency in the appropriation for pensions for the current fiscal year of \$7,674,132, and recommending that it be supplied by appropriating that sum from the unexpended balance of \$8,834,079 remaining to the credit of pensions for the fiscal year 1891.

THE following are the New Hampshire delegates at large to the national democratic convention: Harry Bingham, of Littleton; Frank Jones, of Portsmouth; Alvah W. Sulloway, of Franklin; George B. Chandler, of Man-

PAYMASTER Fox. of the Solvay Process Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., was waylayed and robbed of about \$2,600 by masked men. The robbery took place near the town of Geddes, where the paymaster was driving to the quarries of the company with the money to pay off the workmen. The robbery was committed by two masked men who were armed. Fox was unarmed and unable to render any resistance.

ANNA DICKINSON has recovered from her recent illness while at the Fifth Avenue hotel. New York, where she has been living. She has left the house for quarters on Twelfth street.

JUDGE NELSON, of the United States district court at Boston, Mass., has quashed the indictment found against the whisky trust officials, Joseph B. Greenhut and others. This is the first indictment found by the district court grand jury that the court passed upon. It transpires that Heyward McAllis-

ter, of New York, is married, and has been since 1887, to Jennie Champion, daughter of the late G. W. Garmany, of Savannah, Ga. The young man, whose marriage is only just published, nearly five years after date, is a son of the only Ward McAllister, the inventor of the 400 and the man who boiled them down

LLOYD RAVER, the fourteen-vear-old son of Robert Raver, of Garfield, Warren county, Pa., shot and killed Charles Harrington. Six years ago Harrington abducted a thirteen-year-old sister of young Raver and took her to a lumber camp, where he induced her to live with Robert Raver had him arrested and he was sent to the western penitentiary for four years. When his term expired he returned to Garfield and threatened to kill the girl if she did not go with him.

Gov. SEAY, who recently returned from the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, says the Indian trouble there originated in a dispute between Indians and some white men over a claim allotted to an Indian, which had accidentally been omitted from the government list of allotments.

HON. JOHN W. BRECKINRIDGE, son of Vice President Breckinridge under Buchanan, died at Merced, Cal., recently.

W. W. FINLEY, chairman of the Western Passenger association, has resigned. EIGHT convicts have escaped from the Cherokee penitentiary at Tahlequah, I. T. Seven were in for long terms and all are desperate characters. They in some manner secured a wrench and unfastened the bars from the windows.

A STRANGE thing happened the other day at the site of the old Foeikler brewery in West Dubuque, Ia. A rustling sound like an earthquake was heard and the next morning it was discovered that nearly an acre of ground had dropped into a subterranean lake which

covers a vast body of mineral. THE Iowa democrats have elected Hon. J. H. Shields, of Dubuque, Col. L. M. Martin, of Des Moines; Edward Campbell, of Fairfield, and John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, delegates at large to the national convention at Chicago. The resolutions declared for tariff reform; for bimetallism in coinage, and presented the name of Gov. Boies as the choice of Iowa for president, and instructed the delegation to vote for him at Chicago. Gov. Boies was indorsed by a rising vote and amid much enthusiasm.

In the Methodist conference the lay men won a decided victory, their right voice in the conference, having been finally settled.

THE union printers' home at Colorado Springs, Col., was dedicated the other day. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Routt, Mayor Sprague, Hon. George W. Childs, August Donath, of Washington, D. C.; Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and others. The National Editorial association in large numbers were present.

THE town of Cheyenne in county F, Oklahoma, was visited by a tornado and every tent and many buildings in the town were blown down. The Arrow ing was wrecked and the type scattered

New Mexico's capital building at Santa Fe was destroyed by fire. Loss, estimated at \$220,000 in the second from a pool seller just before the race, caused all the trouble. estimated at \$250,000, is a total one, as there was no insurance upon it.

THE national boiler makers' convention declared in favor of opening the world's fair on Sundays. Augusta and Towanda, Kan., were

visited by a cyclone the other day. Much damage was done to property, but no lives were lost. .

In the Methodist general conference Rev. Thomas Hanlon, of Pennington seminary, introduced a resolution de-claring that the Methodist Episcopal church should come out squarely upon the great struggle between capital and labor being waged in this country. It was referred to the committee on state of the church.

THE National Brotherhood of Boilermakers, recently in session at Columbus, O., adjourned to meet in May, 1893, in Topeka. The officers elected are: Grand president, J. J. McCarthy, Indianapolis; first vice grand, Lee Johnson, Topeka; second vice grand, R. B. Allen, Poca-tello, Idaho; third vice grand, J. F. Madden, Charleston, S. C.; financial secretary and treasurer, Raymond Gar-

### THE SOUTH.

A TERRIFIC tornado passed two miles northwest of Collinsville, Tenn., recently, doing great damage to houses, live stock and fences. The storm first struck the farm of J. B. Cartwright, blowing away several outhouses and destroying a large amount of timber. The farm of Chester Biggs, colored, was next visited His house was completely demolished. Biggs was seriously hurt and several of his family more or less injured by falling timbers, chimneys, etc. Every tree in his yard was twisted or torn up by the roots, and the place was littered with dead hogs, cows and fowls.

THE Memphis bridge has been formally opened and accepted by the government and the bridge company. Senator Voorhees delivered the oration.

TWENTY-SEVEN houses were burned in the residence portion of Savannah, Ga. Loss about \$100,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary

THE negro, McMillan, in jail at Hous ton, Tex., and suspected of being the party who committed the terrible outrage last winter in Sedalia, Mo., atstraw from his mattress, piled it in his cell, fired it and threw himself into the blaze. He was badly burned about the neck and head. His fight against removal was so strong that he would have burned to death had not the jailer extinguished the flames.

THE Wheeling, W. Va., jury in the case of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who a few weeks ago followed her husband to a house of ill fame and shot him dead,

brought in a verdict of not guilty. ELIJAH CHEVERS was hanged the other day in Ware county, Ga., for the murder of Sheriff Culpepper, who was attempting his arrest. Coleman Wilwho murdered W. F. Atkins, a well known white man in McDuffy county, Ga., was also hanged the same

day. Both men were negroes.
THE penitentiary at Little Rock, Ark., was forcibly entered the other night. and Henry James, a mulatto, 22 years of age, taken therefrom and riddled with bullets. James was charged with having made an assault upon the fiveyear-old adopted daughter of a Mr. Johnston, Maggie Doxey.

Ar the deep water convention held in Memphis, Tenn., resolutions demanding adequate and continuous appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river were adopted.

THE confederate soldiers' home at the for twenty-five years.

### GENERAL.

The annual report of the Southern Pacific Co. for 1891 shows gross earn-ings \$50,450,000, an increase of \$2,077,000 over the previous year. The operating expenses were \$31,264,000; the net earnings \$19,850,000, an increase of \$2,000,143 over 1890. The total passenger earnings were \$13,051,000, an increase of \$800,000. The freight earnings were \$33,657,000, an increase of \$1,535,000 over the preceding year.

In a riot at Lodz, Russia, ten men were killed and more than one hundred wounded.

THE London grand jury returned a "true bill," against Hon. Patrick Greville Nugent, who is charged with having assaulted Miss Marion Lymetta Price in the compartment of a carriage on the London, Brighton & South Coast railway on the night of April 18.

DEEMING, the condemned wife murderer, in a confession to a clergyman to representation, that is to seats and a has declared that he was confined in insane asylums when 12 and 16 years of age. He made four attempts to murder Emily Mather, his last wife, the first in London and the others at Windsor. He declared that he did not bury the body himself and knew nothing of the ce-

THE board of review of the National Trotting association have rendered several important decisions recently. In the case of the horse Alcvon, which was ruled off in the famous race with the stallion Nelson, the matter was turned over to the president, ex-Gov. Bulkley, of Connecticut, and pending his decision was about to go to press when its build-A check for \$5,000, which one of the parties is alleged to have secured from a

lor of the exchequer of Great Britain, has announced to a number of bimetallie deputations that have waited upon him, that England would accept the invitation of the United States to take part in an international conference to discuss the silver question.

In Brazil perfect tranquility is re-Two more attempts to blow up gov-

ernment buildings in Caracas, Venezuela, with dynamite bombs have taken place. The federal palace was one of the edifices they sought to wreck. No dam-THE dry goods importers of Havana,

Cuba, have passed a resolution that all their sales will be made on a gold basis only and that they will refuse to accept silver, which, owing to the heavy im portation from Spain, is already quoted at from 41/2 to 5 per cent. discount against gold in any quantity above \$5.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON, who is staying at a hotel near Cimiez, France, appears to be unaffected by the fact that his trial for shooting Abeill is near at hand. M. Morin, procurator of the epublic, will lead the prosecution. The acte d'accusation is a long document, covering the history of the married life of the Deacons. Mrs. Deacon has signed

### THE LATEST.

not appear as a witness.

depositions and quitted France and will

In the senate chamber the last honor: were paid to the remains of Senator Barbour with Catholic ceremonies. Bishop Keane delivered the funeral sermon. The house without doing business adjourned to attend the obsequies of Senator Barbour in the senate.

ROBERT H. FORD, a newspaper corre spondent and brother of Henry J. Ford, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle, suicided at Denver by morphine. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause of the act. This made the sixth successful attempt at self destruction in that city during a week while four were unsuccessful.

Gov. Foster, of Louisiana, was inaugurated with the regular ceremonies. His inaugural address was full of hope and promise and concludes as follows: "As governor of the state, I pledge its people to do all in my power to insure a tempted suicide by cremation. He took reign of peace, contentment and happi-

By the explosion of a Burlington freight engine near Deadwood, S. D., Engineer Rhinehard and Fireman Wilson were instantly killed. Head Brakeman Nelson was fatally injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

THE great Brooklyn handicap was won by Judge Morrow. Time, 2:08%, Pessara second and Russell third.

Ar Childersburg, Ala., three negroes vere hanged and shot on the bridge of the Georgia Central railroad over the Cora river.

Five persons are reported to have been killed by a cyclone in Turkey valley, Greer county, Tex. Hardly a person in the valley escaped without injury of some kind.

It is reported from Astrakhan, Russia, that the steamer Alexander Wolkow has foundered in the Caspian sea, and that 250 passengers were drowned.

BARON FAVA, the Italian minister, called at the state department recently. There were no formalities whatever Baron Fava merely informed the secretary of the resumption of his diplomatic functions as though nothing had occurred to interrupt them. Baron Fava also resumed his place as dean of the diplomatic corps.

GEN. J. B. GORDON, president of the Hermitage near Nashville, Tenn., has United Confederate veterans, has apbeen formally opened. The main build- pointed a committee of fifteen, one from ing of the institution is now com- each of the southern states, to present pleted and it will provide a home for 125 a memorial and petition before the legdisabled veterans. It is surrounded by islature of those states, asking them to nearly 500 acres once owned by Andrew vote a life pension to the widow of Jackson, all of which the state has Jefferson Davis. Joseph W. Mercer, of given to the trustee of the institution Kansas City, is the Missouri representa-

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The water in the Kansas river reached higher mark on the 13th than it had before for years.

The flood in the Kaw river carried away the county bridge at Eudora on the 13th. The bridge was not quite completed.

Peter Stauffer, a young Holton butcher, recently attempted suicide by shooting himself three times, but failed in his purpose. Some of the state papers are advocat-ing the nomination of Hon. John J.

Ingalls for vice-president at the Minneapolis convention. The grand commandery Knights Templar commenced its twenty-fourth

annual conclave at Emporia on the 10th with 300 members present. The Missouri river was twenty-two feet above low water mark at Leaven-

worth on the 18th. Nearly all railroads leading into the city were damaged. A farmer near Atchison recently disovered a pit or a cave in which were the skeletons of a number of hogs and cattle that had mysteriously disap-

peared. Joseph Hostetter, a respected citizen and farmer, was recently found dead on

his farm near Glasgo. He had gone to his farm for some purpose and died from heart trouble. The acreage sown to spring wheat this season, as compared with that sown

in the spring of 1891, is reported by the state board of agriculture at 30 per cent. increase, or an increase of 45,576 acres, which makes a total spring wheat area for this year of 197,498 acres. O. W. Little, of Wabaunsee, and Ira

P. Nye, of Greenwood, were elected delegates to Minneapolis by the Fourth district republican convention at Emporia, with W. E. Brown, of Butler, and William F. Waller, of Council Grove, as alternates. O. S. Woodward, of Yates Center, was chosen presidential elector.

The Fourth district republican convention at Emporia took thirty-four unsuccessful ballots for a candidate for congress and finally on the thirty-fifth ballot nominated Charles K. Curtis, of Topeka. The first ballot stood Curtis, 41; Buck, 23; Moore, 25; Miller, 18; Finch, 14. On the final ballot Curtis received 88 votes and Miller 33.

The other night the family of W. H. Wilkins, colored, who were living in a tug out in the suburbs of Anthony, were almost buried alive by the dug out giving way while they were asleep The family consisted of husband, wife and five children. The children were all killed and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins were badly injured. The recent heavy rains caused the dug out to give way. Mayor Gluck, of Dodge City, was

charged by a committee of citizens sev eral months ago with knowing where whisky was sold in violation of the prohibitory law and neglecting to file information with the county attorney. He was arrested, tried in the district court and found guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and his office declared forfeited. He took an appeal to the supreme court, which recently affirmed the decision of the lower

William Ross, the confessed murderer of William H. Smith and who has been in jail at Ellsworth ever since, together with Sue Smith, wife of the victim, and Eleanor Carpenter, her mother, charged by Ross with being accomplices, had their trial in the district court at that place the other day. Ross withdrew his plea of not guilty, confessed to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. He denied his former statements against the women, on the witness stand, and they were discharged.

The grand commandery Knights Templar, lately in session at Newton, elected officers as follows: Grand com-mander, Sir E. C. Culp, of Salina; deputy commander, Clark Gray, of Larned grand generalissimo, Alex. G. Robb, of McPherson; grand captain general, R E. Torrington, of Emporia, grand prelate, Richard Ellerby, of Parsons; grand senior warden, W. C. Holmes, of Parsons; grand junior warden, C. C. Kenyon, of Abilene; grand treasurer, Frank Lanyon, of Pittsburg; grand recorder, John H. Bown, of Kansas City grand standard-bearer, W. C. Chaffee of Topeka; grand sword-bearer, George Jenkins, of Kansas City; grand warder bearer, Ed. F. Nebon, of Winfield grand guard, H. D. Wells, of Newton. The next annual session will be held at Topeka.

The Kansas Christian Endeavor union recently in session at Kansas City Kan., elected officers as follows: Presi dent, Rev. George S. Swezey, of Peabody; first vice-president, Prof. D. E. Kelley, of Emporia; second vice-president, Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Topeka; state secretary and treasurer, J. Calvin Jones, of Emporia; corresponding secre tary, L. L. Roby, of Topeka; board of directors, Rev. J. T. Mayer, of Abilene, H. L. Jerger, of Lawrence, and George P. Stitt, of Hutchinson. Hutchinson was selected as the place to held the next meeting. The silk banner was awarded to Leavenworth union, it having the largest number of delegates in attendance. Resolutions were adopted against Sunday opening the world's fair and the sale of liquors upon the premises; also for legislation against the exportation of liquors to the savage and partialy civilized tribes of Africa; also thanking the railroad for reduced rates, the press for courtesies and the people of Kansas City for their

### DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Collision on the Big Four at Cleves, O.

At Least Five Persons Known to Have Been Killed and Many Others Injured-Wreck on the Norfolk & Western.

CLEVES, O., May 16 .- In the midst of terrific storm of wind and rain two Big Four trains crashed into each other here yesterday morning with awful effect, the full horrors of which are not yet known.

The following are known to be dead: Berry Edwards, engineer; William Higgs, engineer; Hiram Bruce, fireman; Philip Gibbons, baggagemaster; William

Harwood. Those known to be fatally injured are: Mrs. Moreland, passenger; Henry Tyrrell, fireman; John Schrader, conductor; George W. Huberr, commercial

traveler; Holton Terrell, passenger. Three tramps are supposed to be under the wreck and scarcely a passenger escaped without injury. Yesterday morning the summer schedule went into effect and orders had been issued accordingly. Freight No. 43, a through train northbound, had orders to stop at North Bend to allow express

Under the old schedule the trains passed at another point some miles further on. Instead of stopping the freight engin-eer pulled ahead and approached Cleves running about twenty miles an hour.

No. 80, a cannon ball special, to pass.

Why he did not stop at North Bend will never be known, as he is dead, but it is thought that in his anxiety over the storm, which might have washed out the bridge he forgot the new schedule and hurried on.

As the train approached Cleves, Charles Smith, the telegraph operator, was shocked for he knew it should have side tracked at South Bend and that the express, a few minutes overdue then, was but a short distance away running forty-five miles an hour to make up lost time. Smith rushed to the signal wires and dashed out danger signals. Either he was not seen in the blinding rain or the engineer could not control his engine, for it sped on by without lessening speed.

At that very moment the express came into sight with the speed of the wind. The iron monsters sprang at and crashed into each other with a roar that rolled above the storm like a clap of thunder. Both engines were battered into shapeless masses and rolled off the track.

The cars behind were smashed into kindling wood and the track for 100 torn up. Telegraph poles were thrown down and it was two or three hours after the wreck before word reached this place and a special train was sent to the scene from Cincinnati.

Many of the wounded had been taken away and the number could not last night be definitely known. It is claimed that some of those provided for are in a dying condition. Not a person on either train escaped uninjured.

A WRECK IN MARYLAND. HAGERSTOWN, MD., May 16 .- A serious wreck occurred on the Nor-Western road at Moudel's switch, about ten miles south of Hagerstown, Saturday night, in which Capt. Hayes, of Philadelphia, the conductor of the train, lost his life and several others were seriously if not fatally injured. All of the train except one coach and the sleeper passed the switch safely, when in some way that can not be explained the switch was opened and the rest of the train ran off on to the siding and the smoking car was completely demolished.

### NEW MEXICO'S CAPITOL.

Its Destruction Sald to Have Been Caused By an Incendiary.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 16 .- Later facts point unmistakably to the correctness of the view that the destruction of the capitol was caused by an incendiary. Conflicting stories are told by the janitor, watchman and others. An official inquiry will be instituted by the capitol commission to-day. The main walls of the structure and foundation were not greatly damaged and can be again utilized, saving probably \$30,000 in erecting a new building. The total loss is about \$225,000. Delegate Joseph will offer a bill in congress asking an appropriation for restoring the building in time for the legislative session, opening in December. Gov. Prince has asked Secretary Noble to approve such action, and influential democrats have appealed to Congressmen Holman and Springer to assist, as the territory is now bonded to its full limit.

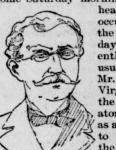
### Stormed the Penitentiary. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16 .- The

boldest raid of vigilantes on record is that which was chronicled here Saturday morning, a mob attacking and entering the state penitentiary and dragging forth a negro brute who was then taken to the center of the town and hanged and riddled with bullets. Wednesday Henry Jones, a negro, 22 years of age, brutally assaulted the adopted daughter, aged 5 years, of Charles Johnson and then fled. Yesterday the wretch was arrested and placed in jail.

The prisoner was taken to the penitentiary for safe keeping, but about midnight an armed mob of about 1,000 assaulted the prison, battered down the him. His little victim died from her injuries soon after the hanging.

SENATOR BARBOUR DEAD. Sudden Death of the Virginia Senator in

Washington WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Senator Barbour of Virginia, died suddenly at his home Saturday morning at 6 o'clock of heart failure. He



occupied his seat in the senate Friday and was apparently as well as usual. In the house Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, announced the death of Senator Barbour, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the

house adjourned. SENATOR BARBOUR. He occupied his seat in the senate Friday afternoon, and after adjournment walked over to his house. There at 6 o'clock, and in company with his sister-in-law, Miss Ellen Daingerfield, and Capt. Ham Shepherd, ex-secretary of the state democratic committee, he dined. After dinner there was a lengthy conversation as to political matters in Virginia, and throughout the entire evening the senator was as bright-witted and seemingly as physically sound as he ever was. At about 10:30 the little conference broke up, the senator going to his room. He wrote two or three letters and retired near 11 o'clock.

Soon after 5 o'clock Saturday morning the senator awoke, feeling ill, and went to the door of his sister-in-law, Miss Daingerfield and knocking requested her to send for a doctor. She aroused the household and went to the room of the senator, who laid down on the bed and died in a few minutes and before the physician arrived. He will be buried at Poplar Grove, Md., where his deceased wife is buried.

Senator John S. Barbour was a resident of Alexandria and was born in Culpeper county, Va., December 29, 1820. He pursued a course of study at the university of Virginia for three years, and in 1842 graduated from the law school there. He began to practice in his native county, was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1847 and re-elected for four successive terms. In 1852 he became president of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Co., and served in that position until it merged into what is now known as the Virginia Midland Railroad Co., of which he was also president till he resigned in 1883.

He was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth con-gresses and to the United States senate in 1888, as a democrat, to succeed Harrison H. Riddleberger, readfuster, taking his seat March 4, 1889. His term would have expired March 3, 1895. He was at one time chairman of the democratic national congressional committee and had long been a prominent factor in

### Vfrginia politics. SABBATH DAY TALK.

Members of the Methodist Quadrennial Conference Discuss the Sabbath Day. OMAHA, Neb., May 16.—Probably the largest concourse of people that ever attended a religious meeting in Omaha attended the mass meeting in Exposition hall yesterday afternoon. The special theme of the meeting was the American Sabbath and Col. Elliot F. Shepard, of New York; Bishop Warren, Bishop Ninde, Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, and other eloquent speakers addressed the audience. An overflow meeting was held in the First Baptist church.

Bishop Newman presided at the hall and Chaplain McCabe led the singing. Mr. J. H. Knowles, secretary of the American Sabbath union read a report of the work of the union and was followed by Col. Elliot F. Shepard. He read the ten commandments and confined his remarks to the necessity of having one day in seven for rest. The proper observance of the Sabbath

Bishop Warren followed in a very eloquent speech that seemed to capture the Methodist hearts before him. He held that law was the best condition of existence, and that when a nation fell out with the idea of regulation by law there was danger in the immediate future. God had said that one day in seven should be set aside for rest and human law and humanity should respond with the laws of God.

Dr. Carman, the fraternal delegate from Canada, made a telling speech, in which he said that the church people of Canada were with the people of the United States in this effort to keep the Sabbath day from being disregarded.

Bishop Ninde made the speech of the. day. He held that it was of little use to expect the people to keep the Sab-bath holy until the church had won the masses to Christianity. He wanted to see the ministers get hold of the masses. There were people who made light of popular preachers, but he was ready at all times to take off his hat to the man who could draw the masses to hear the word of God. The church should go after the millions, no matter what their condition was. The churches of the present day had gotten into the habit of shifting along to keep up with the rich instead of going after the masses everywhere and under all circumstances. He believed that if the churches would take hold in earnest and work for the salvation and conversion of every rank and class of humanity, the great Sabbath question would soon solve itself. The bishop aroused tremendous enthusiasm and set doors and securing the prisoner hanged several of the brethren in the conference to shouting for more of the Holy

### TO A PICTURE.

O dear familiar face! that look'st on me With sweet and serious eyes! Could'st thou but come again across sea
From heights of Paradise,
I would not grieve thee, would not give the

pain, But in a glad surprise My heart would throb and joyful beat again, As pulsing tides arise.

I would not turn lips unresponsive, cold,
To meet thine eager kiss;
I would not vex thee, as in the days of old,

Of mingled pain and bliss:

I would not grieve thee with a wayward mood Or youthful carelessness, But filled with love and fendest gratitude

I'd meet thy warm cares Couldst thou but come again, my love, to

night, From out the shadowy mist, look on me with the old smile so bright, With lips my lips have kissed, Ah then, my heart would joy in very truth With sense of perfect rest,

For, purged of all the arrogance of youth,

My love would stand confessed.

For I have measured all the depth of woe That comes to us with years; sometimes I could hardly have it so— The penance and the tears— The longing, and the fruitless, nameless pain, Stronger than hopes or fears— The spell that lingers like some sweet refrain, And grieves while yet it cheers.

O sweet and serious, true and honest eyes, Lighted with manhood's grace!
Perhaps in realms beyond the starry skies
Thou hast a dwelling place. Mayhap yon cloud may fringe the curtain's

hem (Like filmy shimmering lace) That hides from us a New Jerusalem Where shines the raptured face.

O earnest, thoughtful face! as on thy brow I gaze, hot tears will start, And memory brings thy form before me now With more than painter's art.

Perhaps, beyond the hills thy soul may know And understand this heart,

And in the sweet and radiant afterglow We shall not be apart. -Helen N. Packard, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-

of thirty-five.

and was conducted with a spiritless indifference to results that antagonized his clients, and repelled many litigants who would have sought his counsel. He usually contented himself with such work as drawing up unimportant legal lack of ambition.

One day Smith sat alo a small, musty, back room, which the sun rarely noticed. His gaze passed over his untidy desk and centered upon the wall, where a break in the plastering exposed the lath. He was apparthat wholly restful state which characterized most of his waking moments. He never even dreamed, except when he slept. His worn, careless attire, his straggling hair and beard, and his listless, unseeing eyes, gave him a musty appearance in dismal harmony with the atmosphere of the room. Upon the desk before him were some blank deeds, some sheets of legal cap aimlessly covered with his sprawly writing, an opened law book, an inkstand with a half-inch of dried ink in the bottom, and some old pens, stiff and corroded. Ink had been profusely bespattered over the whole, and it was further covered with a heavy layer of dust. A cockroach ran in and out of the inkstand, apparently enraged that the customary suicidal facilities were not afforded him.

The repose of Smith's mind was dis turbed at this point by the quiet entrance of a young man who wore a high hat and carried a black portfolio under his arm. After a rapid survey of the room and its occupant, he doffed his tile and approached Smith with dignified deference.

"This is Mr. John Smith, I believe." Smith aroused himself and nodded a doubtful assent.

"Jones is my name, Mr. Smith," continued the young man, in an easy, conversational tone: "I am the associate editor of the American Biographical Magazine. You have, of course, heard of our work, and doubtless know something of its purposes and scope. We are at present dealing with the representative professional and business men of New Hampden, giving them, in a biographical way, the prominence which their achievements merit. Now, your name, judge, was mentioned to me by Dr. Brown, as a man whose history would be of intense interest, not only here but abroad. We had intended to treat of you, of course, but Dr. Brown made a special point of it; he says: 'You see Smith, by all means; your work won't be complete without him.' He says: "If I'm going into this thing—and I wouldn't be left out of it for a good deal" why, Smith's got to go in, too!"

"I don't believe I care-" began torian. Smith, in an ineffectual voice; but he was interrupted.

"Of course, judge, as to the many third rate biographical publications, no the tin legend "Private" upon the con- in every year, but, taking the year prominent man who has a true sense of necting door. He installed one of his 1887, the percentage of illiterates in 100 dignity will allow his name to figure in sons as office boy. One having business conscripts was as follows: their pages. They are purely commercial affairs—you buy as much space as you want. But, let me tell you, judge," and he drew a chair to Smith's side side side of the suits. He awoke to the fact the suits of the suits. He awoke to the fact the suits of the suits of

and rested one hand on Smith's knee, that this work of ours is not for the masses-it's on a higher plane. We stylish garments and became fastidious carefully avoid those unprincipled men about his linen. who are constantly seeking notoriety. Why, judge, if you did not occupy the high place that you do to-day, and you were to come to us and offer us ten thousand dollars for such a biography as we now propose to give you without inner Smith; his eyes became brighter, price, we should refuse your offer, siryes; sir." Here the associate editor erect and his bearing more confident. mopped his forehead with his handkerchief, and Smith felt a glow of righteous pride, in reflecting that he had never remotely contemplated such a corrupt proceeding. He really felt he was uttering a modest lie when he

"But it doesn't seem to me that I've done anything to entitle me to any such place-such recognition-

"There, there, judge, we know all about that; we know what you have done and what you haven't done, sir; we know your record. You must understand that this is your duty, sir; to your family and to posterity, to see that the hard lessons acquired are not allowed to float by on the whirling stream of time; we must transfix them, sir; make them an enduring monument to your inherent worth. What you are to-day, sir (and Smith felt it was something more than he was yesterday), is due to your own unaided efforts; and your biography, embelished by one of our fineart steel engravings, will be one of the greatest boons you could confer upon your children and the world. You have children, I believe, judge?"

"Eight of them," answered Smith. "Very well; now I want to commence at your birth, and take you right down to the present, through your early struggles and triumphs, your law studies and practice, incidents and details of your professional engagements, and your identification with state and national politics. We must have your mental and material characteristics. You know Carlyle says: 'A wellwritten life is almost as rare as a wellspent one,' and we want to write your life well.'

The associate editor proved to be a magician. He secured a rich treat for posterity, by transforming Smith from spiritless failure into a distinguished lawyer with a burdensome practice, who had won his way to success against strong opposition; an able and forceful pleader; a man of lofty motives and high ambition; a man who had repeatedly refused political preferment; and, finally, a man whose marvelous success in every department of life left wanting only a gifted and conscientious biographer to crown it with a fitting

memorial. The associate editor terminated the interview by obtaining Smith's carefully-written autograph to be inserted under Smith'selegant, steelengraved portrait. For the sake of His practice was | convenience, the autograph was writmostly in the ten under a printed promise to minor courts, pay one hundred and fifty dollars to the editor of the American Biographical Magazine for the engraved plate. No charge whatever was made for the biography.

Smith remained at his desk, while the dusk, gathering around him, hid instruments, with now and then a the haggard interior of the room so search through the records for an ab- that he could mentally surround himstract of title. He had no positive vices, | self with the rightful appurtenances of but possessed the father of many in his the apotheosized Smith whom posterity he went to her and kissed both of those should know.

aroused Smith to the possibility of his biographical pretensions being derided by those who would detect their bald fallacies. He knew a number of such discerning people in New Hampden. ently in profound meditation, but in But, could he inform the associate edreality his mind was unoccupied and in litor that he had been misled? Further thought convinced him that the associate editor had not been misled. He now remembered that gentleman's insidious promptings; and, notwithstanding his vehement disavowal of venality, he decided that his enthusiasm was in some manner contingent upon the sum to be paid for the engraving.

There awakened in him a long dor mant instinct of combativeness. What right had the people of New Hampden to assume that he could not have been



"BUT, LET ME TELL YOU, JUDGE."

first this feeling was vague and purposeless. As his mind dwelt upon the injustice of judging a man by results rather than by potentialities, the idea graph made ten years before, when life had not broken so many of its prom-

abundance of energy. He determined hind Hungary. In 1866, among the levy that nothing in his biography should be of conscripts born in 1846, sixty-four out incompatible with that fidelity to truth of every hundred were unable to read

tering on his door touched up. He was thirty-six. It is not always possirented the adjoining room and nailed ble to obtain figures for every country

that his personal appearance could not be inspiring, whereupon he procured

Such changes took place during the first few days succeeding the interview. Although they were outward improvements made to impress the world, they were not without effect on the his step brisker; his carriage more The third week after the interview he began three important civil suits, and the following week he successfully defended a popular criminal. He determined that each week should render his biography a less glaring exaggera-

When the publication appeared he ordered two dozen extra copies, marked Dr. Brown's biography with a blue pencil, and distributed them among his friends as an evidence of his high regard for that gentleman.

He first read the romance at his office. Then he carefully placed it in his pocket, and walked proudly through the streets to his home. He felt incentive enough to insure a life-time of honorable activity. He entered his home, flushed with his

newly-acquired importance, and there

eagerly re-read his boon to posterity.



This time a few lines near the close held his attention. They were:

"In 1879, after establishing himself in the practice of the law, Judge Smith married Miss Ef-fingham, one of New Hampden's fairest daughters. They have lived most happily together, and have an interesting family of eight children. Handsome and cultured Mrs. Smith reigns over their tasty home in Q street, and devotes herself to the rearing of their children. That she has formed an important factor in Judge Smith's success there can be no doubt." Judge Smith's success there can be no doubt.

Smith read these lines a dozen times. So it was back in 1879, was it, that New Hampden's fairest daughter made him | been sad for every man of feeling, no feel that he had largely overdrawn his Well, he had rather lost sight of her since then. He knew she had been in the house and that the children talked a great deal of their mother. The "handsome and cultured Mrs. Smith!"

There was truth in that; more, he felt, than in most of the statements concerning himself. She was handsome, now that he observed her quietly attending to her household duties. Still, there was an expression on her face. especially about the eyes, that wasn't there in '79, or along back there when he had last noticed her particularly. For an hour he watched her attentively and reviewed their married life. Then cheeks which were not quite so plump, Twelve hours' sleep and meditation nor so full of color as he had last seen them. The evening they spent seemed to have slipped out from that wealth grip, or the typhus fever, but you are of happy evenings back in their first wedded year to this time when it knew it would be needed. He read the biography to her. Later, she read it to him. As Smith listened to the smooth sentences he felt his face burn. He might convince the world of his worth, but could he convince her? It would be more difficult, but it must be done. Before the evening was over, her eyes were as bright as ever, not with an untried brilliancy but a knowing brightness, now. The following day Smith indulged in an outburst of marital despotism. He insisted that the 'handsome and cultured Mrs. Smith" should order half a dozen new gowns.

There is an old adage to the effect that "All good comes from within." Like many sayings of its kind it was uttered in an age when a reputation for wisdom was easiest acquired by getting off a few little things of that sort, with a catchy twang and no substance, which might, therefore, mean much or little. The good in Smith's case came from without. After proving to the world that he was something of a man, there arose an inward necessity that he establish the same fact to Mrs. Smith, and to do this he was obliged to prove his worth to himself. After continued and earnest effort he succeeded admirably at all points. Those who persisted in scoffing at his biographer's lavish use of color were deemed jealous carpers. Smith has been prominently mentioned for various positions of trust by many persons who know him, including Mrs. Smith, who thinks he should be made president.-H. L. Wilson, in Puck.

Italian Illiteracy.

.The population in 1861, including Rome and Venetia, was about 25,000, 000. In 1889 it was 30,946,317, and in of proving his worth gradually took the last fifteen years the country has shape. He ascertained that the pub- thrown off 1,068,486 emigrants. When lication would not appear for three it is remembered how frightfully high months. He delivered to the associate the Italian rates of mortality are, it editor a photograph from which the will be admitted that this is a very fair engraving should be made, a photo- increase of population. Italy, which used to be one of the most ignorant countries in the world, has made progress in this respect, and now stands far He then set about his work with an above Russia and Poland, and close bewhich should always imbue the his- or write. In 1889 the percentage had fallen to forty-two. In the latter year His office was renovated and the let- the percentage of illiterates in Hungary

-Nineteenth Century.

### AN EXPENSIVE TENANT.

Strange Experience of Mr. Walkover, a Gotham Landlord.

He Asks for Sixty Dollars and Instead Gets a Lot of Valuable Historical Information-A Costly Experiment and Its Startling Results.

[Special New York Letter.] AM SHAKES-PEARE is a would-be author and dramatist who lives in Harlem and writes sensational stories for the newspapers and magazines. Like most men of letters, Sam is poor, but he never allows that circum-

stance to disturb him in the least. He generally manages to get enough to eat, such as it is, and his time is so absorbed by his literary labors that he has no opportunity to complain, if he were disposed to do so, which he is not, for he is an optimist and a philosopher. A few mornings ago, while engaged on a novel for a New York literary paper, there came a violent knock at the door.

"Come in," said Sam, placidly. Mr. Walkover, Sam's landlord, entered. He held a folded paper in his hand. "Here is a bill for your rent. I would like to have it paid immediately, Mr.

Shakespeare. I've been waiting for you to pay for some time." 'Is it really possible, Mr. Walkover,

that you expect me to pay actual cash?"
"Well, that is just what I do expect. It's three months since you have paid a cent of rent, and I am tired of the way you are doing."

"So it is three months since I paid you any rent? Great Scott! how the time flies. No wonder the ancient Romans said Tempus fugit. It does fugit like the mischief."

"Yes, time passes, and no money passes between us." "That's so," replied Sam. "If you

have paid me any money during the last three months it has escaped my memory. Yes, the last three months have been fraught with disaster."
"Yes, they have been very sad to me,"

said Walkover. "I've not been able to collect my rent from you.'

"Yes, Mr. Walkover," said Sam. "The events of the last three months have matter where or who he may be. It account of happiness with the world? | makes me sick at heart to think of the dreadful famine in Russia. How those poor people must have suffered, and-Mr. Walkover yawned and looked bored. "Then again," continued Sam, placid-

"There is the arrest of Deeming in Australia who is supposed to be 'Jack the Ripper.' Just think, Mr. Walkover, of that man murdering women and children by the score. Although he did not kill them all during the last three months, it is very sad nevertheless. We have had the grip and outbreak of. typhus fever right here in New York. You are right, Mr. Walkover; the last three months have been fraught with disaster to the country and in New York in particular, which is the great

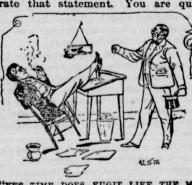
"Well, that's none of our business. You and I are not responsible for the responsible for the unpaid rent of these apartments," said Walkover, indignantly.

"I am surprised, Mr. Walkover, to hear you speak in such a frivolous manner of those heart-rending disasters, entailing such untold misfortunes on the human race.'

"That's all bosh. Will you pay me my sixty dollars?" "Is it possible that I owe you much?

"Yes, thanks to my weakness, you have got into me that much." "For God's sake, Mr. Walkover, don't call your noble-hearted generosity weakness.

"I want my money; sixty dollars are not to be found on the street every day." "Yes. I regret to be able to corroborate that statement. You are quite



"YES, TIME DOES FUGIT LIKE THE MIS-CHIEF."

right when you complain of the panicky condition of the money market, and yet the finances of the country ought to be in a sound condition. The silver question now-"

"Do you think it is fun for me to do without money all the time?" exclaimed the exasperated landlord, who was getting warm.

The wise man, Mr. Walkover-"Pays his rent," interrupted Walk-

"How much disappointment landlords suffer by hugging this delusion to their bosoms. The really-wise man learns to deny himself luxuries. Follow my example and learn to deny yourself. "Deny myself what?" gasped Walk-

"The sixty dollars that you are not going to get from me." "All right, Mr. Shakespeare. I'll strike off the sixty dollars you owe. I'll make you a present of it," exclaimed the land-

lord, who disliked the notoriety of dis-

possession proceedings. "Are you in earnest?" "Yes, I'll make you a present of the sixty dollars, if-" "Ah, there is an if about it. I thought there was some string about it."

"Yes. I will cancel your debt if you will move out at once.' "Move out," exclaimed Sam, very

much amazed. "Why in the world should we part, Mr. Walkover? We have always got along together. I bave never made any complaints about the rooms or the price of rents. Why should I want to get rid of you, who have been

so kind and considerate?" "Well, that's cheek," ejaculated Walkover.

"It is true," continued Sam, "that the house is very much in need of repairs, and the plumbing is not what It should be. I'm afraid it is not sanitary plumbing, and that there is more or less malaria about the premises. Some of the neighbors are objectionable, but you have shown me so much consideration that I prefer to remain with you."

"Well, that is gall. Look here, Mr. Shakespeare, I will cheerfully lose the rent you owe me just to get rid of you.' "That's very flattering to me. What you say encourages me to ask you for the loan of twenty dollars."

"Are you crazy?" "No, but on reflection I've come t the conclusion to move to more fashionable quarters and I need twenty dollars to pay the expenses of moving. It costs money to move. You have to pay for furniture and I always tip the men liberally who move my things."

"You say I will have to pay to move you?" asked the dumfounded landlord. "Why, of course. You don't expect me to do it, do you, particularly as I have not got a cent."

The landlord sat down, and looked steadfastly at Sam for several minutes. He knew by sad experience how ex-pensive and tedious it was getting a tenant out of a house according to law. At last he said:

"Here are twenty dollars. Now you get out of here fast as you can." Within two hours Sam Shakespear

had moved. Mr. Walkover owns a number of nouses in Harlem, and a few days afterwards he noticed that the sign of "To et" on a house near Gen. Grant's tomb was gone. He went to his agent, whose office was close at hand.

"Have you rented that house on Mannattan avenue?" he asked. "Yes," said the agent. "I've got a

nice, quiet tenant, a literary gentleman;



MR WALKOVER IDENTIFIES HIS HARLEN TENANT.

he moved in two days ago. I believe he is connected with the press."

"What is the name of the scribbler?" asked Mr. Walkover, who was beginning to entertain a horrible suspicion. "He has a strange sort of name. Sam Shakespeare, I believe it is."

It took that wretched landlord several weeks' time and thirty-five dollars in actual cash to pursuade Sam to move again. ALEX E. SWEET.

He Was Consolable.

In the course of a recent charming paper on Lowell before a woman's club Miss Susan Hayes Ward included a story of the poet essayist which, to her was in reference to Mr. Lowell's second the event became current among his friends one of them, a stanch admirer of the first Mrs. Lowell and a firm believer in her husband's permanent widowhood, took it upon herself to deny the gossip every time it met her. Finally, however, the announcement came to her from such extremely good authority that her faith was shaken. She wrote frankly to Mr. Lowell that she had heard the reports and persistently denied them, but now began to doubt her right to do so. She begged him to let her know the true state of affairs, whether she was to believe him a never-to-be-consoled husband, or, after

all. "just like any other man." The answer was prompt and brief: "Dear Madam: Yours, like any other man."-N. Y. Times.

About the Complexion.

No sort of food is better for the complexion than oat meal and oranges. The finest complexions in the world are those of the Italian and Spanish ladies, who live largely on coarse-grain food and fruit like the orange or banana. It is said that the fact is becoming appreciated in the east, and that some New York ladies, to acquire and preserve a good complexion, are living almost entirely on oranges. Half a dozen for breakfast with a cup of coffee, a dozen for lunch with a glass of milk and a saucer of oatmeal, and a dozen more for supper with a crust of bread and a sip of tea may not be high living in the proper sense of the word, but such a course of diet will bring a complexion of peach and ivory which will drive almost any belle out of her head with envy.

Between the Courses. Diner-You may possibly recollect that I ordered roast lamb a long time

Waiter-Yes, sir; it'll be ready di rectly. Diner-Well, kill another; I don't want mutton.-Truth.

Ye Boston Maid. Prof. Astral (in Boston)-I understand

that your daughter is an enthusiastic student of theosophy. Mrs. Hubbs-Yes; she was last week. I don't know what she is enthusiastic

about this week .- Puck. Gave Him the Whole List. Old Doctor-You have cared your pa-

tient. Now what are you worrying about? Young Doctor-I-I don't know which

one of the medicines cured him. -Judge.

For Minneapolis

Take the BURLINGTON ROUTE from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Hannibal, Keokuk, Peoria, Chicago and all BURLINGTON ROUTE points.

Special trains will be run from all important points for the accommodation of all who desire to attend the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, June 7th.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets on sale June 2d to 6th, good to return until June 25th.

This will afford an excellent opportunity 40 visit Minneapolis, St. Paul, and to spends some time amidst the famous summer resorts in Minnescta.

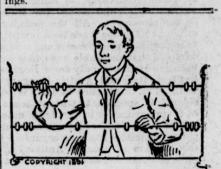
sorts in Minnesota.

THE crookeder a man can make other peo-ple look the straighter he thinks he is him-

Wrecked Amid the Breakers. Wrecked Amid the Breakers.

Many a good ship by bad seamanship strikes, sinks and goes down. So many a strong constitution and fine physique are wrecked and become a total loss through neglect of the premonitions of kidney trouble easily remediable at the outset with. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The impetus given to inactive kidneys and bladder by the Bitters, never produces irritation as unmedicated stimulants do, and prevents disease. Take the Bitters in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria, la grippe.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.—Texas Siftings.



Can be counted on to cure Catarrh - Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's nothing new. For-25 years it has been doing that very thing. It gives prompt and com-plete relief - but you want more than that. And you get it, with this Remedy—there's a cure that is perfect and permanent. The worst chronic cases, no matter of how long standing, yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and heal-ing properties. "Cold in the Head" needs but a few applications. Catarrhal Headache, and all the troubles that come from Catarrh, are at once relieved and cured.

You can count on something else, too - \$500 in cash.

You can count on it, but it's more than doubtful whether you earn it.

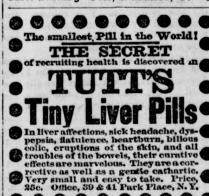
The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy, in good faith, offer that. amount for an incurable case of Catarrh. Don't think that you

have one, though. They'll pay you, if they can't-cure you. That's certain. But they can cure you. That's

just about as certain, too.

# Can you ask more? "August, Flower"

Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took. knowledge, had not been in print. It into the Stomrch distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all marriage. At the time when rumors of kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J Cox, Defiance, O. &



We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

**MOTHER'S FRIEND"** Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of " Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price \$ .00 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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TYPEWRITING ELEGRAPHY. SHORTHAND. S. W. Cor. 9th & Locust

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HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR for price and full

### UNDERSTOOD.

I loved a maiden once as well As she was passing fair, And that is more, the truth to tell, Than now to love I'd care;
And she would let me kiss her hand
When I'd been very good—
That is, if I would "understand."
At length I understood.

I asked her for her photograph To light my lonely room; She laughed a merry little laugh, But left me to my gloom; For that was such a "strange" demand She did not think she could— Because I might not "understand."

And then I understood. I wooed her in the morning, noon, And afternoon, and night,
would have fetched the very moon
And stars for her delight; She said my love was truly grand,

And that some day she would— And hoped that I would "understand." How well I understood! At last I took by force of arms The kisses she denied; Her dimples were her chiefest charms,

And so she never cried, But faltered as with nimble hand She rearranged her snood,
"I knew you wouldn't understand!" But I had understood William Bard McVickar, in Century.



CHAPTER V .- CONTINUED.

She greeted Olive kindly enough and flitted slowly up a dark staircase to lead her to a bedroom. The willing lad had already carried up her box, and when the door was shut she went to the glass and surveyed herself discontentedly by gas-light. Out of doors in the country the sweet May daylight was lingering still, but night falls early on a London household.

"He must have thought me looking dowdy and plain," she mused, taking off her bonnet and flinging it on the bed. "Lucy was right when she told me to get my new clothes made in He sees so many beautifully dressed girls that he feels ashamed of

It comforted Olive to lay the blame of Michael's coldness on her village bonnet. She was not without a little natural vanity, and had always been accustomed to hear that she was a pretty girl. Michael had said so, many and many a time in the earlier days of their love-making. Out-spoken compliments were in fashion at Eastmeon, and even the "bumpkins," as Michael contemptuously termed them, were not insensible to the charm of a pair of soft brown eyes. These same eyes were now gazing at the reflection of their owner through tears, but Olive resolutely conquered the desire to weep.

Not only because she wanted to look her prettiest did she keep the tears back. For the sake of the good uncle, a stranger, and yet well known, she would carry a smiling face downstairs. She had looked only for a little kindness, but he had received her into a warm atmosphere of love and taken her at once to his heart. Already she could not help comparing his tenderness with Michael's hardness, and remembering that Michael had written of him with a kind of scornful pity. Perhaps, it was because of that very tenderness that Uncle Wake was an unsuccessful man. If so, Olive began vaguely to feel that it was best to be a failure.

The little parlor looked bright enough when she reentered it, and Michael was struck with her improved appearance. The girl had a will of her own, and she had put all traces of her disappointment out of sight. She still wore the scanty gown, but her pretty shape revealed itself in spite of rustic dressmaking; and the soft rough hair, no longer hidden under the objectionable bonnet, curled carelessly over her white forehead. The old enchantment began to steal over Michael's spirit anew: he watched Olive as she talked to the Wakes; her face, lovely in repose, gained new charms when she smiled and spoke. With care and training-his training, she might yet be admired in the circles that he was struggling to enter. Anyhow she was his chosen sweetheart, and the best part of his nature would cling to her to the end.

Mrs. Wake had taken possession of the flowers and lingered over them with a faint show of pleasure. She had put some hyacinths on the supper table gain their perfume saddened Olive and carried her thoughts back to old days. Michael was here, sitting by her side, but she found herself longing for a younger and simpler Michael, who had stood beside her father's grave with his eyes full of tears.

But before the evening meal came to an end the lovers were on better terms with each other. And when Michael rose to take his leave Uncle Wake dis- and watched to see the effect of all this appeared into the dark shop and his wife vanished like a phantom, leaving the young pair alone together.

said the young man, taking her into his arms and looking into her face with all the old fondness, "Olive, I can scarcely believe that this is not a dream. I shall see you every Sunday, dear; you don't know how I have always missed you on Sundays. Give me a kiss and convince me that you are a real creature. I'm half afraid of waking up to-morrow and finding that you are still miles away from me.

For the second time she lifted her face to his, less frankly and gladly than before. She loved him as truly and deeply as ever, but the girlish confidence in herself would never return. For the future she would be on her guard against mistakes; she had learned to control those natural im- ing.' pulses of affection which had hitherto been unchecked. And the lesson had deep blush. been mastered very quickly, for there is no learner more rapid than a loving woman.

"I am real enough, Michael," she said, inside it." "There is no fear of my going back to Eastmeon, even if I could travel on the wings of the wind like the princess in a fairy tale. You know I am not wanted there."

"I am glad you have left them. I did Olive was utterly dispirited and disappot like my future wife to live under | pointed.

the same roof with Tom Challock and his girls."

"But there is something good in Peggy and Jane."

"Olive, you must forget Peggy and Jane; it doesn't matter whether they are good or bad. You have now to train one day."

"Yes, Michael, I am quite willing to train myself," she answered meekly. He was pleased to regard her with an air of gracious approval, and drew her

closer into his arms.
"Dearest Olive," he said in an en-couraging tone, "I will take care of you, and help you in everything. You have only to trust in my guidance and you will be a very happy woman."

He spoke as if her happiness was entirely in his hands-as if it were the easiest thing in the world to insure her perfect contentment in the future-as if he could lift her out of the reach of life's common ills, and its chances and changes. Nothing is more surprising than the confidence which some people have in themselves. Michael Chase had always believed immensely in himself, and he felt so wise and admirable at this moment that he would have cheerfully directed the affairs of the nation.

"And now good night, dear," he added, "I shall come to you after breakfast to-morrow. We will have a long day together."

Then he went his way, and Olive heard the shop-door shut and bolted after him. Mrs. Wake reappeared, and asked, in her faint voice, if she was not quite worn out?

"Olive is made of capital stuff that's warranted to stand a good deal of wear and tear," said Samuel Wake, coming forward again. "But if she is the wise girl I take her to be, she will go and get a night's rest as soon as she can.'

All was order in her little room, but it was hard to lie down and sleep after such an exciting day. It seemed to Olive that it was a day taken out of some one else's life which had got into her life by mistake. At last she shut her eyes and rested her head on the pillow, and then all the sights that she had seen and the voices she had heard were repeated in the darkness.

"Does he love me as well as ever?" thought Olive. "I think so, I hope so;" and with an honest heart she told herself that all would come right in the end

CHAPTER VI.

THE FIRST LONDON SUNDAY. Olive woke up in the morning as fresh and bright as ever; but she was a little disposed to undervalue her freshness and brightness. She had nothing better to wear than her village bonnet and gown, and to-day she was going to church with Michael. The girl's heart was very tender and humble; a flash of



HE WAS TRULY MAGNIFICENT.

disapproval from the eyes she loved would make her utterly miserable. She was living in a world of feeling, and only doing her part in the outer world mechanically.

Uncle Wake glanced at her now and then as they sat at breakfast, and there was something in her face that sent his thoughts straying back into the past. Some one else used to look at him with brown eyes like Olive's. When she spoke her voice was an echo of another voice that had been hushed for years. The little wan woman who poured out his coffee was almost forgotten; all the light and color of his life had died out with the death of his first love, the wife of his youth. He had married his first wife because he had need of her, and had taken his second because she had need of him.

Michael came in when breakfast was over. And if in Olive's eyes he had seemed imposing on Saturday night, he was truly magnificent on Sunday morning. His clothes were fashionable and unmistakably new, and he wore a dainty "buttonhole." Uncle Wake surveyed him with quiet amusement, splendor on Olive. The effect was cer-

tainly depressing. The girl looked at her lover doubtfully and shyly. Samuel Wake knew, almost as if she had told him in words. what was passing in her mind. All his life he had been intensely interested in other people's lives, and now he understood what Olive was feeling, and what Michael was not feeling. He saw that she went unwillingly upstairs to get ready for their walk, and he was sure that she would return with an anxious look, afraid of being seen a second time in that countrified bonnet.

She came back with just the look that he had expected to see, and Michael instantly made an exasperating remark. "Haven't you another bonnet, Olive?" he asked. "That did very well in the train, but it does not do for this morn-

"I am sorry," she said gently, with a cep blush. "I am going to buy some new things to-morrow.' "If I were a young man I should not look at the bonnet while that face was

This observation came from Uncle Wake, and Michael passed it over in contemptuous silence. A few minutes later the young couple went out together into the sunshiny street, and

"My dear girl." said Michael, after a pause, "you must really begin to study your appearance. You ought to have been better dressed for my sake. We may meet some of the people ! know. Sometimes on Sundays I have even run up against Edward Battersby himself. yourself for the position you will fill Of course he would expect me to introduce him to you, and what would he think of that bonnet and gown?"

"I am sorry," poor Olive repeated,
"but you know, Michael, that you
wished me to come on a Saturday. If I
had arrived early in the week I could have got some new things ready for Sun-

"Why not have bought some better things before you started?" he asked ir-

ritably "Michael, have you forgotten what kind of place Eastmeon is?" His unreasonable words provoked her. "Have you forgotten that I have been living miles away from any town?"

He had really forgotten it for the moment. They walked on together in silence along the Strand, and when they turned into Trafalgar square Olive almost forgot her annoyance. She stood still with a brightening face to look at the great stone lions asleep in the sunlight, and the foam and sparkle of the fountains. Other people looked at her as they went by, and half smiled at the fresh delight that shone in her brown eyes. Michael hurried her on.
"Do try to take things calmly," he

implored. "That brute who has just passed us was actually laughing at you. In London, people don't go into raptures in the streets."

There was no need for a second warning against raptures. With such a wet blanket hanging over her Olive was not likely to enjoy any more sights that morning. She walked on dejectedly by his side, and asked herself if this was the life she had dreamed of? Must she always live in a dreary state of self-repression, forbidden to rejoice? And this was that first walk together which she had longed for so blindly; this was "the distant and the dim" that she had been so "sick to greet!"

It seemed to her an interminabel walk, and yet her limbs were not weary. They got at last to the Marble Arch, and her heart revived a little at the sight of grass and trees. Michael led her to a bench, and they sat down.

"We won't go to church this morning," he said. "I confess I'm not a church-going man. I like fresh air, it clears my brain and strengthens me for the week's work; and now we can talk quietly, Olive, and I can tell you about something which has been in my mind for nearly two years."

She prepared herself to listen. After all, it was silly of her to be unhappy because he had found fault with her rustic ways. She supposed that training was always rather a painful process. Here, with the tender green of the young foliage quivering overhead, and the May sunshine resting on the broad space of sward in front of her, she was feeling more like her old self. And surely if Michael had not loved her he would not have been so anxious to tell her everything!

"You know," he began, "how rapidly I have been rising ever since I went Battersby's works. Old Battersby is breaking down very fast; he has not been the same man since his brother died. It was after the brother's death

Olive was honestly trying to give him her full attention, but all this was not very interesting. Two girls went tripping by; they wore golden-brown frocks and straw bonnets adorned with buttercups that looked as if they had been freshly gathered from the water meadow at home. She could not help wondering how much their costumes had cost and sighing for a buttercup bonnet. Then another girl came by with her swain, and her dress was perfectly enchanting.

"I have made myself useful to Edward Battersby in a hundred ways," Michael went on. "There is no need to tell you how I have managed to slip into his confidence. He is a weak sort of fellow, and his brains are not half as good as mine. He is glad enough to use me and I let myself be used, but only to serve my own ends by and by."

Olive glanced at him and saw a smile of self-satisfaction hovering round his mouth and a gleam of triumph in his blue eyes. And all at once she remembered that Lucy Cromer had not admired Michael's eyes, although she had admitted that their color was beautiful. Ducy had said that they were cold, and the remark had made Olive quite angry. She hardly knew why such foolish words had come back to her at this moment, but they pained her a

little. "I shall be able to wind him round my finger soon," he continued. see I have always held myself well in hand. Smiles says: 'It may be of comparatively little consequence how a man is governed from without, whilst everything depends upon how he gov-erns himself from within.' The man who rises is the man who has learned the secret of self-government. Now Edward Battersby would never learn that secret if he were to live a hundred years. He lets himself be swayed by every whim that seizes him. He gratifies every passing desire and runs after everything that attracts his eyes. I have a purpose, Olive, I am treading the road that leads up to it, and I never turn aside from my path for a single instant."

"You are wonderfully strong, Michael -father always said so," cried Olive, speaking straight from her heart.

"I should lose all my strength if I did not watch myself," he replied. "You don't know how it weakens a man if he slackens his hold on self just

Olive looked at him almost with reverence; his words sounded so good and wise and brave. A few moments before, when she had caught that fleeting expression of triumphent cunning on his face, she had felt a cold little doubt creeping into her mind. But that look was gone, and now she saw the same strong, enrnest Michael who had won her father's respect years ago.

"I rule while I seem to be ruled," he THE FARMING WORLD. meeting her gaze with a smile; "and if I succeed in carrying out all my

by & Chase." She drew a long breath, and there was a child's wonder in her eyes. The

plans, the firm will one day be Batters

idea seemed so stupendous, so grand! "Perhaps you think this is a preposterous notion, Olive. But listen, my dear girl. I am working hard at an invention of my own, and I believe it will soon be perfected. If it is perfected I shall persuade Edward Battersby to give it a trial, and I am firmly convinced that it will answer the purpose for which it is intended."

"What is the purpose, Michael?" she asked, eagerly.

"The saving of labor. If my idea is carried out we shall employ about half as many hands as we do now. We have too many men lumbering about the works and pocketing our profits. What I want to do is to sweep away the dun-



MICHAEL SPEAKS OF HIS PLANS.

derheads and keep only those who have intelligence. I happen to know that young Battersby, well off as he is, always wants more money than he has got. Think what we shall gain in the saving of wages! You don't understand business details, my dear child, but you can grasp my meaning."

"Yes, oh, yes," she answered, a bright color coming and going in her cheeks. 'Only, Michael, what will become of all the dunderheads?" "What does it matter what become

of them?" He spoke with an irritated air of sur prise, and she could scarcely find cour-

age to speak again. "I think it does matter. I know it must be hard for a clever man to consider the interests of the stupid ones, and yet-"

TO BE CONTINUED.

Two Kinds of Stomachs. Generally speaking, there are two kinds of stomachs-the acid and the bilious stomach. Everybody has one or the other, and each requires different food and care. Do fruits, acid foods and drinks make you feel bad, cause dyspepsia or colic pains nearly every time you eat them? Then you have an acid stomach, and it is well to avoid all foods that have an excess of acids in them. Your greatest remedy after a meal is bicarbonate of soda, carbonic water or vichy. Do fat meats, grease that Edward Battersby was taken into and other rich, fatty substances cause partnership, and when his father dies nausea, vomiting and sickness? Then he will be the sole representative of the you have a bilious stomach. Your greatest remedy is to avoid all fatty and greasy foods as much as possible, eat fruits and food containing plenty of acids. Acid drinks are the best med

icines that you can take. These two kinds of stomachs are found on all sides, and as soon as one begins to know that he has a stomach he must ascertain which one he has. Then he can doctor himself easily. Occasionally one changes into the other in the course of years. The acid stomach by the continuous use of fats and avoidance of acids, becomes a bilious stomach, and vice versa. Then it is well to eat equally of both for a time.—Yankee

An Imposition.

"There are some very pleasant so-ciety women here," said the quiet, modest little woman who had recently moved to the city. "Of course it's hard to get acquainted, and most of the women are so haughty and condescending that one notices it when she meets a real pleasant society woman.'

"You've been making calls, I sup pose?" said the old friend who had moved to the city ten years before.

"Yes; I called on all who had left cards here, and this one was so pleas ant and affable that she made me feel at home right away. She was really charming.

"Seemed glad to see you?" "Yes, indeed."

"Didn't act as though she was bored?" "Not at all."

"Didn't convey the impression that you were not distinguished enough or wealthy enough to be worth cultivating, and that she received you because it was one of the duties imposed on her by society?" "Oh, no."

"Well, you've been imposed upon. She's no society woman."-Chicago

Getting a Light.

The aristocratic and lordly ways of ye English lord was well exemplified some time ago on board a steamship go ing to Europe. The story was told by well-known lawyer, who was crossing the ocean and happened to have on board as a fellow-traveler a real, live English lord. The lawyer happened to take a cigar from his pocket and walk ing over to the lord, who was smoking, asked him: "Please let me have light?"

"Beg pawden," said the lord, in that droll, languishing way of the English. "Let me have a light for my eigar, please?" said the lawyer. "Aw, ye-as; call my servant, John,

he carries my matches."

The lawyer walked off and in one of those in-a-minute-Charley looks sat

FARMERS' SEED TESTER. The Apparatus Used by the U. S. Depart

ment of Agriculture. The accompanying engraving repre sents the seed-testing apparatus which has been in constant use in the seed division of the United States department of agriculture since September, 1895.

It consists of a heavy block-tin pan 17 inches in length by 12 inches in width and 2% inches in depth. It is painted inside and out. Two and one- six inches at most will bring more corn eighth inches from the bottom is a ledge, half an inch in width, soldered to the sides. It is upon these that the ends of the brass rods rest and support the V-shaped pockets in which the seed is placed to determine its vitality. The lection for many years will improve pockets reach nearly to the bottom of the pan. They are held in position by No. 9 brass wires 11% inches in length. They are passed through the hemmed edges of the pockets and project half an inch beyond the ends. To make a pocket, take two strips of unbleached thin muslin, each 101/2 by 21/2 inches, and turn a hem on each piece seven-sixteenth of an inch in width, through which the supporting wires are to be passed, and then stitch the two pieces together 11/4 inches from the unhemmed edges. About twenty pockets will be sufficient for one pan. After slipping in the wires and moistening the pock-



ets, the seeds to be tested, numbering 25, 50 or 100 of each sort, are placed within the muslin trough and the bottom of the pan covered to the depth of half an inch with water slightly warmed. The lower edges of the pockets coming in contact with water keeps the seed sufficiently moist by means of capillary attraction. The pan is then covered with a thick pane of glass and set close to a window. The date that the test is begun and closed is carefully noted, as well as the per cent. of the seeds that have germinated. In this way the number of seeds required to produce a good stand can be determined.

For use on the farm for determining the vitality of corn, grass, clover and other seeds, any comparatively shallow pan or an ordinary bread pan will answer the purpose. When using a pan of this kind the ends of the galvanized or painted iron wires can rest on the upper edges of the sides. An ordinary pane of glass will answer for the cover. The necessary ventilation will then be secured and the proper degree of heat and moisture retained.

If the pan is supplied with tepid water occasionally the plants will continue to grow, and the pockets through which the roots will have penetrated before the season for planting has arrived can, after the wires are withdrawn, be subdivided with a pair of scissors and be transplanted with pieces of cloth, and their growth will and other necessary conditions are at all favorable. By this method the purchase of worthless and inferior seeds can be obviated and the proper amount of grass and other seeds to sow to the acre may be determined definitely, although one-quarter or one-third the seed possesses no vitality whatever. A simple seed-testing apparatus of this character would in many instances save the replanting of a field of corn, when the germ in the seed had been destroyed by the sudden and extreme changes from mild damp weather to that of extremely dry and intensely

The failure to obtain a good "catch" or "stand" is almost invariably attributed to the season or other causes than the real one, which in many cases is that of injured or worthless seed .-Farm and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN.

On the ax handle two feet may be laid off into three-inch spaces. It is best to mark the spaces by driving in shingle nails a quarter of an inch deep, break them off and smooth down the ends with a file. These measures are convenient.

If the peach trees are failing and contain much dead wood, cut away every portion of the dead wood and allow new tops to come out. If the borers are kept down a peach tree may be renewed in this manner. It seems to thrive best with severe pruning.

GARDEN tools should be light. Every ounce added to the weight of a hoe over milk boy.—Prairie Farmer. that required for the purpose is a tax on the strength of the persons using the tools. The hoe is mostly required for light surface work and not to dig into the soil. If the soil is to be loosened deeply use the cultivator or horse

THE pinkeye of the horse is said to be an inflammatory bilious fever closely allied to the malarial fever of humanity. It is really due to malariathat is, bad air. The pestilent atmosphere of the common stable, and much worse, of the close, damp, dark basement stable, is a prevalent cause of this

The Gypsy Moth.

ening caterpillars on which American gypsy-moth commission on duty. tomologist Fernald, directed by the commission to investigate the moth,

CORN-RAISING RULES.

If They Are Followed a Good Crop Can

Be Relied Upon 1. Select a rich well-drained soil, choosing oid sod, or else well-seeded clover. Sod is counted equal to fifty or a hundred loads of barn manure to the

2. Manure it in autumn or during winter by spreading finely or evenly with barn manure. Spread on sod in autumn manure is worth twice as much as spread in lumps in spring.

3. Plow at a moderate depth; five or than eight inches.

4. Mellow the inverted sod thoroughly with spring-tooth, disc, or smoothing harrow.
5. Select the best seed. Repeated se-

the variety if continued in the same locality. 6. Harrow well just before planting; make the rows two inches deep, and plant in drills by running along the markings, which will place the plants

slightly below the surface. Adopt the same course with check rows. 7. Run smoothing harrow or weeder five days over the whole surface, both before and after the corn is up, to destroy all weeds before they appear, and con-

tinue till the corn is a foot high. Keep the surface of the ground flat. 8. Continue the work with a cultivator till the corn is breast high, keeping near the surface to avoid the roots. Avoid cultivating in wet weather, and

thus crusting the ground and making hard clods. 9. In selecting the ground for corn each year, bear in mind that good rotation is a matter of great convenience. A common good course is corn on sod the first year; oats or barley the second; wheat the third with clover; clover hay the fourth or more. This course

may be variously modified in different localities. 10. In performing these different operations, it is well to remember that young corn roots are more than twice as long as the height of the plants; that no soil is too rich for corn; to plant when the ground is warm enough to start the seed; to destroy all spronting weeds before coming up, at one-tenth of the subsequent labor; to carefully select the best ground; and to pulverize the

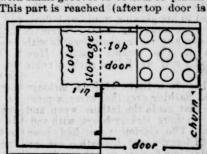
soil very thoroughly before planting. Adopting the best modes for raising corn is of no small importance in a crop of hundreds of millions in value, in quantity large enough to fill heavily and compactly a continued line of railway cars extending from Albany to Chicago-and one on which so many largely feed.-Country Gentleman.

DAIRY MILK HOUSE.

it Has Many Advantages Over Plans Hie. erto Published.

The model for ice and milk house is 6x9 feet, giving room for nine cans. The lines outlining the icehouse proper and trough for the ice part is 6x4 feet, trough 3x5; the walls are built up two feet with brick, the floor and sides are cemented, the floor draining toward the trough, which has an emptying spout nine inches above the floor, which gives

depth of water when full. The trough is divided, a top door raising up, showing a receiving pan of galvanized iron twelve inches deep, tition, height of brick work; solid top with small grooves in bottom of plank.



DAIRY ICE AND MILK HOUSE.

raised and receiving pan out) by an upward sliding door. Here a slat shelf is made to receive meats, etc. The space below the slat shelf and receiving pan is for jars of butter, etc. The door for filling the icehouse is above the brick work. On each side of the ice door are brackets for holding table-shelf, hinged to left-hand bracket, and easily turned up out of the way. In building the upper part if possible have the icehouse proper built of brick, cemented; the top ceiled, painted and cracks puttied. Then build an outer space around leaving an

air chamber. The roof goes on, leaving an air chamber over the ceiled top. A double wall of boards filled with sawdust does very well in place of brick and cement, but the air chamber is always needed. The receiving pan keeps our great American fruit, the pie, finer than any place ever tried, and is so handy for the hungry

A Word About Balky Horses

The best thing to do with a balky horse is to sell it to somebody who has plenty of patience and time to spare. There are various recipes given to start a balky horse, but they all fail sometimes. It may be stated, however, that the horse can contemplate but one thing at a time. If, therefore, its thoughts can be drawn from balking it will likely start. The best way to do this is to do something to the animal deliberately, but suddenly when it is done. We have seen horses started by patting their heads as if nothing was the trouble that the driver cared for, and then quickly seizing the nose and The gypsy moth is one of the threat- giving it a sharp twist. The pain occupies the animal's attention wholly, and farmers have had their eye for some the driver gets into the wagon, picks up time. Massachusetts even keeps a his lines, and the horse starts at the En- command. - Farmers' Voice.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Michigan has discovered that a home-grown par- Farmer says: "For garget I take a asite is already threatening the destruc- piece of saltpeter as large as a hickory tion of these pestiferous moths. A nut, pound it fine, and feed it in bran small fly lays its eggs on the back of mush. For caked udder I bathe the udthe caterpillar. If these eggs hatch, der thoroughly two or three times a as expected, and the parasites develop, day with a beef brine, as hot as can be they will destroy the caterpillars be- borne. For years I have used these down in a dark corner and wondered at fore their transformation into the remedies with very satisfactory results, the increase of crime. -Cincinnati En- moth, and another home industry will but still am ready to learn and make use of better if there are such."

Issued every Thursday.

At a mecting of the Democratic Congressional Central Committee of the Fourth Congressional District, held at Emporia on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1892, for the purpose of calling a convention to place in nomination a candidate for Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, the city of Emporia was unanimously selected as the place, and May 24th as the time for holding such convention, and the basis of representation was fixed upon the vote of John Sheridan, Presidential Elector-at-Large in 1888, upon the basis of one delegate for each county in the district and one celegate for each county in the district and one celegate for each 300 votes and fractions of 150 or more so cast. Therefore, I, H. S. Martin, Chairman of the said Congressional Committee, do hereby call a delegate convention to meet in the city of Emporia on May 24, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Congresman from the Fourth Congressional District, and the election of a central committee for said district.

The different counties will be entitled to the following representation in said convention: DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

vention:	
Butler, 6 Chase 3 Coffey 5 Greenwood 5 Lyon 6 Marion 5	Shawnee

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman. CHAS, K. HOLLIDAY, JR., Sec'y.

We note, with much pleasure, the evident prosperity of T. W. Morgan, editor of the Eureka Democratic Messenger, who has recently acquired the entire ownership of that paper. He simply assembled to record the will of is an able writer, a forceful speaker, the sovereign people as expressed by and his services to the Democratic party are worthy of recognition. He they have held in the State of Kan-

Those who know him best say no. The campaign will be long and arduous and attended with no little expense, and this erstwise official malefactor will defraud the State out of his services as Commissioner, never failing to draw his select with commissioner, never failing to draw his select with commissioner and in this campaign Grover Cleveland represents the idea that is keystone in the arch of American citizenship. We do not recognize the right of the few to tax the many. The wealthy manufacturer of Pennsylvania, made rich by the iniquitous laws of the Republican party should not be a supplied to the commissioner. Board of Railroad Commissioners? failing to draw his salary with commendable regularity during the long months of political campaigning prior to election .- Newton Journal.

The Reflector the other evening contained an editorial recounting the "rapid growth" of the tin plate industry since the McKinley bill went into effect, but up to date no manufacturer of tin plate in the United States men who will represent your wishes has been able to furnish it in larger and sentiments in a national convenquantities than for Republican campaign badges. While this "rapid growth" has been going on, the United States, in the month of March, imported 23,789 tons of tin month of 1890, and the poor people have been paying the increased cost. Will the Reflector explain why this is ignorant and he does not deserve to plate, against 12,235 tons in the same thus? - Abilene News.

### FRANK T. LYNCH.

His voice rang out like a clarion, and men listened, spell bound, to his

matchless eloquence. The old men, the fathers, heard his burning words with swelling hearts and unto themselves they said:
"When the day of rest for us shall come, the young man will take the banner from our trembling grasp, and lead the hosts to victory. He is our son and our teachings have not been in vain. All is well.

The young men, the brothers, listened to his glowing words with flashing eyes and they said: "There is tened to his glowing words with flashing eyes and they said: "There is not one who can measure swords with when wealth accumulates and men decay." him in the coming battle. How proudly will we follow such a noble leader.'

Then in a little while a message came flashing over the wires, a mes-sage that made the fathers weep and the brothers sick at heart with sad- It favors legislation that would give ness. The clarion voice had been stilled forever and beneath a canopy of Maytime flowers, wreaths and garlands woven by their loving hands, to protect his little ones from the the young man slept the peaceful blasts of winter and cheap machinery sleep of death

Gentle hand bore him to the silent valley, and beneath the weeping willows and sighing pines they gently gave him back to mother earth. Beautiful flowers will be planted on

his grave, and if tears could keep them alive they will live and bloom forever.—Olathe Herald.

### CLORGE T. ANTHONY.

WHAT HIS COUSIN, D. R., HAS TO SAY OF HIS NOMINATION FOR CONCRESSMAN-AT-LARGE TO ADD.

beginning makes a good ending." there is any truth, whatever, in the adage, the ending of the Republican followers ever lived. campaign ought to be a glorious one, for surely, in nominating George T.

Anthony as its candidate for Conernment being administered not on a gressman at Large, the party has basis of a revenue for war purposes, made a beginning as bad as it could but on a basis of a time of peace. possibly make.

It has nominated a cold, selfish schemer who repels instead of attract-

It has nominated a man who has lican party to cite one single man been untrue to every man who eyer whose wages have been raised by reatried to help him, insomuch that one of the leading newspaper men of Kan- | bill. sas, who knows him well, was led to say: "G friends." "George T. Anthony hates his

It has nominated a man who ran he was a candidate for Governor, who was repudiated by the people when he was a candidate for renomination.

We are entering upon a battle for and whom the President of the principle. Timid men may say we United States pronounced an unfit man to be appointed to a federal posi

It has nominated a man whom no man in the Republican party loves. and for whom many of the leaders of the party have a bitter hatred.

It has nomirated a man who, as Railroad Commissioner has antagon-ized the business interests of the eastern end of the State by a ruling that is unjust and outrageous, and that was made solely for the purpose wrong on your paper or wrapper call of influencing votes in the interior. in or send word and have it corrected.

It has nominated a man who was a yrant and a coward in the army, and for whom no self-respecting Union soldier would vote.

And it has nominated a man who obbed the school fund of the State of New York and fled to Kansas to avoid

responsibility for his acts.

This is the beginning the party has made in this year, when to make mistake in the nomination is a crime. It has made a terrible mistake. George T. Anthony will hang like a millstone upon the weakened and struggling party, and will greatly en-danger, if he does not destroy all

### LYNCH'S LAST SPEECH.

chances

of success.-Leavenworth

When Frank T. Lynch was made chairman of the Democratic conven tion at Salina, he delivered the following eloquent speech, the last words he ever uttered in public for the cause of Democracy. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I thank you heart-ily, earnestly and sincerely for the distinguished honor you have conferfed on me by chosing me to preside over your deliberations, and yet I think, perhaps, I have used the wrong word, because this is not a delibera-tive body. We are simply assem-bled to record the will of the soverign pleople as expressed by them in the different conventions they have and his services to the Democratic party are worthy of recognition. He is one the delegates from this State, to the Chicago convention, and is now in California, representing the Democratic Editorial Fraternity of Kansas, in the National convention.

Will George T. Anthony tender his resignation as member of the State Read of Railread Commissioners? and in this campaign Grover Cleve-

of the Republican party, should not be more powerful at the ballot box than the humble and industrious farmer on the prairies of Kansas. It is a gratifying evidence of the

stability of Republican institutions stores and your offices to travel miles and miles for the purpose of selecting tion. All just government springs from the impulses of the people, and the only way they have of expressing their wishes is by congregations such as we participate in to-day. A patriot can be a partisan. Beware of terest in politics. He is selfish, he is ignorant and he does not deserve to be a free man. His only object is the accumulation of worldly goods and to gratify that awful and horrible

ambition he would see one-half of the world in poverty and tears that he might revel in the luxuries of the rich. He forgets or rather he does not choose to remember, that his acof corporations that are daily depriving the honest laboring men from this and other countries of the opportunity of making a living for themselves

The Democratic party is the enemy of combines and trusts. It believes in a government of the people, by the people and for the people. To day it is opposed to laws that would make the rich richer and the poor poorer. to the man in the crowded city or on to market the products of his labor.

And yet when the Democratic party champions these ideas it is always met, especially in Kansas, with the cry that the Republican party saved the Union. I deny this assertion. Too many brave Democratic boys bade farewell to mother, sister and sweetheart and died on many a hard fought field that the Union might be preserved to allow any partisan organization to claim the credit and the reward. To day south of the city of Leavenworth there is a grave. A Democrat lies buried there, my fath-er, and the little flowers that daily unveil their faces to the morning sun give thanks to God that they bloom Some fool said long ago: "A bad claims for any party the credit of preserving of States forgets that Stephen

When the McKinley bill was passed it was claimed that it was in the interest of the working man. I challenge my opponent of the Repub-

son of the operation of the McKinley

But we have the best reason for urging a reduction in the tariff in the reduction that has been made in the price of sugar. The tariff has been 19,000 votes behind his ticket when taken off and every housewife in the

> cannot win, but it is not a question of success. It is a matter of right or wrong. Henry Clay once said that he would rather be right than President. With all due respect for those who do not believe as we do, if we are defeated we can joyfully exclaim:
> "More true joy Marcellus exiled feels
> Than Cæsar with the senate at his heels."
>
> If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the Courant is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected.
>
> For Brain-workers and Se dentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnatific, durable, comprehension. Square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensions and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York dent. With all due respect for those who do not believe as we do, if we are defeated we can joyfully exclaim: "More true joy Marcellus exiled feels Than Cæsar with the senate at his heels."

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

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

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

### Notice to Taxpayers.

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 the assessment 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, Kan sas, 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 County Poor Farm. Said propositions to state complete descriptions and price, and file the same with the County Clerk. County Clerk

WARREN PECK, Chairman,
J. F. KIRKER,
J. C. NICHOL.
Attest: M. K. HARMAN. County Clerk.

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J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, 'Vill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

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**HELLO, THERE!** What's the Rush?

What causes so many to

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to purchase Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Carts,

and in fact almost anything that runs on these bulbs, each of which will pro-wheels or runners? An inspection of goods and prices will explain the cause better than even the valuable medium of printer's ink

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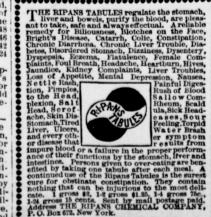
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WITCH HAZEL OIL THE PILE OINTMENT.

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

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It is no use losing time going to the city to get your Photo's taken, when you can get them made in Cotton wood Falls.



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And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—The Rochester. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

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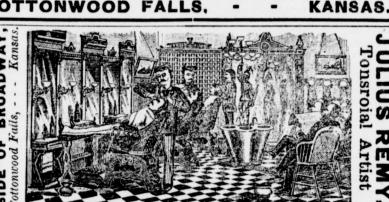
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These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MA-CHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn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

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We, the publishers of " North American Homes," this year over one hundred thousand dollars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut below), to be made free of charge for every new subscriber to "North American Homes," Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the great expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the New York World had only about 15,000 daily cir-This weas obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish the New York World had only about 15,000 daily circulation; to-day it has over 200,000. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the N. Y. World has accomplished we feel confident of doing ourselves. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium we are giving you will certainly give us the largest circulation of any paper in 'he world. The money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon of me back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait we will have made for you will be executed by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and we guarantee you an artistic Portrait and a perfect likeness to the original. There is nothing more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

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

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IT IS AS HARMLESS AS THE FOOD YOU EAT, yet the ease with which it cures the worst cases of ASTHMA is the wonder and admiration of all who have used it. happiest moment of your life will be when you have used a bottle of DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE and found it has cured you of the most distress-ing diseases that ever afflicted the human family. FOR BRONCHITIS it surpasses every known remedy. For sale by all druggists. A trial bottle sent free to any one sending P. 0. address who suffers

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

SAVE YOUR CHILD'S LIFE! one should be taken TO-RIGHT with Membrant would you do? What physician could save Beldin's GROUP Remedy



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W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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### TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Cht.x MR X. KC. X. WPt Cedar Grove. 10 37 12 57 11 54 10 13 11 27 Clements. . 10 16 105 12 06am 10 23 11 50 Eimdale. . . 11 00 1 16 12 23 10 36 12 35 Evans . . . 11 65 1 20 12 29 10 40 12 50 Strong . . . 11 14 1 26 12 45 10 48 1 26 Elituor . . . 11 24 1 34 12 57 10 57 2 04 Saffordville. L 28 1 39 1 05 11 03 2 17 WEST. Mex.x Den.x Col. Tex.x. W.tt

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Evans.... 4 43 3 46 3 57 2 25 10 20

Elmdale... 4 46 3 50 4 03 2 30 11 00

Clements... 5 00 4 02 4 22 2 46 11 50

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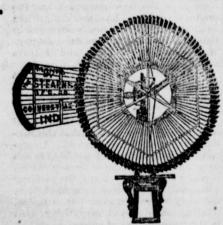
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### POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND REFERENCES, WRITE BOHBACH, MODONALD & CO.,

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cloudy this morning.

Wood taken on subscription. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Mrs. L. T. Simmons is visiting in Emporia.

Residence property for sale. Apply aug6-if at this office. Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

M. M. Kuhl has built an addition to his residence.

Percy Doughty has our thanks for nice mess of fish. Mrs. Frank Lee, of South Fork, was

quite sick, last week. A good deal of rain fell in these

parts, Friday morning. Frank Miser, of Diamond creek, Morris county, is in town. Chas. M. Gregory and family have

moved into the Lowther house. J. D. Minick and Frank Hatch were down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mrs. S P. Young is new occupying portion of the M. Heintz house. The B. Lantry & Sons' crusher, on Fox creek, will be started up soon. Perforated chair seats 10c at

HAGER'S. J. H. McBurney, of Marion, was registered at Union Hotel, this week. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Born, on Friday, May 13, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mercer, of this

city, a daughter. Mr. Gregory and daughter leave, to-day, for Denver, Colo., for the health of Miss Gregory.

Levi Griffith, of Cedar Point, made the COURANT office a pleasant call, Tuesday afternoon.

Died, on Wednesday, May 11, 1892, at her home, near Matfield Green, Mrs. Jerry Lansberry

Mrs. Annie Burkhead fell down, a few days ago, and knocked one of her knee caps out of place.

Chas. Lacoss, of Cedar Point, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Thursday morning. Ed. D. Forney was down to Read-

Died, May 10, 1892, from la grippe, at Wichita, Mr. Patridge, a former resident on Rock creek, this county.

John Bardill, of Illinois, arrived here, Saturday morning, to look after his farming interests on Rock creek. At a regular meeting of the U.S. Winslow F. Curtis vs. F. W. and Frederick Ahnefeldt, ejectment; distant the Post as a body attend the memissed without prejudice. Candy ten cents per pound at

HAGER'S. E. F. Holmes was at Cedar Point, a few days last week, looking over the store of E. F. Holmes & Co., at that place.

Mrs. G. B. Carson, of Joplin, Mo. mother of George B. Carson and her drughter, are visiting at Mr. Carson's, in this city.

Mrs. A. M. Breese has returned home from her visit to her son, Prof. C. M. Breese, at the Agricultural Col-lege, at Manhattan.

Mrs. C. R. Winters went to Corning, Kansas, Sunday morning, in answer to a telegram announcing the

The old Clay residence, on Dia-mond creek, belonging to the Morris Bros., was burned down, last week. Loss covered by insurance.

Rev. Whiting, of Council Grove, will preach at the Strong City Baptist church, next Saturday evening. Also

Among the lawyers who were in attendance at the District Court in this city, last week, was J. T. Butler, of Council Grove, formerly of this city, 36 sheets of note paper 5c at

HAGER'S. There was quite a heavy rain fell in this city and vicinity, Tuesday and Tuesday night, and the wind blew very hard Tuesday night and yester-

George W. Estes is now working at the meat market of Rockwood & Co. Miss Minnie Johnston has returned to her old home in Ohio, to be gone by all druggists. until August.

Hugh Kilgore went to Chicago, last week, to meet his sister, Miss Emma Kilgore, who had been visiting in the east, and who is unwell, and they have returned home.

E. Cooley has moved his goods into the room north of J. W. McWilliams' office, preparatory to moving his store room back on his lot, to put up a new

store room in front of it. Mrs. Barbour, the mother of S. F. Jones, of Strong City, and Miss Lutie
McLain, both of Austin, Texas, arrived at Strong City, last week, on a
serves to become an enduring favorvisit for the summer, at Mr. Jones'.

best photographers of Kansas, is in this city and the surrounding coun- who hear it. The author is also the try, this week, soliciting the enlarging of pictures. He does excellent work, Ohio, who has our thanks herewith as his samples show.

R. R. Harris, of Toledo, and W. P. Martin, of this city, were over to Council Grove, last week, and the latter was taken sick while there and came home quite ill. However, he is now up and about town.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the largest stock of merchandise of any merchant between Cottonwood Falls and Eldorada, defies competi-tion, and don't you forget it.

A few days ago the barn belonging to Ben Richards, on Fox creek, con-

A. C. Cox, of Strong City, did not leave, last week, as reported, to work on the contract of B. Lantry & Sons, in Arizona, but he left Tuesday, with

One hundred and eighteen acres of first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner,

FRANK M. BAKER, 827 Kent street, Denver, Col. The Past Time Club, of Strong City, have fitted up their hall, up stairs, south of A. F. Fritze & Bro's. drug store, in nice style. The officers of the club are: Will Martin, Presi-dent; George Maule, Treasure; Joe Rettiger, Secretary.

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

H. S. Martin, one of Marion county's brightest legal lights, and, by the lowed. way, the man who will, in all probability, receive the Democratic nomination for Congressman from this the Fourth District, was in town, last Saturday, attending Court, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call.

Among the non-resident lawyers in Among the non-resident lawyers in attendance at the District Court, since our last issue, were H. S. Mar-tin, T. O. Kelley and F. Doster, of Marion; H. C. McDougall, of Kansas City; Thos. H. Bain and Assistant U. S. District Attorney Soper, of Topeka, and E. S. Cunningham, of Emporia.

The Democrat, Washington, D. C. for the campaign of 1892. A clean, clear, honest Democratic campaign paper, with full campaign news, will

ing, Lyon county, recently, inspecting Dudley, of this city.—Emporia Rethe S. of V. camp at that place.

Dudley, of this city.—Emporia Republican, May 11, '82.

grand occasion at Elmdale, and her Edward Oyerton vs. Wm. Reif, forecitizens always do themselves proud in making everybody welcome, her Sabbath schools and church organizations all come to the front. The Hon. A. L. Redden has been invited to speak.

bath schools and church organizations all come to the front. The Hon. A. L. Redden has been invited to speak. Posts meet this month Saturday the 21st. F. T. Johnson, Adj't. An effort is being made to build a G. A. R. National Memorial College in Kansas, in which every department of higher learning shall be free to the descendants of those who served our nation. The grandest monuments in the world to day are those erected to the memory of John Harvard, Elihn Yale, Matthew Vassar, Stephen Girard, Peter Cooper, and others, in the institutions of learning which bear their names. Why should not the Grand Army of the Republic, and its friends, commemorate the presery—

The Board of Trustees of Prairie friends, commemorate the presery—

The Board of Trustees of Prairie friends, commemorate the presery—

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The Board of Trustees of Prairie friends, commemorate the presery—

The Board of Trustees of Prairie from the County American Investment Co. vs. Malcond Mattend to the Board of County Commissioners, appendix attendance and Soldows, viz:

The Board of Trustees of Prairie from the county American Investment Co. vs. Malcond Hereit of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

The Board of Trustees of Prairie from the county American Investment Co. vs. Malcond Investment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

The Board of Trustees of Prairie from the county American Investment Co. vs. Malcond Investment of a certa Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogues, write the Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Among the lamp contented is a home with institutions of learning which bear their names. Why should not the Grand Army of the Republic, and its friends, commemorate the preserving of the greatest nation. globe by the erection of a grand methem for all the higher duties of life. \$200; total expense, \$262 62, leaving We would suggest that a collection | a net balance on hand of \$1.70. be taken for this purpose in every church where memorial services are held, and if necessary another on Dec-

oration day at the hall. HUMPHREYS' WICH HAZEL OIL. "The Pile Ointment" for piles-external or internal. The relief is immediate-the cure certain. For sale

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 18, 1892:

Harvey, Maud (2). Perry, J. E. Wenzel, F.

for, June 2, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. Breese, P. M.

### NEW MUSIC

"Whisperings of True Love." Valse serves to become an enduring favor-ite with all young pianists. It is a Joseph Vestering, of Burns, one of very melodious, bright and sparkling composition that will captivate all

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

ten men, to work on the contract of B. Lantry & Sons. in the Pan Handle of Texas.

One hundred and eighteen acres of to give additional bond for costs; de-

Co., for amount of judgment heretofore entered on same land.

First National Bank of Dodge City vs. Emma A. Sitler, foreclosure; plaintiff given leave to file reply to answer of defendant Sitler's answer. C. Aultman & Co. vs. R. A. Hum-phrey, note; verdict for defendants; verdict set aside and new trial al-

Arch Miller vs. Board of County Commissioners of Chase county; appeal; verdict for plaintiff for \$50.12. Robert and Albert Matti vs. same, appeal; verdict for plaintiffs for \$200.12

Central Loan and Debenture Co. vs. Electa Amend et al., foreclosure; judgment against Geo. Sember for \$349; sale without appraisement. Same vs. E. Link et al., foreclosure;

juagment against E. Link for \$44.10; also for Lake View Village Sayings Bank against E. Link for \$45.45; sale in both cases without appraisement. C. Hood vs. E. Laughlin et al., foreclosure; judgment against Laughlin

for \$443 94; also a personal judgment against both Strains for \$35; sale in ders and beauties of this marvelous

closure. judgment against Wm. C. and Sarah Ann Reif for \$605; sale without appraisement; case continued as

at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, May 14, 1892, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved, which reports showed: Receipts, \$264.32; expenditures, \$62.62, and four years' salary to Secretary,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., of the same day, the stockholders of the same met in G. A. R. Hall, C. C. Whitson, Presi-

dent, in the chair.
The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved.
On motion, J. P. Kuhl, J. S. Doolittle, W. S. Romigh, Richard Cuthbert and Elmer B. Johnston were

elected Trustees for the ensuing year. On motion, E. Cooley, J. M. Tuttle and J. P. Kuhl were appointed a committee, with power to appoint a subcommittee, to prepare the cemetery

for Decoration Day.
On motion, the Board of Trustees All the above remaining uncalled land adjoining the cemetery west-

The Board of Trustees organized by electing W. S. Romigh, President; Richard Cuthbert, Vice President; J. P. Kuhl, Secretary and Treasurer. After giving the Secretary some in struction about work to be done about the cemetery, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

THE SAME OLD DRACON.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At the first meeting of the Elmdale Woman's Christian Temperance Union, after the death of Mrs. P. C.

Jeffrey, the following resolutions were adopted:

That is sure to create intense interest in the approaching campaign. It is entitled: "Political Intrigue of the Great Columbian Dragon," and is and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

[L. 8]

Now on this 12th day of April A. D. 1892. At the first meeting of the Elmdale Woman's Christian Temperance Union, after the death of Mrs. P. C. Jeffrey, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our sister has fallen asleep in Jesus, therefore, Resolved, That our Union has lost and our community an estimable woman.

Resolved, That our Union extend to be revised by depraved manhood, while the chain of conspiracies and our community an estimable woman.

Resolved, That our Union extend to be revised by depraved manhood, while the chain of conspiracies and our community an estimable woman.

Resolved, That our Union extend to be revised by depraved manhood, while the chain of conspiracies through which it was carried to success is beyond a parallel in history.

Community of community and restimable with the chain of conspiracies and our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That our Union extend to be revised and persons, viz. John McCaskili, Wan in the county surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on the rivised protective tariff is one worthy of emulation.

The Trails of the acts of the acts of treat Condition of the acts of th The price of Gov. Robinson's Kansas mathematical worth the price is \$2.00. Every person who takes an interest in Kansas mathematical worth the price to any one who takes an interest in the history of the State.

The price of Gov. Robinson's Kansas mathematical worth the price of Gov. Robinson's Kansas mathematical worth the price to any one who takes an interest in the history of the State.

The price of Gov. Robinson's Kansas mathematical worth t

tures of the work. No one can read this little volume without exciting STATE OF KAMBAS, the patriotism and resentment of the calumny heaped upon Liberty by a studied system of fraud, deception and treacherous favoritism. It is just

Evans, A. R. Palmer and W. H. Holsinger, recovery on bond; verdict for defendants.

James McNee vs. W. H. Holsinger, recovery; dismissed without prejudice.

Mrs. C. T. Spink vs. Hiram W. Newby et al., foreclosure; first lien to Albert Hartman, guardian, for judgment heretofore entered; second lien to Marion Abstract and Investment Co., for amount of judgment hereto-

which has been so universally admired, is given, free of cost, as a souvenir with every copy of Demorest's Family Magazine for June. "A Yard of Pansies" was painted by the state of the said road was not viewed. Yard of Pansies" was painted by the same noted artist, V. Janus, who painted the "Roses," but competent art-critics pronounce the "Pansies" to be superior to the "Roses." "A Yard of Pansies" of Pansies" was painted to order at a cost of \$300, and the reproduction, which is given with each magazine, is in every respect equal to the original. And this is only one of the many notable features that make the June number the best one ever issued. The first article, "Mammoth Cave by Flash-light," is the finest one ever published on the subject, and is illustrated by a score of superb pictures— pictures of places that have never before been photographed, so that one ANT, with which it will be clubbed for \$1.75.

An arriage license was issued to Alexander R. Maelean, of Paola, and Miss Carol F. Dudley, of Hartford, or four years, and is a former Lyon county young man. Miss Dudley is a sister of Prof. Dudley, of this city.—Emporta Remibican, May 11, 82.

Mr. Maelean was, at one time pastor of the M. C. church, at Elmdale, this nunty.

At a regular meeting of the U. S. and Postans a body attend the meritage for the Mr. C. church, at Elmdale, this nunty.

At a regular meeting of the U. S. and Postans a body attend the meritage for the Mr. Alexander R. Maelean was, at one time pastor of the Mr. Who of were pointed commissioners to make particularly and the point of the property of the city.—Emporta Remibican, May 11, 82.

Mr. Maelean was, at one time pastor of the W. C. direct the point was a shaped with the point of the property marked on the limited without projudice.

Mr. Maelean was, at one time pastor of the W. C. direct the point was a shaped with the point of the property marked on the limited with the county line road between religious being the point of the property marked on the limited with the county line road to feel article, How the Weather is provided at the Postas a body attend the meritage of the Elk school is of the Mr. Alexander R. Maelean was at one time pastor of Elmdale, this man and the project of the Mr. Maelean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at one time pastor of the Mr. Melean was at the meritage of the Mr. Melean was at the mentage of the Mr. Melean was at the point of the fatigue of the pastor of the Mr. Melean was th may become familiar with the won-

Chase County, SS OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, April 19th, 1892. Notice is hereby given that, on the 12th day of April, 1892, a petition, signed by L. F. Bielman and 32 others, was pre-

and W. G. Patten as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of beginning, in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1892 and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

M. K. HARMAN.

county Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS

County of Chase, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, )

County of Chase,

April 12th. 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 4th day of January, 1892, a petition signed by J. A. Lind, C. E. Wilson and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence south on the section line as far as practicable, thence along the left bank of Buckeye creek to a line running east and west through the center of the northeast quarter, section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence on the south side of said line to the most practicable place of building a bridge, thence across the creek to intersect a public road running along the right bank of Buckeye creek and to vacate the present crossing of the creek at D. R. Shellenbarger's, and as much of that road running along the east and south bank of the creek as the viewers may determine unnecessary for public use. Also to vacate a road beginning twenty feet west of the northeast corner section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence west to within twenty feet of the northwest corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-The Courant is in receipt of a new publication from the press of D. A. Reynolds & Co., Lansing, Michigan. that is sure to create intense interest in the pression of the courty Surveyor, at the point of coming the pression of the courty Surveyor, at the point of coming the pression of the courty Surveyor, at the point of coming the pression of the courty Surveyor, at the point of coming the pression of the courty Surveyor, at the point of coming the pression of the courty Surveyor, at the point of coming the pression of the courty Surveyor at the point of coming the courty Surveyor.

### ROAD NOTICE.

County of Chase. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, feldt et al., foreclosure; P. C. Jeffrey appointed receiver; plaintiff ordered to give additional bond for costs; demurer to petition and cross petitions overruled.

C., K. and W. R. R. Co. vs. Cal. Evans, A. R. Palmer and W. H. Holsinger, recovery on bond; verdict for defendants

"A YARD OF PANSIES."

Now is your chance! "A Yard of Pansies," an exquisite oil-picture, a commandation to "A Vard of Roses".

Now is your chance! "A Pansies," an exquisite oil-picture, a legge, and proceed to view said road and

missioners.

[L 8] County Clerk.

Whereas, the said road was not viewed on on the day appointed, nor on the day thereafter, therefore on this 12th day of April, 1892, the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Sam Slabaugh, N. E. Sidener and E. C. Cooley, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Cedar township, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners M. K. HARMAN, [L s.] County Clerk.

### ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK. April 12th, 1892,
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th
day of April, 1892, a petition, signed by
Henry Brandley and 1b others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid,
praying for the establishment, vacation

## PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now depend-ent whose sons died from effect of army serv-ies, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address







### SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

Diagnosis Before Remedies.

The difference with which even men papers are often full, affords a curious for seen nothing so eloquent as this from the Detroit Journal:

are about to strike to prevent a reduction of wages. The miners of Pennsyling those who agitate for a change of the social order. Anarchists are using dynamite in Paris. The unemployed and starving of Austria areturning to suicide for relief. The throne of the kaiser is being assailed by furious mobs of hungry men who are impudently told to emigrate if they are not contented with things as they are in Germany. Famine rules among 30,-000,000 of the peasants in Russia. In all parts of the civilized world poverty is taking on more hideous forms, or else the newspapers are more active in presenting the details of human misery. Just above the unemployed and starving are thousands in the social scale for whom one turn of the relentless wheel would mean sharp hunger. By the greatest exertion in the midst of anxiety and fear of want they manage to hang upon the edge of respectability. In some respects theirs is the deepest suffering. The whole world seems in travail, and what is the remedy, if remedy there be?"

To this group of significant facts might now be added the bread riots of Dantzig, and then the story would not be half told. Poverty is indeed the great puzzle of the time. What is the remedy? That is not the primary question. When a doctor is called in cases of sickness, the first question he puts to himself is not "What is the remedy?" but "What is the disease?" And that is the question we must answer for society before the efficacy of any remedy can be con-

What is the cause of this disease, of which the symptoms are so marked, so general, and so constant, so pitiful, and at times so menacing? It can not be political economy, and especially in lack of wealth. Wealth is plentiful. But more important than that, far more important, the very men who suffer from want are able to produce enough and more than enough wealth to meet their fall into a belief that he is a wants. And those who fear the "turn most terrible kind of a fellow. It of the relentless wheel," do they fear lest they may not be able to keep on producing wealth? No, that is not the fear that hovers over them and darkens their lives with its shadow. Neither is inability to produce wealth that prevents the others from lifting themselves out of poverty. If we search for the germ of disease in the incapacity of men to produce what they need, we shall search in vain. The labor power, able judicial dignitary hastened back to mental and physical, with which wealth be no wealth, we have in abundance. In an army of hungry men there resides Bender to change the name of Henry all the labor power that is necessary to supply all their wants.

If lack of labor power is not the cause of poverty, is it lack of willingness to prosecution and disbarment of the attorlabor? As to those who fear the "turn of the relentless wheel," that can not be, they are now working, and their great anxiety is not that they may be somehow they may be prevented from working. And as to those who are without work, is it not work that they Germany demand? Not bread, but crat. Not charity, but a chance to trade the only thing they have, labor power, for the products of other labor power. There was no bread riot in Berlin when the boom was on and building was brisk. He must be a very poor social doctor who, in the face of common and general facts which point the reason that under it he, too, would away from this explanation, insists that poverty and the fear of poverty are due to the indolence of the poor.

Is it not obvious that the real trouble is lack of opportunity to work? But why should there be any lack of opportunity to work when all who want are willing to work in supplying want? How can there be lack of work while want exists? With demand for the products of work, and ability and willingness to do work, why should any suffer?

Look a little further. While all who suffer are able and willing to work, the ability of each is limited to the production of only one kind of thing, or, at best, of a few kinds. Some can build single tax on mining lands, be reduced houses, some can comtribute in various to probably two to four dollars. ways to the production of food, some in various ways to the production of clothing, some to the production of luxuries. Each wants a little of all these things, but not as much as he can make. Then why does not each make what he can make to best advantage, and trade with those who make other things, until the wants of all are satisfied? Nature has given us oceans and rivers to owners and the aristocracy of this facilitate such trade, and man's inventiveness has added devices almost without number; while, back of this, nature has supplied raw material in abund- great as I believe the grievance of the for the production of wealth, with millions of laborers of all grades, from the I verily believe, if you were to bring unskilled "hand" to the inventor, and forward the history of taxation in this with channels of trade through which country for the last 150 years, you will products flow smoothly to the points find as black a record against the landwhere they are wanted and to the peo- owners as even in the corn law itself. ple who want them, why should any be I warn them against ripping up the sub-

ertv? trade must be interfered with, so as to tive—then let them force the middle keep the workingman as consumer away and industrial classes to understand from the workingman as producer? how they have been cheated, robbed Manifold facts verify the inference. and bamboozled.-Richard Cobden.

But underneath is the fact that raw materials for the production of all forms of wealth are treated as private property, so that producers are compelled to divide their products with the owners of the who are supposed to be wise contem- raw material. Land, being limited, inplate outbreaks among the poor, with creases in value, so as to take a growsensational accounts of which the news- ing proportion from the producer benefit of the landowner. the study. It is like the behavior of those Thus land, becoming a safe, neighbors of Noah who thought the and taking a period of years together deluge "wouldn't be much of a shower an exceptionally certain and profitable after all." Here and there, however, a investment, is appropriated on speculanote of warning is heard, and we have tion ahead of its demand for use. Hence our unworked coal fields, our unworked farm lands, our unimproved city lots. "There are said to be 30,000 unem- No one can use them without permisployed men in Chicago. In Indianapolis sion of an owner, who demands a price there are rioting and bloodshed because that makes profitable production nearly of the strike of the street car employes. or quite impossible without skill of a Nearly half a million of English miners | very high and unusual order. For that reason the less skillful, deprived of opportunities to work for themselves, bevania are paid barely enough to live come competitors for opportunities to upon, and they must rent company work for others. The competition houses and trade at company grows keen as the process goes on, and stores which rob them as wages fall. With falling wages, conthey please. The Pennsylvania miners sumption declines; and as consumption gentlemen who, at one time or anare practically the slaves of one declines opportunities for other laborers great corporation. In Spain they to supply consumption are narrowed. hunting down and garrot- The outcome is an unemployed class. That point reached, a social earthquake

If this is not the explanation of poverty, will the Detroit Journal give one-an explanation of the disease, and not as is so often done, a mere speculation about some of its symptoms? And if our explanation is the true one, will the Journal tell us why this is not a just and effectual remedy. Abolish all taxation on wealth, so that it can be produced, owned, enjoyed and exchanged without arbitrary interference; and raise all public revenues from the value of land, so that users of superior land will have no arbitrary advantage over users of land not so good, and that unused land will be abandoned .- The Standard.

"A Worser Man Than Henry George."

Judge Judkins, in giving his "opinion" in the disbarment of App M. Smith from the practice of the law in our circuit court, for being the author of certain articles published in the press of this city, said: "These utterances sound much like the utterances of Henry George, but in some way a good deal They are anarchistic in their way, tend to destroy good order, and tend to bring lawyers, juries, and judges into contempt, obloquy, and disgrace, without any foundation in fact, and are centemptuous."

Now most people who are ordinarily intelligent as to the current issues of the day do not object to having their utterances sound like those of Henry George; but those who have not read of the many works of Henry George on advocacy of single tax, and who do not know anything about who he is, nor what he advocates, and could not understand him if they did, are likely to therefore did not surprise us at all that a man of such limited information as Judge Judkins should fall into such a blunder and remain in it until he went to dinner that day with C. H. Bender, the well-known single tax advocate and stenographer of the court, who doubtless pointed out to the "learned judge" who Henry George was, and what his utterances were. And then the honoris made, and without which there would | court to order that afternoon proceeded, in "a holy minute," to instruct Mr. George, where it appeared in his opinion, to that of Johann Most. But the attorneys who were concerned in the ney aforesaid have not yet caught on to why the judge made the change. They can not understand why it wasn't just as well to compare Smith to "one compelled to keep on working, but that anarchist" as it was to compare him to "another." Their obtuse visions have not yet discovered why some people laugh at the incident and jeer at their ask for? What did the bread rioters of ignorance.-Manistee (Mich.) Demo-

### Coal Baron and Farmer.

As it is proposed to apply the single tax system to farm as well as coal lands, let me add that the change would probably be welcomed by the farmer, for be assessed only on the value of his land, as indicated by the highest amount his farm would rent for annually is stripped | delegations to Minneapolis, and they of all its improvements, including buildings, fences, etc.

As the ordinary farm with improvements will rent very low to-day, the average farmer will see that his farm assessment and tax would be greatly reduced under this modern tax system, while, besides enjoying freedom from taxation on personal property and improvements, as well as from all tariff taxes on his supplies, his coal, which now costs him five to ten dollars a ton, would, on account of the effect of the

Tariff reform promises to reduce the cost of the farmer's manufactured supplies. The single tax promises to go further in the same direction by giving the farmer his iron, coal and oil at much lower prices than he ever paid.-James Bartley, in N. Y. World.

I warn ministers, and I warn landcountry, against forcing upon the attention of the middle and industrial classes, the subject of taxation. For With exhaustless raw material protective system, mighty as I consider the fraud and injustice of the corn laws, poor, why should any be in fear of pov- ject of taxation. If they want another league at the death of this one-if they Is not the inference irresistible that want another organization and a moSANDBAGGING HARRISON.

he Conditions That Republican Bosses Impose Upon Him.

The failure of such states as New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania to instruct their delegates to vote for the renomination of President Harrison cannot fairly be construed to mean that the esident is in any real danger of defeat t Minneapolis. Of course, the sandbagging newspaper organs of the party omment significantly on the absence of instructions, and assert with strained vehemence that the republican managers intend to proceed cautiously, and to study the situation earnestly, before selecting the candidate. But few people are deceived by this chatter.

Even if there existed any considerable disposition among the republican leaders to set aside the president-and there does not-it would be a difficult thing to accomplish. Events have steadily pointed to his renomination. and the drift has been persistently in his direction. All the distinguished other, have been mentioned as his possible opponents for the nomination, and who have not at once been rejected as unavailable, have either withdrawn or fallen down. Thus the track has remained clear for Harrison.

ing the author of the infamous blocksof five letter and promoting the judge who assisted him?

Could even Johnny Davenport have displayed more of the bravado of his bulldozing than President Harrison did in promoting District Attorney Mizell for packing jury lists with "true and tried republicans" to try accused democrats?

Could any spoilsmen of them all have made a quicker or a cleaner sweep of the public offices than the president and his agents executed in what Mr. Curtis well calls "a wild debauch of spoils?"

Could any pension demagogue have done worse than to appoint Tanner a commissioner, to supplant him with to a protective tariff." Raum and to keep the latter in office after the scandalous developments of the past year?

Could either Quay or Clarkson have shown a greater contempt for civil service reform than Mr. Harrison has displayed in his conversion of the federal offices into a partisan machine? Could either of theu have done worse than to remove Milholland for failing to "arrange satisfactorily with C. N. Bliss?"

Could any nepotist have appointed more relatives, connections and chums

### THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION.



THE MAN IN THE BIG HAT (to the Big 4)—Well, boys; I'm here and I'm going to stay here. That settles it!-Puck.

be attached to the action of those provided for? states which have sent uninstructed delegations to the republican national convention. But that significance is so plain as to make ridiculous the effort | inate him. -N. Y. World. to conceal it by the pretense that the party managers are feeling their way in their determination to select a candipose of the bosses is bent upon another

matter. The president has in many ways dis appointed the men who made him. He has not been so pliable as they had hoped and wished he might be. He has made a show at least of controlling his own administration. He turned his back on Dudley the moment he crossed the threshold of the white house. He has repeatedly snubbed several prominent senators in the distribution of the patronage. He has, on rare occasions, ignored Platt. He has poorly disguised his contempt for Quay, and he undoubtedly disappointed Clarkson,

who coveted a place in the cabinet. These men, who are the real bosses of the republican party, are now essaying the role of sandbaggers toward the president. They have fastened their hands upon his throat, and they will compel him to surrender his administration to them as the price he must pay for a second nomination from his party. They have control of the uninstructed use these delegates as a menace to frighten Harrison into a compliance

with their terms. The attitude of the sandbaggers eas ily explains why no instructions were given in New York and Pennsylvania In one state the party is completely under the domination of Platt, and in the other it does the bidding of Quay. These bosses intend to bring the president to their feet, and they will succeed. The fact that he must agree to deliver to Platt and Quay the prerogatives and patronage of a second term, if he should succeed himself, will be one of reelection.-Chicago Herald.

### THOROUGHLY PARTISAN.

Harrison Has Shown Himself Unscrupulous and Unworthy.

There was an evident disposition at the Albany convention to give President Harrison plenty of fair words, but to deny him any butter for his parsnips. Thus Mr. Reid spoke of him as "the safe, honest, sturdy, great big man 'un-der his grandfather's hat.'" But neither speaker nor platform suggested his renomination.

Is even the laudation for consistency's sake wholly deserved? Could any of the less respectable republican leaders have made a more thorough-paced and unscrupulously partisan president than Mr Harrison has been?

Could any boss of them all have shown a more cynical disregard for public proprieties than Mr. Harrison did in appointing Wanamaker to a cabinet office as a reward for raising the biggest corruption fund?

Could Dudley himself have done more to protect a pal detected in organizing bribery than the preside t did in shield-

There is, however, a significance to to office than President Harrison has

There is a good deal the matter with Mr. Harrison as president, as the republicans will discover if they renom-

### POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-As to Harrison's successful renomination the states of Massachusetts, election in November. The real pur- Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York are four shadowing it in a very gloomy manner.-Philadelphia Times.

-The increasing doubt among republican politicians of the advisability of renominating President Harrison is a tribute to Cleveland's strength which cannot escape public notice.—Boston Post.

-The instructions given by the New Hampshire republicans will stand for those of the other republican conventions wherever held. And condensed they are: "Harrison, if you can't help it!"-St. Louis Republic.

-A president who could sanction the work of a Clarkson in removing postmasters all over the country could by no stretch of the imagination be looked upon as a genuine friend of civil service reform.—Boston Herald.

ing what the exact nature of the Raum cinch upon the Harrison administration can be. Every day that things go on in the pension bureau "as they were" means loss to the Hobson's choice candidate of the republican party.-Boston

-The temporary chairman of the California republican convention, in a this statement." speech which was loudly cheered, said: Whether James G. Blaine or William elect him." It may occur to the present tenant of the white house that there was something lacking in that utterance. - Chicago Times.

-Commissioner Raum, it is said, would resign, but does not desire to do the assertion that the abolition of the so while "under fire." The expression is an old one, almost invariably used by the most potent arguments against his officials who have brought upon themselves the fire which they want stopped. The simile is defective, however. The soldier who refuses to resign while under fire does so from the most honorable motives. He will not even appear to be seeking safety. The accused official is not under that kind of fire, nor has he a similar motive for refusing to resign .- Philadelphia Ledger.

-The outlook for President Harrison's renomination is not exactly serene. Here comes Speaker Barrett's morning paper, noting the fact that underneath the fair exterior of unanimity and indorsement of the administration there is something lurking that is not unlikely to defeat it and put forward a man about the size of Gov. McKinley in its Ohio seem to confirm this view of the should say that Grover Cleveland stands a better chance of capturing the nomination at Chicago than Benjamin Harrison does of securing a renomination at Minneapolis.—Boston Heraid.

young man and young girl between 15 and 21. If their clothing does not cost more than that of their parents we are very much mistaken in young men and women, but put the two at \$50, and add women, but put the two at \$50, and add only \$20 for the fifth member of the manufacturer.—Boston Heraid.

### PROTECTIONIST LOGIC.

It is Something Like the Irishman's Flea— When You Put Your Finger Upon It It is Not There.

Hon. J. H. Walker, of Massachusetts, is a big manufacturer of leather and boots and shoes. He helped to make the 1892, is printed in a 45-page pamphlet. On page 3 occurs the following:

the speeches that are made in favor of in with shoddy. protection from beginning to end and you will not find one per cent. of error those in favor of free trade as opposed

tends to sustain the good record of his brethren. On page 4 is this statement: lish monopoly. "It is of no consequence to the manufacturers of this country, as manufacturers, whether we have free trade as we are with protection."

manufacturers who employ lobbyists ens to wear them, and it will give to all at Washington and who have said that better woolens for less money. The esthe Mill's bill would have driven half timate of \$50 a year as the tax cost on of them out of the country. But for woolens for the average family of five fear of being in error he hedges this is as low as it can be put safely, and if statement in the following paragraph, thus:

"The well-being of every citizen of this country is bound up with the interest of the manufacturers in a protective tariff."

On page 4 is the following: "Now, it is conceded by every statisti- public. can of this country and every other

that this is the lowest-taxed country on the face of the earth that is counted as a civilized nation." And on page 5 this:

"I affirm that there is no greater evidence of civilization, Christian civilization, than taxation, and the volume of taxation per capita expresses it. Show me the taxes per capita of any people, and I can determine by that their advancement in the scale of civilization."

This is hard on the United States-to be the lowest in civilization because it is the lowest taxed country. But this is truth and logic and there is no escape for us. He then defines taxation:

last analysis? It comes to taking the property of the rich and dividing it pro rata for the benefit of every man, woman and child in the community. That is what taxation comes to at last."

This proves that economists-i. e. impractical book economists out of congress-are entirely in error for they all agree that taxation has always rested | their products through the new organimost heavily upon the poor. He then zations. further elucidates and simplifies his definition:

"Now, what is taxation? Taxation is but the government taking a part of the income of the citizen and spending it for the citizen to better advantage than he can himself spend it. That is

Il there is in taxation. This is unpleasant information for ome of us who prefer to spend our own incomes, but there can be no mistake. Mr. Walker is well versed in statistics

and cannot be in error in this next statement: "More than one-third of the income from all the property east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio is taken in taxation, and beneficently taken-taken

out of the hoards of the rich." But think what taxes must be paid by really civilized countries when onethird of the income of this lowest taxed country is taken for taxes, and what work awful blessings we are missing by not increasing our taxes until the government invests say ninety per cent. of our

incomes for us. We now reach page 6, where Mr. Walker shows the wonderful instinct by which taxation, no matter where let

loose returns to the same spot. "It makes comparatively little difference where you lay your taxes. Lay them where you will, they will follow back and ultimately rest on the same persons and in the same spot. We may as well lay all the taxation of this government on wool if we choose, as well as anywhere else. It will all rest on the same spot finally. It is of compara--All Washington has been wonder- tively little importance where you lay taxes. It may take twenty years for them to adjust themselves to their final point. It may take thirty or forty years, but if you levy taxation any where it seeks out and rests upon the same individuals in the community who will ultimately bear the burdens. think the statistics will bear me out in

Let it be remembered that "free traders" make at least 100 times as McKinley be nominated we propose to many errors as "protectionsts" and that Mr. Walker is a specialist in his line.

### COST OF A FAMILY'S CLOTHING. How Much For Wool and How Much For Tax?

A correspondent at Boonville notices prohibitory duties on woolens will save at least \$25 a year to the average familv. and asks The Republic to state 'how many families there are in the United States that spend \$25 a year for clothing with wool in it." The average family consists of five

persons. The man will require at least two suits of clothes a year "with wool in them," and he will require at least two extra pairs of trousers. Put the whole of this item at \$30, though for "all wool" now it would be at least \$60. He will require at least two suit of underwear "with wool in them." All wool will cost now \$5 a suit, but put the two for \$5. Add two wool hats for \$4, an overcoat (all wool, now, not less than \$30), \$10, and we have at the lowest possible estimate for one man's woolen clothing \$49. Put the wife's flannels, cloaks, woolen dresses, etc., at \$31, and place. The tidings from the great for the two parents we have \$80 for states of New York, Pennsylvania and clothing "with wool in it" during the year. Every average family has in it a

family and we have \$180 for the woolens of a family of five, including carpets, blankets and everything else "with wool in it" used in the family of five during the year.

Everyone who has had to buy for a family of five will smile at this ridicu-McKinley tariff bill and is regarded as lously low estimate for the year's woolone of the staunchest and strongest ens, but it must be remembered that we protectionists. His speech of March 15, are estimating down to the average of those who cannot afford real woolens; who must put up with McKinley imita-"I have to say that you may search | tions, consisting largely of cotton mixed

Putting the total annual cost of this for five persons at \$180, at least onewhere you will find 99 per cent. of error | third of that cost is tax and monopoly in the statements that are made by cost. Of every \$100 spent for woolens or alleged woolens in this country at least \$33% goes for nothing except pro-It is evident that Mr. Walker knows hibitive duties imposed to prevent imwhat error and logic are and that he in- ports, to keep revenue out of the treasury and to so restrict trade as to estab-

The abolition of these prohibitive duties, as proposed by the cheap clothing bill which has just passed the house, or whether we have protection. We will be worth much more than \$25 a are just as well satisfied with free trade year to the average family in the year to the average family in the United States, for it will enable thou-This will be news to thousands of sands who cannot now afford real woolthese prohibitive taxes are repealed at least \$25 of this tax cost will be a clear money saving to the average family, which will also get more than the value of \$25 additional in better woolens for the money expended for these necessaries during the year.-St. Louis Re-

### M'KINLEY'S STATEMENT. More Wage Reductions, Strikes, Lockouts

and Trusts. Our expert accountant, who is charged with crediting the McKinley bill with all of the wage increases and defunct trusts reported each week, and of debiting it with all of the wage reductions and new trusts reported, as usual has great trouble this week in balancing his accounts. The "trust-killing," wage-advancing tariff may be getting in its work straight enough, but for some reason-perhaps the modesty of the Republican press-the credit side of the account is not mentioned, except in "What does taxation come to in its a theoretical and general way. From the long list of the debit side we ex-

tract the following: April 24-To the report that nearly all of the big iron companies in the south are forming a combination with capital of about \$50,000,000 and that the companies that are not joining the combine will be tributary to it and sell

April 25-To a locomotive tire trust just formed by the five manufacturers in this country—the Nashua Iron Co.; the Standard Steel Co., of Lewiston, Pa; the Latrobe Steel Co., of Latrobe, Pa: the Midvale Steel Co., of Philadelphia; and the Chicago Tire and Steel Spring Works, of Chicago. Prices have een advanced and the stockholders are

jubilant over the prospects. April 25-To the report that 600 men have been thrown out of work in the Lehigh valley coal region by the combine of the Reading with several other railroads. The price of coal to western consumers has been advanced, and the production of coal has been diminished so that the colliers are working only and returned to the citizens pro rata, half time, and the miners for half-pay. rich and poor alike, after being taken Wages in railroad shops, and of train

men have also been reduced. April 26-To report that the Sligo rolling mills of Pittsburgh is clos down and 300 men are thrown out of

April 27-To the report in the Journal of the Knights of Labor that the rubber industry is to be cornered. A company with a capital of \$50,000,000 has been chartered in New Jersey, which is really a combine of all the existing concerns. They propose to manufacture, not only rubber goods, but litharge, whiting, buckles and everything used in the manufacture of rubber goods.

April 29—To the report that the offi-cers of the Reading railroad propose to establish a uniform rate of wages of the three railroads now in this combine. The men understand what such a "re adjustment" means and are preparing for a strike.

April 30-To a report that the manufacturers of gas fixtures have formed a trust. While this is denied by some of those said to be in it, yet it is certain that prices of gas fixtures have been materially advanced of late.

### TARIFF EXTORTION.

A Sample of the Way McKinley Aids Mo-nopolists to Make Extravagant Profits.

The Fall River News, which is a valor-ous defender of the protective tariff, prints the following in a recent issue: "Mr. Ackrovd, the English manufact

urer who made a proposition to local capitalists to establish a plush factory here, has succeeded in raising capital for a factory to be located at South Portland, Me. In an address this week be-fore the Lewiston board of trade Mr. Ackroyd stated that, with a duty of 110 per cent., it costs \$5.50 per yard to land foreign-made silk plush in New York, which he could make and sell at \$4.75 per yard, and at that figure realize a

profit of \$1.50 per yard."

This is a very interesting revelation of the methods of our protective tariff. According to this statement, without the duty added it would cost to land foreign-made silk plush in New York \$2.62 per yard. It can be manufactured in this country, according to the statement above, at \$3.25 per yard, or at a cost of only 63 cents a yard more than the English cost. This would imply that if a duty of 30 per cent. were imposed upon foreign-made silk plush it would be amply sufficient to cover the difference in cost, while a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem would give a margin of 40 cents on each yard for profit to the American manufacturer. But not content with duty charges which could be defended on the grounds

BORNELL AND THE CALL AND ABOUT was not seeming the see do

Mrs. Bailey and Her Work in the Director General's Office—Charming Miss Lough-borough—Services Rendered by Miss Emma Sickles.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

Great events in the world's history tring into prominence women who have heretofore led a quiet, uneventful life, perhaps unconscious of exceptional talent, contented in a narrow sphere, to be cherished and loved.

The war of the rebellion wrecked many beautiful southern homes, and



from their ashes went out tenderly nurtured women whose patrician hands, unaccustomed to toil, were obliged to learn the secret of work for daily sustenance. The world's fair has been and will be an "open sesame" for women, bringing into notice and recognition many never before known beyond their own hearth-

Mrs. Margaret H. Bailey, who by the fortunes of war has been compelled to fight the battle of life for herself, was born in Tallahassee, Fla., the only daughter of the distinguished lawyer, Hon. Robert S. Hayward, partner of Gov. David S. Walker. When but seventeen years of age she was married to Capt. Abram Z. Bailey, son of Gen. William Bailey. At nineteen she was left a widow, and being a lady of rare culture and literary ability she went to Washington, D. C., where her unusual loveliness of person, tact and ability won immediate recognition. In the past twelve years she has been engaged in literary and clerical work, but the world's fair needed her, and so, indorsed by such men as Secretary Blaine, Roswell P. Flower, Gen. Francis A. Walker, Wade Hampton, Senators Cullom, Blackburn, Vest, Bate and others equally prominent, she accepted the most important position that Director General Davis could give a lady-that of record and file clerk in his department. To quote the words of one of her distinguished friends in the senate: "Mrs. Bailey is capable of filling gracefully and successfully any place she would accept.' This has been exemplified in her work here, which requires executive ability of a high order. Mrs. Bailey is not only lovely in person, bright in intellect and practical in business, but is endowed with a voice of unusual sweetness and power. Had she preferred the operatic once wins admiration. stage to a life of comparative retirement, she probably would have won fame and fortune.

In appearance we can best describe her in Tennyson's couplet:

"A daughter of the gods, divinely tall And most divinely fair,'

with heavy waves of golden hair loosely knotted at the back, her expressive face illumined with dark, speaking eyes. Warm hearted and generous to a fault, she endears herself to all who are favored with her friendship.

Another lady of strong and charming personality is Miss Jean Loughborough, lady manager at large of the Arkansas world's fair association, and assistant secretary in the woman's department. The record books, which are beautiful specimens of her work, and are considered the best done of any in the department, will go to Washington after the



ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING, PLANNED · BY MISS LOUGHBOROUGH.

close of the world's fair to be placed in

the government archives. Miss Loughborough is not only a in the multitude. We believe it without journalist of decided ability, but she a struggle. We have heard a boy eleven planned the Arkansas building so successfully that when her drawings were submitted in competition with other state architects the directory accepted hers, and gave her entire charge of the construction of the building. She is very enthusiastic over the progress of the world's fair, and while attending a convention in Little Rock, Ark., introduced a novel and beautiful manner of advertising both Chicago and the Columbian exposition. She secured electro-stereoptican views; five of the exposition buildings, and twenty showing prominent buildings, homes, streets and park views of Chicago, which were exhibited to the great edification and years. amusement of an overflowing audience in the Grand opera house at Little Rock.

Miss Loughborough belongs to a well-known southern family. Her fa-ther was Col. James Loughborough, the author of "Loughborough Bonds" in Arkansas, and a nephew of Preston S. to go. Members o' parlyment don't get Loughborough, the distinguished Ken- no salary. That's what my school histucky lawyer. Her mother was the author of "My Cave Life in Vicksburg," published by D. Appleton in 1868, and also edited and published the Southern Ladies' Journal until her death

Miss Loughborough is tall, dignified and beautiful, with a happy, serene expression of countenance, bright and witty in conversation and, withal, a lovable, womanly woman. She will be married in May to Frank Middleton

Douglass, a prominent young Chicagoan. Miss Emma C. Siekles, chairman of the world's congress auxiliary on American ethnology, has had much experience in the ways of the Sioux, and eight years ago was superintendent of the Pine Ridge boarding school established by the government. For two years she was stationed there, and the chiefs have such confidence in her that during the Pine Ridge troubles of a year ago she was sent out from Washington as a mediator between the disaffected Indians and the government, and did much oward bringing about a peace.

Without interruption or accident she eached the Pine Ridge agency, where she found the Indians in a condition of fear and uncertainty. The Brule Indians were in the Bad Lands. Defiant messages were daily brought back, by mischief makers, as was afterward discovered. Little Wound was feared as a dangerous hostile, preparing for and threatening an attack on the agency. Miss Sickles, attended by two of her pupils, went out to his camp and carried messages of peace with which she had been intrusted by Gen. Miles. After three visits to his camp he came to the agency, and, becoming convinced of the sincerity of her mission and the good will of the government, volunteered to earry the information to those who had fled to the Bad Lands and persuade them to return. They yielded to his influence, but unfortunately reached the agency the very day that Big Foot's band was fighting, and Little Wound and party were taken prisoners. Miss Sickles' kindly help was again successfully invoked.

After accomplishing this work, requiring nerve and tact, Miss Sickles returned to Washington in advance of the various Indian delegations, and during her stay in that city addressed several audiences, and from there went to Philadelphia, where she lectured with success. Miss Sickles is thoroughly cosmopolitan. Born in Massachusett s, her childhood was spent in Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey and Illinois. She laughingly says: "The amount of raising, and the numerous places I was



MISS EMMA C. SICKLES. raised in, may possibly account for my

height." In personal appearance the lady is tall and graceful, with handsome dark eyes, fine, intellectual face, and an air of quiet refinement that at

JOSEPHINE DAY HILL.

One Woman Who Is a Terror. amusing in the way of a business ar- the times in current matters of art, polrangement," said the man on the cor-ner to the other man. "Our firm has a veritable stupid. The man or woman traveling man whose wife is what is who desires to pose as a good talker commonly termed a terror. She regu- must never be caught napping concernlates her husband in every particular, ing any topic of immediate public indraws his salary and doles it out to him, comes in and raises Sancho with the house if he is out too long, and makes herself generally obnoxious. All the A really good talker is at a social premen in the office are afraid of her, and mium. Social importance and consideryou would laugh to see them scatter off ation are perhaps more easily won by and get very busy when she appears. the power of good talking than by any Well, sir, this year the firm wanted to other means. If this were all perhaps cut that drummer's salary down, and how do you think they did it? They candle," but when we come to consider knew his wife would make things lively if she knew his salary was decreased, so they fixed it up between them that laid by for the rainy day of social inachis pay was to be reduced, but that his tivity, when we perhaps will commune wife was to draw the old account, and only with the spirit of the past, can we wife was to draw the old account, and that, as the drummer had a little bank reckon the inestimable value of the account, he would make matters square with the firm at the end of the year. How's that for terrorizing ability-one little one hundred and thirty-pound woman holding under her thumb her husband and a whole firm besides?"-

Indianapolis Journal.

The Human Voice. We have seen it stated somewhere that George Whitefield, the great Methodist, once preached in the fields to a crowd of twenty thousand people and that his powerful voice reached with clear distinctness the ears of every man years old shriek to another boy standing on the opposite side of a top ring six feet in diameter in a tone that would have made George Whitefield stop preaching and ask the boy where he got his troches. What a blessed thing it is, what a striking illustration of the in-finite wisdom of Providence that the human voice does not grow and develop proportionately with the human body. Take a baby three weeks old. Hear it proclaiming to a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants that it is not feeling very well to-night. Now, just fancy that infant's power of vocal utterance growing day by day for twenty-five years. The imagination recoils. Re-

coils? It is paralyzed.—Burdette. Rough on Parliament.

Johnny-If a man is 'lected to parlyment in England does he have to go an' take his seat?

Willie-I reckon so. Why not? Johnny-I shouldn't think he'd want

tory says. Willie (after some cogitation)-I 'xpect he don't need no salary. A parlyment must be somethin' like a board of aldermen. - Chicago Tribune.

### GOOD TALKERS.

All May and Should Cultivate the Art of

Many people labor under the delusion that a good talker is born, not made. Thousands who possess the "gift of gab wery gallopin'" may not have even a primary knowledge of the requisites that go to make up the really good talker. Still there are many who doubtless long to shine in society and elsewhere who would gladly resort to any means conducive to that end if thereby they were enabled to acquire "the art of conversation." On this topic the general idea is hazy and confused and many regard "the art of conversation" as nothing but a natural knack and envy its fortunate possessor. This opinion is, in a great degree, erroneous, for, like the other "arts," this can be acquired by giving to it the same careful study and preparation that you would devote to music or painting.

As in everything else we cannot all shine with the same brilliancy. The first requisite is social sympathy. You must enjoy talking and be anxious to please and interest your hearer. Above all things do not be so pleased with your own conversation that your voice is heard to the exclusion of all others, for then you become that bane of modern society, the talking bore.

Neither get yourself up for show. and have a stock of anecdotes on hand which you have carefully prepared beforehand and which you are determined to introduce whether the subjects are apropos or not, merely for the sake of keeping up a flow of talk.

No talker is tolerable who talks for his own benefit alone. To be a thoroughly enjoyable and brilliant conversationalist one must incite others to talk and to be able to listen appreciatively to what our own thoughts and ideas have been instrumental in bringing forth. How many of us have witnessed a brilliantly contested argument in which each party could, with difficulty, restrain himself from interrupting his opponent, so eager was he to set forth his individual ideas for the benefit of admiring outsiders rather than to convince the other of the fallacy of his opinion.

The natural gifts, such as sympathy, tact and originality of expression, all tend to render conversation charming and stamp their possessor with characteristics peculiarly his own. Yet natural gifts alone will not make a good talker if you depend solely on the material you get in the every-day society small talk

To be a really fine conversationalist one must know thoroughly a great many things. Knowledge, precise and round, is the grand fundamental principle of good talking. If any one considers this view extreme let him or her conjure up some of the many conversations indulged in by the young men and women who frequent public conveyances and places of amusement. In regard to the inane chatter, gossip, talk about dress and the other thousand senseless sillinesses that these young people apparently enjoy there is but one word expresses it-trashy. Just so long as material for good con-

versation is lacking just so long will we be regaled by shallow and silly talk. Read only the best books and try to remember any particularly fine or striking passage. The faculty of being able to quote from the best authors is an enviable and happy one. Do not, however, confine yourself alone to books, for even though you had all the great poets "Here's something rather novel and at your tongue's end and were behind terest.

And what reward does all this literary alertness and espionage produce? that the true element of our success lies in the literary store that we have treasure we have taken such pains to win.-Philadelphia Times.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, May 16.

9	KANSAS			y 16.
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 3 50	0.	4 15
	Butchers' steers	3 70	@ 4	1 00
ij	Native cows	2 00	@:	3 50
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 80	@	1 55
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	83		81
ı	No. 2 hard	73	0	71
•	CORN-No. 2		1400	
	CORN-NO. S	30		3014
ı	OATS-No. 2		100	
•	RYE-No. 2.	67	@	68
1	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 00	@ 2	
	Fancy	1 9)	@ 1	
đ	HAY-Baled	5 50	@ 6	5 5)
8	BUTTER-Choice creamery	24	@	3)
1	CHEESE-Full cream	9	0	10
	EGGS-Choice	12	0	12%
4	BACON-Hams	10	0	11
2	Shoulders	7		714
ı	Sides	9		10
	LARD		40	814
۹	POTATOES	50		75
	POTATOES	93	0	10
	ST. LOUIS.			
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 00	@	4 25
	Butchers' steers	3 00	@	4 00
ı	HOGS-Packing	3 60	60	4 75
1	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 73		5 10
	FLOUR-Choice	3 50		4 15
i	WHEAT-No. 2 red	8	1000	8614
3	CORN-No. 2	41		4414
1	OATS-No. 2		1/200	32
q				10.40
	RYE-No. 2		1400	72
g	BUTTER-Creamery	25		
1	PORK	10 35	@10	371/2
1	CHICAGO.			
1	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 0	0	4 35
•	HOGS-Packing and shipping	3 75		1 75
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 40		5 75
9	FLOUR-Winter wheat	3 9		4 4)
9	WHEAT-No. 2 red	8	1659	861/4
8			4.00	
	CORN—No. 2		400	45
	OATS-No. 2	30	100	501/2
	RYE-No. 2	75	790	751/2
9	BUTTER-Creamery	20	100	28
	PORK	9 82	1/200 !	9 85
	NEW YORK			
	CATTLE-Common to prime	4 00	0	4.73
ø	HOGS-Good to choice	4 50	100	5 40
ø	FI OUR Cond to choice	3 5		
ø	FLOUR-Good to choice		4700	5 00
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	96	170	9714
ø		54		541/2
	CORN-No. 2			
	OATS-Western mixed	33		8614
	OATS-Western mixed BUTTER-Creamery	2,	0	3614
Section 199	OATS-Western mixed BUTTER-Creamery		0	29
	OATS-Western mixed BUTTER-Creamery	2,	0	

### A PROFITABLE TALK.

Our Special Reporter Secures the Facts.

Re Determined to Thoroughly Investi-gate a Subject That Is Causing Much Comment, and He Has Succeeded.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Two days ago one of the most prominent professional men in New York published a letter so outspoken, so unusual as to cause extensive talk and awaken much comment. Yesterday I interviewed the gentleman as to the contents of the letter, and he fully confirmed it in every respect. He not only did this but he also mentioned a number of unusual cases which had come under his observation in which little less than a miracle had been performed.

So important has the entire subject be-come that I determined to investigate it to the bottom, and accordingly called upon Mr. Albert G. Eaves, the prominent costumer at No. 63 East Twelfth street, the gentleman mentioned in my interview with the doctor yesterday. Mr. Eaves has made quite a name. A complete knowledge of history, an appreciation of art and reliability

are essential in his profession.
"Mr. Eaves," I said, "I learn that your wife has had a most unusual experience; are

you willing to describe it?"

The gentleman thought a moment and an expression of pleasure passed over his face. "When I think," he said, "of what my wife once passed through and the condition she is in to-day, I cannot but feel gratitude. Nearly three years ago she was at the point of death. You can understand how sick she was when I say she was totally blind and lay in a state of unconsciousness. Three doctors attended her and all agreed that her death was only a question of hours, perhaps minutes.' "May I ask what the doctors called her

trouble?" "Uraemia and puerperal convulsions, so you can imagine how badly she must have been. At last one doctor (it was Dr. R. A. Gunn) said that as she was still able to swallow one more attempt might be made and a medicine was accordingly given her. She seemed to improve at once; in a few days her sight was restored. 'I have had a long, long sleep,' she said, upon recovering consciousness, and I am rejoiced to say that she was restored to perfect health wholly through the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy we adminis-tered when she was past all conscious-

I looked at Mr. Evans as he said this. His face was beaming with satisfaction. He continued:

sister, who resides in Virginia, was, a while ago, afflicted precisely as my wife had been. I at once advised her to use this same great remedy; it cured her promptly."

"You find that it is specially adapted for women, do you?" I inquired.
"By no means. I have known it to be wonderful in its power in the case of gentlemen to whom I have recommended it. I speak from my experience entirely, and you should not be surprised that I am so firm a believer in this discovery, which has done so much for me."

I was not surprised. I saw by every word, by every look, that Mr. Eaves meant all he said. I had ample confirmation of Dr. Gunn's letter and interview, and I do not wonder that people who have seen such things, who have watched their dearest friends go down into the dark valley and be brought back into the light, should be both enthusiastic and grateful. I, myself, caught the spirit, and I shall be glad if the investigations I have made prove of profit to those who may read them.

Not That Kind of a Knot. At a social gathering in Harlem the following proceedings were had: "So your nephew is going to get mar ried?"

"Yes, ma'am, next Saturday the knot will be tied." Little Johnny, who has been listening with open mouth, says: "I say, ma, on the last day they let the poor fellow eat

Texas Siftings. A Pound of Money. "I want a pound of money," said a wealthy western wag to a New York

any thing he wants to, don't they?"-

bank clerk. "Can I get it?"

"Certainly, sir," responded the clerk, so innocently that the wag snorted. "Well, how much do you sell a pound

for now?" and he laughed again.
"About \$484," answered the clerk, and the wag tumbled.-Detroit Free

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

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

THERE is always better fishing on the other side of the river.

samples free.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

A TRAMP will beat a railroad, but not a

Cheap and healthy—The "A. B. C. Bo-hemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis. The American Brewing Co. make it. Some boys' fishing excursions turn to wail ing on their return home.

LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

The proper thing for a jury is to be firm, but not fixed.

Boys may now indulge in base bawl with out being mean or babyish.

AFTER 22 YEARS.

Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888. From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years-I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

which is nothing but an inhalised colors for of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

THE man who strikes an attitude imagines

"A word to the wise is sufficient," but it is not always wise to say that word to one who is suffering the tortures of a headache

However, always risk it and recommend Bradycrotine. All druggists. 50c. "Capital punishment," the boy said when the schoolmistress seated him with the girls.—N. Y. News.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are a painless and effectual remedy for all bilious disorders. 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

WANTED-A skillful dentist, to fill the teeth of a gale.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-"The physicians told us, after my wife's recovery, that she could never endure child birth, and yet we have a fine boy nearly a year old, and do not know what sickness is. I attribute it all to the wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure. Why, my its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most sister, who resides in Virginia, was, a sister, who resides in Virginia, was, a sister. aches and fevers and cures habitual many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known.

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

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

### BUNTING

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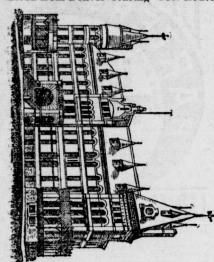
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

Wormal Dedication of the Child:-Drexel Home For Union Printers at Colorado Springs-Distinguished Persons Present COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 13 .-Yesterday was a gala day for Colorado Springs, the Childs-Drexel national home for indigent printers being dedicated and it being also the 63d anniversary of the birth of Mr. Childs, one of the patrons of the home.

The noted philanthropist and party reached here yesterday afternoon and were handsomely received by the citizens and to-day he was in receipt of many congratulations upon the events of the day. Besides the party with Mr. Childs the city has as its guests over 600 members of the National Editorial association on their way to the national convention at San Francisco. Among this party, which arrived yesterday in three special trains over the Santa Fe road, are W. S. Cappeller, president of the national association, and many other well known editors. It is estimated that during the hour of the parade over 10,000 people were upon

At 10:30 o'clock a special train arrived from Denver bearing Gov. Routt,



HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

staff, the light artillery 500 printers and their friends. mediately upon the arrival of the train the procession was formed at the Rio Grande depot and marched through the principal streets and thence to the home, which is situated about a mile from the center of the town.

On arriving at the beautiful structure it was concluded, on account of the immense multitude gathered, to hold the ceremonies out of doors. After a brief prayer by Rev. James B. Gregg, who invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon the institution, John L. Routt, governor of the state, was introduced and welcomed the visitors on behalf of

Mayor Ira G. Sprague, of Colorado Springs, paid a graceful tribute to the printers of the nation and of the world and mentioned a score of men who have risen to fame from the "case.

After expressing deep thankfulness For the welcome extended to him, Mr. Childs paid brief tribute to the Typo-and declaring that the section of the law ended to him, Mr. for the welcome extended to him, Mr. graphical union and closed: "From boyhood I have been more or less
intimately associated with members of the craft and knowing it so long and so well, I have naturally sympathized with it and what little I have been able to do to express my admiration and respect for it has honored me more for the doing it than the craft in the recention of it. It is not the printers who ception of it. It is not the printers who owe me gratitude. The indebtedness is mine. I regret that my dear friend and associate, Mr. Drexel, is not here to-day in person to share with me the friendly warmth of your generous greeting. For him, who is here in spirit with me, whose sympathy for all that is good and noble is so great as well as for myself, I heartily, earnestly thank you. It is not our deserving, but your generosity which has made our welcome so impressive and grate-

As Mr. Childs concluded he was roundly applauded.

August Donath, of Washington, D. C., followed Mr. Childs with a brief history of the Childs-Drexel home. The introduction of Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, then followed who delivered the oration of the day.

President W. S. Cappellar, of the National Editorial association, responded gracefully to an invitation to address the multitude. His remarks were well chosen and of the succinct editorial fitness which is always appreciated by the diligent listener.

The venerable Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, the old time friend of Mr. Childs, responded to an invitation to speak and made some very pleasing remarks.

Rev. A. R. Kieffer closed the ceremonies with a benediction.

To Exclude Political Influence. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- A bill to exclude political influence from the fourth class post offices in the country has been agreed upon by the house committee. The bill provides for the division of the country into postal districts and that where vacancies occur, open competition shall be announced by post office inspectors who shall recommend the best man to the postmaster-general after receiving the applications and examining the facts. Congressmen and other federal officials are forbidden to make recommendations or to interfere in any way with appointments under the bill and appointments or removals upon political grounds are prohibited.

A Conference on Silver.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The acceptance by England of the invitation of the United States to take part in an international conference on the silver question will, it is believed here, carry the other united nations with it and assure the success of the movement. All the prominent nations of Europe have been invited to take part in the conference and it is understood that favorable responses have been received not only from England but from Austria-Hungary as well: The acceptance by Italy is considered as specially important because of its because of its by his friends. pre-eminence in the Latin union.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE. roceedings of the Twenty-fourth Quad-rennial Conference of the Methodist Church at Omaha, Neb.

BISHOP VINCENT presided over the Method ist conference on the 9th. Tuesday, the 17th, was agreed upon for the election of officers. A resolution to investigate the Grant university at Chattanooga was referred. The university is under charge of the Freedman's Aid associa-tion and is charged with extravagance in its conduct. Dr. King's resolution for the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States relating to protection of the public schools against refigious encroachments was adopted. Dr. King also advocated a resolution adopted. Dr. King also advocated a resolution against the appropriation of money by the gov-ernment for ecclesiastical education. The Cath-olic church, he said, had received over \$2,000,000 from the government and he wanted the whole system wiped out. The resolution was adopted. The conference soon adjourned for the day.

the day.

BISHOP FITZGERALD presided over the Methodist conference on the 10th. A long debate ensued on the question of permitting bishops to speak upon questions before the conference, some members holding that even an explanation from a bishop was an argument and others that discussion should be free to all—bishops, clergy and laity. The question was finally settled in favor of giving Bishop Merrill the privilege of explaining the report of the the privilege of explaining the report of the committee on constitution. The committee on the Columbian exposition reported a resolution against opening the world's fair on Sunday. The conference then took up the report of the committee on constitution. The resolution in regard to the world's fair was then tele graphed to Vice-President Morton as follows:
"We are instructed to communicate through you to the house of representatives the adoption this day of the following resolution: The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, here assembled, representing 2,500,000 members and 10,000,000 adherents, heartily approve of the Columbian exposition and the world's fair appropriation bill now pending before congress, provided expressly that the appropriation by congress shall be conditioned on closing the exposition on Sunday."

BISHOP JOYCE presided over the Methodist conference on the 11th. Various resolutions were introduced and referred. Bishop Joyce then introduced Rev. Dr. Tigert, fraternal delegate from the Methodist church (south) and a resolution was offered calling for an earnest effort to unite the two branches of the church. A long resolution was introduced by Mr. Brown's colored Maryland brother, declaring that the colored brethren were faithful and loyal to the church and would remain so, notwithstanding the reports that had been circulated to the ef-fect that the colored brethren intended to stampede from the church if certain concessions stampede from the church if certain concessions were not made to them. The resolution was greeted by applause. "The disease that Dr. Buckley speaks of, bishopophobia." said Dr. Madison, "did not reach the colored brethren in this conference, but we are not going to have disloyalty if we don't secure the election of a bishop." Rev. Coffey. of Delaware, colored, said the negro race had caught on to a good many modern ideas by following the example of the white brethren. If lowing the example of the white brethren. If a bishop was a good thing for white people it certainly would not hurt the colored brethren. The paper was finally referred to the committee on state of the church. The conference then took up the consideration of the report of the constitution commission. Bishop Merrill said he would be glad if he could represent the commission as a unit. The report was the opinion and the conclusion of the majority. The committee on episcopacy has decided to recommend that four new bishops be created in defiance of the official action of the episcopal board, which was against increasing its memboard, which was against increasing its mem-

bership. BISHOP NEWMAN presided at the session of he Methodist conference on the 12th. Dr. Lenahan offered a resolution providing that the bishops might in following the rules already in vogue count five years in every ten for the ap-pointment of the itinerant ministry. The dis-cussion of the constitutional revision was re-sumed. The status of laymen was the subject of discussion which was lengthy and at times animated. Finally Dr. Gouche time in accordance with the provisions for amendment in that section is the present con-stitution and is now included in paragraphs 55 to 64 inclusive in the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church of 1888 excepting: First— The change of the provisions for the calling of an extra session of the general conference from a unanimous vote to a two-thirds vote of annual conference, and Second—That which is known as the plan of lay delegation as recommended by the general conference of 1868 and passed by

the general conference of 1872." BISHOP GOODSELL presided at the Methodist conference on the 13th. The delegate from Italy arrived and was given a seat in the con ference. Rev. Thomas Hanlon, of Pennington seminary, introduced a resolution declarin that the Methodist Episcopal church shoul come out squarely upon the great struggle be-tween capital and labor being waged in this country. He declared that the church had not shown sufficient sympathy with the toiling mil-lions, and said: "The laboring classes are drifting away from the church. Our church is made up of women to a large extent. The men are drifting away from it. We must take a stand on this great question affecting capital and labor. The church has been too much inclined to lean toward the interests of the cap italists." The resolution was referred. A delegate from the Indiana conference introduced resolution to change the rules so as to admit women as lay delegates in the general conference and to instruct the annual conferences tha either men or women might be elected as delegates. Referred. Memorial services were then commenced, with Bishop Bowman in the chair, and occupied the remainder of the session.

THE quaddrennial conference had no formal session on the 14th. The members went on an excursion to Lincoln, where they were officially entertained, and when they returned to Omaha a mass meeting was held in Exposition hall at night in the interest of the educational work of the church in the south.

The Monetary Conference London, May 15.-In the house of commons yesterday, in reply to a question asked by James Picton (liberal), member for Leicester, as to whether the British delegates to the silver conference originated by the United States would be permitted to treat the adoption by England of bi-metallism as an opening question, Rt. Hon. Mr. Goschen. chancellor of the exchequer, said it would be contrary to precedent and expediency to prematurely disclose the instructions to the delegates. As a matter of fact, however, the government had not yet precisely decided upon what instructions would be given to the delegates.

Mother and Child Foully Slain. PRESCOTT, Ia., May 14.—Returning home yesterday afternoon William Coons found his wife tied to her bed with a bullet wound in her head. Lying on the bed was his little daughter, also murdered with one shot from the deadly revolver. Mrs. Coons had evidently heen assaulted. Joseph Dooley, a nephew, aged 19 years, is suspected. He cannot be found.

The statement that Grover Cleveland contemplates withdrawal from the presidential race in favor of ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, is flatly contradicted THE WILLIAMS MURDER.

Arrest of Those Charged With Complicity SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 17 .- The sensation created here a few days ago by the arrest of Milt Everett and George Friend on the charge of complicity in the murder of Deputy Sheriff George Williams and the lynching of John W. Bright, the insane murderer of his wife, at Forsyth, on March 12, has been greatly increased by the arrest of two lawyers of Forsyth and their incarceration in the jail here on the same charge.

Their names are George L. Taylor and D. F. McConkey, partners in the practice of law in Forsyth. Taylor was arrested at Forsyth yesterday morning by Sheriff Cooke, of Taney county, and brought here by Deputy Sheriff W. T. Brown, of this county, and lodged in jail. The warrant on which he was arrested was issued by Justice B. S. Chinn, of this city, and charged him with the murder of Deputy Sheriff George T. Williams and John W. Bright, of Forsyth.

McConkey, Taylor's partner, arrived here from Forsyth last evening to assist Taylor, and as soon as he stepped off the cars at the Phelps avenue depot he was also arrested by Constable J. H. Shackleford and taken to the same cell occupied by his partner.

It is reported that thirteen other arrests have been made in Taney county by Deputy Sheriff Brown and his assist ants and that the prisoners will be brought here this evening. In fact, it is believed that all the parties impli-cated in the murder of the brave deputy, Williams, and the insane prisoner. Bright, whom he tried to protect, have been spotted and will be landed behind the bars until they are tried for their crimes

This is supposed to be the outcome of the arrest of Milt Everett and George Friend at this place a few days ago and the rumored confession of the latter who was present at the time of the double tragedy and said to have given the names of every man who participated in the homicide as well as the facts connected therewith.

Sheriff John C. Day, of this city, is supposed to be the controlling spirit of this new move, although he is quite reticent about it and will only say that he feels a deep interest in seeing the law enforced in Taney as well as all other counties of the state.

In an interview last night he said that the authorities should leave no stone upturned until the murderers of Deputy Sheriff Williams were brought to condign punishment and that he regretted that his duties here would not permit him to give more time to the matter.

Attorneys Taylor and McConkey were visited at the jail last night. Both claimed that they were innocent and that their arrests were without any warrant in law.

Taylor has practiced law at Forsyth, Mo., for the past six years and McConkey was admitted to the bar about a year ago. Both are married men and were members of the now extinct Bald Knobber organization of Taney county, of which Capt. Nat N. Kinney was the chief.

At 9 o'clock last night Deputy Sheriff J. S. Owen, of this county, and Sheriff J. D. Cook, of Taney county, arrived here with two other alleged murderers of Deputy Sheriff Williams. One of them is Capt. Madison Day, ex-sheriff Charges Made Against Government Emof Taney county, and the other is Law son Cupp. They are lodged in jail with Taylor and McConkey.

Deputy Sheriff Brown, of this county is still in Taney county at work, and is expected here this evening with other

From all that can be learned it now appears that the murder of Deputy Sheriff Williams was one of the most cruel and cold blooded that has ever stained the annals of Missouri. The facts show that he was a brave and fearless officer, honest to the core, and because he was in the way of crooked methods and schemes that have brought Taney county into disrepute his life was ruthlessly taken.

One story of the murder is to the effect that several who were at the lynching of Bright had heard that Williams was to be foully dealt with, on account of which they declared they would have nothing to do with it, but would go to the succor of Williams if necessary. However, they were assured by some of the men, or one of them at least now under arrest, that the thing was all fixed and that if Deputy Williams showed any resistance when the assault was made on the Forsyth jail that he would be cared for. Both Everett and Friend, who were arrested here, are still in custody.

A Female Miser Crazed by a Theft. New York, May 17.—Mrs Mary Larsen, 81 years of age, was found dead in her bed room in Williamsburg, yesterday, from the effects of rat poison. She and robbed of \$5,000, which she carried sewed up in her corsets. The supposition is that the loss of the money so her rooms.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17 .- Fred C. Pillsbury, a member of the great milling firm of Pillsbury & Co., died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock of malig-nant diphtheria. Deceased had been sick but four days. He was 38 years old, brother of C. A. Pillsbury, son of George A. Pillsbury and a nephew of ex-Gov. Pillsbury.

Jonathan Blanchard Dead. WHEATON, Ill., May 17 .- Jonathan Blanchard, president emeritus of Wheaton college, died very suddenly at his home here Saturday night. He had had an attack of grip for the past week, but Saturday was better and called on friends. At 11:30 a. m. he said he would lie down and rest, and no sooner had he done so than a slight shiver passed over him and he was dead.

fight in Newark, N. J., last the latter a hind former used a revolver and the latter a hind up knife. Bota are dangerously hurt.

A VERY BIG STRIKE.

One Hundred Thowsand Men Engaged in New York, May 17.—The latest decision of the executive committee of the Granite Cutters' and Paving Cutters' National unions has settled definitely the fact that there was begun yesterday the greatest strike ever ordered in America. It was announced Saturday at the headquarters of the National Paving Cutters' union that the executive committees had decided to order a general strike of granite cutters, granite men and paving men even if the threatened lockout in New England didnot take place. Before this important decision was reached every trade in the stone industry was consulted, and not one union dissented from the proposition to go on a strike this morning. The last estimates place the number of men who have struck at 100,000! The seriousness of the strike is made plain by the fact that the police in at least a dozen large eastern cities are making preparations to quell all possible demonstrations by the strikers. The officers of the unions, however, are positive in their statements that there will be no violence. The National Granite Cutters' union, with its membership of 14,000, can effectually stop work on thousands of buildings and increase the result to a great extent east of the Mississippi river. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17.-The

Rhode Island Granite Manufacturers' association was in session almost all Saturday afternoon at Westerly. At 6:45 word was received from Boston to shut down the works, and the granite works and the granite union, which was waiting action, were notified that the quarries would not open to-day. One thousand men are thrown out of employment, but the storeleepers fear that they will be the sufferers.

CONCORD, N. H., May 17.-All the granite manufacturers in this city, with the exception of the New England granite works, paid off their men Saturday afternoon and informed them there would be no more work for them.

THE CAPTURED CATTLEMEN. It is Probable That They Will Never Be

Tried and That, Too, Without Frickery or Evasion of the Law. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 17.—Facts Just brought to light indicate that the prisoners of war may never have a trial. This can be the result without resort to trickery or evasion of the law. The plan is to have the forty men return to Johnson county for arraignment. They will plead not guilty to the information charging the murder of Champion. The prosecution cannot ask for a change of venue and the defense will not. In jury getting the prisoners are entitled to twelve peremptory challenges each, or 528 in all. Many talesmen will, of course, be rejected for cause. None of the 300 men who fought the invaders at the T. A. ranch are eligible as jurors in the case. At the last general election Johnson county cast a few more than 800 votes and has less now. Of the total, about 250 ballots were by women, who are rarely called as jurors. These figures leave the criminals without their dozen peers. The lawyers agree that all would then be discharged. They say this thing has happened in Pennsylvania, Kansas and California.

MONEY ON THE OUTSIDE.

Labor. New York, May 17 .- Over 200 steer ge passengers on the French steamer La Gascogne have been detained on suspicion of being contract laborers. It is alleged that a number of government employes at Elliston together with the employes of various steamship lines are working in collusion to defeat the operation of the contract labor law.

"We have begun an investigation," said Assistant Superintendent of Immigration Oberne, "which may end in the dismissal of some of the government employes who are trying to make money on the outside. It has come to our knowledge that there is an organized system of diverting immigration to certain localities where laborers are needed and that the parties engaged in the business are receiving a commission for sending immigrants to these places."

The Army of the Cumberland. WASHINGTON, May 17.-The next annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland to be held at Chickamauga has been finally fixed for September 15 and 16. It will thus take place a week before the Grand Army encampment at Washington, instead of the week after, as first planned. Western railroads will M. sell tickets at reduced rates to Chicka-Washington. Gen. Rosecrans, president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has information indicating a large gathering on the battlefield, to inspect the work of establishing the nawas the miser who in March was drugged tional park, which is now progressing with great rapidity.

A Pennsylvania Cyclone. CORRY, Pa., May 17 .- A terrific cypreyed on her mind that she took her clone, apparently 260 feet wide, struck life in consequence. The police found this city last evening and did much about \$12,000 in securities and cash in damage. The roof of a three-story brick building occupied by Stennits & Mortfierdges on North Center street was carried 500 yards away. While the Universalists were holding a meeting in the new Week opera house, the storm struck the building and burst it out of shape, causing a panic among the congre gation, in which many people were bad-ly bruised. The storm did great damage all over the city, unroofing many outhouses and destroying many fences.

Poisoned a Family. Anna, Ill.. May 17 .- Thomas G. Stan field has been arrested here by Sheriff Rich for poisoning his wife, now dead, and G. W. Morris, Ham Morris and Monroe Morris, her father, and two brothers. The three latter are still living. Rough on rats was the poison employed. It was placed in the coffee.

Medinger, the French bicycle crack, did a flying quarter the other day on Gabriel Valentino and Sebastian the Herne Hill track in 32 2-5 seconds, Parero, both Italians, had a vicious and another man, name unknown, but fight in Newark, N. J., last night, the presumably Zimmerman, was at his CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Cond-used For Convenience of the Reader.

APTER routine business in the senate on the Pth Mr. Frye reported the house bill to encour-age American ship building and moved its immediate consideration, which was agreed to.

After some debate the bill passed as it came
from the house by 41 years to 10 nays. The resolution to pay \$3 000,000 to the Choctaw and
Chickasaw nations for their part of the Cheyenne and Ampahoe reservation was agreed to,
and after an executive session the senate adand after an executive session the senate ad journed... After considering unimportant re-ports the house took tup the river and harbor bill, which, after several amendments had been rejected, was passed—yeas, 186: nays, 65. Dis-trict of Columbia business was then considered

The senate on the 10th occupied considerable time in the discussion of the bill to enlarge the Yellowstone park. Mr. Vest said that he would submit to the passage of the bill, not because his judgment approved of it, but because he could not help dimself. American tourists spent \$150,000,000 a year in European travel, and if the Yellowstone park were among the Italian or Swiss Alps every American who went abroad would visit it and would cross the cean for that nurses but as it is sen American. until adjournment. ocean for that purpose, but as it is an American wonder, Americans went away from it. Mr. Berry spoke against it, but the Bell finally passed and after an executive session the sen-ate adjourned... In the house the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. The amount appropriate billy the bill is-825 157,757, against an estimate of \$35,183,-955. Pending debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 19th the resolutions of the Methodist quadrennial conference in re-gard to closing the worldistair on Sunday were gard to closing the bills passed were: The received. Among the bills passed were: The bill for the construction of a bridge over the Missourf river at St. Charles: the bill authorizing the secretary of war to cause a survey for a ship canal connecting Lake Eric and the Oric river from Conneaut harbor or Pittsburgh, and many local bills. After an executive session the senate adjourned... There were two surstress in the house. The first was the striking from the sandry civil bill the appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase of a site and the commencement of a new building for a new mint at Philadelphia, and the second the sudden spring of the silver purestion by Mr. Bland in the ing of the silver question by Mr. Bland in the shape of an amendment to the same bill requir-ing the colrage and issue and payment of appropriations of the silver bullion now in the treas ury. The amendment was ruled out, but Mr. Bland said he would renew the amendment. The sundry civil bill was considered in commit tee of the whole until adjournment

In the senate on the 12th Mr. Dawes intro-An the senate of the lattice. But some intro-duced a bill authorizing the president to pro-claim the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America (October 12, 1892.) a general holiday. Mr. Call offered a resolution, which was referred, requesting the president toopen negotiations with Spain for the the establishing of an inde-pendent republic for Cuth. The president's nessage on the subject of an international bipendent republic for Cuba. The president is message on the subject of an international bimetallic conference was taken up and Senator Peffer spoke in favor of free coinnge. The naval appropriation bill was them considered until adjournment... Lathe house Mr. Cates (Ata) reported back a substitute for the Watson Pinkerton investigation of the Pinkertuy detective system. investigation of the Pinkerton detective system especially the action of detectives in late rail-road strikes. Aslong debate followed and the

resolution was adopted. The sundry civil bill was then debated until adjournment. was then debated until adjournment.

The the river and harbor bill was reported back to the senate on the 13th with amendments, which made a net increase of \$1,123,143 in appropriations. The maval appropriation bill was then considered at length. The bill as it came from the house provides for one armed cruiser about \$000 displacement, to cost (exclusive of armament) not more than \$3,000,000. clusive of armament) not more than \$3,000.000 The amendment as received from the senate committee on appropriations provides, in addition, for one see going coast line battle ship of about 9.000 tons and to cost not exceeding of about 9.000 tons and to cost not exceeding \$4,000,0.0, one harbor defense double turret ship of the monitor type of about 17,500 tons and to cost not exceeding \$3,000,000, light draft gunboats of 3.000 tons displacement and to cost not exceeding \$50,000 each, and six torpedo boats at a cost not exceeding \$11,000 each. Adjourned until Monday....The house got into a squabble over the Sibley tent bill and pending fillibustering motters adjourned toning motters adjourned.

tering motions adjourned.

THE senate was not in sessiomon the 14th an soon after the house met the sudden death of Senator Barbour, of Virginta, was announced and the house immediately adjourned

WILL OF WILLIAM ASTOR.

Bequests to Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton's Children, But the Mother's Name Not Mentioned. NEW YORK, May 14:-The will of

William Astor was offered for probate to-day by Lord, Day & Lord, counsel for the executors. It is a long document, and with the codicils is somewhat intricate. A noticeable feature is the absence of any mention of the name of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, although her children are not forgotten. They each receive the income of \$212, 500 in trust. Mrs. Astor, the widow, gets the Fifth avenue residence, the summer residence at Newport and an annuity of \$50,000. Mirs. James R. Roosevelt and Mrs. Orme Wilson, the daughters, each receive the income of \$850,000 in trust; and after charitable bequasts of \$160,000 the remainder of the estate goes to John Jacob Astor, the testator's only son, when he shall have reached the ago of: 25.

Return of Baron Pava. NEW YORK, May 16 .- Baron Fava, the Italian minister to the United States. arrived here yesterday per steamer La Gascogne. Representatives from the united Italian societies went down

quarantine per steamer Laura Starin, intending to take the sell tickets at reduced rates to Chicka-baron off, but the sea was mauga if desired to return by way of too rough. The welcoming party returned with the steamer and took Fava on board, going up the river, about the harbor and landing him in Jessey City in time to take the train for Washing ton. He said he had formed many good friends. He always worked to strengthen the triendly relations existing between the two countries and between the king of Italy and the president of the United States.

Coffee Made Him Crazy.

CHICAGO, May 16 .- A case where a man has become insane through excessive indulgence in coffee has been discovered here when Peter McKeever was examined. While the coetors were proceeding with their examination McKeever became violent, and before he could be controlled he had torn his clothes almost from his body. For the past two or three years he has taken scarcely any solid food, but has subsisted almost entirely on coffee.

A New Ocean Record Made. New York, May 14.—A cablegram from Southarapton says the steamship Fuerst Bismarck has lowered the Eastern record by 19 minutes, making the trip from New York to the needles in 6 days, 12 hours and 89 minutes. The former record was 6 days, 12 hours and holds the westward record between the two ports.

Frank Shaw, the St. Paul plunger, is credited with winning \$10,000 on his hind wheel all the way up and sitting fast filly, The Pearl, at St. Louis recentlat

FOR DEEP WATER.

Resolutions Adopted By the Convention as Memphis — A Perma Provided For.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14.-When the Mississippi valley deep water convention met yesterday morning, with Congressman John C. Tarsney of Missouri in the chair, the committee on resolutions appointed at the last meeting presented the following reports

Whereas, The Mississipph river and its nav-igable tributaries constitute the most valuable natural highway for the commerce of the country to the trade of every state and territory tributary to the Mississippi valley.

Whereas. The permanent improvement of the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries will insure stable and regular rates throughout the year by competition with the trank-lines to the seaboard; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Chited Reserved, That it is the duty aff the United.
States government to provide adequate and sontinuous appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its principal affordations as to secure safe and free navigaden.
Of these rivers; and be it Resolved. That it affords great pratification to the percent of the Mississippi valley to see

to the people of the Mississippi valley to see the growing disposition throughout the unions to recognize the simple justice of aid being rendered by the government in the construction and maintenance of levees, thus protecting and relieving the people of the lower value of the disaster from the over two. In this connection we refer with pleasure to the work of the government officers in charge of the river in proversent; to the Missouri river comparison and the Missouri river comparison and the Missouri river comparison. mission and the Mississippi river commission, whose works have doubled the low water depth of those portions of the river where the commission and the officers have done their work, and we indulge in the hope that this great meritorious work will not be neglected by congress, but pressed to a successful completion.

Resolved, That we applied the action of both houses of congress in encouraging the system of continuous appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and hope-

t will be extended to the tubutaries.

Resolved: That we express the hope that. President Harrison, who, baving been a member of the Rississippi river commission, knows the demands of the people for the improvements of the river, will affly his signature to the most-

iberal bill presented to him or approval.

Col. Robert Cates of Memphis, promptly presented the following

mendmen's Resolved, further, That the Mississippi river should more and more be considered by and pro-sided for in the congress of the United States as the republic's schief water highway and its only inland sea to the end of navigation by ocean vessels as high up the river as possible.

The St. Louis and certain northern delegates opposed this amendment and argued that the question of river and harbor improvements should not be made adecal or sectional one, as might be considered the case by

the adoption of the amendment. Judge T. J. Latham submitted and amended in lies of that offered by Col.

Gates as follows: Resolved, That we petition the United States government to provide adequate and continuous appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its principal tributaries, so as to secure safe and free movigation of these rivers and deep water navigation in the Missis-sippi river to the most efficient extent practic-

This was accepted by both sides to the controversy and unanimously

adopted. The committee on permanent organization of a deepo water association for the Mississippi valley was not ready to report and it was suggested by Col. Robert Gates that it be recommitted to complete its works.

W. H. Miller moved that the committee be discharged, and instead a. committee of seven, all of Memphis, be appointed to formalate plans and bring

the association into existence. Eurther amendments were proposed until one came from L. P. Cooper, of Memphis, which rest with general approval and it was adopted. It was to the effect that the proposed committee be composed of nine members, five of whom should be from Memphis, the remainder to come from other states. It was also adopted and a further motion prevailed that when it should have een organized it be of a co-operative

character. On motion of Cast Halliday W. H. Miller was invited to address the convention, which he did in an able and instructive manner, the foundation of his remarks being the necessity for river improvement as an aid to commerce. At its conclusion the chair announced the following executive committee to organize a permanent association, as provided in the motions of Mr. Cooper:

Judge T. J. Batham, chairman; W. P. Halliday, of Illinois; John T. Horner, of Arkansas; C. A. Scott, of Masissippi: Zach Taylor, W. J. Crawford, Col. Robert Gates and Hon. A. D. Gwynne. of Tennessee.

The convention then adjourned sine,

STRUCK AGAIN

A. Second Torondo Strikes Augusta, Kan-—Many Houses Wrocked.

Augustus, Kan., May 14.—A cyclone-struck this city about 0.0 clock last.

night, completely demolishing the south. part of this city. The postion struck was occupied by small; residences. About twelve or fifteen, buildings were. destroyed. The San'a, He stock pards. were blown down, and the wires, running into the Santa Fe depot are all, down. Ellsworth Hadley had his legbroken and Frank Marsh and Stephene Crane were slightly injured.

The cloud could be seen forming west. of the city about 5:15:01dock. Owing to this timely warning everybody, who could get into a care or cel'ar did so. Several houses are reported blown down in the country west of the city. No less of life is reported:

It tore down the Kibby louse, occupied by P. C. Lanard, and from there traveled toward town, demolishing the farm houses of Messrs. Got, Argo, Hite, Cloud and a bern belonging to Mr. Simpson, outling a swath through the heavytimber as it crossed the White Water. Twelve houses were wrecked in town, many of them torn to pieces.

Kountze's Bequest to the Church. New York, May 14 .- According to the will of Augustus Kountze, the banker, which has been filed for probate, his brother Herman receives in trust the 'Kountze addition to the city of Omaba reserve block," containing thirty lots, and \$50,000 in cash, which is to be given 58 minutes, made by the steamship in to the general synod of the Lutheran June, 1891. The Fuerst Bismarck also church of the United States for the purpose of founding a theological seminary on the ground. The synod is required to have collected and deposited in the National bank of Omaha by July 1, 1892, \$130,000, of which not less than \$75,000 nor more than \$90,000 shall be set apart for the erection of a seminary.