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 5, 1892.

and 6.

NUMBER 32.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. MR. BLAND has introduced a resolution in the house instructing the committee on ways and means to report a bill imposing an income tax sufficient to meet all the expenditures for pensions; and also a bill to repeal all taxes

thority of the states. A BILL has been reported to the house appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a monument to William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of President Harrison, at North Bend, O.

imposed upon currency issued by au-

It has been arranged that the ratifications of the Behring sea treaty of arbi-tion between the United Satets and Great Dritain shall be exchanged at P. Altgeld, for governor; N. Ramsey, London instead of at Washington state treasurer. A. E. Stevenson, A. W. as originally contemplated. The change is made in order to expediate the final act of the negotiations. The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, United States minister to England, has been em-powered to act on behalf of the United States and Lord Salisbury will act for her majesty's government.

THE house committee on railways and canals has authorized a favorable report on Representative Dalzell's bill appropriating \$40,000 to pay the expenses of a survey of a route for a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie from a point at or near Erie, Pa., with the Ohio river at or near Pittsburgh.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, of Massachusetts, has been nominated to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipoten-tiary of the United States to France.

CONGRESSMAN ALLEN, of the house Indian committee, declares that the Cherokee strip cannot be opened before next spring, but that it will be done

THE following is a list of senators who have been appointed to serve on the executive committee of the national democratic campaign committee: M. C. Butler, of South Carolina; A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia: J. S. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky; J. K. Jones, of Arkansas; W. B. Bate, of Tennessee; C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia; David Turpie, of Indiana; Rufus Blodgett, of New Jersey; J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, and R. Q. Mills,

SECRETARY FOSTER has sent to the house estimates for deficiency appropriations aggregating \$191,052 on account of the postal service submitted by the sixth auditor February 14, 1891, and not-heretofore transmitted to congresses

THE EAST.

C. O. WHITMAN, professor of zoology in Clark university, Worcester, Mass., has accepted a call to the head profesthe university of Chicago.

COL. RICHARD B. ERWIN, of the New York Tribune, is dead. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He served with credit during the war and was subsequently secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship line.

THE annual banquet of the Americus Republican club, of Pittsburgh, in commemoration of Gen. Grant's birthday, was held at the Monongahela house, and was one of the most successful ever given by that organization. Covers were laid for 400 and every seat was occupied. Among the prominent guests were Gov. McKinley, of Ohio; Gen. Alger, of Michigan; Judge Thurston, of Nebraska; Hon. John Dalzell and Hon. William A. Stone.

THE Central theater at Philade!phia burned the other day and fifty-two people were injured. The Times building was also destroyed. Col. A. K. Mc-Clure lost his valuable library. The loss approximates one million dollars. By the burning of the Philadelphia

Times building Col. A. K. McClure lost his valuable political library, which he has been collecting during the past fifty years, and which can never be re-

FERDINAND C. EWER, a clerk of the Corbin Banking Co., of New York, is missing with \$12,000.

By a naptha explosion in a New York flat two women lost their lives. Dr. Patrick Briggs and Mrs. Catherine

Moore, aged 72, were badly burned.
PRESIDENT HARRISON laid the corner stone of the Grant monument in New York. Chauncey II. Depew delivered

HON. WHITELAW REID presided over the New York state republican convention, which indorsed President Harrison's administration. Senator Hiscock, Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, and Warner Miller were elected delegates to the Minneapolis convention.

FERDINAND WARD has been released from Sing Sing prison, after having served over six years for complicity in the defalcation in the Marine bank, of New York. As soon as Ward left prison he went to Connecticut to see his eightyear-old son. His wife died about three years ago. He will have to begin life over again, as he declares he is penniless. Ward does not think that he will be arrested again on the indictments pending against him. He had served his term and thinks the law should be satisfied. He says that he would rather remain in Sing Sing than to have to

flee to Canada to escape arrest. By the burning of the Central theater at Philadelphia six actors lost their

WILL H. SMITH, the New York boxer, has agreed to fight Prof. John H. Hawlett, the world's only colored deaf champion pugilist, for \$100 a side, twelve rounds, on May 14 near Chicago.

THE WEST.

THE democrats of the Thirteenth Illinois district unanimously re-nominated William M. Springer for congress.

AT a meeting of the Chicago freight committee of the Central Traffic association it was voted to meet the rate on wool made by the Grand Trunk and its western connections from the Mississippi river to the seaboard and apply it way of the Niagara frontier. The Chicago & Grand Trunk was not represented at the meeting.

INDIANS from Lower California who arrived at Yuma, A. T., report that volcanoes near Lake Sullulee, close to the Gulf of California, are in active operation. They say that recently an earthquake shock was felt, and almost immediately the volcanoes became quite active.

THE Illinois democratic convention made the following nominations: John P. Altgeld, for governor; N. Ramsey, Green, C. E. Crafts, B. T. Cable, N. E. Worthington, Walter I. Watson, John A. King and S. P. Chase were elected delegates at large.

THE Colorado republican convention instructed its delegates to the national convention at Minneapolis to oppose by every honorable means the nomination of any man for the office of president or vice-president of the United States who is not known to be heartily in favor of the enactment of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

DEER are so numerous in all parts of Michigan that the farmers are protect-

ing their wheat fields with guns. SEVEN hundred feet of the world's fair manufacturer's building at Chicago was blown down, involving a loss of time in the raising of the structure of several days. The wind at the time of the occurrence was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour.

FORTY families were rendered homeless in the village of Hudson, O., by fire, recently.

THE following state ticket was nominated by the Ohio republicans: For secretary of state, S. M. Taylor; for supreme court judges, William T. Spear and J. F. Burkett; for supreme court clerk, Josiah B. Allen; for member of board of public works, E. F. Lybarger; national convention delegates are William Me-Kinley, J. B. Foraker, A. W. Bushnell and Mr. Kahn.

Indians at the Crow Creek agency refuse government money because they distrust their agent.

MAJ. WILLIAM WARNER, of Kansas City, has been nominated by the republicans of Missouri as their candidate for

Brendon and Burlington, Ia., have been excited over several mysterious disappearances.

ADJUTANT GENERAL KENNEDY, of Colorado, has been elected department comsorship in the department of biology in mander of the Colorado and Wyoming Grand Army of the Republic.

PLATINUM has been discovered in the hills at a point about twenty-five miles west of Rapid City, S. D. Among some specimens of ore recently brought to the city Dr. Whitney found a piece of white quartz carrying what appeared to be horn silver. He at once pronounced it platinum and confirmed his opinion by the usual acid tests.

S. S. LOEWENBERG and his wife were found lying dead in a room at St. Paul. Minn., having evidently been suffocated by gas. Investigation of the premises showed that the key in the gas jet did not work properly and that in turning off the gas it was very easy to turn it on again.

THE national convention of Brewers employes has petitioned Gov. Fifer, of Illinois, to pardon the anarchists.

THE people of Johnson county, Wyoming; have passed resolutions condemning Gov. Barber for his action during the recent troubles.

THE SOUTH.

THE Kinney distilling company of Nashville, Tenn., has filed an assignment. The trouble was precipitated by a suit brought by the executor of Charles Nelson, holding notes for \$69, 805. The company assigns all its stock and fixtures, distillery in Robertson county, three warehouses, 660 barrels of whisky and accounts amounting to \$113,778.50. The liabilities amount to

\$153,384.16. THE decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers and orations incident thereto, for many years observed in Mississippi, was not observed throughout the state, this year, so far as heard from.

SHEPHARD BUSBY was hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., the other day, for murder. RUFUS JENKINS, a deposed pastor

aged 70, was taken from his house near Knoxville, Tenn., by fifty Whitecaps and cowhided so brutally that he is expected to die of his injuries. Jenkins had deserted his wife for another woman. When summoned to leave his home he fired upon his assailants, who in turn fired upon him, set fire to his dwelling and then treated him as de-

THE Scotch Irish society of America

met in Atlanta, Ga., the other day. W. T. SHARMAN, the only witness in an important murder case at Denison, Tex., was shot to death by an unknown assassin while in bed. The case in which he was a witness grew out of an old feud and he is the twentieth victim. He had received a number of warnings that his life was in danger.

A mon attempted to take from the jail at Nashville, Tenn., four men charged with assaulting two young ladies, the Misses Bruce. After a determined stand

the crowd was dispersed. DISTRIBUTION of food to the Rio Grande famine sufferers has been made tions.

JUDGE GRESHAM, it is reported, will be asked to accept the people's party

nomination for president. THE Panama canal enterprise

threatened with total collapse.

The annual report of the Union Pacific railway Co., submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting shows for the year 1891: Gross earnings, \$19,-687,738, as against \$20,438,208 in 1890. The surplus earnings were \$7,846,451, against \$7,274,759 the previous year. Proceeds from other sources make the total income \$10,442,521. Deducting total charges, a balance of \$1,910,390 is shown, which is an increase of \$23,698 over last year.

THE project of M. Brinet, manager of Vignaux's academy at Paris, for an in-ternational contest between Schaefer, Ives and Slosson and the most prominent French professional billiardists has fallen through.

WILLIAM ASTOR, the multi-millionaire, of New York, died in Paris the other day of pleurisy and heart disease super-induced by the scandal in which his daughter, Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, figured.

THERE has been great excitement in Paris over the verdict in the case of Ravachol, the anarchist.

MR. LYLE, counsel for the murderer, Deening, has made another application for a further postponement of the trial. THE Ottawa house of commons refused to put binding twine on the free

The verdict of the jury in the Ravachol case at Paris has occasioned much surprise, but it is the general consensus of opinion that the "extenuating circumstances" part of the verdict was due entirely to the fear of the jurors that if the prisoner was condemned to death they would fall victims to anarchist vengeance.

THE European press highly censures the Paris jury for the verdict in the

THE Melbourne, Australia, Standard says that Deening has confessed to his lawyer and the doctors who examined him that he committed the majority of "Jack the Ripper" crimes in the Whitechapel district of London.

MME. NORDICA, the singer, has been badly hurt by being thrown from a carriage in London.

THERE was a strong suspicion among the officers of the German army stationed at Halle that men were being approached by socialists with a view to weakening their allegiance to the government and an unexpected search was made of the barracks. The result verified the suspicions, for in the men's quarters there were discovered a number of sowrongs under which the soldier labors and calling upon them to join the social- imburse him in that amount. ists in effecting a reformation of the body politic.

In the house of commons Mr. Clark's motion in favor of local government for Great Britain and Ireland was rejected

by a vote of 74 to 54. A RECENT fire at Tokio, Japan, de-

stroyed 5,000 houses. THE LATEST.

In the senate on the 2d Mr. Vest spoke on the management of the World's fair. The price of lands under the desert act law was fixed at \$1.25. In the house the free binding twine bill was passed, only 47 negative votes. A severe cyclone southwest of King-

fisher, Ok., killed two persons the other At the quadrennial methodist conference the demands of the lay delegates were granted and they were permitted

to occupy seats together. MASKED men took Lymon Purdle, the negro murderer, from the county jaH at Elizabethton, N.C., and hanged him from a tree. The evidence against Purdle was conclusive. The negroes believed him guilty, but were greatly excited over the lynching and it is feared there may be trouble.

MR. YATES CARRINGTON, the well

known animal painter, is dead. SENATOR MANDERSON has introduced a joint resolution requesting the president to take amicable measures to obtain from the Italian government a suitable indemnity for the injuries inflicted by the authorities of Italy upon sas City, was arrested recently on Nicolina Mileo, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who, while on a visit to Italy, was imprisoned and afterward compelled to serve in the Italian

army. CATTLEMEN of Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah have formed a

SHERIFF LUNA, of Seary county, Tex., who has held that position for ten years, went to Texarkana recently in company with a friend named Hollis. Money which Luna furnished was spent most lavishly. His bondsmen caused his arrest. Hollis was also arrested and on his person was found nearly a thousand dollars which he had taken from Luna. In three days Luna spent over \$2,000 of the county's money.

DEEMING, the notorious murderer said to have committed the Whitechapel murders has been found guilty. His plea of insanity was disregarded. THREE men were killed in a wreck on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago

railroad near Otis, Ind. THE conferees from the senate and house on the Chinese exclusion bill have reached an agreement on the basis of the bill as it passed the senate with certain important additions that were insisted upon by the house conferees. As agreed upon the bill is practically a reenactment for ten years of the existing law with clauses providing for registra-tion of resident Chinese and for suspen-sion of bail in habeas corpus applica-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Odd Fellows of the state gener ally celebrated the seventy-third anniversary of the order on the 26th.

Sherman Crockett was killed by the cars at Fort Scott the other day while it was supposed he was stealing a ride. The Social Science club of Kansas and western Missouri will hold its twelfth annual meeting at Fort Scott May 5

John H. Ridenour, a teamster aged nineteen years, was killed at Kansas City, Kan., the other day by the accidental discharge of a shotgun.

The federal grand jury at Topeka recently found indictments against several officials of the Union Pacific railway for violating the inter-state commerce

Mrs. G. M. Adams and another lady were recently struck by a Rock Island passenger train while crossing the railroad in a buggy at Clifton, and fatally injured.

The annual convention of the ladies of the G. A. R. for the department of Kansas held its opening session at Emporia on the 27th. Many prominent ladies were present.

The second district republican convention met at Lawrence on the 28th and re-nominated E. H. Funston for congress. The vote stood, Funston, 73; Blue, 10; Johnson, 9.

Miner B. Hupp, an aged citizen, went to an office in Wichita the other afternoon to be examined for soldier's pension and dropped dead in the elevator as it was descending. Burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Lines at Kansas City, Kan., while the family was at church the other

evening and stole several dresses, some jewelry and \$100 in cash. Floyd Nichols, a fourteen-year-old oy, was accidentally shot and fatally wounded by his thirteen-year-old cousin,

the other day while the two were playing with a pistol at Armourdale. John Withers and Samuel Love, Bourbon county farmers, recently had a quarrel about a division fence and while Love was passing Withers' house the latter shot him twice from behind a

stone fence. Love's injuries were thought to be fatal. Withers escaped. Withers married Love's sister. Senator Perkins has introduced a bill for the relief of Henry Hicks, postmaster at Cambridge, Cowley county. In January, 1891, burglars broke into his office and stole all his stamps and postal cards. The amount taken and the amount expended by the postmaster cialistic manuscripts setting forth the | in the pursuit and arrest of the burglar was \$337. He now asks congress to re-

> The state convention of dentists, recently in session at Fort Scott, elected the following officers: Dr. J. A. Roberts, of Sabetha, president; Dr. C. E. Esterly, of Lawrence, first vice-president; Dr. L. M. Green, of Junction City, second vicepresident; Dr. J. P. Root, of Kansas City, Kan., secretary; Dr. R. A. Wasson, of Ottawa, treasurer. Topeka was chosen as the place for the next annual

> Hon. E. F. Ware, of Fort Scott, believes he has discovered in a homeless child at Santa Catarina, Mexico, the orphan of Mr. and Mrs. Judge McComas, who were massacred in the Apache raid near Silver City, N. M., in 1884. On that occasion Charley McComas, three years old, was kidnaped by the savages and has never been heard of since. The homeless child at Catarina answers the boy's description, and Mr. Ware, his

> uncle, will attempt to identify him. The bill establishing a United States court at Fort Scott has passed congress and been approved by the president. Court will hereafter be held at Fort Scott for the counties of Miami, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, Allen, Anderson, Coffee, Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Elk and Greenwood. Two terms are to be held annually, the first in May next, if the court records can be transferred in time, otherwise not until November.

> Jessie J. Todd, the agent at Kingman for the Provident Investment Co., Kanthe charge of embezzlement. The company claim that as its agent Todd collected about \$1,800 as rents from their lands, which he fails to account for. Todd does not deny collecting the money, but asserts that he started with it to Kansas City some time in February and on the way he either lost the money or it was taken from his pocket.

> The remnant of a gang of toughs hanging around Wallace, the other night, chased several citizens to their homes at the muzzle of pistols and as the Kansas Pacific train pulled in at 11:15 o'clock the gang at the station demanded the money box of the operator, but by suddenly extinguishing the light and concealing the cash he saved the money though a bullet went crashing past his head. The toughs turned their attention to the passengers on the train but it pulled out. The fellows fled south.

> The other afternoon four men belonging to a government surveying party had a narrow escape from drowning in the Missouri river at Leavenworth. They were in a skiff and about to start down stream, when it unexpectedly darted under a large boat and was swamped instantly. All the men were drawn under the big boat and two of them were fortunate enough to eatch on to a corner of it on coming up. The other two straggled in the river for several moments until they were rescued by comrades in a skiff.

TWO FATALITIES.

They Are Reported From a Cyclone in Oklahoma.

IT WAS SOUTHWEST OF KINGFISHER.

Were Caught in the Storm-Trees Were Uprooted, Fences Leveled and Claim Houses Carried Away.

KINGFISHER, Ok., May 3.—A disastrous

cyclone, destructive alike to life and property, gathered to the southwest of this city at about 7 o'clock last night, and passing around to the east disappeared in a northeasterly direction. Two fatalities are already reported, and it is feared that the loss of life will prove much greater. F. A. Bidwell and his son, who had recently located on a claim five miles northeast of the city, were caught by the storm and the son was instantly killed. The father sustained injuries which caused his death shortly after. Bidwell and his son came here recently from York Neb., and had just completed the work of building a home and planting a crop. The rest of Bidwell's family started from York this evening to join him. The Hon. C. Post, president of the bank of Kingfisher, who brought the news of the accident to this city, telegraphed to have the family intercepted. The bodies will be embalmed and sent home to-morrow by Mr. Post. There are many rumors of others killed and injured, but they can not be verified.

Rain began falling at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, followed immediately by a terrific hall storm. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the sky grew black as midnight and the thunder and lightning were al-

most incessant. Then the cyclone was observed gathering to the southwest of the city. Passing around to the east with constantly increasing velocity, the immense funnel shaped cloud advanced with the roar of an army. Veering off to the northeast, it passed close to the

city, destroying everything in its path. Trees were uprooted, fences leveled and claim houses carried away and destorm, sought with much alacrity.

when the sky was darkest, the atmosphere was absolutely stifling and

breathing was a matter of difficulty. long in its veerings. Some miraculous the laymen might present a request for escapes occurred. George Prickett, an old lame man, living two miles east of Kingfisher, took a large family from the house to a cyclone cellar. The house blew down, crushing in the roof of the dugout, but not a soul was harmed

except one child somewhat suffocated. Sam Hawley's house on the hill north was passed clear, but his pasture fences and barn were totally destroyed and

ten horses killed. Simon Bates was coming to town horseback. He Iay down flat on the ground three miles east of Kingfisher and was blown forty feet and badly bruised. His horse's leg was broken and the saddle torn from its back.

The cyclone zigzaged, the general trend being east of north, and spent its force at Cimmaron river. Wheat is should go and to whom the goods badly damaged by hail and where the should be delivered, and cyclone struck there was a total de- officials carried out their orders struction of everything in its path.

Bloodshed Over a Crap Game.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 3.—Charles Zimmer, a saloon-keeper, at the corner of Fifth and Messanie streets, shot, and it is believed, fatally wounded, Joe Hill, his colored porter, at the former's saloon. The two men were drinking and engaged in a game of craps, which resulted in a quarrel, followed by the McCrea. shooting. Zimmer is under arrest. Hill is in the city hospital, and the physicians of the "famine bread." It was black express the opinion that he can not re-

Drowned in a Well.

Mexico, Mo., May 3 .- The body of Warner Butler, colored, aged 9 years, was found in a well on the premises of William Willis, with whom he boarded. The boy left the house Friday night, stating that he was going outside to take a look at the "dipper" in the sky. While walking about the premises look-ing upward he fell into the well, which had no cover on it.

In Favor of Sunday Closing. ATCHISON, Kan., May 3 .- The Young People's Christian Endeavor society of the Presbyterian church concluded a four days' session in this city yesterday. There were thirty-four delegates present. The meeting resolved in favor of closing the world's fair on Sundays. The next meeting of the society will be held at Hiawatha.

THE PILE OF WRECKED CARS.

This Caused Another Wreck With Dis-ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 3.—When a west bound Central Hudson freight train was taking water at Churchvile station this morning another freight-train, bound west, dashed into the caboose. A number of cars were thrown over upon the east bound track, and a minute later an east bound train ploughed into the pile of wrecked cars. W. H. Jones, of Buffalo, the engineer of the east bound. train, was instantly killed, and his fireman, F. Richardson, was slightly hurt. The wreck caught fire from an oil car and the body of Engineer Jones was burned to a crisp. Twenty-five cars, many of them loaded with goods, were

destroyed. WENT THROUGH A BRIDGE. WESTVILLE, Ind., May 3 .- A north bound freight train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago rail-road went through a bridge one mile north of Otis early this morning, the engine and eight cars going down. The bodies of the engineeer, fireman and brakeman, who were in the cab, are buried in the water beneath an immense

mass of wreckage. Traffic has been abandoned north of Otis. The heavy downfall of rain which set in about 6 o'clock Sunday night washed away the foundations of the bridge, leaving the superstructure apparently intact and the train dashed headlong into the waters beneath the sinking structure.

The killed are; Engineer John Murray, of Michigan City, who leaves a wife and two children; James Bowen, fireman, single; Elmer Brown, head

LAYMEN AND CLERGY.

Important Prelude to the Opening of the Quadrennial Conference at Omaha—Lay-men Secking a Separate Meeting. OMAHA, Neb., May 3.—As a prelude to the quadrennial conference of the Methodist church which commenced today, 100 lay delegates met and discussed

important topics. Postmaster Field, of Philadelphia, was made chairman, and Young, of North Dakota, secretary. The chairman requested Dr. John E. Jones, of the Laymen's association of Philadelphia, to state to the delegates the object for which the meeting was posited throughout the country, in frag-ments. Many head of stock were killed of Philadelphia had been discussing for and wheat fields destroyed, though the loss to growing crops will prove slight, as but little of the wheat has yet conference than that which they usualheaded. Immense forest trees on Uncle ly exercised. The laymen, he said, were John's creek were uprooted and carried as a rule unfamiliar with the workings bodily away and for eight miles or more, the forest and fields are absolutely denuded. The damage in the lutely denuded. The damage in the immediate vicinity of this city is not were, and for this reason the laymen, heavy. During the prevalence of the as a rule, failed to exercise that influhowever, everybody was ence in the conference deliberations thoroughly frightened and cellars were that their interests really demanded. It was also the belief of the Philadelphia

The rain storm, which seems general, laymen that the time had come for them was the heaviest in the year and the to ask for equal representation with the atmosphere was heavily charged with ministers in the general conference. electricity. For two or three minutes, The idea of their only getting 150 laymen while there were 350 ministerial delegates in the general conference had begun to appear ridiculous to the minds Personal inspection of the track of of a good many laymen. So this meetthe cyclone shows it to be from 300 to ing of the laymen had been called be-800 yards wide and about eight miles fore the conference met, in order that the privilege of being seated in a body separate from the ministers in the conference, and also to express a desire for equal representation in the next general conference.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

An American Commissioner Returns-His Report on the Famine Stricken District— Well Treated By the Russian Authori-

NEW YORK, May 3.-Col. Charles Mc-Crea, of Minneapolis, one of the United States commissioners to the Russian famine district, arrived here on his homeward journey yesterday. The American commissioners were told on arrival that the whole machinery of state was at their disposal. They had merely to designate where the trains and brought back receipts. The commissioners consigned food to as many as fifty different people in the prov-inces of Samara, Tula and Obenburg. Most of these people were connected with the charitable organization conducted by the Anglo-American church

of Russia. "This is the worst famine that ever visited a civilized country," said Col.

Col. McCrea had with him a specimen and made of grass and the roots of trees and barks. He said: "All the animals have been killed for food, and the peasants have actually reached the end of their rope. Now the flax crop has failed and they will have nothing to make clothes of.'

Creede in Danger of Inundation. CREEDE, Col., May 3. - For several days past the water in Willow creek has been rising steadily and has caused some feeling of insecurity in the minds of many. Creede avenue is under water several inches deep for a distance of 200 or 300 feet. Wall street, from the

bridge to Cliff street, is flooded.

Anarchists Set a Circus Afire. PARIS, May 3 .- The grand circus at Troyes was set on fire, presumably by Anarchists, and burned to the ground. The flames spread to and destroyed three adjacent houses. While the fire was burning a loud explosion was heard in the interior of the circus.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

This "working" is a simple term, by commo sense defined As "hestle," "get there," shake a leg"—in lar

We're working something all the time ter what we do; But watch the other fellow, for he might be

For instance, there are business schemes

which you would invest; Your friend decides to let you in because he loves you best. He doesn't want to make a cent—perhaps it may

But keep your eye upon your friend—he may be working you.

Now you of course would not abuse the friendship of a man, But when you see a dollar you will seize it if you

You would not work a friend-oh, no-for friends

But look out for your warmest friend-he may You may in business have a friend who'd sell

you goods at cost. He does so just to please you, and, no matter

He bows and scrapes and thanks you just as other people do; But never for a moment would he think of

working you. You work a snap yourself sometimes, and in a

quiet way
Invite your friends to join the dance and then
the fiddler pay.
They don't know what you're driving at, because

the scheme is new: But while you're working all your friends perhaps they're working you.

To-day your bank account runs short; you simply borrow ten
And pay it back to-morrow with profoundest

thanks-and then Your friend returns the compliment, but multiplied by two.
You thought that you were working him, while he was working you.

The moral of the thing is this: We've all an ax to grind; But wait until your turn comes round; you

may be left behind, Just take your chances at the wheel, as all of us

must do, And work the other fellow while he thinks he's working you.

-Philander Philpins, in Judge.



WE girls who live on Deer creek, out in Kansas, decided to have a leap year social. So we met at Miss Kate Warren's pleasant prai-

rie home to arrange the necessary preliminaries for the affair, which we were quite resolved should prove the event of the season.

As a compliment to my courageous nature and general daring, I had the honor to be appointed chairman of the meeting.

Of course I was expected to lead out with some remarks, so I arose and faced the nine bright, smiling girls seated in various attitudes, graceful and otherwise, gathered in Kate's neat little bedroom.

"Ladies, or fellow citizens," I began, then hesitated.

"You might address us as gentlemen, Ada," put in Kate, "since we are to assume that role."

"Correct!" I approved, then proceeded: "Honorable gentlemen, you all know the object of this meeting. You know too well the story of our thralldom. Our young men abuse their privileges heartlessly; gentlemanly decorum and attention to ladies are sadly degenerating. There must be a reform



"WHAT AM I TO DO?"

soon, or we will be in a worse state socially than our red sisters over the bor-

Here I was drowned out by the clapping of several hands and cries of "Bravo!" "Hit 'em again!"

When their cheering had subsided I resumed my remarks:

"Need I iterate, this being leap year, we maidens of Deer Creek have resolved to assert our rights and teach the boys how true gentlemen should act? The party will be at Kate's here, on Thursday night, and each of you will be required to bring some gentleman of your own preference. Don't be too modest. Remember you are to be the gentlemen at this party, and treat your company just as gallantly as you would wish to be treated yourself. I as he could be. I had to tug and work, will assist Kate, and we shall endeavor like climbing a mountain, to get him to have the refreshments all they should into the buggy. All the time I could

There was a certain handsome young ranchman, who lived about four miles mensely, from my father's claim, that had quite Having wen my girlish admiration.

As soon as I could find an opportunity sent him a polite little note, request- drove rapidly away, leaving aunt and der another dress."-Cloak Review.

ing the pleasure of his company to our eap year social. Imagine my chagrin when his immediate answer informed me, with courteous regrets, that his

valuable society was already engaged. I tried again, but with no better luck. confess I began to feel somewhat blue, and my heart went out in sympathy to the unsuccessful would-be gallants. I could guess pretty nearly how they must feel when some nice girl re-

fused their company.
What was I to do? The party not quite two days off, and here I was still without a partner.

I was just sitting down to take a new inventory of the probably unspoken-for young men of our vicinity when Kate

suddenly swooped in upon me.
"What am I to do, Ada?" she appealed, almost helplessly. "I can't find a partner. The other girls are all ahead

"Let us mingle our tears, Katie," I replied, playfully. "I am in the same

"What! You don't mean to tell me, Ada Gleason, that, with your bewitching hazel eyes and lovely dusky tresses,

you have failed to secure a partner?" "The fascinating qualities you do me the honor to mention seem to have been inadequate to help me to that blissful consummation."

"Oh, Ada! Whom did you ask?" "Ranchman Gifford and Billy Hall." "Two! And you live to tell me."

"I still live. There are some disap-pointments, Katie, that we must bear ike a philosopher."

"True." Then suddenly: "Oh, Ada! 've an idea!" "Have the goodness not to delay your

enlightenment, Kate," I begged. "Why not invite that big Chicago fellow who is visiting your cousin at the

junction?" "The junction" was a small but growing town at the crossing of two railroads, about five miles from the Deer Creek settlement. "The big Chi-

cago fellow" referred to by Kate was the guest of my cousin, a rising young dentist, who had recently opened an office in the new town. Cousin Tom and Bruce Ellis had been college chums. Mr. Ellis was a successful newspaper man of Chicago. He was about twentyseven, broad-shouldered, light-complexoned, and had a generally well-fed look. I had first met him at an enter-

tainment which Kate and I had attended at "the junction." Then Tom had brought him out to the farm to see us. He had been very pleasant and lively, but under it all I imagined I detected an amused contempt for our unrestrained, unconventional Kansas ways. "Invite Mr. Ellis!" I cried.

"Certainly. Why not?" "Why, Kate, he's a newspaper man, and supposing he accepted, which isn't likely, he'd write us up dreadfully for the papers."
"Who cares if he does? Do write him

an invitation! Ada." "Why not secure him as your own company, Kate?"

"I shouldn't dare. I could not hold my own, as you can, with his keen wit." "Well, Kate," I said, after considering the matter a short while, "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll invite Cousin Tom, I'll ask Mr. Ellis, and suffer the consequences.'

"Your cousin's so stylish," objected Kate, with a blush, "and I don't believe he'd care for a country affair like our party."

and I can youch for his liking the country. So, Kate Warren, you ask Cousin Tom, or I don't ask his friend. Five minutes for your decision, Kathleen."

"All right then," she replied, laugh-"That's sensible. They can't more than refuse, and we can survive such a

shock. Here are pens, ink and note paper, Kate. Let's write our notes at once. Father is going to the junction in an hour, and will deliver them for

When father returned he brought us each an answer. Tom and Mr. Ellis accepted the invitations and thanked us kindly for favoring them.

When the evening of our social arrived, Kate came over to our house to go with me. Father, who, in his happy delusion, thinks I'm the smartest girl in the universe, let us have the ponies and his new two-seated carriage, in which to go after our town company.

If I felt any regrets over my inability to secure the young ranchman, I was solaced by the thought that I would have the honor of bringing the most distinguished "lady" present.

Reaching the junction, we drove to my uncle's pleasant town residence, sprang lightly out, and hitched the ponies. Then, with a sublime air of nonchalence, we rapped at the front

Aunt Mag admitted us, and with a smile informed us that we would have to wait for "the girls" to complete their toilets.

We had to wait a long time on them. Kate has since declared that she believed they were intentionally long in getting ready, just to show us what it s to wait for a girl while she is squirming before her looking-glass. Well, I'm sure I never kept a fellow waiting for me as long as Cousin Tom and Bruce Ellis kept us waiting.

Uncle Harvey came in and joked us, in his hearty fashion, about our masculine assumptions, and ended by calling us "real nice little chaps," and hoped we hadn't learned to swear and smoke cigarettes yet.

Finally Tom and Mr. Ellis came downstairs, dressed and powdered in a most stunning manner. As we left the house Aunt Mag charged us to wrap our charges up carefully as a precaution against la grippe.

That big Chicago fellow I had burdened myself with was just as helpless see a roguishness in his fine blue eyes,

Having succeeded in getting him in after many efforts I tucked the robes Slimson—'Oh. I wouldn't bother about trayal of executive secrets. Think of it, not t around him, grasped the reins and paying for it now, father; I'll just or ladies and gentlemen, and, try you never man. around him, grasped the reins and paying for it now, father; I'll just or

uncle to finish their laugh at my ex-

Kate and Tom were chatting away on the back seat, apparently utterly oblivious of our presence. So I engaged my partner in conversation, inroducing the subjects, books, flowers and pictures, ever dear to the heart of

Mr. Ellis was a very agreeable talker, and somehow he drove all thought of the young ranchman from my mind. "How do you like Kansas?" I finally

ventured. "Very much. The people are so cheery and light, like their far-reachng prairies."

"Confess, though, that you are secretly shocked over our breach of maidenly propriety in getting up such a thing as a leap year party," I could not help saying. "I can't conscientiously do so, Miss

say I am quite charmed with the originality of the affair." "Thanks, awfully," I returned, wondering how much sincerity there was in his pretty speech.

Gleason. If I confess at all it will be to

Kate's brother Joe received the company. We escorted our gentlemen to the dressing-room prepared for them, then we girls stood around and tried our best to talk horses, baseball and



"SPARE ME!" HE CRIED.

the political outlook. We did not, however, succeed very well, and were only too glad when the boys made their appearance at the door for us to lead them into the parlor.

We were careful not to do as our young men frequently do, leave some one off by himself in a corner to have a dull time of it. We didn't center our whole attention on two or three handsome ones, as boys have a rude way of doing. In the numerous games which we played for pastime, we tried to see that each one received an equal share of notice.

We set our young men many examples of improved manners and courteousness, worthy of their imitation, but whether they will profit from our teachings remains to be seen. We have the blessed satisfaction of having performed our luty, whatever the results may be.

The girls assumed the initiative in a very natural way, and the boys displayed an evident pleasure in yielding to them. My big partner in particular seemed to enjoy my waiting on him very much, and I almost exhausted myself fanning him and bringing him reto see I didn't care if Chloe Holly had! got ahead of me.

in southern Kansas. A full moon was his friends in the press gallery. There flooding the earth with its pellucid rays. Mr. Ellis and I had left the gay crowd in the parlor to indulge in a

short promenade on the porch. Suddenly I halted and dropped on my knees before him. "Spare me!" he cried. "I am entire-

ly unprepared for a proposal." "Do not mistake me," I quickly reas sured him. "I am not on the eve of a declaration. Your shoestring is un-

"Oh! A thousand pardons." "I shall not attempt a proposal," I laughingly replied, as I adjusted the shoelace. "I have no doubt I am forestalled by the fair heiress of some

opulent pork-packer." "As I am by that ranchman with the pale mustache, whose eyes follow you so hungrily and me so jealously," he

retorted. "We will go in now, if you please," I said, ignoring his speech, and leading him back to the others.

I set the example of taking our charges home early, reluctant as I felt to terminate my one night of happy independence. Leap year wouldn't come again for four years. Some of the girls objected, and they didn't like to break up so early as half-past ten. But I told them the health of our charges de manded that we eschew late hours, and whispered encouragingly that they might propose on the way home, if they desired.

Consin Tom and Mr. Ellis spent the rest of the night at our house, which cheated Kate and I out of a long, late

ride to and from the junction. The next morning before departing Mr. Ellis thanked me very cordially for the trouble I had taken to have him enjoy what would ever be the happiest night of his life. I thought it only pretty compliment on our unique social. but I have since had reason to give his words a greater significance.

Nearly two months have passed since our leap year party came off. Cousin Tom now makes frequent visits to the Warren farmhouse. I asked Kate yesterday if the entire family were having dental work done that he took so many trips there.

She only blushed, then defended her self by this attack: "When did you hear from Chicago last? Tom says Bruce didn't wait for

you to propose, and is coming out to Deer Creek to turn ranchman, if you don't surrender shortly. AD. H. GIDSON.

-Thoughtful.-Mr. Slimson-"Your as if he were enjoying the situation im- dressmaker came in to-day and wanted to collect your account, but I thought I would see you about it first." Clara

GIVING AWAY SECRETS.

Executive Clerk Young Sacrificed to Senatorial Loquacity.

A Shady Page in the Transactions of the United States Senate—The American House of Lords at War with the Newspaper Men.

[Special Washington Letter.] Some of the singular circumstances and environments of the news-gather-

ing profession are worthy of record in

the papers of our day. A few weeks ago I wrote you a letter about executive sessions of the senate, telling you how the potent, grave and reverend seignors of the senate try to keep their proceedings secret, and how they are published in detail by the daily the correspondents to witness the antics of these solemn solons in their pretended efforts to ascertain the source or | set in. sources whence the newspapers procure their information. Recently, however, the matter has become serious.

The senators have been acting in a



EXECUTIVE CLERK YOUNG.

no man has greater respect for the senate as a body than myself, for almost every member of the august assemblage is my friend; but as individuals they are human and prone to human frailties. The senate, in executive session, has of late been trying to shift its sins upon other shoulders, and therein lies a fault too grave to forgive, too flagrant to deserve the charity of silence. The senate has excluded from its executive sessions a number of employes who have for many years been faithful and honorable servants, thereby casting upon them the stigma of suspicion. But worse still, a resolution was introduced for the removal of the executive clerk, James R. Young. That was an outrage,

an unpardonable sin. James R. Young never gave away any secrets of executive sessions. He is incapable of a dishonorable act. The secrets of the senators belong to themselves, and Mr. Young has always held them inviolate. But the senators themselves have betrayed their own secrets, from time to time, and they will always do so. Many a small man has been reelected to the senate because the newspapers men have induced the dear peo ple to believe that he was both good and great. It is a very slight return favor for a senator to tell a correspondfreshments. I wanted that ranchman ent a valued item of forbidden news. Every senator is under more or less obligations to his friends of the press. The night was mild and pleasant, as James R. Young is a newspaper man himself, and is under no obligations to is no reason why he should betray a secret of the senate, and every reason why he should not. He is a gentleman and his associates are gentlemen. There is not a reputable newspaper man in Washington who would dare to even dream of asking Mr. Young a single question concerning executive sessions. Moreover, there is no necessity for so doing. It is easier and more natural to have a senator come to my office or to my home and tell me the story of the day; and every newspaper man has had the same

experience. The idea of these senators undertaking to make a scapegoat of a man who is more honorable than many members of their body would be ludicrous if it were not so censurable and reprehensible. Why, they even turned old Father Bassett out of the senate one day during executive session, as though he would give away their secrets. That was even more shameful, than their other efforts



to assume a virtue though they have it not. Father Bassett has been an employe of the senate for sixty-three years. The senate to-day is more honored by his presence than he is honored by the position which he holds. He was a little page on the floor of the senate serving such men as John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton and Stephen A. Donglas before some of the members of the senate of to-day were born, and before others now venerable had hope or aspiration of political preferment. And yet, Father Bossett, with the glorious crown of silver hair, the splendid adornment of venerable beard, was turned out of the senate chamber while these men who betray their own secrets held a ward caucus, an indignation meeting, a revel of tobacco smoke and denunciatory oratory over the be-

so hard, you cannot muster up courage enough to say that this performance has increased your respect for the mil-lionaire club, the political anachronism yclept the senate of the United States. The idea of gentlemen sitting together in earnest conclave, deliberating concerning the advisability of making a scapegoat of an honorable employe, for sins of their own commission.

It is stated that a venerable and distinguished senator from the vicinity of the western reserve introduced obnoxious resolution. If this be true, it is a grievous fault, and grievously might he repent it; under certain conditions. For example, if the oldest correspondent of leading paper of his own political faith in that section were brought before the bar of the senate, and required to testify under oath, he might be obliged to papers. In the past it has been fun to tell things which would make the respected statesman turn all sorts of colors; in fact mortification would surely

It is also alleged that a distinguished New England senator who has prospered financially, as much as he has prospered politically, is the instigator, aider and abbettor of this entire unfortunate assault upon a member of the craft in Washington. If this be true, and there can be hardly any doubt that it is, the distinguished legislator would do well to consider the ant and be wise. The correspondents are all of them wearing war paint and are out for scalps, just as earnestly as they were some years ago when they went gunning after Speaker Keifer. Their success at that time was pronounced, and their power since then has increased in ten-fold ratio. It is the part of wisdom to cater to the free lances of the national capital; and it is the part of unwisdom to seek their enmity, when, by a friendly warning, their antagonism may be avoided. These are the words of wisdom.

Under the recent resolution craze, Alonzo Stewart, the executive page, was also excluded from the floor of the senate, during executive sessions. This was easting a suspicion, by indirection, upon one of the most honorable young gentlemen ever connected with the government of the republic in any capacity. Mr. Stewart is from lowa, and it is not to the credit of the senators from that state that they permitted

this indignity.

The senators, urged by some member of the committee on foreign relations, asserted that inasmuch as Mr. Young is an experienced newspaper man, he alone could have given for publication such accurate accounts of senatorial proceedings. But Secretary McCook, who is an experienced writer, and Sergeant-at-arms Valentine, who stuck type on the Burlington Haweye thirty years ago, are as good newspaper men as Mr. Young, and these gentlemen were permitted to remain during the executive sessions, while all others have been excluded. What folly! To exclude a gentleman from the sessions of the senate because he is brainy and capable; when he is at the same time honorable. Then, to retain other men equally capable and honorable, assuming that they

are safe while the other man is not. As a matter of fact not a single emoloye of the senate from the highest to the lowest ever tells an executive secret. There are eighty-eight senators, and just about eighty-eight of them will talk from time to time about forbidden subjects; and they always will do so. No amount of scolding and pedagogue-ing by the venerable seniors can prevent the juniors and freshmen of the senate from talking to their newspaper friends, just as they use to do themselves before they became old, rich, aristocratic, proud and self-righteous.

There is trouble brewing for the senate, and a great deal more of it than you may understand from these quiet lines. The newspaper men of this city will not permit one of their number to be smitten and insulted without cause. and to be degraded officially without such a protest as will make itself felt as well as heard. We screen more faults, foibles, weaknesses and jobbery than any other body of newspaper men in America, and we know a great deal more than we are ever disposed to print about men and measures. We are all of us friendly toward the senate and senators; but we are inclined to demand and try to compel fair play from the honorable gentlemen for every one of our number, just as we accord the same treatment toward the gentlemen on the SMITH D. FRY. floor.

Fifty Years Ago.

Fifty years ago the laborer worked more hours and harder for his pittance than the men of to-day dream of. He was poorer fed, poorer clad and poorer housed. His wages were paid to him in money issued by banks in different states, each dollar of which was subject to a discount, or loss, as the banks frequently failed. Clothing was no cheaper than now. The only carpeted room in the house was the parlor, and that had only a rag carpet. Sewing machines were unknown, and there was no piano or organ to make the evenings at home pass pleasantly, and the only light was a tallow dip or whale oil lamp. Tea and coffee brought high prices, and meat was used but sparingly. The best mechanics received only one dollar and fifty cents a day in the cities, and less in country towns, and laborers could earn only eighty-five cents to one dollar per day.-Banner of

The Saint and the Onions. A painter had been commissioned to paint the image of a saint on the refectory wall of a convent. The price stip ulated was very low, but it was agreed that the painter should have his meals provided at the expense of the convent until the work was finished. But the only food supplied to the poor artist was bread, onions and water. The day for unveiling the fresco at length arrived. The friars stood round the artist; the curtain was removed. It was no doubt a very fine picture, but the saint had his back turned toward the spectators. "What does this mean?" shouted the indignant prior. "Padre (father), I was compelled to paint the picture as you see it, for the saint could not bear the smell of onions."-ChurchThe Only One Ever Printed-Can You Find

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 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.

The professional thief is sometimes alled a bird of prey, and yet he's only a



ONE ENJOYS

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ADY CANVASSERS

SHORTEM AND HERBERT.

Shortem Shy plays round my knee While I read Herbert Spencer, But still the more I read and read My ignorance grows denser; For Shortem Shy decries my taste And tells me every minute: "Say, papa, I don't like that book, There ain't no lions in it."

Now Herbert Spencer is a great, A world-compelling thinker;
No heavy plummet line of truth
Goes deeper than his sinker.
But one man reads his work way through
For thousands that begin it, They leave one-half the leaves uncut-There ain't no lions in it.'

The age-old errors in their den Does Herbert Spencer throttle, And ranks with Newton, Bacon, Kant, And ancient Aristotle. The mighty homage of the few-These towering giants win it,
The millions shun their hunting-ground,
"There ain't no lions in it."

I leave this metaphysic swamp, Thick grown with sturdy scions. And roam the meadows of romance, With Shortem and his lions And begs me to begin it; Better than Hubbut Pencer book,

"Now wead about the efalunt So big he scares the people;
An' wead about the kangerwoo
Who jumps upon the 'teeple."
So I take up the Noah's Ark book,
And sturdily begin it,
And read about the "efalunts"

And lions that are in it. And lions that are in it.

Shortem will grow in soberness His life become intenser,
Some day he'll drop his "efalunts"
And take up Herbert Spencer.
But life can have no happier years
Than glad years that begin it, And life sometimes grows dull and tame -S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.



CHAPTER III .- CONTINUED. "Don't talk so, dear Jane." Olive put Ther arm round the girl's shoulders, and spoke with quick sympathy. "Men have their dark moods, and come out of them.'

"Aaron never was quite as other men are," said Jane, sorrowfully. "He was always more desponding than othersalways believing himself an ill-starred creature. No one ever had such a strong influence over him as Michael had. Michael could make him hopeful and cheerful: he looked up to Michael as a hero-you know it, Olive, and now-'

Jane was a quiet woman, and she took her trouble in a quiet fashion. Tears stole down her cheeks, but there was no sob, no passionate cry of dis tress. Olive, weeping too, drew closer, and comforted her as a sister.

"I don't want to say anything hard about Michael," said Jane, drying her eyes, and returning Olive's kiss. "But I wish, oh, how I wish that he would be as friendly with Aaron as he used to be! Just a cheering word now and then, or a few minutes' talk about old times, would set Aaron up and lift him out of himself. You know he has almost worshiped Michael all his life, and he thought that when his old friend came to Battersby's works he would be lonely and home-sick no more.

What could Olive say? She still kept her arm round Jane, and puzzled her brain to find comforting words.

"Dear Jane, Michael is always preoccupied," she said at last. "I wish it were not so, but I cannot change him. Perhaps, by and by, when he has won all that he is striving for, he will have thoughts to spare for old friends, and will be his old self again."

"But if he ever does become his old self again he will look round in vain for old friends," Jane answered. "They can't wait, you see, till he has time to spare. But, Olive, I am afraid that Michael dislikes having Aaron near him. Only Aaron knows anything of Michael's early days, and men who want to rise very high sometimes hate those who remind them of their low beginning.

Olive flushed deeply.

'Aaron should not encourage such fancies," she said, "and I have often heard our old vicar say that people are hard on the man who rises. They always suspect him of looking down on old associates; they take his pride for granted, and never give him the benefit of a

"I only hope that Aaron is mistaken," Jane replied, meekly. "I have always admired Michael very much, and I want to believe in him for your sake."

"Then do believe in him, dear," entreated Olive, "and try to bring Aaron into a brighter mood. Ah, if we had him here we would soon dispel his doubts and fears! What a gloomy creature a man is when he is away from a woman's influence."

Jane smiled, somewhat comforted, and the sweet evening wind kissed the two faces, as it came blowing freshly across the downs. The air seemed full of the breath of wild flowers; there were hope and peace and quiet gladness in this remote world of low hills and green meadows and violets. The girls lingered at the gate a few moments longer, and then went indoors to their household work.

Next day Olive contrived to have a talk with her mother, and ask her questions about Uncle Wake and his business. But Mrs. Challock had not much to tell.

'He was always a kind-hearted man.' she said, "and a good husband to my poor sister. Your aunt Ruth died young. He loved her very much: I almost wonder that he married again, and yet I oughtn't to wonder, seeing that I mar ried a second time, although I loved your father dearly! We widows and widowers allow ourselves to be talked over, eva when our hearts are buried in the grave of our first love. Yes, Mr. Wake is a good man, Olive.'

"Has he any children?" Olive asked. 'The second wife had one daughter. He wrote and told me of the birth. I never heard of any other children. Mrs. Challock replied

I earned my own bread?" Olive said, earnestly. "May I write to him?"

"You may write," Mrs. Challock answered, after a pause. "But I did not want to part with you till you were married, tell him that. And oh! Olive, don't say much about your stepfather! He might be a worse man than he is, you know; but it troubles me sorely that he doesn't take to you. I've been an unfortunate woman, Olive-very unfortunate."

"Yes, mother; you were very unfor-tunate in losing my father," Olive said, quietly.

Mrs. Challock began to cry in a noise less fashion. Now and then she paid this tribute of silent tears to the departed, and blamed Providence, in her spiritless way, for having removed him. She always spoke of herself as a woman who had been badly used by the powers above, and went so far as to say that an angelic guard ought to have been specially provided for a defense-less widow. When her mother was in this mood Olive was apt to betray a little impatience. As Mrs. Challock dried her tears she began to bewail her fate in the usual strain, and the girl spoke out at last:

'There is Mrs. Hooper, mother," she said, "she was left a widow, and she has never married again, and yet she was no better defended than you

"Oh! Olive," moaned Mrs. Challock, shaking her head, "she was far better defended than I was. Not by angel guards, perhaps, but by a plain face; and a woman can have no safer protection than that."

Olive looked, half pityingly, at the sweet, faded face by her side, and felt that there was some truth in those words. She knew that she herself had more beauty than her mother had ever possessed; Mrs. Challock had often told her so, but she thought, with a girl's happy confidence, that her defense was sure and strong. Michael's love for her and her love for him-this would be her shield and buckler. She put her arm round her mother's shoulders, and spoke in a caressing tone:

"Then you will let me write to Uncle Wake?" she said. "Don't fret, little mother; Lucy says it will be best for me to know something of London before I go to live there as Michael's wife. It would be trying for him to have to teach me everything."

"Your father never thought it a trial to teach me," sighed Mrs. Challock, her head still running on the past; "but then he had wonderful patience. I only wish I had learned more. Yes, Olive, you may write, and see what comes of

But some time passed by before that letter was written.

Poor Jane's love troubles pressed so heavily on her mind that she fell ill, and Olive had to help in nursing; and then Mrs. Challock herself grew sick and claimed her child's care. These illnesses were not alarming, but they the summer seemed to slip away unawares. And just after the harvest had been gathered in, and the sun shone calmly over fields that were shorn of all their wealth of gold, Lucy Cromer's life story came to an end.

"Stay with me as much as you can, Olive," she said, when she had given up her place on the little couch downstairs. "I have had friends and lovers, but never one sister till you came to me."

So Olive spent hour after hour in the There was a thick wreath of ivy and roses round the window; the swallows had not yet taken their departure, and bird-notes and whispers of many leaves came to her like familiar voices. And Lucy, too, lay listening to the music of the dying summer with a great peace in her heart.

They talked to each other in these last hours more freely than they had ever spoken before. All the shadows of the past had been swept away from Lucy's soul. She looked back on the path that she had trodden with such weary feet, and saw it illumined with a divine light. It was just the same path that she had known always: there was the place where she had stumbled over the sharp stones, and risen bruised and



"YES, OLIVE, YOU MAY WRITE."

bleeding; there was the spot where one had turned his face from hers, and left her to toil onward all alone. Nothing was changed, not a single way-mark was gone. But the eyes that looked back on the past had gained a new and clearer sight; they could see where good had triumphed and evil had been stricken down; and they could discern the footprints of angels where the way had been darkest and saddest. From beginning to end it was a way that had been watched over and guarded by love.

CHAPTER IV.

"REMEMBER ME WHEN I AM GONE AWAY." Lucy had little to regret in the world that she was leaving, for Heaven had opened to her. She did not tell Olive what kind of Heaven it was that had been revealed to her spiritual gaze; "the kingdom of God was within her," and these last days of her earthly pilgrimage were unfolded in an atmos- great deal to say about himself, and not phere of sweetness and light. One one word of Aaron, although poor Jane 'And do you really think, mother, evening, when she had been lying was hungering for news

that he would let me live in his house if silently, with eyes closed, Olive had gone to a seat by the open window, and was looking out upon the sun-touched hills. She thought that Lucy was asleep, and started at the sound of her friend's faint voice.

old friends."

"You shall know everything, Jane,"

Olive answered. "Only keep a brave

heart, dear. I don't think Aaron will

be reserved with me. The sight of ap

Eastmeon face will thaw the ice that

"God grant it may be so!" Jane

sighed. "But I have thought lately

that my old dream would never come

true. I have thought that perhaps I

was not meant for Aaron, nor Aaron

for me. Maybe I should not make

him happy if we were married; I am

easily depressed, and I should feel just

as he felt; all his moods would be

Olive was silent for a moment

Through all her anxiety to insure Jane's

happiness, there had sometimes flashed

such thoughts as these. A stronger

more self-confident woman might have

led Aaron out of his gloom by the force

of her will. But Jane, gentle and tim-

orous, could only sit beside him in the

shadow of his own fears. And yet how

well she loved him! How impossible it

seemed for her to go on living without

said at last, in her sweet voice. "I suppose," she added, with a sudden

smile, "that you never give a thought

to your first lover? You have quite

"Robert Steele!" Jane's tone was al-

"He was a boy when he went away,

four years ago. But if you could see

him now, Jane, you might have more respect for him. There was the mak-

"He was a bright lad enough," Jane

said, indifferently. "But who would think twice of a lad's fancy? It comes

and goes like a butterfly. Aaron is the

only man I have ever taken into my

heart, Olive, and I thought-aye, I be

"Believe it still," Olive replied. "At

any rate, believe it till I have seen him

All Olive's simple arrangements were

and it was decided that she was to go

ly and take her to Uncle Wake's house.

which was the best day for Michael

TO BE CONTINUED.

WOULD LIKE TO BE A COP.

most scornful. "He was only a boy,

forgotten Robert Steele?"

ing of a fine man in Robert."

lieved-that he loved me.'

and talked with him."

seemed to be satisfied.

surprise.

the father.

nice things."

that?" asked papa.

THREE BRAVE WOMEN.

Hardships Which the Faith of Christian

Missionaries Endured.

Three women recently footed it from

the Indian ocean, over two hundred

miles, to Mashonaland. They were

members of an Episcopal order, and

were trained nurses sent out to take

charge of the hospital which has been

started in that new country. The

bishop of Mashonaland expected that

provision would be made to carry these

young women in hammocks into the

With extraordinary courage they set

no paths were found. The party suf-

fered terribly at times from thirst.

At night the bush was always alive

with lions, hyenas, buffaloes, leopards

The grass often exceeded twelve feet

in height for miles and miles, and

some days the little caravan marched

through incessant rain. They suffered

severely from the desertion of their

porters, and of the thirty-two carriers

with whom they started out only four

remained at the end of the journey.

The women had no tents to sleep in,

and altogether they made the journey

under conditions which would have

tried the strength and courage of the

They safely reached their destina-

tion, however, and they are the first

white women to have made such a

journey into the interior of Africa, the

others traveling either on steamboats

or being carried either on hammocks

Was It Empty?

Goslin-Aw, I have a vewy bad head-

Cuspid (a dentist, absent-mindedly)-

or chairs.-Philadelphia Record.

ache this mawning, doncher know.

Why don't you have it filled? -Jury.

and other animals.

stoutest men.

interior, but the force of porters was

said they would endeavor to walk.

Olive.

·has gathered round his heart."

"There is something that I want to say, dear," said Lucy, tenderly. "Do you know that one of the sweetest feelings in life is the sense of being able to forgive? No, you do not know it; as yet you have suffered no great wrong. But if ever there comes a time when you are greatly injured-if ever you are wounded deeply by a hand you have loved-then you may remember these



OLIVE STOOD BY LUCY'S GRAVE.

words of mine: Forgive, if you would find peace. Forgive, if you would have your wounds healed and feel the soft touch of Christ's finger on your sore heart.'

Olive was silent; but she drew near and took Lucy's hand. The leaf whispers filled up the pause, the room was full of the rich scent of jessamine, a flower that Lucy loved; and long afterwards its perfume brought back to Olive a memory of her friend's last words and looks. Some sprays were scattered over the coverlet; some of the white, star-like blossoms had drifted down on the floor. Lucy had never told why this flower was so dear to her, but Olive's quick womanly instinct divined that it was one of the links that bound her to the past. Such links are often flower-links, fragile and sweet, yet strong as a chain of steel, and lasting unbroken through all the chances and changes of time.

"You must never think sorrowfully of me, Olive," Lucy went on. "I have read somewhere of one who gleaned in haste and snatched all the richest grain. Here, in this quiet village, I have gathered all the blessings that I missed when I lived in the world. In these last days I have reaped all, and I, too, shall be gathered into the garner. Do you not see that mine is a happy fate? I have done nothing to deserve these royal compassions, these outpourchanged Olive's plans for awhile, and ings of a Father's loving kindness, and yet they are mine.

Thus Lucy talked, and Olive listened; and in the growing amber light the woods and meadows stretched softly away, showing dimly through a glorious mist that slowly faded into dusk. They heard the last good-night of the birds and felt the first cool sigh of night before the lattice was closed. It was then that Lucy said a silent farewell to earthly things. The quiet night passed away in peace; the sun rose and small bedroom under the thatch, and the village awone to its daily itself, as sunbeams and wandering breezes made the jessamine blossoms lay upon a "Whoever told you that?" inquired there was an ideal beauty, a faint smile of unutterable peace.

Long afterwards Olive was glad that she had watched by the side of her dead friend; glad that she had woven a chaplet of feathery ferns and jessamine for Lucy's last resting-place. There are times when to each one of us comes the thought of those who have taught us by their words and deeds; and we find their traces in other lives, and light upon their footprints in strange paths which we never expected to tread. They laid Lucy in the breezy old churchyard under the high hill, among the graves which Olive had known from childhood; but it was not here, in this quiet nook, that the clear echoes of Lucy's voice would come to her from

the past. After her niece's death Mrs. Hooper pined for companionship, and dreaded the long winter spent in the little cottage alone. She begged Olive to stay with her till the spring came again; and, in truth, the girl was too tired and worn to begin a new life at once. But she wrote to Mr. Wake, and wrote also to the florist in Regent street who had employed Lucy, inclosing a letter of recommendation which had been written by Lucy herself. The answers to these letters were more satisfactory than she had expected them to be Samuel Wake was a man who never did things by halves; he was ready not only to receive Olive, but to give her a hearty welcome. And the florist wrote to say that he was willing to let her come and try her skill, adding that he had never had an employe so clever as Miss Cromer. So the way was made clear for Olive's feet; but before she ventured out into the new path it was well for her to

pause and rest. It was a stormy autumn; the last red tatters of the Virgina creeper were torn from the cottage walls, and no gold and russet leaves were left for Olive to weave into garlands; but there was always plenty of ivy for her quick fingers to practice upon. And then, too, there was other work to be done; in the long evenings Mrs. Hooper and Olive sat and sewed together, and grew fond of each other in their loneliness. The wind moaned and whistled round their little dwelling; by and by the snow fell, and they felt themselves cut off altogether from the great world. But these dreary days passed away, and Olive woke one morning to find that the wintry earth

was full of promise of spring. Michael was looking forward eagerly to her coming. His letters spoke of the glorious future that was opening out before them both. As usual, he had a

THE FARMING WORLD. "Aaron has not written to me for a long time," said Jane, with tears in her

eyes. "Oh, Olive, I shall be glad now BROOM CORN CULTURE. when you are gone to London. You will All About Seeding, Planting, Harvesting and Marketing. see him, and ask him why he neglects

Broom corn is a species of grass somewhat resembling Indian corn but having narrower leaves, and bearing both the staminate and pistillate flowers together in clusters at the top instead of on different parts of the plant as does corn. There are two kinds of flowers, perfect and imperfect, each perfect being accompanied by an imperfect one raised upon a little stalk. The imperfect flower falls early. The stems of the flower clusters are what form the broom. The main ones should be uniform in size, elastic, tough, long and of good color. There are a number of varieties of broom corn, all developed by care and cultivation from the wild state. Little is known of the early history of the plant. The dwarf variety illustrated is preferred for some kinds of brooms but is not much raised be cause of the difficulty in harvesting it in good condition. The brush is partly inclosed in a sheath, and in wet weather



WARF BROOMCORN STALK AND BRUSH the water collects therein causing the brush to become gummy and to turn red. The common sorts grow without

fertilization from 12 to 15 feet high. In the prairie regions, land which produces good yields of Indian corn completed before April came to an end, will also grow paying crops of broom corn. The soil should be free from foul up to town on the first of May. Michael had fixed on a train that would get to London at six in the evening; at stuff, as the young broom corn plants that hour he could meet her convenientare small and delicate and cannot fight their way among the weeds. It is usual The first of May came on a Saturday. to plant the seeds two or three inches apart in drills three and one-half feet apart. If thicker than this it is best to and so it was all settled, and everybody thin. Rows should be planted north On Friday evening, after the last stitch was set and the last thing packed, advantage. Plant when the soil has Olive kissed Mrs. Hooper and whispered later than Indian corn. Cover seed 3/4 that she would go alone to the churchto ¼ inches deep. Two quarts per acre yard and say good-by to Lucy's grave. of good seed is about the right amount, but as much of the seed is chaffy and allow something for this. The cultiva-There Are Perquisites in the Job That Please. tion is similar to that of Indian corn. Broom corn may be grown for several I overlooked a short dialogue between successive years upon the same ground. a twelve-year-old boy and his father It does not exhaust the soil and the recently that had some significance, dense growth keeps down and kills out and which can be verified by an obthe weeds. Authorities differ as to the servant citizen who chooses to take time of harvesting, but the buyers de-"Say, pop, wouldn't you like to be a mand a brush of a light green color and to secure this it must be gathered as soon cop?" "Why, Harry?" asked the father in as the "blossoms" begin to fall, which happens when the seeds first form. Be-"Well, cops can steal and not get arfore cutting, the stalks are "tabled" to facilitate handling, that is, bending or breaking the tops of two contiguous rows toward each other diagonally so that those of one row cross those of the other, forming a sort "Oh, I know it myself: I see them of table. The table is about 30 inches They go to the Eytalyans and they snatch a handful of roast chestnuts and high to be most convenient for cutters and the brushes extend beyond the taput them in their pocket behind; then ble. After tabling, the brush and about they take apples and bananas and oranges, and they never pay anything. 8 inches of stem is cut off with a knife The man looks mad, you know, but he can't nab a policeman. Oh, I wish I and laid upon the table. From here it is loaded upon wagons and hauled to the scrapers, where the seeds are taken was a cop! Wouldn't I have all the off. The scrapers consist of rapidly revolving cylinders having iron teeth "Did you ever see a policeman do upon the surfaces. The bunches of broom corn are held between these and "Lots of times. And they do the the seeds removed. The straight and same thing to the grocers, too. They crooked brush is separated either when swipe apples out of the baskets, and loaded upon the wagons or at the nuts and all kinds of things, and noscrapers. After being freed from seed to body says nothing them. Oh, it's the brush is taken to the drying house. nice to be a cop."—Brooklyn Standard-Union. This consists of a shed with a tight roof and sides. Every four or six feet along the sides is a narrow door which is kept open during fine weather, but

> must be taken to keep the brush straight and to have the bales compact and firm, and of 300 pounds weight or more. Orange Judd Farmer.

closed when wet and stormy.

brush is spread upon racks made of

laths or light lumber, two or three

inches thick. The time required for

drying depends much upon the season.

When dry it is baled for market. Care

The

NOTES ABOUT HORSES. unexpectedly small and the women STUDY the disposition of your colts while training them. out on the journey. There was no wagon road and for much of the way NEVER commit the blunder of breed

ing a good mare to a poor horse. Ar this season feed the horses plentifully, but judiciously, especially the

HAVE the teams arranged with a view of equalizing the strength as much as THE best plan of feeding ground grain

to horses is by mixing it with cut hay, straw or fodder. Ar this time feed with a view of se curing vigor and strength rather than

of laying on fat. Horses will get more benefit out of their Sunday's rest if they are given the run of a lot or pasture, rather than left tied up in the stables.

It is a mistake to breed from mares that are faulty in limb, wind or form; any defect of this kind is apt to be transmitted. Ar this time linseed meal given in

their rations will go a long way to-wards making their coats sleek. It is ender and promotes the appetite. very beneficial with ground feed.

ACTIVITY and intelligence are necessary characteristics of good farm horses, and if they do not possess these qualifications they have no business on the SUMMER FEEDING.

Plans Which Should Be Adopted by All The elaboration of a perfect supply

of milk is a severe task on the energy

of a cow and if you compel her to roam and tramp for miles over hot and parched fields to find enough food to enable her to exist, don't wonder then at her shrinking in milk, or the still greater shrinkage in her butter yield. Such treatment aside from all questions of profit and loss is inhuman in the extreme. Taken by itself, the returns from a bountiful supply of fodder are surprising, but if by any force of reason you could be induced to feed about two pounds of bran daily in addition, the surprise will be still greater. You would then have a well balanced ration and one that would be productive of great results. The cost of such a ration would not be over 2e per day per cow, for the fodder counting everything, the bran would cost about 2c, making a total cost not to exceed 40 per cow, each day. Think over this matter and study it carefully as your success with cows depends solely on your skill in feeding. Remember at all times that the extra feed you give your milking tows is like solving section fertile ground, it, shall be returned to you an hundred fold. We have from Prof. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin, the following:

"I believe no single acre of land on the farm "I believe no single acre of land on the larm will pay as large a profit as that planted to an early variety of corn for the purpose of feeding in August and early in September, when our pastures are short and the milk lessening rapidly because of the hot weather, annoyance from files and the lack of abundant food. The wise farmer will have a patch of fodder corn."

Prof. James W. Robertson, of Guelph,

Ont., said in 1889:

Ont., said in 1889:

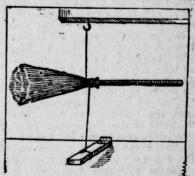
"Last summer one of our leading Canadian dairymen, feeding eighteen cows upon fodder corn to supplement scant pasture, furnished milk to a cheese factory. In the course of time he provided a supply of bran and by the end of the first week thereafter he found, by an examination of the factory books, that he was credited with enough extra milk to pay for the bran consumed (2½ pounds per cow per day) and leave a balance of \$2.52 of extra profit for that week."

Practical and successful dairymen are everywhere following these plans with most excellent results. We ask that you give it your careful attention, confident that, if we can persuade you t make a trial, the benefits will be so satisfactory that hereafter it will be regular crop with you.-Colman's Rural World.

HOMEMADE BROOMS.

Work That Every Farmer Can Do at Home on Rainy Days.

Anyone at all ingenious can make brooms for home use. Set the stalk end brush enough for the number of and south to let the sun in to the best brooms to be made in water and leave it for an hour or two. When softened become warm in spring, usually a little gather enough for a broom, putting the largest and best stalks on the outside. From the ceiling of the room suspend a strong cord. Wind this two or three times about the brush, attach the other will not germinate, it is necessary to end to a treadle hinged to the wall, and with the foot increase the pressure, at the same time rolling the brush round several times to shape it. Wind the ends with cord, beginning at the lower or broom end. Place the pressure cord close to the brush and wind the twine below this, moving the former up as needed. To make the broom flat, press it between two narrow boards fastenedtogether at one end with a strong leather hinge, or it may be placed between two boards and screwed into a vice.



Three or four inches below the winding cord, wind a cord once or twice, draw it close and tie firmly leaving enough of one end to sew with. Sew through and through with a large needle six or eight inches long, letting the cord pass over the portion tied on at each stitch. Sharpen the end of the handle and drive the sharpened end exactly in the cen-. ter of the broom neck and fasten it with two small tacks upon opposite sides. Clip the lower end to make it even. This broom-making may be done on rainy days instead of sitting about the house or going to town, and will be clear gain.-Orange Judd Farmer.

If the flock is not too large one of the best foods for laying hens is to take one bushel ground oats, one peck middlings, one peck bran, half bushel corn meal and four quarts linseed meal. the whole to be well mixed and cooked as bread. If the flock is too large there wi'l be more labor in baking the bread than can be well bestowed, but for a small flock fill a large pan full of the dough and put it in the oven after the evening meal has been cooked, leaving the pan in the oven until morning. when it will be cooked sufficiently. Feed it by breaking off the quantity required and crumbling it. It is almost a complete food for laying hens

Linseed Meal Bread.

and growing chicks and is wholesome.

—Farm and Fireside. Feeding Ensilage.

Horses, cattle and sheep have been fed on ensilage repeatedly by those who have been interested in its use and the results have, in every case, been beneficial, thus demonstrating that ensilage can be profitably used for other stock than milch cows. Even laying hens have accepted it, and with beneticial results in the production of eggs. The fact should be kept in view that, in addition to its usefulness as an article of food, ensilage affords an agree-

WHEN the mare is worked while suckling her foal care should be taken to let her cool off before the colt is allowed to suck. Failing to do this is often the cause of sickness.

Issued every Thursday.

At a meeting 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 he time for holding such convention, and the basis of representation was fixed upon the vote of John Sheridan, Pr sid ntial Elector-at-Large in 1888, upon the basis of one delegate for each county in the district and one elegate for each county in the district and one elegate for each county in the district and one elegate for more so cast Theretore, 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 10°clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Congressman 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.

Butler,	6	Morris,
Chase	3	Osage
Coffey	5	Shawnee
Green wood	5	Wabaunsee
Lyon	б	Woodson
Marion	5	

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

Our old friend, J. B. Crouch, of Hutcheson, will run for Congress in the Seventh District. against one Jerry Simpson Crouch is a Democrat.

One by one the roses fall. Speaking of that Congressional delegation of five—who will care for baby now?—

Topeka Democrat.

Topeka Democrat.

Topeka Democrat.

And so mote it be.

Politically, our City Council stands three Republicans and three Democrats, with a handsome, dignified Democratic Mayor.—Strong City Derrick.

Not one of which Democrats is now or ever has been a subscriber to the only Democratic paper that was ever published in Chase county, namely, the CHASE COUNTY COURANT; and the question now suggests itself to us:

In looking over the bills allowed E. W. Ellis, at the regular April 1892, Turner, J. A. Harris, A. F. Myser. session of the Board of County Commissioners, for county printing, we 11—W. H. Ingmire. find he has bunched the road notices into one item. Now, in case any one of said roads should be rejected, how will the Board know how much to tax to the principal petitioner for said road for cost for publishing the "Road Notice?" Then again we see he has charged for the Final Tax Notice by the squrae, making \$22.00, when it should have been charged for by the the squrae, making \$22.00, when it should have been charged for by the number of tracts of land and town lots advertised, which would have been but \$10.80 he should have received for this \$10.80 he should have received for this item of advertising. Then again the bill of the Hamilton Printing Company, of Topeka, for \$154.05 was allowed in full, although endorsed, by A. M. Breese, Purchasing Agent for the County: "O. K. for \$149.05; \$5.00 deducted on letter-heads." the item of letter-heads being \$10.00 for 1000, when the price paid for letter-heads, when done here, is but \$5.00 per 1000. This is economy, retrenchment and reform with a vengeance.

25—A. J. Crocker, P. P. Carmichael. 26—Herman Kelham, H. L. Hammer, W. Moore, Peter H. Lind. 28—J. C. Denby, A. Coleman, G. J. Yeager. 31—W. G. Patten, Fred Yenzer. 33—J. A. Coe, J. B. Jones, Frank Kent, Wm. Lewis. 34—J. M. Shaw. 35—H. N. Simmons, F. M. Copeland. 37—M. E. Hunt. 39—Z. Campbell.

the coming elections. The Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Journal has made an exhaustive inquiry into the feelings of prominent Democrats and finds so strong an opposition to the scheme that such action seems exceedingly unlikely. Among the interviewers was John E. Watrous, of the Burlington Independent, who spoke thus for the edi-

torial fraternity: rial fraternity:
"Do you want to know why we oppose fusion with the Alliance? If your paper had been boycotted, your business had been systematically at-tacked, if your personal character and your business integrity had been questioned, would you care to join a scheme tioned, would you care to join a scheme to retain in power the men who were responsible for these iniquities, if you could destroy them by turning over your hand? The great wouder is that there are many Democrats in the State whose greed for spoils will so smother their manhood that they would think of lending aid to an enemy which has all but crushed the old line defenders of Democracy. If the Democratic editors of Kansas look for no more gratitude for past favors than this, it is time they were moving lows: to some place where they can do better."

THE NOBLEST DEED OF ALL.

A rich Persian, feeling himself get-ting old, thought he had better divide his property between his three sons. They were satisfied with their shares. Congressional convention, at Emporia, They were satisfied with their shares.

Then the father told them that he had a costly diamond of which he had not spoken. He would give it to the one that would do the noblest deed. They must go forth and travel for three months, and at the end of that time they must return, and give him an account of what they had done.

They departed; and when they came back, the eldest son said: "Dear father, a merchant entrusted to me a great number of jewels. I might have entrusted as followed to select the selected by ballot.

The Committee on Resolutions then the convention, at Emporia, June 10.

4th—Selection of five delegates to the State convention, at Hutchinson, May 5.

That the convention of the state convention of the

number of jewels. I might have enriched myself by keeping some, as he did not know how many the package contained; but I returned it just as I had received it."

"My son," said the old man, "that was only honest and cannot be called noble."

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, First—We are of the opinion that the construction of a platform and declaration of principles should be left to the regular County convention which meets later, and which will have before it the work of the National

and said: "As I was riding by a lake, a child was playing on the shore. It fell in, and would have been drowned if I had not jumped from my horse and principles are eternally right and will principles."

It was now the third son's turn to speak. He said: "For years I had an enemy who tried to take my life. As I was riding on a langerous road, my horse started at something. I dismove the state of the s

The Chase County Courage, REPUBLICAN COUNTY CON-

Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Chase county, Kansas, met in delegate convention, on Saturday, April 30, 1892, in the Court-room, at Cotton-wood Falls, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and were called to order by J. C. Davis, Chairman of the County Contral Company Chairman of the County Central Com

mittee. On motion, J. C. Davis was elected temporary Chairman of the conven-tion, and W. Y. Morgan, temporary

On motion, the following committees were then appointed: On Credentials—W. G. Patten, Geo. Harlan. S. D. Thomas, W. B. Gibson, John E. Bell, H. Kellam, G. W. Black-

On Order of Business—C. W. Jones, D. P. Shaft, G. J. Yeager, Dr. G. W. Bocook, W. M. Tomlinson, R. Gause, J. B. Davis.

On Permanent Organization-Wm. Norton, C. A. Sayre, C. Garthe, H. Collett, E. S. Green, Joseph Herring, C. I. Maule.

On Resolutions—D. E. Barnes, J. C. Denby, A. J. Crocker, F. E. Dwelle, H. Brandley, H. H. Twining, J. M.

On motion, a recess was taken until 1:30 p. m.

The convention was called to order at I:30 o'clock, and the Committee on Credentials reported the following-

District No. 1—H. E. Ackers, A. S. Bailey, W. M. Tomlinson, K. D. Hadden, J. M. Rose, S. D. Thomas, Jacob Brough.

2-J. R. Horner, E. S. Green, D. Y. Hamill, H. Stephenson, D. P. Shaft. 3-F. E. Dwelle, O. H. Gause, Wm.

Gulliford.
6-L. W. Heck, B. Hackett, J. W. McWilliams, George Holsinger, E. D. Replogle, J. H. Mercer, J. M. Kerr, Chick Smith, E. D. Forney, Robert Cuthbert, J. M. Tuttle, Charles Gregon, Don Gillett, John E. Rell, E. A. ory, Don Gillett, John E. Bell, E. A. Kinne, J. C. Davis. 7-R. H. Chandler, George Cosper.

8-W. E. Herring. 9-D. W. Hiatt, L. E. Stanley, C. R.

12-H. Brandley, G. M. Harlan. 13-George W. Blackburn, S. R. Sayre, J. P. Blackburn.

Reagle. 21 -S. C. Thompson, A. C. Russell. 22-J. A. Henderson.
25-A. J. Crocker, P. P. Carmichael.
26-Herman Kelham, H. L. Hammer, W. Moore, Peter H. Lind.
28-J. C. Denby, A. Coleman, G. J.

With a vengeance.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS AND FUS10N.

There is no question so prominently before the people of Kansas to-day, perhaps, as that of fusion between the Democrats and the People's party at the coming elections. The Topeka

son. 43-E. A. Hildebrand, H. S. Lin-coln, Joseph Herring, G. W. Bocock. 44-Frank Laloge. 45-M. M. Houghton. 46-John Hackney, Sol Varner. 48-John W. Baker, N. T. Mc-Donald.

Donald.

Donald.

49—J. B. Davis, Sr., E. H. Lovecamp, J. B. Davis, Jr.

50—R. Gause.

53—Joseph Langendorf.

54—W. B. Gibson, H. C. Varnum.

59—H. H. Twining, J. N. Sanford.

61—J. M. Hays, J. H. Frey.

62--John McKaskill, C. W. Jones,

George Ellis.

George Ellis.

1st-Selection of five delegates to the State convention, at Topeka,

June 30. 2d-Selection of eight delegates to the Senatorial convention, at Council Grove, June 23.

3d-Selection of six delegates to the

The Committee on Resolutions then

Then the second son came forward to which meets later, and which will have before it the work of the National

prevail.

"That was only your duty," replied the father. "You could hardly have left the child there to die."

Third—We heartly endorse the conservative and eminently just administration of President Harrison and his

my horse started at something. I dismounted and found by enemy lying on the edge of a cliff, asleep. I woke him up and told him to go in peace."

The father exclaimed: "The diamond is your; for it is a noble thing to return good for evil."—Ex.

Fifth-Such is our confidence in the National convention to be held at Minneapolis, the State conventions at Hutchinson and Topeka, the Congres-

sional convention at Emporia, and the Senatorial convention at Council Grove, that each does its work well, that we desire to pledge in advance our hearty and undivided support to the nominees of these conventions, and to assure the brethren of the State and nation that the Republicans of Chase county will do their whole duty, and do it well.

On motion, J. C. Davis was allowed to select the delegates to the Topeka Convention, and he presented the following list of names, which were declared elected:

Delegates—G. W. Crum. W. B. Gib-ion, C. W. Jones, J. M. Rose, H. A. Chamberlain.

Alternates—M. K. Harman, C. I. Maule, G. M. Hayden, C. Garthe, J. W. McWilliams. W. A. Morgan and A. S. Bailey were then placed in nomination, as its choice for State Senators, and C. W. Jones

and O. H. Gause were appointed tellers, and a ballot was taken, with the following result:

W. A. Morgan, 93 votes, and A. S Bailey, 46. W. A. Morgan was then declared the choice of Chase county for State Sen-ator, and the following delegates, seator, and the following delegates, selected by him, were declared elected:
Delegates—J.W.McWilliams, Frank
Laloge, E. D. Forney, F. V. Alford, J.
M. Kerr, H. S. Lincoln, John McCaskill and B. P. Jones.
On motion, the rules were suspended, and the following delegates and alternates were elected to the Hutchinson Convention:

inson Convention:
Delegates—J. M. Tuttle, Matt. Mc-Donald, David Richardson, C.A. Sayre, S. D. Thomas.

Alternates—Robert Reynolds, J. B. Davis, W. S. Woods, O. H. Gause, H. E. Ackers. On motion of Wm. Norton, J. M. Miller, of Morris county, was declared

the choice of the convention for Congressman, and a committee of five, viz.: Wm. Norton, G. K. Hagans, E. A. Kinne, J. R. Horner and Dr. John McCaskill, were appointed to wait on Mr. Miller, and assist him in selecting six delegates and six alternates to the Congressional convention, at Emporia.

The committee appointed to confer with Mr. Miller reported the following list of delegates and alternates to the Congressional convention, and they were declared elected: Delegates-S. A. Breese, George M.

Harlan, Wm. Norton, J. R. Horner, C. W. Jones, G. K. Hagans.
Alternates—S. D. Thomas, J. C. Thompson, D. E. Barnes, R. Gause, John McCaskill, L. E. Stanley.
J. M. Miller was then called for and be made on elegant.

he made an eloquent speech, in which he said that the Democratic party had ever been wrong and the Republican party has ever been right on the great questions that have agitated the American people; and, should he be the nominee of the Republican party, for Congressman from this district, a large number of Democrats of Morris county, whom he mentioned, individually, would support him, which made us wonder what kind of Democrats are they?

Hon. J. E. Edwards, of Pawnee

county, was then called on, and he made a speech and sang a couple of songs, and the songs not being of a political, but of a pathetic nature, we

heartily endorse them. The convention then adjourned sine

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away." but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c, and \$1.00. TRIAL SIZE FREE. At all druggists.

AN UNUSUAL LIST OF NAMES The Cosmopolitan begins its thirteenth volume, May issue, under the joint editorship of Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Walker, with a table of contents which will attract attention. James Russell Lowell, Frank R. Stockton, Theodore Rosevelt, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Henry James, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Hamlin Garland, John Hay, Sarah Orne Jewett, Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and W. D. Howells

worth Higginson, and W. D. Howells himself are among the contributors. The illustrutions in this issue are by such well known artists as E. W. Kemble, Frederic Remington, F. S. Church, Walter Crane, William M. Chase, C. S. Reinhart, Dan Beard, George Wharton Edwards, Wilson de Mera etc. Meza, etc

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

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

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

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Send 50 cents to Fond & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago, and you will receive, post paid, a four hundred page advance Guide to Exposition, with elegant Engravings of the Grounds and Buildings, Portraits of leading spirits, and a Map of the City of Chicago; all of the Rules governing the Exhibition and Exhibitors, and all information which can be given out in advance of its opening. Also, other engravings and printed information will be sent you as published. It will be a very valuable Book and every person should secure a copy.

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

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Railroad or Syndicate Lands, 'Vill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .--

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What causes so many to

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to purchase Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Carts.

and in fact almost anything that runs on wheels or runners? An inspection of goods and prices will explain the cause better than even the valuable medium of printer's ink.

THE MILD POWER CURES. **HUMPHREYS**

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CURES.

1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. .25
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7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. .25
5—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. .25
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. .25
10—Dyspepsia, Billousness, Constipation .25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods. .25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods. .25
13—Croup. Laryngitis, Hoarseness. .25
14—Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. .25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. .25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. .25
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding. .25
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding. .25
18—Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes. .25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head .25
20—Whooping Cough. .25
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. .25
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing .25
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling. .25
24—General Deblity, Physical Weakness .25
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions .25
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions .25
27—Kidney Diseases .25
29—Sore Mouth, or Canker .25
20—Urinary Weakness, Sickness from Ridding .25
27—Kidney Diseases .25
21—Painful Periods .25
21—Painful Periods .25
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Painful DigesRush of Blood
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ula, Sick Headea ses, Sour
Feeling, Torpid
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"Seeing is Believing." 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.

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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 MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Whent, Barley, Cars. Corn and Seeds of every description.

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To all our Subscribers for 1892. We, the publishers of " North American Hothes." in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will spend this year over one hundred thousand dollars

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 churge 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 relative 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 ceme 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.

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Send us \$1.50, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, tintype or deauerrotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from same an artistic half life size Crayon Portrait, and put the Portrait in a good substantial gilt or bronze frame of 2 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; will also furnish you 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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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; ew to the line, let; the chips fail where they may."

Terms-pergear \$1.50 cash in advance; at or three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance

ADVERTISING RATES

	lin.	Sin.	Sin.	5 in.	% col.	1 col
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	12 00		85.50	\$10 .0
2 weeks					7.00	
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& Weeks	2.00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 50	17.0
2 months.	8.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25 0
8 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11 00	20.00	82 6
6 months	6.50	9.00	12 00	20.00	89.50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	85.00	55.00	85.0
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Items und						

No due bills for patent medicines or othe goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods an then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST, NY.X. Chi.x MR X. KC. X. W Ft

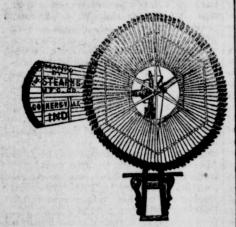
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the trade.

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WRITE BECHBACH, MODONALD & CO. 10 to 25 Whytchall St., New York.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Wood taken on subscription. Mrs. E. F. Bauerle is quite ill. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Residence property for sale. Apply this office. aug6-if Ed. Gregory visited friends in New-

Prof. W. B. Brown was down to Emporia, Saturday. E. W. Ellis was down to Kansas

City, this week. Dr. C. E. Hait is confined to his bed by sickness.

A pension has been granted to Philip Uhl, of Prairie Hill.

County Treasurer-elect E. T. Baker is quite sick, with la grippe. A. D. Rilea is now confined to his room most of the time by sickness.

M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, has gone to New York city, on business. Mrs. Dunlap, of Parsons, is visiting her son, Bert Dunlap, of Strong City. Mrs. James Reynolds, of Elmdale, was visiting at Kansas City, last week.

W. H. Holsinger returned home, last

Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, is again about, after two months' sick-

On Wednesday of last week, Joseph Arnold was down to Emporia, on busi-

Mrs. George McGovern, of Strong City, visited friends in Chicago, last week.

Robert Cuthbert has sold to John Bell three lots west of J. G. Atkinson's livery stable.

It is the J. S. Stanley house into which County Superintendent T. B. Moore moved.

George McMillan, of Topeka, visited his sister, Mrs. E. F. Holmes, of this city, last week. J. G. Winne, formerly of this county, but now of Hutcheson, was in

town, Saturday. A. C. Cox returned to Strong City, this morning, from the east, looking hale and hearty.

H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, has gone back to the Arizona contract of B. Lantry & Sons.

of Strong City, a daughter. S. F. Perrigo is still confined to his

ed with his wounded foot; though the wound is slowly healing.

J. J. Holmes, who is now at work for a commission house at Kansas City, was in town, yesterday.

A. S. Howard, of this city, and A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, were down to Emporia, Tuesday, on business. D. H. McGinley, of Strong City, left, Monday, to work on one of B. Lantry & Sons' western contracts.

E. A. Hildebrand and miss Clara Brandley, both of Matfield Green, are to be married this (Thursday) evening. John Gates and William Bradburn have returned to Strong City, after two weeks' absence at La Junta, Colo.

While setting out some trees, Monday, Thad Scribner sprained his right wrist, and now has that arm in a sling. Jake Rupert, of York, Penn., who has many friends in Chase county, died, at his home, on Sunday, April 24. Democratic, three Republican and one 36 sheets of note paper 5c at

HAGER'S.

Barney Lantry, Jr., who was visit-ing friends and relatives at Strong City, for a week, has returned to Nick-

The Rev. Isaac Hill, of the M. E. Church, and the Rev. E. Y. Hill, of the Presbyterian Church, were at Bald-

win, a couple of days last week.

For need of more room, Henry Bone-well, mine host of the Eureka House. has rented the Pratt house and moved into the same for a family residence. into the same for a family residence. boy in years gone by. He made a

If the date to which you have paid tour of the Southern States during
your subscription to the COURANT is the past winter, and he told us that wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected J. M. Tuttle and W. A. Morgan left. last night, for Hutchinson, to attend the Republican State convention which will meet in that city, to-mor-

Monday afternoon there was quite a bad storm visited these parts, the largest hail stones, however, falling on the prairie south of town and therefore, doing no damage.

F. P. Cochran, accompanied by Jabin Johnson, went to Leavenworth, Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving medical attention. He will remain at the Soldiers' Home during his absence.

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 Bramah eggs. Apply at this office.

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

George B. Carson received a tele-gram on Wednesday night of last week from Perry, Kansas, an-nouncing the death of his youngest brother, and he left for that place by the first train, accompanied by his

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S. 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. Thursday, from his visit to York, Pa.

Hail fell in this city early yesterday morning, and it continued to rain all day.

Jesse L. Kellogg and Guy Johnson returned, Monday, from the newly opened up part of Indian Territory.

Mr. Kellogg says they had as good a chance as any one to take as good.

chance as any one to take as good elaims as any to be had there; but it looked as if it had not rained there, for years, and they did not, therefore. desire taking up a claim. Died, at his home, near Plymouth, Lyon county, on Monday, May 2, 1892, from la grippe, John Carter, better known as "Uncle Johnnie Carter," in

the 91st year of his age, he having been born in South Carolina, in August, 1801. He leaves a wife and eight children and several great grandchildren to mourn his death.

Married, at Brookfield, Lynn county, Missouri, on Wednesday, April 20, 1802, by the Rev. Father Tormey, Mr. James Hutcheon and Miss Ellen Beattie, daughter of James Beattie, Esq., of Brookfield, Mr. Hutcheon is a cousin of Mrs. Alex, McKorsio is a cousin of Mrs. Alex. McKenzie, of this county, and the happy couple are now visiting at Mr. McKenzie's. The Courant wishes them bon voyage down the stream of life.

The "Deestrict Skule" of fifty years ago will be given in the Strong City opera house, Friday night, May 6th. This is said to be one of the most amusing plays ever presented to the public. The Ladies' Orchestra will entertain the audience with a choice selection before skule opens. Admission—adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents. Tickets will be on sale at Kirker's hardware store. The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, has gone back to the Arizona contract of B. Lantry & Sons.

W. F. Rightmire and Harry D. Ratcliff, of Osage City, are in attendance at the District Court.

The May term of the District Court began, Tuesday. We will publish the proceedings next week.

Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

A Good Girl Wanted, at the Grand Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls. Apply at once.

Born, on Thursday night, April 21, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Brecht, of Strong City, a daughter.

Begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

On Tuesday of last week, a stone, measuring 13 feet and four inches by 6 feet and 4 inches, and 2 feet and 6 inches deep, was taken out of Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry east of this city, which is the largest stone ever quarried and lifted by a derrick in this county, which stone has been sawed into 6 inch flagging for the portico floor of the Ottawa Court-house. The standard weight of Cottonwood Valley stone is 150 pounds to the cubic foot, which made this stone weigh 31,662½ pounds, or nearly 16 tons.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Carson report of financial standing. On motion of F. B. Hunt, a meeting of lot owners of F. B. Hunt, a meeting of lot ow

turned. Sunday evening, from attending the funeral of Mr. Carson's brother, Edward Carson, at Perry, Kansas, er, Edward Carson, at Perry, Kansas, was called for May 14th, at the hall sixteen miles east of Topeka. While of the Grand Army, for the election of a Board of five Trustees, and to of a Board of five Trustees, and to the decreased was accidentally to procure additional of the Elmdale M. E. Church met, last Wednesday, April 27th, for reorganization, and the following resolutions of respect were adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in week, the deceased was accidentally killed. Mr. Carson's former home was Joplin, Mo. He was a single man, and was engaged in business, at Perry. With his brother-in-law. The funeral office at 10 o'clock, a. m., to settle with took place Friday. On their way home, Mr. and Mrs. Carson stopped over, Sunday, at Emporia, with the parents of Mrs. Carson.

THE DIFFERENCE.-According to the Strong City paper, the City Council of that place is composed of three Democrats and three Republicans, not a one of whom, except the People's party member, an ex Democrat, is a subscriber to the COURANT, the largest, and the only Democratic newspaper ever published in the county, while the city government of Cottonwood Falls is composed of a Republican Mayor and Police Judge and one People's party Councilmen, every one of whom, except the People's party man, an ex-Republican, is a subscrib-Adam A. Allen, of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in town, Monday, and gave the Courant office a pleasant (Courant, and still some people "don't yas happy" because this is thus vas happy" because this is thus.

At a regular meeting of the U.S. Grant Post of Elmdale, it was decided that the Post as a body attend the memorial services at the Elk schoolfurnishes the music and a caterer City, for a week, has returned to Nickerson.

Leo Holz, who was attending a commercial school at Topeka, returned
home, Sunday, and is again clerking

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leo Holz, who was attending a commished later. Also that all will attend regular decoration services at
leo Holz, who was attended by the later and the later and t Elmdale, as is our usual custom. All Davis' specialty is sheep, in addition Miss Anna Ellsworth and her pupils were out, Tuesday night, serenading the other teachers and the School Board of this city.

John L. Pratt, of South Fork, who has been quite sick for several months past, was in town, Tuesday, and gave this office a pleasant call.

Elmdale, as is our usual custom. All ex-soldiers and sailers adjacent to and to cattle, and he is very successful in the business. He began the life of a rancher in the Argentine country in South America, where he spent a number of years He went back to New York; he soon felt a desire to return to the prairie, and he one day bought a railroad ticket at haphazzard the soffice a pleasant call. Redden has been invited to speak.
Posts meet this month Saturday the 21st.

F. T. JOHNSON, Adi't.

Edward White, staff correspondent f the firm of Bradford Rhodes & Co., "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogues, write the Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

The Rochester Lamp Co., New York. establishment, called at the COURANT office. Monday, in company with his brother, C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick. Mr. White is an old type, and is well known in this part of Kansas, having been a Council Grove business is looking up all over the South; and that Cleveland has the

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S THE WARM WEATHER APPROACHES AND EVERYONE IS THINKING OF A NEW SUIT, A NEW HAT, THE NEW STYLE COL-LARS AND CUFFS, NEW NECKWEAR, A PAIR OF FINE SHOES AND EVEN A CHANCE OF LIGHT WEIGHTS; IN FACT, A FULL TURNOUT, WE COME TO YOUR NEEDS WITH THE

to offer our papers."

The Atlanta Constitution," we are enabled
to offer our papers.

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WEARING MATERIALS. WE ARE PREPARED
TO SAY TO YOU, IN SHORT, THAT WE ARE
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YOUNG MEN. EXTRA LARGE MEN, LONG, SLIM MEN

SHORT, FAT MEN

FOR BIG BOYS and SMALL BOYS,

NOT ONE HAS BEEN LEFT OUT.

WHENYOU ARE READY FOR A SUIT FOR YOURSELF OR YOUR BOY, COME AND SEE WHAT WE CAN
after that time. DO FOR YOU IN ASSORTMENT, QUALITY, STYLE AND Every one of our sub-

YOUR MONEY THAN WE HAVE EVER BEEN ABLE TO by Constitution" and this BEFORE,

E, F. HOLMES & CO., LEADING CLOTHIERS,

Cottonwnod Falls, Kasnas.

Secretary and Treasurer.
J. P. Kuhl, Sec'y. H. S. F. Davis, a New Yorker, owns ranch of 5,000 acres in Chase county. It is not as long as Barney Lantry's big ranch, or W. W. Guthrie's, or some other famous ranches of Chase county, but what he lacks in property and pro-fit he makes up in fun. His house is five miles from his nearest neighbor, but it is a great resort for the ranch ers, especially the younger set, and they are always welcome. He is mar-ried, and Mrs. Davis has fitted up the house with all the modern comforts

and luxuries. They are famous enter-tainers. Their dinners are marvels of style, and as there are a great many other people of culture and wealth living in the county, these feeds are fully appreciated. Guests attend in full dress and the feasting is prolonged into the night. Once or twice a year Mr. and Mrs. Davis give a ball. now for about seven years. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of an officer of the United States army. She is a lady of culture and has traveled in Europe considerably. She married Mr. Davis after he located in Kansas and enjoys Western life as much as he does. Kansas City Star.

A GOOD CITIZEN LEAVES FOR THE SOUTH.

On last Friday morning Robert Up ton, for a number of years jeweler for J. W. Hull & Co., left for Raleigh, N. South; and that Cleveland has the hearts of the people of that section of the country more than any other living American has, because he is the most conservative citizen of these United States, and the safest one in whose hands to trust its destiny for the next four years.

The Boarl of Trustees of Prairie Grove Cemetery met at the office of W. S. Romigh, April 28th, 1892.

remain in town during the summer .-Mr. Upton is the son of T. L. Upton, of this county, and was reared

PIRUTE OF RESPECT

faithful and efficient officer.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere price of one paper. sympathy to Mr. Jeffrey in his great bereavement, and commend him to the care of a loying Father, who is sure to support him in time of trouble. Resolved. That we, as Christians. strive to emulate the example of our sister, whose heart and hand were ever ready to aid in a good cause. It can truly be said of her: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from

henceforth, yes, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of our Society, one sent to the husband of the deceased, and one published in

the county newspapers. MRS. ALLIE HOLMES, MRS. M. W. GILMORE, Com. HATTIE WATSON. ANNIE EAGER,

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The Chase County W. C. T. U. will meet in convention, at the Presbyterian church, at cottonwood Falls, on Monday, May 9th. at 2 o'ctock, p. m, with the following programme: 1:33, p. m.—Meeting of Executive Com-

. 2:00, p. m.-Meeting called to order and opened with consecration exercises.

Address of Welcome—Mrs, W. A. Morgan.
Response—Mrs. J. S. Shipman.
Appointment of committees.

Address and report of the County President.

Three minute speeches and discussions by members and visitors. Report of the local Presidents and County Superintendents raise service, led by Mrs. S. M. Davidson EVENING SESSION.

p. m -Invocation. Music. Paper by Dr. J. M. Hamme. Address-Mrs. S. F. Grubb, State Presi

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10. 8:30, a. m.-Meeting of Executive Com 9:00, a. m.—Meeting called to order. Devotional Exercises, led by Mrs. J. S

Shipman.
Unfinished business.
Election of officers.
New business Reports of committees.
12: 00—Noon hour of prayer.

A Remarkable Glubbing Rate.

BUT A FEW MORE WEEKS IN WHICH TO TAKE ADVANT-ACE OF IT.

By special arrangement with that greatest of all American weekly newsfor the remarkably low

rate of \$2.00 for one year. "The Constitution" has a weekly circulation of 156,000 and is the modtation contribute to its col-

Its farm and farmers' department is the ablest of that of any American newspaper, and the wom-en's and children's de-Working Suits for partment is conducted with a special view to interest and instruct those for whom it is prepared.

Its news department is the most complete of any weekly paper published This great paper has cor-respondents in all parts of the world, and covers the news of the Southern States in every detail.

This clubbing rate will not last after the 1st of June, as by an arrrange-ment with "The Constitu-

WE MEAN TO CIVE YOU BICGER VALUE FOR chance to get "The Weekpaper for only a nominal sum. Our clubbing offer for the two papers is open to everybody, but the cash must be sent with every subscription.

> Nobody can do without a complete newspaper for the next few months. Every important office in the country is to be filled, and The Constitution" will

give the most complete reports from every section of

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in Cheerfully recommend the His infinite wisdom, has called from acceptance of this remark-labor to reward our beloved sister, ablu low offer for your loably low offer for your lo-Trustees will meet at Mr. Romigh's Resolved, That in the death of Sister office at 10 o'clock, a. m., to settle with Jeffrey her husband has sustained an cal paper, and the greatirreparable loss; our Society one of its est American weekly news most substantial members and a most paper—hoth at almost the paper-both at almost the



For Brain-workers and Sedentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths: Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room: new. scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 18, lawyers, clergymen, edientific durable comprehensive. 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for il-ustrated circular, 40 engravings no charge, Prof. D. L. Dowd. Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

PENSIONS.

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E. COOLEY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR CLEVELAND.

Indiana Democrats Want Him Reelected President.

Ex-Governor Gray Heartily Indorsed, But Made Second Choice - Senator Turpie on Current Issues - Republicanism Roundly Scored.

The democrats of Indiana met in state convention at Indianapolis on April 21, and nominated candidates for a long list of state officers, and instructed delegates to the national convention at Chicago. Claude Matthews was chosen on first ballot for gubernatorial honors, and with him a strong judicial ticket was named. The convention was one of the most orderly, well-behaved, business-like and enthusiastic that ever met in the state, and the ticket nominated is confessedly one of the strongest that the democrats of Indiana have ever submitted for the suffrages of the people. The differences that have been manifest for several days on account of the supposed conflicting claims of Gray and Cleveland had no place in the deliberations of the organized body, but appeared to have vanished with the opening of the doors of the convention hall. Many of the contests were sharp and spirited, and there were personal disappointments over the results, but there was no acrimony and no resentment displayed where the will of the party was made

The convention decided with a roas that all resolutions should be turned in to the committee without being read aloud, and, this done, the venerable David Turpie was presented. When the hearty greeting that was accorded him had subsided he delivered an address. Among other things he said:

This convention means much more than the selection of the different candidates for the state offices to be filled next November. It is composed of the constituent elements of the democracy of Indiana, assembled to take measures for the advancement of their cause and for the public welfare. It means absolute freedom and equality of elections in the several states. It defeat and overthrow of all force bills and federal returning boards. It means the perpetual establishment of elections by the people and for the people as the chief art and part of political liberty. And we may note now, since the defeat of that nefarious measure, what a cessation there has been of mere sectional strife and racial hatred. The "southern outrage," formerly manufactured daily, has ceased to be a commodity on the market. Quiet and tranquillity have followed the defeat of sec tional fanaticism. Peace—domestic peace—has flowed in on us like a river and has visited all our borders with its most gracious benedic

of tariff taxation, the readjustment of those rates so that the public burdens shall not be placed merely upon man's daily necessities, but in some degree upon their wealth and ability to bear and to pay them. The proposition that all land and labor of the country must be specially taxed for the benefit of a comparatively small portion of its commodities, of what are called protected industries, this small portion being in corrupt alliance with certain political agencies of the republican party and being vested with the taxing power of the government to enrich the taxing power of the government to enrich themselves by a forced levy and daily pillage of all the men and women engaged in other trades and vocations—this proposition is one from which reason and justice alike recoil. This is a policy which the voters of the United States have as long ago as November, 1890, by a firm and immutable decree, determined to erase and

expunge from national legislation. Our presence here also implies the immediate reduction of public expenditures: it signifies the political death and burial of all the supporters and advocates of that mammoth extrava ganza, the billion appropriation bill, and espe-cially it indicates the early political obsequies of that very demure and reticent billionist who has his lodgings at present in the white house, who signed and approved that bill, without whose name and signature this enormous draft upon the moneys of the people could neither

have been made, paid nor presented.

A return of the administration of the government to the ancient line of wise and strict econ omy and the highest integrity in public expendi-tures will give us the more abundant funds for the purpose of meeting the just and necessary demands upon the national treasury. And this assembly, therefore, means that the pensions due to the soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States, their personal representatives and promptly paid, as provided by law. army pensions shall be generously sustained and approved. The tariff pensions, the tariff upon the list of rejected claims-must be totally

abolished and finally repealed.

The most complete personification, the veritable flesh and blood embodiment of the fallacies, falsehoods and follies of republicanism is found in the present occupant of the presidential chair. At the commencement of the present session of congress the president sent a message to the people, through their representatives at that time assembled. The period when the message was sent was one of much depression. There were thousands of laborers, miners, mechanics, waiting and waiting in vain for the increase in wages promised by the McKinley bill. were other thousands waiting for work, for empioyment at any wages, promised after the passage of the same measure. The great agricultural products—cotton, corn, wheat—were depressed in prices and sustained nothing like the values which they had before the adoption of what is called the protective policy. what is called the protective policy.

But in this message so delivered not a ord was said about the increase of wages: no suggestion was made with reference additional chances for work and employment. here was a dead silence as to the depression in the price of farm products. There were very es concerning Behring ser predictions and mysterious prophecies about the benefits to be conferred upon this portion of mankind following from that very attenuated and shadowy hall of reciprocity. One would think from reading the president's message and making a fair and full interpretation of it—and of course I would make no other—that the people of the United States actually had no other means of redress, of escape, from the restric-tions and exactions of McKinleyism than by the

infallible proofs that the voters of this country have that power in their own hands. They will travel across lots to a system of just and equal taxation. They will make and find a more excellent way than any that has been dreamed of in the riddles or bubbles of diplomacy. Yes, the president sent to the people a many last December and in November vert message last December, and in November next the people will send a message to the president. It will be the same message that was sent to another ruler in another age: "You have been weighed—you have been weighed in the balance and you are found wanting."

The salient points of Senator Turpie's speech were liberally recognized with applause and a cordial reception was given Judge Voyles, of the Third district, when he was presented as chairman of the committee on resolutions, and read the following resolutions:

The democracy of Indiana, in convention assembled, reafferns its devotica to the time-horored principles of its historic party. It believes that the powers delegated by the people should washingten Star.

be strictly construed; that the autoromy of states and the rights of local self-government and home rule should be zealously guarded; that no money should be taken from the people under any pretext for other than public pur-poses; that the strictest economy should be ex-ercised in all government expenditures, whether local, state or national; that legislation should be confined to the legitimate objects of govern-ment; that public office is a solemn public trust It is uncompromisingly opposed to the enlarge-ment and concentration of federal powers; to the usurpation by the central government of the functions of the states; to subsidies in every form; to every species of class legislation and government partnership with private enter-prise; to the whole theory of paternalism. We believe that in a free country the curtailment of absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community, and we regard all legislation looking to the infringement of liberty of person or conscience not absolutely necessary to the maintenance of public order as vicious in prin-

ciple and demoralizing in practice.

We arraign the administration of Benjamin Harrison for its subserviency to the interests of the money power which created it and its indif-ference to the welfare of the people; for its brazen violation of its solemn pledges to the country to elevate and purify the public service; for its shameless prostitution of the public pat-ronage to the vilest partisan purposes, as illustrated by the sale of a cabinet officer to John Wanamaker, by the employment of the pension bureau as a party machine, and by the promo-tion of William A. Woods to a high post in the federal judiciary as a reward for his services in saving the "blocks of five" conspirators from the pentientiary; for its contemptuous repudiation of its promises to the veteran soldiers of the union; for its wicked attempt to fasten upon the country the odious and un-American force bill, intended to deprive the people of the right to regulate their own elections; for its yeak and demagogical policy which has exhibited the American government to the world as a bully toward the feeble and a truckler to the

We favor such a radical and comprehensive measure of tariff reform as shall relieve the ne-cessities of the people and the crude material of our manufactures from federal taxation. We condemn the so-called reciprocity policy as a transparent attempt to impose on the American people the shadow of commercial freedom for its substance in order to perpetuate the exist-ing system of licensed spoliation for the benefit of trusts and monopolies, which are the chief

support of the republican party.

We believe that there should be kept in constant circulation a full and sufficient volume of money, consisting of gold, silver and legal tender paper currency at par with each other. We favor the election of United States senators di rectly by the people and commend Senator Turpie for his efforts in congress to secure this great reform. We indorse the course of our distinguished senators, Daniel W. Voorhees and David Turpie.

We most heartily applaud the action of our two last legislatures in passing the school-book laws, thereby giving the people of Indiana a complete series of school text books equal to those formerly used at one-half the old trust prices. We pledge ourselves to resistevery attempt of the school-book combine to regain their control of Indiana, and by that means bring about frequent expensive changes in books. bring about frequent expensive changes in books, of which the people justly complained in forme

We approve the Australian election system introduced in Indiana by the democratic party. It has stood the test of experience and we are in favor of maintaining it in the act.

This convention hereby renews the expres-sion of appreciation of the patriotism of the union soldiers of Indiana in the war for the pres ervation of the union, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled soldiers, their widows and dependents, and most heartily in-dorse the action of the Grand Army of the Republic looking to the establishment of a state home where crippled and indigent soldiers may pass their few remaining days with their wives. But we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the administration of that office by the present commissioner, Green B. Raum, as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest, and we demand his immediate removal from office.

We heartly indorse the new tax law as a wise

and beneficent act, by which the increased revenues necessary for the support of the state government are raised entirely from the corpor ations of the state, that had heretofore unjustly escaped their fair proportion of taxation. We commend the legislature for refusing to adopt Gov. Hovey's recommendation to increase the state levy from 12 cents to 25 cents on the \$100 and for meeting the necessary expenses of the cents on the \$100.

ounce the infamous conspiracy of republican county commissioners, township trustees and other officials of Indiana, who, for the purpose of creating unfair prejudice agains the new tax law, have wantonly and needlessly increased the local taxes in the forty-six cou ties controlled by them more than \$1,250,000—sum greater than the total increase of state taxes in the entire state. We call on the taxpayers of those counties to rebuke at the polls those local officials who have put this needless and oppressive burden upon them. That the tested by the fact that corporate wealth ha arrayed itself against it and is now engaged in desperate struggle in the courts for its over

Inasmuch as the exemption of the greenback currency from taxation by national law is not only unjust in principle but also is the occasion of much fraudlent evasion of local tax laws; and inasmuch as interstate transportation com-panies are exempted from equitable taxation by the constitutional powers conferred on congress, we demand that the Indiana senators and representatives in congress use their influence to secure the passage of laws making greenbacks taxable as other money and making inter state commerce taxable on the same terms at the domestic commerce.

We congratulate the taxpayers of Indiana or tem of paying public officials stated salaries instead of giving them power to compensate themselves by fees and perquisites.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the interests of public education, not only as identified with the common school system, but also in connection with the higher institutions of learning, free public libraries and all other legitimate means for promoting and preserving the virtue and intelligence of the people. the virtue and intelligence of the people.

The democratic party stands by its record as

the friend of the masses as against the classe

and calls the attention of the laboring men of Indiana to the fact that it has given to them the eight-hour law, the law to prevent blacklist-ing, the law prohibiting "pluck me" stores, the law for the protection of miners and laws which make it impossible for Pinkerton de tectives to arrest or slav laboring men in Indiana because of their efforts toward self-protec-tion. For twenty-five years the republican party has legislated for the rich and powerful and in the interest of corporate wealth. The democratic party pledges itself to remedy the Feneral of Cuba, the governor of Porto Ricothese can change, alter and amend the tariff
rates in the McKinley bill, but it is claimed that
the people of the United States have no such
It will be shown in N plained of by them is the result of republican

legislation.

Resolved. That this convention indorses the wise and patriotic administration of Grover Cleveland; that the presidential campaign of 1892 should be conducted on the issue of tariff

1892 should be conducted of the Issue of tariff reform as defined in the presidential message of 1887; that upon this issue Mr. Cleveland is the logical candidate of the democratic party.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Indiana expresses its unalterable confidence in and attachment to its gallant leader, Issae P. Gray; that it holds him to be worthy of any honor in the gift of the American people, and that his name be presented to the convention by the delegation this day appointed, and in the event that the national convention deems the nomination of Mr. Cleveland inexpedient, the delegation is instructed to use every honorable effort to secure the nomination of ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray for the presidency. that it holds him to be worthy of any honor

SELECTING A CANDIDATE.

Question for All Democrats, North and

The great preponderance of democrat votes is at the north, a feature of the electoral vote lost to sight, because the electoral votes of the democratic party come in the main from the other section. It is well at this time to elaborate this point. The vote cast for Cleveland in 1888 aggregated 5,538,000. Of these the southern states cast but 1.920,244. There are in round numbers a million and a half more democrats in the north than in the south. Their distribution by states, those not voting in 1888 included, is as follows:

1888 included, is as follows:
California. 117,729New Jersey...
Colorado. 37,567 New York
Connecticut. 37,490 Ohio
Illinois. 348,278 Oregon.
Indiana. 261,012 Pennsylvania
Iowa. 179,877 Rhode Island
Kansas. 102,745 Vermont.
Maine 50,461 Wisconsin...
Massachusetts. 151,855 Montana
Michigan. 213,469 North Dakota.
Minnesota. 104,385 Idaho
Nebraska. 80,552 South Dakota.
Nevada. 5,326 Washington...
New Hampshire 43,382 Wyoming... 7.153 Democratic vote in the north......

Democratic vote in the south...... . 3,536,411

Democratic vote in the south 1,920,244
The aggregate of votes in the Novemper election will probably not fall short of 12,000,000. Elections since 1888 show that northern democrats are increasing in number much faster than in the south. It is necessary to bear these figures in mind when democratic papers are declaring that those states "which cannot give their electoral vote to the democratic candidate in any case" ought not think of endeavoring to influence the choice of the nominee at Chicago. What would be the result of the acceptance of such advice? Glance again at the table, and it will be found that if the states which gave their electoral votes to the democratic candidate in 1888 are alone to select the presidency, that a mere majority of a mere minority, a majority of the southern states plus Connecticut and New Jersey, the only two northern states that were democratic in 1888, may select the nominee. The suggestion is preposterous. If we broaden the field and regard certain northern states as potentially democratic and therefore entitled to come in with the south and New Jersey and Connecticut to determine a nomination, we will, of course, include New York, because, while not certainly a democratic state, it has been democratic in five out of twelve presidential elections in the last half century; but we would naturally go farther. Pennsylvania has a democratic governor. So has Massachusetts. Indiana has returned to the democratic party. Illinois was carried in 1890 by the democracy. Certain congressional districts in Michigan will assuredly return electors for a democratic nominee. Iowa has a democractic nominee. Iowa has a democratic governor. Wisconsin has a democratic governor. Kansas, though hardly democratic, may not be set down as a certainly republican. There are possibilities of Minnesota. One at least of the Dakotas may be ranked as a potential democratic state. In this view the field of contest is almost everywhere. This being so, "almost everwhere" is as assuredly entitled to participate in the selection of a democratic candidate for the presidency as those states which have hitherto given electoral votes for such a candidate. Indeed, it is impossible to take seriously the suggestion that in the selection of a leader 3,500,000 democrats of the state's benevolent institutions by a levy of 6 north should be silenced, while less than 2,000,000 democrats of the south there shall be no instructions from any state for anybody. . There is no reason why delegates should be bound hand and foot at a convention which more than any called within the recollection of the present generation has a delicate and a difficult task before it. There may be indications of preference in one state and another, but positive instructions would be the height of un wisdom in what ought to be a deliberative assembly. Illinois, for instance, is potentially a democratic state, though, unlike Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Iowa, it has no democratic governor. Whether Illinois shall or shall not vote in November for a democrat it ought to have a strong voice in the shaping of the ballot of the convention and in the determination of the outcome, but if Illinois is tied hand and foot, delivered at Chicago with a unit vote only, and that to persist in the endeavor to nominate an inhabitant of the state willy nilly, its influence at a crisis may be utterly lost. The situation demands the best judgment of all democracy, north and south, in absolutely demo cratic states as in absolutely certain republican states. We want no sectionalism in the Chicago convention, a sectionalism drawn upon the lines of the political complexion of the electoral colleges. Let the representatives of all

go Times. SEEKING TO EVADE.

Pension Officials Seek to Divert the In-

vestigation. When an accused person adopts the advice of the old lawyer "to abuse the plaintiff's attorney," one is apt to suspect that the condition exists to which that advice is applicable, namely, that both the law and the evidence are against the defendant. The pension investigation has conclusively shown that Commissioner Raum has for months been engaged in a conspiracy to trap Congressman Cooper, who has been active in having the management of the bureau investigated.

The organs of the administration counter attack on Mr. Cooper. When Hersey was found to have been carrying on a profitable business in expediting pension cases, they at once assumed tion from the real matter at issue, rushes, - Detroit Free Press,

which was the management of the pension bureau, to the merits or demerits of congressmen who were not under in-

Later developments have shown that the mirth of the organs was premature. Evidence has been introduced to show not only that Mr. Cooper was not aware that Hersey was abusing his confidence, but also that Raum knew it months ago, and instead of putting a stop to it made the discovery the basis of efforts to entrap Mr. Cooper. These efforts met with ignominious failure, and Mr. Raum appears as a baffled conspirator. Even republican members of the committee have felt obliged to say that they believe Mr. Cooper guilty of no wrong, and they no longer desire to see the investigation diverted from the purpose for which it was begun. The evidence so far taken abundantly

men who are chiefly intent upon promoting their own interests, and that officials prey not only upon the public but upon subordinates and others. "Borrowing" money appears to be a favorite species of dissipation in the bureau. The commissioner borrows large sums from George E. Lemon, on the pledge of stock of doubtful value, or perhaps of no value, and it somehow happens that nine out of ten of the cases expedited under a special order are Lemon's. Employes loan money to their subordinates and are promoted. Other employes report abuses that come under their observation, and are discharged. Reporting any abuse is treated as an attack on the commissioner, and the latter boldly says he will discharge any employe that attacks him. To round up this comfortable system of running the office as a private snap, every discharged employe is denounced as unworthy of credit, because he has been discharged. In this way the pension bureau is to be made proof

against investigation altogether. It is to be regretted, however, that the investigation of pension abuses has not gone somewhat deeper. It is obvious enough that the management of the office is bad, but if it were made better the relief of the country would be comparatively small. The opinion prevails almost universally that a large percentage of the pensions paid go to the undeserving. Fraud and favoritism have contributed to swell the rolls beyond all reason, and the pension burden will go on increasing for years. There is need of a general revision of the rolls for the purpose of eliminating fraudulent pensioners, but the task is probably too great to be attempted at present with reasonable chances of success. So long as so many congressmen fear to make even a suggestion looking to the correction of pension abuses, the agents and the cormorants are pretty likely to have their own way .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

RHODE ISLAND'S POSITION. A State Once Solidly Republican Is Now

Doubtful. Commenting on the lesson of Rhode Island, the Troy Telegram (rep.) finds that "in four years, on a strict contest of sharply defined economic principles, the normal republican margin in this little state has ebbed over one-half away." And it says: "There is a very ready and obvious explanation for this New England decrease in republican strength, if the party would only be frank enough to accept it. It has no connection, as some assert, with the currency question, for in that section free sugar not being equal to the de- this city, I hear that W. L. Abbott, democrats and republicans sink party mand, the owner of such free sugar lines in their advocacy of honest money. The difficulty all points to a tariff whose schedules, oblivious to the great industrial progress of the past ten years, persist in treating as newly born infants industries that long since became able to shift for themselves under a system of protection that, while guaranteeing remunerative employment to labor, would not encourage trusts, combines nor other devious commercial ramifications of plutocratic rule. It is difficult, of course, for the old-line party organs to see the truth, or, seeing it, to find courage to tell it. But a few more lessons such as the republican party had in 1890, and as it is now receiving in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and the northwest, will open its eyes to the reason why, as Mr. Reed says, it is so grotesque that it should have to fight to hold what used to be its undisputed own."-N. Y. Post.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

-Democrats of Kansas in numbers sufficient to dictate a resolution are in favor of nominating Mr. Cleveland for president in June.-Chicago Post.

-Among those who fear that Grover Cleveland cannot carry New York, there are not any members of the republican party of that state. They are all apprehensive that he can, and they believe that he will.-Brooklyn Eagle.

the democracy get together in a spirit of devotion to the great interests they -Because short crops abroad made a market for an increased amount of are expected to further, and totally disregarding personal and sectional feel-American breadstuffs the protection organs "point with pride" to the fact ing address themselves to the task of providing a competent and successful that "the McKinley bill has not supleader in this presidential year.-Chicapressed exports." No one supposed it would, when the old world is hungry but it cats up in taxes the greater part of the small profits of the American farmers' crops .- N. 'Y. World.

-The actual increase in the vote of the two parties in Rhode Island has been 8,000 on the democratic vote and 5,500 on the republican. The republican gain has been 25 per cent. and the democratic gain 45 per cent. If more than 1,000 independent votes refused to support Wardwell and will vote for the democratic candidate for president, the democratic president who will be elected next fall may still have Rhode Island's four electoral votes .- N. Y. World.

republican herdsmen are in a badly rathave also been zealous in aiding the tled frame of mind. A New York pa per has suddenly discovered that neither Blaine nor Harrison stand a show of election and says that if some wise statesman will get up in the Minneapothat Mr. Cooper was his partner, and lis convention and make a rousing commented with ghoulish glee on his speech for "Old Abe's son," "Bob" Linbeing hoist with his own petard, and on coln will carry off the prize and make a his having thrown a boomerang. They lively run. Nobody appears able to were extremely anxious to divert atten- discover a Moses in the republican bul-

"RECIPROCITY."

How Much Hawaian Reciprocity Cost Us How Much It Benefitted the Farmer.

on "Reciprocity and the Farmer" in the and meat markets of the world. North American Review for April. Of after he has given the matter a little our terms? The tea-growing countries consideration, that the farmer will ever obtain in the nomadic and agricultural nations, which Blaine and Harrison intend to subdue with the reciprocity club, important markets for agricultu- countries there are seventeen peoples ral products. These countries are in the agricultural business themselves and us coffee and forty-one supplying us wish to sell, more than to buy, such products. Mr. Herbert, however, for the benefit of those who have not thought on the subject, or who will not accept any conclusion not tested and prover by experience, cites the history, and shows that the pension office is full of notes the effects of the only case of are to result from this scheme? What reciprocity indulged in by the United can Nicaragua say if a proclamation is States. He says:

"The actual results of the Hawaiian treaty for thirteen years are before us; from 1877, when it took effect, to 1889 inclusive, carefully compiled by Mr. S. G. Brock, government statistician, in an official report June 20, 1890. The figures used in discussing this treaty are from that report. The Hawaiian treaty admitted free of duty into the ports of the United States Hawaiian sugar, rice, etc. Sugar constituted the bulk of these importations. All agricultural and most manufactured articles from the United States were admitted free into the islands."

Under stimulus of the treaty our imports from these islands increased rapidly. In 1876, the year before it took effect, such imports were \$1,376,681. In 1889 they amounted to \$12,847,740. Ex-Spreckels in the North American Review for March, 1891, where he highly extols "the wise and far-seeing policy embodied in the Hawaiian treaty. No States had maintained that treaty, for much of that cost had gone into his own pockets as profits upon sugar. As to that side of the question he was industriously silent. But Mr. Brock gives us the information, page 9 of his report,

"If the merchandise, admitted free under the treaty, had paid the duty levied upon the similar goods imported from other countries, the duty would have amounted to \$5,452,311.97 for the fiscal year 1889, and to \$43,898,978 for the thirteen years ended with that year, or since the reciprocity treaty has been in force.

This sum, \$43,898,978 our consumers paid to the growers of Hawaiian sugar, rice, etc., as premiums on their prod ucts. To appreciate the exceptional fact that in this case the duty went to the foreigner, it must be borne in mind that these islands furnish only about onetenth of our imported sugar. On the other nine-tenths we paid a tax averaging 2.06 cents per pound. The consumer of duty-paid sugar of course paid to the importer the price it had cost to bring the sugar to our ports, plas the tax, and this enabled the although they had never paid it; this in Mr. Brock's report, page 37, corroborate this reasoning, and show that the people of the Pacific coast did not save a penny in the price of their sugar by reason of the treaty. Every dollar of England. the \$43,000,000 of taxes released on Hawaiian sugar went into the pockets of the producers of that article-Mr. Claus Spreckles and others. And so it would have been if the sugar imported free of duty had amounted to ninetenths instead of one-tenth of our total imports. This brings us to see clearly that if we impose an import tax on sugar and rely to any appreciable extent on taxed sugars to complete our supply, no exceptions in favor of particular countries, giving them free access to our markets, will avail to reduce the price of the product of these favored low the price of the tax-paid article.

the trouble to ascertain the relatively pitiful sum of duties released to our ply put against our actual losses, in re- portunity to thrive and do business. lease of duties, the full values of all our \$43,898,978 of duties released, we have islands during the period in question.

duction of Hawaiian sugar and rice, and process' for making steel from pig iron. each year we released more and more of

ly three-fourths of all exports from it United States; yet of this Hawaiian market, opened up for him and paid for at such a fearful cost, the farmer has had less than one-fourth. Out of the had less than one-fourth. Out of the \$3,336,040 exports from the United States in 1889, breadstuffs, provisions and ani- on-one of twenty helpers at the Phonix mals foot up only \$759,653. Is the silk mills and the other at the Dolphin farmer to fare any better in those new jute mills, where one hundred doffers Central and South American markets are out. The mill has been shut down we hear off? South America is a vast and the spinners and other workmen

as ours, and it has millions of square miles of cheap and fertile lands that when brought into cultivation bid fair Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, chairman of not only to supply its own wants, but the committee on naval affairs, writes to rival the United States in the bread

What is to be the effect of discrimincourse no rational man really believes, ating against the nations that refuse have so far all refused. We will tax their tea, pay more for their breakfasts and nobody will be hurt except ourselves. But besides the reciprocating sending us sugars, thirty-one sending with hides. What will all these do but make arrangements in self-defense to divert their trade in other channels? Who can measure the friction, the illfeeling, the disturbance of trade relations, and even of political amities, that levelled at her products and not against the coffee of Peru; and what will the Argentines say if their hides are taxed while the hides of Chilli or Ecuador escape?

The political enmity now existing between France and Italy and which has caused the latter to join the dreibund between herself, Austria and Germany, has grown largely out of a reciprocity treaty. Spain and France are quarreling over a similar question.

Mr. Foster said recently in a speech in New York that no nation could make reciprocity treaties that had not a protective tariff. He ought to have said that no nation except one that has a protective tariff has need of such treaties. If he had said this he could have proven the truth of his remark by pointing to the difference between the ports also increased. In 1876 our ex- of Great Britain and of the United States ports to these islands were \$724,207. In with the very countries we are seek-1889 they footed up \$3,336,040. This is ing to capture. The United Kingdom the bright side of the picture and it is buys from Latin America eightypainted in glowing colors by Mr. Claus nine millions. She sells there one hundred and seventy millions, exporting two for one without making a threat or paying a dollar of bounty. We buy from the same countries two one knew better than Mr. Spreckels the hundred and seven millions and sell cost at which tax-payers of the United | them ninety millions-more than two toone against us-and then when we enter the field to buy and threaten our way into these markets from which we have excluded ourselves by our own laws, we boast that no nation can tax its own people to pay bounties to foreign nations except one that has such laws as we have. Certainly not.

How different all this is from that just and fair and profitable reciprocity with all the world which Jefferson had in mind when he declared for "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations-entangling alliances with

MORE HUGE REDUCTIONS. How the McKieley Tariff Works in Pitts-

The following letter to the New York Evening Post from its Pittsburgh correspondent shows how the McKinley tariff is working there:

"Five announcements this week, bearing directly or indirectly on the tariff question, furnish little comfort to the American workmen, especially those who labor in iron and steel. Simultaneously with the news of a "great victory" in Rhode Island, comes the warning from an organ of the manufacturers importers of these free sugars to add to the iron workers that wages must be also to their article the price of the tax, reduced this year. Along with the actual reduction of wages at Andrew for the plain reason that the supply of Carnegie's Twenty-ninth street mill in chairman of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., would always withhold it from market who commenced work at nineteen years till the market price of the tax-paid ar- of age in the humble position of timeticle was offered. The tables collated keeper, is to retire at forty with a million; also that Mr. Henry Phipps has leased for the summer Knebworth, the ancestral home of Lord Lytton's family, with its 8,000 acres, in Hertfordshire,

"The exact condition of the iron market is a puzzle to the outsiders. The organs of the manufacturers, the Iron Age, of New York, the Iron and Steel Bulletin, of Philadelphia, and the American Manufacturer, of Pittsburgh, are placing the market in its worst light. Puddlers to-day are paid \$5 a ton. The Iron Age says they must come down to \$4, the lowest rate since the civil war. The Iron Age does not say so, but they evidently expect the puddlers-the hardest worked employes of the millsto humbly acquiesce, for it claims that the great fight will be on the rates for countries in the American market be- finishing iron, and incidentally it mentioned the fact-humorous to fair-It will be seen that we have not taken | minded people-that there must be a new scale of wages for sheet rolling, in order that the great American tin our people by the Hawaiians. We sim- plate manufacturers may have an op-

"The numerous blast furnace firms of exports. Balancing the account for the Mahoning and Chenango valleys of thirteen years, and counting in those western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, exports that would have gone to the have reduced wages ten per cent., and islands without any treaty, as well as several thousand men are concerned, those that went because of it, the sum but these two regions are affected by total of all our exports for this period is local conditions, in that they are more \$35,870,801. Deducting this sum from distant from the Conellsville coke region than Pittsburgh, and the latter \$8,028,177, which we could have realized as clear profit by purchasing all our "Fifty of the best paid workmen at merchandise exported to the Hawaiian the Edgar Thomson steel works of Andrew Carnegie, at Braddock, were dis-The treaty grew worse for us year by charged this week. They were replaced year. Our largesses stimulated the pro- by the improved machinery of a direct

"The axle-hammermen of Carnegie's duties, which under a sounder policy Twenty-ninth street mill in this city are would have gone into our treasury to on a strike against a reduction in wages pay government expenses, thus enabling amounting to from 7 to 9 per cent. The us to reduce taxation. Our people at wages of the blacksmiths at this mill arge would have profited immensely if were at the same time reduced from the protectionist, who once wished for \$3.50 to \$2.75 a day, and their 'helpers' a wall of fire around our country to from \$1.50 to \$1.60. Both branches are keep out foreign trade, had been per- unorganized from the labor union standmitted in 1876 to erect and maintain his point, and the blacksmiths philosophicflaming structure between us and the ally accepted the situation, while the axle-hammermen, who evidently had The results grow worse still when more spunk, threw down their tools looked at from the standpoint of the and left the shop. They will be gratirmer. Farm products constitute usufied to know that one of their employer's

-At Paterson, N. J., two strikes are continent, with much the same climate have been thrown out of work.

Further Investigated by an Express Reporter.

The Facts Already Stated Fully Confirmed -Interviews with Leading Physicians Who Treated Quant-The Most Marvelous Case in the History of Medical Science.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y., Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga Co. Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper -the Express-detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on April 16th, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related :-

A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"-cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis; simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compliance with instructions, an Express reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case. The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., as first told in "The Journal," has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly news-

papers and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was

thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in "The Albany Journal" and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pilks for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Omiario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the state of New York—the Roosevelt hospital in New York city and St. Peter's hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable and, because the case was deemed into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is as follows:—

"My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway and excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to abouteight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years I was traveling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to do, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors aboutit. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradual

walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here-Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid \$124). In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevel hospital, where for four months lee. After I had been under treatment by Frof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for 'ne and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they w alyzed from my waist down and had partylost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red hot irons and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the \$1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases.

use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only \$4.00—see!—I can with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained ten pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my ergan and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pil's for Pale Peopie, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

curable."
Such is the wonderful story which the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verification of in all its details, from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and who pronounced him incurable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two and three years are while his curse by the wear for. William to the second that the second three years are while his curse by the wear for. William the second three years are second to the second three year nospital treatment was two and three years ago, while his cure, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evident that his recovery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills which have been found to have made such remarkable cures in this and other cases.

Mr Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt hospital, which is here reproduced in fur-ther confirmation of his statements:

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL. No. 14037. Admitted Saph 16. 89

Chas Quant

Age 34 Birthplacy
Civil Condition
Occupation
Residence 17 Varia Workshire.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our re-To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago, (March 31st, 1892,) called on Dr. Allen Starr at his office. No. 23 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Roosevelt hospital, situated corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well and treated him some but that he was chiefly treated and under the more especial care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In order that our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record he very courteously gave him a letter of which the following is a copy:—

courteously gave him a letter of which the following is a copy:—
Dr. M. A. Starr, 22 West Forty-eighth street, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York, March Sist, 1892.—Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic three or four years ago, No. 14,037, of the O. D. Dept., Roosevelt, sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp. Yours.

Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp. Yours, Stark. By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:—

"No. 14.037. Admitted September 16th, 1689, Charles A. Quant, aged 34 years. Born U. S. Married. Hoboken."

"History of the case:—Dyspepsia for past four or five years. About 14 months partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremities, Girdling sensation about abdomen. (November 29th, 1889, not improved, external strobismus of left eye and dilation of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing water at times; no headache but some dizziness; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; partial ptosis past two weeks in left eye.

"Ord R. F. Bi pep. and soda."

These are the marked symptoms of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such marked.symptoms could not be cured and Quant who was receiving treatment in the out-patient department, was given up as incurable."

"There nover was a case recovered in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Ware can tell you more about the case as Quant was under his more personal treat-

Ware can tell you more about the case as Quant was under his more personal treat-ment. I am surprised," he said, "that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead

man is alive, as I thought to long ago."

Our Feporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office, No. 162 West Ninety-third street, New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case. I treated him about eight months. This was in the early summer of 1890. I deemed him incurable, and thought him dead before now. Imagine my

thought him dead before now. Imagine my surprise when I received a letter from nim about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, doctor, was the eanse of his recovery?"

"That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sort of pills and that they have cured him. At all events, I am glad the poor fellow is getting well, for his was a bad case and he was a great sufferer."

Dr. Theodore R. Tuttle, No. 319 West Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is

ferer."

Dr. Theodore R. Tuttle, No. 319 West Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting courtesies, said of locomotor ataxia: "I have had several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incurable, but I never knew of a case to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical profession."

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday April 2nd, 1892, visited St. Peter's hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the sister superior of St. Peter's hospital, and when told the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very distressing case and excited my sympathies much. Poor fellow he couldn't be cured and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness and suffering." The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1890, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed to die.

that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed to die.

Such is the full history of this most remarkable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous cure of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciadica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nerveus headache, the after effects of lagrippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic crysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these nills are menufatured by the Dr. curable, and paid the \$1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some mouths after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the

On further inquiry the writer found that On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y. and are sold in bexes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Remarks of Hon. W. C. Jones at the Open-

In calling the democratic state convention to order at Salina Hon. W. C. Jones, chairman of the state central committee, spoke as follows:

Fellow Delegates: I recognize when I have called this magnificent convention to order and called this magnificent convention to order and read the call for which you have assembled and shall have introduced your temporary chairman, my duties as chairman of your state central committee will have concluded so far as this convention is concerned, but you will pardon me for one moment in congratulating the democracy of Kansas, here in convention assembled, upon the magnificent prospect for the success of our party at the coming election, and upon the overwhelming victory for us and the upon the overwhelming victory for us and the crushing repudiation of our republican adversa-ries at the last general election in 1890; for I believe that never before has the democracy of Kansas assembled in convention with their numbers, both state and national, so prodigious as now, and never before was the preference of the people of the whole country more clearly emphasized at any election, of the high regard with which our party and principles are held by the American voter than at the last general

election two years ago.

No one can doubt but that that result came from a careful comparison by the people of the present administration with the former demo-cratic administration of Grover Cleveland.

For twenty-four consecutive years, up to 1881, the republican administration had undivided and undisputed control of every branch of this government. The judiciary, the legislative and executive branches were republican to the very core, during which time in almost breatthess silence and wonder did the people breathless silence and wonder did the people witness the most glgantic frauds ever perpe-trated on any civilized nation on earth. They saw the great Credit Mobilier swindle followed in quick succession by the St. Domingo scandal; they saw the great star route frauds perpe-trated upon the government and during those years they saw over 175,000,000 acres of our public domain wrenched from under the very tread of the homesteader and homeseeker and given to the great railroads and other monopolies of the land. In 1877 they saw that political organiz, tion reach the very apex of successful treason by the overthrow of the legal government and the placing in the chief executive chair of the nation, through treason that sheeked the civilized tion, through treason that shocked the civilized world, an usurper, and for four years we remained a republic in form but not in fact, the first and only instance when treason brought success to the traitor since the formation of the government, and to-day, with much more pro-priety, can the ex-rebel of the south, than can se conspirators of the north, sing from the

"Far dearer the grave or the prison. Illumined by a patriot's name, Than the grandeur of all who have risen,

little Irish poem:

On liberty's ruin to fame The people witnessed all of the frauds, this reason and more, until they cried aloud, "who will save our nation?" The answer came from the Exposition hall, in the city of Chicago, July 11, 1881, echoed back from the great Empire State of New York, and re-echoed from the agricultural fields of Indiana, the names of Cleveland and Hendricks, and they as white plumed knights at the head of that grand old party that knows no north no scuth possess. party that knows no north, no south, no east, no west, with their trappings of economy and re-form gleaming in the sunlight, marched to victory, and on the following fourth day of March, they, at the head of a democratic administra-tion, took into their hands the reins of this government for the first time in twenty-four years. and by dint of economy and reform and a careful, painstaking administration of the affairs of the republic, the most wonderful years of prosperity followed during that administration since the war. The treas-ury became burdened with a surplus, although wrung from the hands of the people with too high a tariff tax. So that when that democratic administration was displaced by the present one over \$272,000,000 had accumulated in the

one over \$272,000,000 had accumulated in the United States treasury and was turned over to the present administration and squandered by their billion dollar congress in less than two years. This flagrant disregard of the people's welfare, together with the passage of the yet more oppressive McKinley tariff laws, and it, together with their attempt to deprive the people of a full vote and fair count by their attempted passage of the force bill, so aroused the American people that they not only gave to us the solid south, but almost a solid north, and an unprecedented majority of 134 north and an unprecedented majority of 134 votes in the lower house of congress, and full fledged democratic governors in many of the northern and northwestern republican states
who to day are, with democratic dignity, presiding over the destinies of their respective commonwealths; and I am glad to control to the contr the good advice and importuning of your state central committee been taken and heeded by our natural allies not a republican would be holding a state office or a member in either branch of our national legislature from Kan-

sas to-day.

Now, gentlemen, for the national democracy in convention assembled in the city of Chicago on the 21st day of June next to fail or neglect to nominate that great statesman through whose genius as chief executive of this republic has come this wonderful result and acvantages of the civilized world, and by whose brave and fearless message has been painted to the world the necessity only for such legislation as will the necessity only for such legislation as will bring the greatest good to the greatest number, would be a repetition of the sickening blunder made by the democracy in 1880, when at Cincinnati in national convention assembled they failed to nominate that grand old statesman Samuel J. Tilden, and such a blunder would bring forth the merited but unwelcome applause of our republican adversaries throughout the length and breadth of our fair land; but enough. Now, gentlemen, I believe your duty enough. Now, gentlemen, I believe your duty on your return to your constituency, who have honored you as their representatives, and who you so ably represent in this convention, is to fall in line under the banner of that party whose wonderful record has no parallel, and whose principles are the only guarantee of the perpet-uation of our republic. That they will respond to your and their party's cause there is no doubt. No one can doubt the loyalty of a Kansas democrat to his party. For a quarter of a century they have met almost continual defeat at every election, followed by every advantage gained by an unscrupulous but successful adversary in unrelenting effort to force democrats to abandon their organization in Kansas, but seemingly unmindful of the sixty or eighty thousand majority against them, they have universally responded to their party's call. With amazing irrepressible elasticity have they risen from under the very heel of political oppression. With fortitude growing stronger as the darkness seemed deeper and with Spartan courage and zeal have they fought every political battle to a complete finish during that time so much so that it has not only ing that time, so much so, that it has not only elicited and brought forth the applause of our democratic friends in other states but it has challenged the silent admiration of our adversaries at home. It is to this Spartan democracy that you are to appeal. That this response will come as generous as your appeal goes to them there is no question, and you and they will be remunerated for your gallant services to your party by seeing our standard bearer, whoever he may be, nail to the mast head of the White house, in Washington, on the 4th day of March next, our democratic banner, which will float a beacon light, an unmistaken guarantee of a fair, faithful, economic, sledge-hammer administration of the affairs of this mighty republic.

Driven to Suicide by Remorse. LIBERTY, Mo., April 30.-Jake Tyrus. colored man about 40 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The woman he was living with says he came home about 3 o'clock in the morning and said he was in trouble. He shot his brother accidentally at Cooley Lake some years ago while

duck hunting, and that fact is said to have unsettled his mind. Snow Storm in Minnesota St. Paul, Minn., April 30.—Specials from western and northwestern parts of the state report several inches of

THE RUSSET ORANGE.

Its Color is the Result of the Bite of an In-

The russet orange is made so by a minute insect, which comes at certain times during the summer months in such vast numbers as to give a grove the appearance of being covered with brown dust. A magnifying glass shows this insect to possess a bill-like pro-boseis, with which it punctures the oil cells of the orange skin and causes the oil to exude, which becomes oxidized on the surface and discolors it. It acts much upon the rind of the orange as tanning upon leather, making it thinner and tougher.

It is a mistake to say they select only

the "sweet fruit," for they cover an entire grove, both fruit and foliage.

Some hold the theory that as they destroy the oil cells of the rind the formation of oil ceases and the fruit is made richer and sweeter in consequence. Sometimes orange-growers spray their trees with a mixture that destroys the insects, but it was found that the russet orange shipped so much better and was so much finer in quality that they abandoned it. The hammock and Indian river fruit is seldom attacked by the rust mite, hence it is not so durable for shipping, the skin being very tender.— N. Y. Post.

Artists Well Insured. Insurance Agent-I wish, sir, to call your attention to the Life and Annuity

Artist-I have no need of insurance. "But, sir, you are poor, you have a family, and your studio is crowded with pictures which you cannot sell."

"True. But they will sell at big prices after I am dead."

-Tommy-"Paw, w'y do they call taking a man's money from him 'bleeding him?" Mr. Figg-"Because it robs him of his circulating medium."-Indianapolis Journal.

The metto of business men is "push." It is also that of business men's doors. Or a beautiful amber color and Hop flavor. 'The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis. Get no other.

Luck waits for a train; pluck builds a

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

CHURCH ushers move easily, because they're aisled.—Smith's Monthly.

MARKET REPORTS.

		2007/2007/1009
ITY,	Ma	y 2
3 50	@	4 45
3 70	@	4 00
2 00	@	3 55
3 80	0	4 45
81	0	82
72	0	721/
36	@	37
283	10	281/
65	0	651/
2 00	@	2 20
1 93	@	1 95
5 50	@	6 50
24	0	30
9	0	10
104	200	11
10	0	11
7	0	71/2
9	0	10
75	400	814
50	0	75
	3 50 3 70 2 00 3 80 81 72 36 283 65 2 00 1 90 5 50 24 9 10 7 7	3 50 @ 3 70 @ 3 80 @ 3 80 @ 36 @ 36 @ 36 @ 36 @ 36 @ 36 @ 36 @ 3

ST. LOUIS.

 SHEEP—Fair to choice
 3 00 @

 FLOUR—Choice
 3 50 @

 WHEAT—No. 2 red.
 85 @

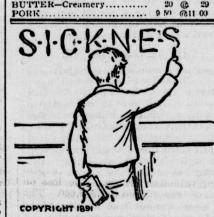
 CORN—No. 2
 37%@

 OATS—No. 2
 29 @

 RYE—No. 2
 78 @

CATTLE-Shipping steers HOGS—Packing and shipping... 3 75 @ 4 55 SHEEP—Fair to choice........ 4 40 @ 6 00 FLOUR—Winter wheat...... 3 90 @ 4 40 WHEAT-No. 2 red..... 403/ 31 71 28 RYE—No. 2.
BUTTER—Creamery.... NEW YORK

PORK..... CATTLE-Common to prime... 4 00 @ 4 75 CORN-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery.....



A spell of sickness is due when the system's weakened, and the blood impure. It's what

you must expect. But it's what you must prevent And Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents as well as cures. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, purifies and enriches the blood, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and restores health and strength. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," and every form of Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases, as Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, or any blood-taint, it's an unequaled remedy.

It's not like the sarsaparillas, which claim to be good for the blood in March, April and May. At all seasons alike, and in all cases the "Discovery" alone is guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's the cheapest blood-purifier, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar, for you pay only for the good you get. But it's the best, or it couldn't be sold so.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

\$100 Reward \$100.

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

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

MOONLIGHT is sculpture; sunlight is painting.—Hawthorne.

Steam's Up! The Moorings Cast Off. Majestically the great ocean grey hound leaves the dock and steams down the river outward bound. But are you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea sickness almost always incident to a trans-Atlantic trip, with the infallible stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If not expect to suffer without aid. The Bitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists commercial travelers, mariners. It com pletely remedies nausea, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

THE worst troubles anybody has ar those that never happen.—Ram's Horn.

DR T. J. WILLIAMSON, Eustis, Fla., says: The bottle of Bradycrotine you sent me was given three ladies who were suffering from headache. They said the effect was instan-taneous and very satisfactory. 50c.

THERE is a good deal of Gospel in the right kind of a handshake.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bron-chitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

THE frog is not the only croaker that considers himself musical.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Quickly cure sick head-ache, weak stomach, impaired digestion, constipation, disordered liver, etc.

You can't tell much about a man's reli-gion by the noise he makes at camp meeting.

It may have been observed that coasting

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.— Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia

BUNTING

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

FLACS.

MANY LIKE THESE.



NEURALGIA.—Bethany, Mo., Aug. 4, 1888: "Suffered for years with neuralgia, but was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil." T. B. SHERER.

SPRAINS.—Constantine, Mich., Feb. 16, 1887: "Was troubled 30 years with pains in the back from strain; in bed for weeks at a time; no relief from other remedies. About 8 years ago I bought St. Jacobs Oil and made about 14 applications; have been well and strong ever since. Have done all kinds of work and can lift as much as ever. No return of pain in years.

D. M. REARICK.

BRUISES.—760 Dolphin St., Balto., Md., Jan. 18, 1890: "I fell down the back stairs of my residence in the darkness, and was bruised badly in my hip and side; suffered severely. St. Jacobs Oil completely WM. C. HARDEN, Member of State Legislature.

In a Peck

of trouble-the woman who washes without Pearline. Her work is never done, and it's never done well. With Pearline she can do twice as much, and have it done better.

There is little work, less wear, never the least harm. Try Pearline, and see it go for dirt; when you see

dirt-go for Pearline.

Beware

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

285

JAMES PYLE, New York. an imitation, be honest-send it back.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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



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

ould up weak constitutions, or as a tonic. It is only to Cure Headache. A trial will convince you. Any reliable druggist who may not have Bradycrotine on hand will procure it, or it will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price—50 cents and \$1. Accept no substitute.

BRADYGRUTHE MF'6. CO., MACON, CA.

Fargos \$2.50 Shoes FOR-LADIES GENTLEMEN

"BOX TIP"SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS & GIRLS.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE-

FARGO SPECIAL SHOES. If he does not keep them send to us for the style and size you want. Illustrated Descriptive List furnished on application, also comis pamphlet. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.



HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR for sale very cheen

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLY

The Labor Demonstrations Pass Off Without Any Serious Disturbances-Red Flage Seized at Chicago.

PARIS, May 2.- May day was ushere in with the police on the qui vive and strongly enforced garrisons of police ready for instant service. At 6 o'clock the city wore its usual aspect and the police expected the day to pass quietly except for scuffles. Hitherto on May day it has been customary for the work ingmen to march to the chamber of deputies and present petitions. Delegates were also sent to the Hotel De Ville for the same purpose. This year, however, the day falling on Sunday the workingmen were debarred from following the usual custom. At an early hour the procession began to form for the march in the Salle Favie. Instead of 10,000 taking part here, as expected, there were only 3,000 present. A man named Culine, who was imprisoned last year for taking part in the rioting last May day at Fourmies, was chosen presi-A number of speeches made.

The first authentic report of a May day dynamite outrage was received at 2 p. m., from Tours, in the department of Indre Et Loire. Early yesterday morning a bomb exploded near the Guise barracks. The noise of the explosion was terrific and for a time it was thought that anarchists had attempted to blow up the national powder works near Tours. The populace were greatly alarmed until it was known that this was not the case. Soldiers from the barracks at once ran to the spot where the explosion had occurred and found a man lying senseless in a pool of blood. One of his hands had been blown off and he was otherwise badly injured. No doubt is entertained that he is the victim of his own crime. He was taken to a hospital under arrest and at last report had not regained consciousness

IN GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, May 2.- The day was observed here quietly. A large procession marched to Hyde park where monster meetings were held. A large number of speakers addressed the crowd, including Cunningham E. Graham, the socialist member of the house of commons; Tom Mann and Ben Tillbott, the labor leaders, and Stepniak, the Russian nihilist. Resolutions were adopted favoring an eight hour day and calling upon parliament to pass an eight hour bill. There was no disturb-

Demonstrations were held in Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow and most of the large towns of Great Britain and Ireland. They were modeled after the Hyde park meeting, but on a smaller scale. There was no disorder.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 2.- A highly sensational incident occurred in the Mayday celebration here yesterday. It was none other than the seizure of three sanguinary emblems which were carried by three paraders in the immense procession which was the feature of vesterday's celebration.

The police had issued strict orders for the regulation of the demonstration. among which was one that no red flags or other anarchistic draperies would be permitted in the parade, and they evintly meant what they said.

At the head of the two dozen men from the Arbeiter Zeitung office a flaming red flag was carried. It had been prepared for the occasion, as a strip of bunting covered with stars fastened to the staff and fell among the folds of the emblem. Another little bunch of reds known as debating clubs Nos. 1 and 2, carried flags which were so red that they drew the disapproval of Superintendent Hubbard. After watching the procession for some time the divisions carrying the anarchistic emblems caught the eye of Superintendent Hubbard, who immediately resolved to capture them at all hazards.

When the men and flags were taken from the ranks it did not cause any particular commotion in the procession, the marchers 100 feet ahead being oblivious of the proceedings.

The men and their fiery draperies were taken to Chief McClaughrey,s office where the latter read them a severe lecture and informed them that it was not his purpose to prosecute them, but he informed them that the laws must be obeyed and police regulations strictly lived up to. The men stated that they were innocent of wrong doing. They only read the Arbeiter Zeitung and did not know they were violating the law or disobeying police orders. They were selected, they said, by their organizations to carry the flags and did not intend to defy the police.

There was not the least hint of disorder on the lake front where speeches were made, and the revolutionary spirit, if there was any, was carefully con-

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 2.-From ten thousand to fifteen thousand workmen celebrated May Day by an excursion to Woodsdale resort, fifteen miles north of here yesterday. Five speakers were announced, but only one appeared and he was Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American federation of labor. His speech was devoted to the one purpose of urging labor men to persist in demanding an eight-hour day.

IN ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, May 2 .- May day was observed here by about 2,000 men, members of trades and labor unions, and of the German arbeiter verbund. The celebration took place at Concordia park. No disturbances occurred.

Gould's Purchase. El. Paso, Tex., May 2. — The rail-road just purchased by Mr. Jay Gould has been reorganized and will be incorporated under the name of the El Paso Northern. The board of directors is composed of Jay Gould, George Gould, Morehead, Joseph Magoffin and B. H. Davis. Contractors are out on the line of road with instructions to make their bids with a view to prompt prosecution of the work of construction from the present terminus northward to the Oaks mineral district. Men are

work repairing the road bed alnstructed to Canovia, ten milet

WARD A FREE MAN.

Ferdinand Ward, the "Young Napoleon of Finance," Released From Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., May 2.—Ferd Ward was released from Sing Sing prison at o'clock Saturday morning. When a party of newspaper men went to the prison at an early hour they were met by guards at the entrance to the war den's office. The guards were armed with shotguns, the same as at the time of the electrical executions. They stated that they had strict orders to allow no one to enter the prison. Shortly before 9 o'clock a fast team and a hack drove up in front of the warden's office and remained there until Ward came out. He was accompanied to the door of the office by Warden Brown and Chief Keeper Connaughton. He shook hands with them, bidding them farewell, and then stepped briskly to the carriage and was soon whirled to the railroad station. The newspaper men who attempted to follow him in common country hacks were left far behind. Ward, who was alone, was dressed in a fashionable dark suit. It is said to have been the same one he wore when he first entered the prison, over six years ago, to begin his term. After Ward had left the prison the guards were withdrawn and per sons having business with the warden were admitted to his office. Warden Brown said that Ward did not care to make any statement for publication, and was anxious to get away from the prison without seeing the newspaper

Ward is a somewhat different looking man from what he was on the day he entered state prison. His eyes are sunken and they have lost some of their brightness. A good deal of his nervous manner is gone. His cheeks that were pale are now sallow. Notwithstanding that he is heavier than he was, his face has something of a pinched look. He was 33 years old when he went to jail. He is 39 now. He left the prison with the good wishes of all the employes there. In his six years he has not had a mark against him, and he has never been reprimanded. He has kept his own counsel, and has made no friends among the prisoners. Eastwood, his assistant, can come nearest claiming his friendship.

LYNCHED.

The Mob at Nashville, Tenn., Finally Succeeded in Hanging the Second Negro.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 1 .- Twice did a mob from Goodlettsville essay to lynch Eph Grizzard for participation in the foul outrage of the Misses Bruce and the second time the vigilantes succeeded.

The body of the wretch, riddled with bullets, now hangs from the Cumberland river bridge and is viewed by thou-

The first attack was made last night: the second in the afternoon in broad daylight. The first had been prepared for, but the second was not, and for this reason the lynchers accomplished their purpose.

At 2 o'clock a mob assembled on the square, marched to the jail and apparently without interference on the part of officers, secured the fiend, Eph Grizzard, put a rope around his neck and left in a northeast direction with him. Suddenly, however, they changed their minds the east end of the bridge across the Cumberland river in the heart of the city, after which they riddled his body with bullets.

The body remained suspended until 3:30 o'clock, at which hour the mob cut it down and started with it towards Goodlettsville, saying that it would be

burned. Thus was the brutal assault on the which Henry Grizzard was lynched Thursday, avenged. But not until N. L. Guthrie, a member of the vigilantes, had been killed and Charles Rear seriously wounded.

A PITTSBURGH BLAZE.

A Destructive Fire in the Pennsylvania City-Loss \$300,000

PITTSBURGH, May 2. - Fire started in the elevator shaft of the six-story building occupied by the Household Credit Co. and spread so rapidly that before the fire department reached the scene the entire structure was burning and the flames had spread to the adjoining building, occupied by John S. Roberts, a wholesale wall paper dealer. The flames then communicated to N. J. Braden's cheese warehouse, Robitzer's wholesale liquor store. Lindsey's hardware establishment and Oppenheimer & Hannach's shirt factory, but these structures were saved after they had received a scorching. The total loss will reach \$300,000. The Household Credit Co.'s building was owned by John A. Harper and was valued at \$50,000, while the stock was worth as much more. The Roberts building was owned by Charles Arbuthnot and valued at \$60,000. The loss on the stock was placed at \$50,000. The other losses range from \$5,000 to \$15,-000. The fire was caused by an elevator inspector accidentally dropping a candle into a pile of waste paper.

Six Bodies Recovered. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.- At 3 the sixth and last member of the "Devil's Auction" company, lost in the Central theater fire Wednesday night, was recovered. All the members of the company are now accounted for and the work of searching the ruins for possible victims among the audience is being proceeded with.

Reciprocity With Honduras. WASHINGTON, May 2.- There has been made public a proclamation of reciprocity with Honduras. The schedule of products and manufactures from the the United States which the republic of Honduras will admit free of duty is similar to those embraced in reciprocity proclamations previously made public. Among the scheduled articles are: Gold and silver bars, dust and coin and samples of merchandise, the duties on which do not exceed \$1. It is understood that the packages or coverings in which the articles in the schedules are reported shall be free of duty if they are proper for the purpose.

KANSAS AT CHICAGO.

The Southern Kansas Fair Association Offers Liberal Inducements to Farmers— Exhibits to Be Taken to the World's

To assist the board of managers of the prothe products necessary to properly represent the agricultural interests of the state at the World's Columbian exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893, the Southern Kansas Fair association offers and will award at its fair to be held at Wichita, September 26 to October 1, 1892, the following premiums: GRASSES AND GRAINS IN THE STRAW AND ON

THE STALK.
For the finest sample of white winter wheat,

Finest sample red winter wheat, first premium, \$30; second, \$10.

Finest sample red winter wheat, first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

Finest sample red oats, white oats, barley, rye, flax, millet, Hungarian millet, timothy, orchard grass, English blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, red clover mammoth clover and blue grass, red clover, mammoth clover and alfalfa, each, first premium, \$10; second pre-

Finest sample of corn on the stalk (not less than ten stalks), first premium, \$10; second, \$5. Finest sample of sorghum, broom corn, Kaf-fir corn and Milo maize (not less than ten stalks

each), each, first premium 10: second, \$5.
GRAINS AND SEEDS.
Finest sample red winter wheat and white vinter wheat (not less than one bushel), each, first premium, \$15; second, \$10.

Finest sample cats (red and white, not less than one bushel), each, first premium, \$10;

second. 85 Finest sample white Indian corn (not less than 50 ears), first premium, \$20; second, \$10. Finest sample yeilow Indian corn (not less than 50 ears), first premium, \$30; second, \$15. Finest sample sweet corn (not less than 50 ears), flax seed, millet seed, timothy seed, blue grass seed, orchard grass seed, Hungarian grass seed, red clover seed (not less than one oushel of each), each, first premium, \$5; second,

Finest sample of cotton grown in Kansas (not less than 5 pounds), first premium, \$5; second,

Finest sample broom corn in brush (not less than 50 pounds), first premium, \$5; second, \$3. All sample grasses and grains in the straw and on the stalk to be in duplicate. The bundles of cereals to be not less than seven inches in diameter, grasses and clovers not less than five inches. The samples should be cut as near the ground as possible, giving the greatest length of straw, be handled with care, perfectly cured, securely wrapped or packed, and shipped by freight at the expense of the fair association, to W. P. McNair, Wichita, on or before September 22, 1892, when entries for the above premiums will close. To each bundle or sack of grain should be attached a tag, giving full name and post office address of the grower or the party collecting

the same.

These samples will be received by the secretary and placed on exhibition at the district fair without cost to the party sending the same, and when premiums have been awarded, all parties forwarding samples will be notified of the result, and money remitted at once to those to whom awards have been made.

At the close of the fair all samples entered for the above premiums will be turned over to the board of managers of the Kansas exhibit world's Columbian exposition, to be by them taken to the world's fair in 1893, the sample of each variety to be entered there in the general display in the name of the party sending same A card will be attached to each sample giving the name and address of the exhibitor. Al duplicate samples to become the property of the board of managers of the said Kansas ex-hibit to be used in the collective display of Kansas products in the Kansas building at said B. H. CAMPBELL, President.

W. P. MCNAIR, Secretary. HE FELL SEVEN STORIES.

The Fatal Accident Which Befel a New

New York, April 29 .- Patrick Murphy, 30 years old, an employe of the Marvin Safe Co., fell through an elevator shaft from the seventh story to the cellar in the new Hayes building, Nos. 21 and 23 Maiden lane, yesterday afternoon. His body was fearfully mangled by the fall, and nearly every broken. With half a other workmen, Murphy was hoisting a seven-ton safe on an elevator. the elevator reached the When seventh floor, Murphy, with two others, tried to drag the safe out on to the landing. As the safe rolled out the elevator, relieved of the weight, jumped up about two feet, tilting over the safe. The landing between the elevator and the next shaft is only about four feet Misses Bruce near Goodlettsville, for wide. The building is yet incomplete and this shaft was open, the elevator in it being at the top floor. As the safe tilted it pushed Murphy off the landing ment. over the edge of the open shaft. The other workmen barely got out of the way by jumping to each side. A great crowd gathered in front of the building when the news of the accident spread. An ambulance was summoned, but the man never breathed after he struck. Coroner Shea gave a permit to remove the body to an undertaker's. Murphy leaves a widow and four children.

THE TEXAS FAMINE.

Hunger and Suffering Among the Mexicans Reported to Be Pitiful. CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., April 29 .- Distribution of food sent from this city to the famine sufferers began yesterday when rations were issued to 500 people, after the committee of Americans had completed the list of the Mexicans who were actually starving. During the issuance of rations, the scenes of the most pitiful description were witnessed. In many cases the starving Mexicans had been without food for days and women and children were slowly starving to death. As yet nothing hes reached the famine district except what was sent from Corpus Christi and Laredo, and unless further assistance be not immediately rendered many of the starving Mexicans will cease to exist.

The Cattlemen Demanded. CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 29 .- A formal demand has been made upon Gov. Barber by Deputy Sheriffs Rowles and R. U. Snyder, of Johnson county, for o'clock in the morning the body of the cattlemen confined at Fort Russell. They assured the governor not only that the cattlemen would be safe from mob violence in Johnson county, but also that they would receive a fair and impartial trial. The governor said he would take the matter under consideration. It is believed that he will obey the request.

Getting Uneasy. VICKSBURG, Miss., April 29.—The fact that the Mississippi river from Memphis to the gulf is gradually approaching extreme flood height is causing great uneasiness, in spite of positive knowledge that the levees are stronger than at any previous time in their history, and that anything like a general overflow is practically an impossibility. Levee builders hold that no levee is absolutely safe while the water is against it, a danger is from hidden currents,

CONGRESSIONAL

Epitome of the Proceedings of Both Houses the Past Week. The senate on the 25th resumed consideration of the Chirsese exclusion bill and the debate continued until 4 o'clock, when a rote was taken on the substitute to the house bill reported by the foreign relations committee and it was adopted by a vote of 43 to 14 and the bill as amended passed and a conference-asked. The bill continues ten years all laws prohibiting Chinese coming to this country. All Chinese or descendants of Chinese illegally found in this Then Chauncey M. Depew delivered the

country are to be returned to China or to the countries of which they are citizens.... When the house met the resolution (pending at adjornment Saturday) expunging certain re-marks of Mr. Walker (Mass.) from the record was taken up, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Reed (Me.) to table the resolution. No quorum appeared, as the republicans refrained from voting. The motion to table was finally rejected and in attempting to pass the resolution the quorum again disappeared by members declining to vote and the house ad-journed.

AFTER routine business in the senate on the 26th Mr. Coke spoke in favor of free coinage. Mr. Morgan's resolution being before the sen-Mr. Daniel also spoke in favor of free silver. The army appropriation bill was then di cussed. No action was reached. A commun cused. No action was reached. A communi-cation was received from the president in response to Mr. Teller's resolution as to an in-ternational silver conference. The president stated that it would be incompatible with the public interest to furnish the information at present. It was ordered printed and laid on the table for debate.... After the passage of several private bills the house took up the regular or-der, the expunging from the Record of remarks not uttered but printed by Mr. Walker (Mass.), but the house went into committee on the conbut the house went into committee on the con-sular and diplomatic bill. After consideration some time the committee rose, a conference was appointed on the Chinese bill and the house

THE army appropriation bill was further considered in the senate on the 27th, and after a long speech by Senator Morgan the house proviso which prohits payment for the transportaviso which profits payment for the transporta-tion of troops over any of the unbonded lines owned or controlled by the Union Pacific rail-way was stricken out. The bill was then passed. Adjourned. When the house met the Walker expunging resolution still had the right of way, but by unanimous consent the house went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic bill, but the absence of a quorum soon became apparent and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 28th the resolution to

pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians their interest on the lands in the Indian territory (the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation) was taken up and Mr. Allison spoke against it. He wanted the whole matter recommitted. After considerable debate the matter went over and the senate adjourned until Monday The ise, after doing nothing for awhile, went into but upon the first vote no quorum appeared and the house soon adjourned.

THE senate was not in session on the 29th and when the house met members who had been sent for, who were absent without leave, were excused. The house then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The Sibley tent bill, which has been clogging the private calendar for two months, was laid aside after being favorably recommended, but without final action. The house then took a re-cess until evening for the consideration of private pension bills.

THE senate was not in session on the 30th, and the house was occupied in further considering the diplomatic bill. During the debate the action of the administration in paying an in-demnity to Italy out of the contingent fund was criticised. Pending an amendment offered by Mr. Chipman (Mich.) that no part of the sum appropriated as an emergency fund shall be paid to any power in settlement of any claim against the United States, the house adjourned.

HICCOUGHS THIRTY A MINUTE.

arkable Sufferings of a Colored Man in Bellevue Hospital, New York. New York, April 30.-James Brandon, to death at Bellevue hospital. For twenty-eight consecutive days, morn-He was taken to the hospital from home, where he had been without medical attendance. He has not been able to sleep, nor can he retain food on his

stomach, owing to the unceasing hiccoughing fits. He was a pitiful sight hiccoughs are at the rate of thirty a minute, or one every two seconds. He lay twitching convulsively and piteousappealing to the doctors to do something for him. The physicians of Bellevue express themselves as being unable to suggest a positive course of treat-

Electricity was applied to Brandon's body in the hope that it would relieve him, but for the time being the physicians were unable to even mitigate the violence of his attacks. As he is unable to eat, and the malady has been allowed to take its course for so long, it is believed he will die of exhaustion. The case in every respect is a remarkable one and will excite the liveliest interest among medical men when its existence becomes generally known. Brandon has fallen off in weight from 145 pounds to 120 pounds in the twenty-eight days of his suffering.

LIKE A WATERSPOUT.

The Town of Bonham, Tex., Visited By a

Very Heavy Rain—Some People Obliged to Escape By Wading. BONHAM, Tex., May 2.-This city was visited by a tremendous rain, resembling a waterspout. There was a high wind, vivid lightning and sharp claps of thunder. The rain descended in torrents for an hour and a half. The gutters overflowed and the streets soon resembled small rivers. Powder creek, near the Texas & Pacific depot, was soon out of its banks, and in a short time it was nearly 200 yards wide, and all of the houses in South Bonham between hill and creek were flooded. So sudden was the rise that men had to carry their wives and children out of their houses on their backs to a place of safety, and when it was reported that the water was running in large volumes over the railroad dam above the city and that it was liable to give way, wagons were called for and soon everybody was removed to a place of safety. Much damage was done to carpets and other household goods. In many of the houses flooded mud two or three inches deep was left on the floor.

Cut Her Hair Off With a Razor. CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 30.-Miss Inez Sykes, a young lady, was caught by a ruffian on the street last night, who smothered her cries and cut off her hair. She wore her hair in a long plait and he cut it off with a razor. Her assailant, after cutting off her hair, struck her in the breast, threw the hair away and escaped.

Secretary Foster has sent the house estimates for deficiency appropriations theory established by the collapse of aggregating \$191,052 on account of the those which were supposed to be the postal service submitted by the sixth strongest. At present the most serious anditor February 14, 1891, and not heretofore transmitted to congre's.

IN MEMORY OF GRANT.

ent Harrison Lays the Corner Stone of the Grant Monument at New York Chauncey M. Depew Orator of the Day. NEW YORK, April 28.—Shortly after 2 o'clock President Harrison, with a golden trowel and in the presence of a large concourse of people, laid the corner-stone of the Grant mausoleum, the preparations for the erection of which had taken seven years.

oration. Preparations for the ceremonies had been fully completed. The president and his cabinet, accompanied by their families, arrived last night at 9:30 o'clock and were driven to the Fifth Avenue hotel.

The entire city presented a scene of unusual excitement. The streets were thronged with people. Veterans in uniform and soldiers in brillant garb were seen on all sides.

The presidential party were escorted from the hotel to Riverside cemetery by troop A, Capt. Charles G. Rowe com-

manding.

Around the tomb where the dead general's body lay was assembled a concourse numbering thousands. Upon a platform erected upon the foundation of the mausoleum were the president, Mrs. Grant and other members of the



THE GRANT MONUMENT AS IT WILL BY WHEN COMPLETE.

Grant family, the president's cabinet, Gov. Flower and staff, the chief municipal officers of New York and Brooklyn, the 2,400 committeemen who had been so liciting subscriptions and other invited guests, among whom were many senators and congressmen. Another platform near by accomodated 300 members. of the Loyal Legion and 3,000 seatswere placed upon the level sward south of the tomb for members of the Grand Army of the Republic. All the United States troops in the vicinity were present and the navy was represented by several men-of-war anchored in the river near the tomb.

At 2 o'clock the services were opened with prayer, followed by a statement from president Porter of the Grant

Monument association. President Harrison then moved forward, was given a gold trowel by Superintendent of Buildings Brady and colored waiter, is hiccoughing himself laid the corner stone, a massive block of Maine granite, so smooth and white that at a short distance ing, noon and night, he has done noth; it cannot be told from marble. ing but hiccough, hiccough, lit is six feet square and weighs just a little less than twelve tone A hollowed cavity was in the under side, and in this was placed a box con-

taining the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, a Bible, the Personal Memoirs of Gen. as he lay in the hospital to-day. His Grant, copies of several pamphlets and patriotic addresses, a new American flag and many coins and medals commemorating events in the life of the republic and in that of Grant.

The president's address was brief.

Chauncey M. Depew then delivered an oration and the ceremonies were closed with salutes from the men-of-war anchored near and a banquet in the even-

THE NEW COUNTRY.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 28.—Gov. Seay

Thirty Thousand Settlers Reported to Re Upon the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Lands.

yesterday returned from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, having spent a week in the saddle, and in that time witnessed a 4,000,000 acre tract of land change from a primeval wilderness to a farming community, thickly dotted with homes, and flanked by a half score of busy, growing towns. Nowhere else on earth has such a transformation taken place. Thirty thousand permanent residents are now building homes where a week ago was nothing but the Indian and the prairie dog. The governor is perfectly satisfied with the perfection of all arrangements of the opening, and is proud of the people of Oklahoma and the entire west, because of the great respect for law and order shown by all throughout the exciting scenes of the opening. Up to the time of his leaving the reservation yesterday he had been unable to learn of any trouble of any kind, and further reports received to-day make it absolutely certain that not a hostile shot was fired, nor a single man wounded or injured during or since the opening. Col. Wade, commanding at Fort Reno, telegraphed last night, that all reports of conflicts Harry Vane Millbank and a Frenchbetween soldiers and sooners, and between different parties of settlers, have been thoroughly investigated, and are absolutely without foundation. Reports from every county seat state that business is starting out nicely; that all is quiet, and there has been no trouble of any kind. All this shows that, contrary to the general belief in the east, the people of Oklahoma and the whole west are law-abiding.

A Battle With Tramps. Columbus, Ind., April 28.—Yesterday morning as the Panhandle freight went south two negro tramps boarded a car and took refuge behind a coal oil tank. They were ordered off, but declined to go, and when the trainmen persisted the tramps used their revolvers, firing several times. The trainmen thereupon began closing in upon them from both front and rear and several shots were exchanged. Some of the bullets passed through the clothing of the tramps and through the clothing of the tramps and one of the brakemen was severely wounded. The tramps then jumped from the flying train and rolled down a bank commands.

PHILADELPHIA'S HOLOCAUST.

The Fire and Panic in the Philadelphia Theater Much Worse Than at First Re-ported—At Least Six Deaths, With Others to Probably Follow.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 .- The destruction of the Grand Central theater by fire Wednesday night proves to have been far more terrible in its results than was anticipated. Six members of the Devil's Auction company lie dead be-neath the faller walls of the building and nearly three score people are in the hospital suffering from burns.

Of the men and boys in the hospital seven are in such a serious condition that their recovery is doubtful. All were members of the audience.

Besides those who were seriously enough hurt to remain in the hospitals fully fifty others were treated for minor injuries. The unfortunate members of the company who lost their lives are: Thomas Lorella, grotesque, and his wife Flora, a ballet dancer; Vincentia Chitten, premier danseuse, one of the Chitten sisters; Miss Fanchon Conyers, javenile, residence Chicago; Miss Sarah Golden, ballet dancer, residence Chicago; William L. Brooks, leading man of the company, residence Philadelphia.

The injured in the hospitals who are likely to die are all suffering from burns about the face and head and from having inhaled the flames. Their names are: Harry McCloskey, 16 years old: James Pigeon, 14 years old; Amer Himchtiffe, 16 years old; Rand Patter-son, 16 years old; Albert Cleumbacker, 16 years old; Thomas Atchison, 37 years old; Ralph Frazer, 16 years old.

In addition to the serious condition of the above, it is feared that many will ose their eyesight as their burns are all mostly about the face.

By the light of day the destruction wrought by the fire was made more apmore terrible as it was without the accompanying grandeur given by the columns of flames shooting skyward above the tallest buildings.

In all probability a seventh victim must be added to the list of those who perished in the Central theater fire Wednesday evening. The parents of Samuel Wallace, a boy of 15, yesterday reported to the police that their son left. home to attend the performance which ended so disastrously, and up to this time has failed to return. Diligent. search has been made at all hospitals, but no trace of the lad can be found and it is believed his body lies buried beneath the ruins of the theater.

Thomas Lorella, the dead gymnast, net his death in a heroic attempt to save the life of his wife.

Two additional missing were reported. last night, making nine people who can not be accounted for since the fire. The last are George E. Thatcher; a machinist, and Frederick Amphor, 12 years old, of Manayunk, who left home to attend the Central theater and has failed to

MANUFACTURE OF TINPLATE A Special Agent of the Treasury Depart-

ment Makes a Report on the Subject.
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, has, pursuant to instructions, submitted to Secretary Foster an exhaustive report of the tin plate business. of the country and the growth of the tin industry. Mr. Ayer's report makes the

following showing: Quarter ended September 30, 1891, five manufacturers reported tin plates, 152,-489 pounds; terne plates, 674;433 pounds.

Total. 826,922 pounds. Quarter ended December 31, eleven manufacturers reported tin plates, 215,-

911 pounds; terne plates, 1,198,910 pounds. Total, 1,409,821 pounds. Quarter ending March 31, 1892; nine-

teen manufacturers reported tin plate, 1,999,856 pounds; terne plates, 1,904,431 pounds. Total, 3,004,087. These figures do not include the production of sheet iron or sheet steel used in the manufacture of articles tinned or

terne-plated, estimated at 2,000,000 OPPOSED THE FRENCH CABLE. Secretary Blaine Makes an Argument Before the Senate Committee on Com-

MASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Blaine appeared before the senate committee on commerce yesterday and made a strong argument in opposition to the pending joint resolution allowing the landing of the French cable on the shores of Virginia and South Carolina. The pith of his objection was that the French Cable Co., co-operating with the Brazilian government, had an abs. lute monopoly of the cable privileges between this country and Brazil, and that if the resolution passed, the negotiations which have been in progress for two years looking to the procurement of a concession to an American cable company to enter Brazil would come to naught. The secretary appeared to be in excellent health and made his argument with spirit and emphasis.

The Fool Killer Wanted.

BRUSSELLS, April 29.—There has been another duel as a sequel of the Fox-Burrowe affair Comments in clubs, cafes and public places generally have not been restricted, and as a nesult of the varied comments a duel took place Wednesday evening between man whose name has not been divulged. This much it seems, however, is known.

A duel occurred at a place distant about two miles from Ostendi The cause of the affair was a remark made be the Frenchman regarding the character of the Fox-Burrowe meeting.

The Frenchman was wounded in the

Indian Territory G. A. R. SOUTH MCALESTER, I. T., April 29 .-The department of the Indian territory G. A. R., met in annual session yesterday. Rain interfered with the intended programme and the old soldiers necessarily camped in hotels in-steed of the park. The court house ves utilized in the afternoon for their annual business meeting, speeches, music, etc., followed by another enthusiastic meeting in the evening This is the second annual reunion of old sol-