Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1891.

NUMBER 50.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES. SECRETARY NORLE has directed the payment to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, of South Dakota, of \$376,578, less 10 per cent. involved in the San-

born claim, under a treaty confirmed

by the act of March 3, 1891. THE delay of Minister Egan in notifying the state department of the changed situation in Chili was due to the breaking down or cutting of the

WEBSTER FLANAGAN has been appointed collector of customs at El Paso, Tex.

ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL TAFT has received a telegram from United States Marshal Walker, of the southern district of Alabama, saying that a mob of fifty persons had driven a number of families out of their homes in Choctaw county.

THE steamer W. W. Corcoran was recently on fire at Washington. A colored boy jumped overboard and was drowned. The boat was well known, being extensively used by visitors to

Mount Vernon. THE secretary of war has issued orders that no cattle from the Cherokee strip shall be permitted to be driven north of the quarantine line, but that all such cattle must go south on the line established by the department of

agriculture. THE president has appointed John S. Durham, of Kentucky, minister resident and consul-general to Hayti. He is now consul at San Domingo, and is a colored man of education and ability.

THE EAST.

THE buffalo fly has made its appearance in the territory about Susquehana, Pa., and is causing cows and horses much trouble.

THE employes of eastern hat factories have gone out on a strike.

A FAST train on the Canadian Pacific was rushing across the continent to catch a New York steamer. If successful, mail will be delivered in England thirty-one days from Japan.

NIGHT WATCHMAN JAMES PATTON WAS badly injured and his five-year-old nephew killed by a fire in his house at Johnstown, Pa.

THE employes of the Dunburg (Pa.) Lumber Co. have struck against a reduction of wages.

WRITS of habeas corpus have been served out in the United States court at Brooklyn for thirty Russian Jews not permitted to land at New York.

CONRAD KOHLER, aged 19, of Buffalo, N. Y., shot Charlotte Brehme with a revolver he thought was not loaded.

FRANK SCHOFIELD, who resided about seven miles from Cold Springs, N. Y., shot and killed his father and brother while quarreling over pickle crops.

EDWARD LINN, a member of the New York produce exchange, committed suicide in Jersey City by shooting him-

MISS BETSY WORMWOOD died at her home about two miles from Oneida, N. Y., at the age of 100 years, 6 months and 8 days. She was a little woman, about 4 feet 4 inches tall and weighed

eighty pounds. GEORGE R. Woods was carried up by a balloon he was helping to hold down at Oswego, N. Y. He fell seventy feet and was killed.

MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON and Mrs. McKee have returned from their trip

THE holiday season has been a disas trous one for Atlantic City, N. J. Seven or eight hotel failures are announced, due to lack of patronage.

THE Western national bank, of New York, has reduced its capital from \$3, 500,000 to \$2,100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA democrats met in con vention at Harrisburg on the 3d. The resolutions were mainly devoted to a denunciation of the republican party as being responsible for the defalcations of Bardsley in the Keystone bank fail-

THE rumor that there would be an application made for the appointment of a receiver for the Union Pacific made quite a stir on Wall street. It was promptly denied by Sidney Dillon. MRS. LAURA MOTT, of South Hero,

Vt. has given \$50,000 for a home for destitute children. JUDGE SMITH, of Manchester, N. H.,

has decided that the Granite State Provident association is solvent and in legal business

THE WEST.

STATIONARY engineers are in session at Omaha, Neb. JAMES R. GARFIELD, son of the late

president, was defeated in the nomination for state senator in Lake county, O. THREE young men from Petoskey, Mich., are missing and are supposed to have been drowned.

MELBOURNE's rain experiments at Cheyenne, Wyo., were a success. Skeptical people are said to have been convinced that there is something in his method which causes rain.

THE lumber manufacturers of the northwest now in session in Minneapolis have decided to advance prices \$1

per 1,000 feet. A. W. BRAZEE, United States commis sioner, died at Denver, Col., aged 65.

Турного fever has become epidemic in Negaunee, Mich. There have been four deaths and there are now over fifty cases and people coming down with the disease at the rate of five or six a day. The epidemic is directly lake, a pond about ten miles long.

REV. DR. J. B. L. SOULE, last of the famous Soule brothers, authors and di-

rectors, died in Chicago recently. Five thousand acres of hay land near

Grand Forks, N. D., have been swept by a fire.

THE fire which started in the Willows (Cal.) hotel from the explosion of a lamp destroyed that building together with the Union hotel, the Crawford house, Hocheimer & Co.'s large general merchandise store, the express and telegraph offices and a number of other places.

A serious conflagration occurred at The Dalles, Ore., on the 2d, breaking out in Skebbes' restaurant. The loss was estimated at \$750,000.

AT Grand Island, Neb., while the Grand Army and Sons of Veterans reunion was being held lightning struck the camp. A lieutenant and four sergeants were seriously injured.

THE wheat crop of North Dakota is said to have been damaged only about 3 per cent. by the recent frosts.

THE Sac and Fox reservations in the Indian territory are rapidly filling up with "sooners." Something will have to be done quickly or the opening will be attended with much disorder.

Much complaint has been made of cattle stealing in Montana. In Custer county the cattlemen have taken the law into their own hands and news has been received of the lynching of Jerry Thompson, a notorious rustler, and his companions, who were caught

in the act of changing brands. THE Central Market Co., proprietors of a large building at the corner of State and South Water streets, Chicago, has made an assignment. Assets are placed at \$305,000 and liabilities \$160,000.

AT Mansfield, O., Nicholas Webber, aged 70, shot and wounded his son-inlaw, Philip Buhlman, and then fired seven bullets into his own head. A family quarrel was the cause.

THE East Shore furniture factory of Manistee, Mich., has passed into the hands of a receiver. Liabilities, \$70,-000: assets, \$100,000.

BRANDLE & SCHAETTLE, wholesale hide and fur dealers, Milwaukee, have assigned with \$70,000 liabilities and ple assets.

HEAVY frosts have been reported throughout the northwest. Serious damage to corn was feared.

Four soldiers, J. O'Keefe, Corporal Offerson, J. Brown and Patrick Hogan, belonging to company H, Fourth United States infantry, were out on Lake Cour d'Alene in a large sail boat when they vere thrown into the water. O'Keefe, Offerson and Brown were drowned

THE story of a dynamite explosion at White Pigeon, Mich., in which it was stated that sixteen lives had been lost, s declared a fake pure and simple. RECENT cold weather is said to have

destroyed the corn crop in parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota

THE execution of Louis Bulling, the St. Joseph wife murderer, at Savannah Mo., was attended by a sensational incident. While the minister was praying by his side in the cell Bulling drew a revolver, which he had obtained in some manner, and shot himself. The wound, however, was only slight and did not prevent his being dragged shricking to the gallows.

ALL the coal miners about Briceville, Ill., have struck for weekly pay in ac-

cordance with the new law THE B. V, Page Co., of Chicago, oil and lard refiners, has assigned. Liabilities, \$100,000.

THE three Illinois monuments on the field of Gettysburg were dedicated on the 3d, in the presence of Gov. Fifer, ex-Gov. Beveridge and other notables from Illinois.

THE SOUTH.

THE story sent out that Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, had suffered a stroke of apoplexy was incorrect. He merely fainted after eating a hearty dinner at Shelbyville, and was suffering from indigestion.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN was inaugurated as governor of Kentucky on the 1st. MASKED men robbed the Southern Pacific express at Samuels, Tex., early on the morning of the 2d, getting away

with the money. They took horse and fled to Mexico. THE New Orleans overland expres was stopped four miles south of Modes to, Cal., by two masked men. Detect-

ive Lowe Harris was shot and severely wounded. The robbers were frightened off before they got anything. THE business part of Attala, Tenn.,

has been destroyed by fire. Corron has been seriously damaged

by cold weather in the Memphis dis-LIGHTNING killed four persons near

Magnolia, Ark. Dr. Trumbull, Wes Cunningham and two boys had taken refuge from the storm in a cotton shed. which was struck by the electric fluid. A NEW steamship line from Baltimore to London is to be started by the Balti-

more Storage & Lighterage Co. THE amount secured by the train robbers at Samuels, Tex., is said to reach \$15.000.

HARMON MURRAY, the notorious negro desperado, was killed recently near Archer, Fla., by a colored man whom he was coercing into crime. The boy, watching an opportunity, shot Murray dead. He will get \$1,500 in rewards.

THERE is little probability that the Tennessee legislature will repeal the convict lease law. On the contrary, the house has decided to investigate the labor commissioner, Ford, for agitating

the miners. M. H. COLEMAN, of Halifax county, Va., a negro, has resigned from the ghanistan, charged with being a spy in postal service because of threatening the employ of the Russian government. owing to the filthy water from Teal letters sent him, supposed by white When captured he was disguised as a employes.

GENERAL.

THE reported murder of Balmaceds in the Andes by a muleteer required confirmation.

THE German war department is buy-ing grain in large quantities in Hungary and the Balkan states.

PILGRIMS to the holy coat at Treves are reported in much misery.

The price of bread is rising in Lon-

don. Much distress is predicted the coming winter.

THE battle of Sedan was celebrated in Germany on the 2d. The papers, in commenting, expressed the gravest ap-prehension for peace in the immediate

future. MUTTERINGS of discontent are heard in Bohemia and other sections of the

Austrian empire. THE marriage of Miss Mary Lincoln, daughter of Minister Lincoln, to Charles B. Isham, of Chicago, took place at the Brompton parish church, London, on

THE sultan of Turkey has dismissed his grand vizier and several other officials

An order has been issued in Germany removing the restrictions on American pork products.

A PARTY of Russian officials sent to kill animals infected with disease was attacked at Maikop by a crowd of inhabitants. Cossack troops, after being assaulted, fired a volley, killing seventeen persons and wounding many

THE New South Wales legislature, by a vote of sixty-one to forty-seven, has rejected a motion in favor of protective duties THE Victorian legislature has passed

the federation bill, at the same time adopting an abandonment excluding New Zealand from the federation. THE steam yacht Albatross, valued at \$100,000, has been wrecked near Newfoundland. The only son of Dr. J.

B. Eggleston, the owner, was drowned. THE Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News comments on the exclusion of newspaper correspondents as a probable feature of future warfare. In the Austrian maneuvers all arrangements for reporting are placed in the hands of specially selected officers. London cable advices report the total destruction by fire of the British steel

ship Carrick, owned in Glasgow and bound from Dundee to San Francisco with 2,500 tons of Scottish splint coal. THE trades unions of Great Britain have been formally invited to participate in the international congress in

Chicago in 1893. A VIENNA dispatch says that the Russian villages near the Russo-Austrian frontier are thronged with soldiers. The guards, who used to be merely gendarmes to prevent smuggling, have given place to whole regiments permanently quartered at every

A LARGE majority of the Roman in the parades. favor of electing only an Italian pope. A REPORT is current that the Banque de Paris has offered Russia a loan of £12,000,000 at 4 per cent.

THE LATEST.

CHARLES R. EGE and E. L. Maguire, formerly individual ledger clerks in the Keystone bank, have been arrested on the charge of making false entries and false statements to deceive the bank examiner.

THE British bark Fiji, bound from Hamburg to Melbourne, has been wrecked on the rocks off Warnambool, Australia, and thirteen of the crew

A CORRESPONDENT writes that Nicaragua will not allow Italian immigrants to disembark unless their respectability s officially vouched for.

THE Gaulois proposes that France, with the other powers interested, send an ultimatum to China in regard to the outrages upon foreigners. WILLIAM DALTON and Wiley Dean,

supposed Ceres train robbers, were arrested near Visalia, Cal. TROOPS to the number of 150,000 have been ordered to Warsaw. This will

bring the number of the Russian forces on the Polish frontier up to 500,000. THE officers of the Irish national

eague of Philadelphia have decided to

ignore President Fitzgerald's circular calling for a national convention in Chicago October 1. FURTHER investigation of the Sweeny nounds, near Carthage, Ill., resulted in

the unearthing of hundreds of human skeletons of giant proportions. COMPTROLLER LACEY has notified national banks that the outstanding four and a half per cent. bonds will no

longer be recognized as security for circulation. THE Novgorod (Russia) fair this year was a failure owing to the distress of

the people. An extra stock train was wrecked near Clarksburg on the West Virginia & Pittsburgh recently. Fireman Ramsburg was killed; also seventy-six head of fine cattle.

LABOR day was generally observed on the 7th, in many places being declared a public holiday. EVA MANN's theatrical enterprise has collapsed. The public failed to show

much interest in the portrayal of her relations with Robert Ray Hamilton. MINISTER EGAN has been instructed to formally recognize the new govern-

ment of Chili. GEN. ALIKIHANOFF, the Russian com mander and oriental diplomat, has been arrested at Cabul, the capital of Af-

LABOR IN LINE.

The Best Labor Day Demonstration Ever Seen in Topeka.

FARMERS PARADE IN FULL STRENGTH.

The Proprieties Not Offended By Offensive Floats-Labor Day Honored in Wichita, Leavenworth and Kansas City.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8.-From a reviewing stand before Crawford's opera house, the state officials, conspicuous by reason of their huge sunflowers, yes terday witnessed the best labor demonstration ever seen in this city. It was the first attempt since the legislature made labor day a legal holiday. L. L. Polk, national president of the farmers' alliance, and Gov. James R. Weaver, the man most prominently mentioned in connection with the people's party nomination for the presidency, led the procession which the republican officials witnessed. After the thousand men who formed the labor unions had passed, and the sixteen hundred men who are employed in Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe shops had gone, the various sub-alliances come to the front. They had houses of wheat and corn and oats. They carried spades and rakes. They rode bony horses and wore patches on their trousers and sunflowers in their hats and it seemed as if the procession would never pass. When at last the end came, Gen. Weaver and Col. Polk were seen to turn a half mile away. It was the signal for a countermarch, and back past the state reviewing stand came the entire procession of farmers and third party enthusiasts. Nobody could tell just how many men there were in line, for the farmers have a way of cutting corners and doubling

up for a demonstration that is marvel-From a few minutes after 10 until 12 o'clock the procession was winding about. But the end of the alliance procession was never seen. There were women and boys and girls in it, but there were enough voters to make the politicians scratch their heads and think. Gov. Humphrey is in Massillon, O., and consequently did not witness the display of Kansas grain and fruit and farmers. He was the first governor who ever issued a proclamation suggesting that labor day be observed as a state holiday. In compliance with the proclamation all the business houses in the city closed last year. Last winter the legislature made labor day a legal holiday and in many parts of Kansas the sunflower was seen

The farmers did not offend the pro prieties with offensive floats. A silk banner on which was inscribed, "A government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish. A. Lincoln," and a banner and wagon humorously picturing the "retired farmer," were all the floats carried.

The business houses contributed their share to the demonstration with the handsomest trades display wagons the

city has ever seen. President Polk and Gen. Weaver spoke to the industrial army at the fair grounds in the afternoon. The programme was an extensive one and provided for all kinds of athletic contests. LABOR DAY AT WICHITA.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 8.-Labor day was observed here by a demonstration under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The parade was an imposing one and included bands from six neighboring towns and bodies from the several railway brotherhoods. The alliance was expected to make a formidable display, but was wholly unrepresented. The members of the people's party are sore on account of the warfare waged on them by the railroaders in the legislature last winter, when legislation adverse to the railroads was contemplated. About 15,000 visitors were here and the park where the festivities were given was alive with people. Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly was expected, but he failed to appear, and in his absence the railroad brotherhood was represented by George W. Howard, of Toledo, O., chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, who responded to the address of welcome by the mayor. Music, speech-making and sports of all

kinds filled up the day and evening. AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sep. 8.-With one exception the arrangements for labor day here and the demonstration itself was characterized by order and harmony. The exception was at a recent meeting of the committees, when several members came to blows over a statement of the Leavenworth Times that the demonstration was in the interest of the democratic party because the speakers were more or less identifled with that party. The Farmers' Alliance made no overtures for recognition and was not represented in the parade. There were sixteen floats in line, indicative of as many industries, and the streets were thronged with people along the line of march. W. A. Dodd, recording secretary of the painters' and decorators' union, led the procession as grand marshal. The police commissioners rode in a patrol wagon, and the city workmen were in the line with the street sweeper. The members of the unions were badges, and the color-bearer of each organization displayed a union banner.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The synod of the Presbyterian church of Kansas will meet at Kansas City (Kan.) October 9, and be in session three days. It is expected that about

375 delegates will be in attendance. Gov. Humphrey has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of William Wofford, alias William Logwood, colored, who killed William Norris, colored, of Leavenworth county, on August 20.

Miss Clara DeRussey, of Fort Leavenworth, a student in Bethany college at Topeka, committed suicide the other day by taking strychnine. She was twenty years old. Hard study had un-balanced her mind. E. C. Prather recently informed the

Oakley Graphic that he had a field of alfalfa, three years old, from which he had already this year cut three crops of about three tons to the acre each, and that it was then ready to cut again. Two large ice houses belonging to

Charles Pullen, at Atchison, were recently destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$8,000. Partially insured. Two barns in the same block also burned with a horse and buggy in one of them.

A wealthy Wyandotte county man celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his marriage by knocking his wife down and otherwise abusing her, and she has sued him for divorce, alimony and the custody of their minor children. The other afternoon Mrs. A. M. Coyne, while out riding at Clay Center, was thrown from her buggy and seri-

ously injured. Her horse broke from

her control and she was thrown out,

breaking a leg, thigh, arm and otherwise injuring her. The other night a Rock Island freight and Union Pacific construction train collided near Muncie, and although there were forty men on the construc-tion train and a dozen cars were ditched nobody was hurt. The loss to

the railroads was heavy. Everett Ray, the twelve-year-old son of Martin Ray, head bricklayer for the Armour Packing Co., was run over by a Northwestern freight train at Kansa City, Kan., the other day and killed. He attempted to jump on the moving train and fell under the wheels.

Miss Stella Covert, seventeen years old, was drowned while recently bathing at Claassen's mill, near Newton. She was a good swimmer, but the water was quite cold and she remained in too proved by timely rains. long. A young man who was with the party had nearly succeeded in saving her, when she caught him by the arms and pulled him under. He succeeded in freeing himself, but she sank and he could not find her.

The body of Miss Flora Roberts, young woman who lately disappeared expectations, the farmers of Kansas from her home at Armourdale, was re- seem to be on the way to prosperity. ently found in the Missouri several miles below Kansas City, Mo. She was eighteen years old and after dark one evening left home to visit a neighbor and was never seen alive again by the family. The supposition was that she had been assaulted and then thrown into the river.

The state board of railroad commis sioners recently received a complaint from the miners at Pittsburgh against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., claiming that the company will not accept shipments of coal to the interior towns upon the schedule issued in November, 1889. The company charges in addition to the regular rates switching charges of three dollars, which it is claimed is a violation of the long and short haul clause of the law governing

The mandamus case against State Freasurer Stover to compel him to honor warrants drawn by the board of regents against the normal interest fund, was argued in the supreme court at Topeka on the 1st. It has been the custom of the treasurer to pay these warrants without question for years, but Attorney General Ives recently rendered an opinion that no fund in the hands of the state treasurer could be drawn upon except under a special act of the legislature. A decision will not be rendered before October.

The driver of a hotel 'bus at Gueda Springs was shot by Edward Chaney, a the evening before by the sailors, and cowboy, the other day. Chaney was stopping at a hotel and wanted to leave took him ashore. Cesena was found on the evening train, but was slow in getting ready, and as it was train time him, and his distorted features and the driver started off without him. cracked and swollen lips told of terrible Chaney drew his revolver and shot at the omnibus three times. The first up to the spot soon after, and the boy shot wounded the driver badly. There was buried on the desert beside the shot wounded the driver badly. There were several women and children in the 'bus, and the indignant citizens came near lynching Chaney before he was hustled off to jail.

At the close of the western conference of the M. E. Church South, lately held at Hillsdale, Miami county, the following Kansas appointments were made by Bishop Hargrave: Atchison district, J. W. Payne, presiding elder; Atchison station, W. H. Comer; Effingham, J. T. Smith; Holton, J. Tillery; Waterville, W. H. Kincaid; Leavenworth, H. I. Miller; Kickapoo, to be supplied; Oskaloosa, A. H. Moore; Wyandotte, R. A. Parker; Kansas City station, Frank Siler; Shawneetown, H. D. Hogan; Hillsdale, A. J. Nolestine; Bucyrus and Stillwell, T. C. Downs. Council Grove district, J. W. Faubion, presiding elder; Council Grove station, F. A. White; Council Grove circuit, J. D. Austin; Strong City, to be supplied; Labette, to be supplied; Bronson, J. E. Vick; Winfield, S. B. Graves; Wellington, W. R. Owen; Mount Hope, to be supplied; Kinsley, to be supplied; Hazleton, W. E. Broadhurst.

KANSAS CROPS.

Secretary Mohler Says That There Has Been a Marvelous Wheat Yield.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 7.-Following is the report of the secretary of the state

board of agriculture: From reports of correspondents of this board carefully compiled, we learn that Kansas throughout its entire breadth has a bountiful harvest of all kinds of cereals, grasses, fruits and garden products. While in some localities corn has suffered from insufficient rainfall during August, yet the state, as a whole, has never had a more encouraging outlook than at the

present time. Wheat-Our correspondents report wheat threshing in 103 out of 106 counties of the state. In the eastern section of the state the actual yield per acre, as reported by threshers, is very nearly the same as the previous estimate of our correspondents. In the central and western sections of the state the yield reported so far is considerably above the former estimate of our correspondents. Should the balance of the crop yet to be threshed yield equally well, the total winter product will be increased over the previous estimate about 5,000,000 bushels, making a total aggregate wheat product for the state (winter and spring) of about 60,000,000

Oats—The average yield of oats per acre as reported by threshers up to date for the eastern portion of the state is twenty-nine bushels; for the central portion, thirty-six and one-quarter bushels; for the western portion, thirtyfour bushels. Excessive rains cut down

the yield in the eastern portion greatly. Flax-Nearly all the flax growing in the state is in the eastern third of Kansas. The yield as reported so far is six and one-quarter bushels per acre. Too much rain is the cause of the short

Corn-Corn, which in the early part of the season suffered from excessive rains, during the month of August in many localities suffered from want of sufficient rainfall. The eastern and central portions of the state seem to have suffered more from this cause than the western portion. 'The general condition of the state has fallen from 90 to 84 per cent. during August. The greatest falling off is in the eastern third of the state, where the average condition is reported at only 70 per cent. Late corn will still be much im-

Other crops such as sorghum, broomcorn and prairie grasses and all kinds of fruits, notwithstanding they have been reduced somewhat in condition by insufficient rainfall during August, are still very good. With forage crops abundant, and wheat yielding beyond

SUFFERING IN A DESERT.

Terrible Story From Lower California-One of the Sufferers Dead.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 6 .- The steam-

er which arrived from Ensenada, Lower California, brought the first news of the terrible death of a young Mexican, from thirst, and the narrow escape from the same fate of a Chinese. Louis Feliz and his brother have just returned from a prospecting trip in the region of the San Felipe desert, lying along the gulf coast of the peninsula. When about 170 miles south of San Felipe Young Benito Cesena and a Chinaman who did cooking for the party, with a mule and a burro, became separated from the rest and wandered into the desert. The animals soon died, and being unable to find water the boy and Chinaman suffered fearful tortures before they succeeded in reaching the shores of the gulf. They saw a schooner at anchor about ten miles out and the Chinaman constructed a raft from the drift wood. tieing the pieces together with a lariat, and struck out for the schooner, leaving the boy on the shore. Darkness overtook the raft when about five miles out, and the Chinaman, being exhausted and unable to proceed, fell asleep. When morning came he found he had drifted on an island. His raft had been seen they rescued him from the island and dead near where the Chinaman had left sufferings. The Feliz brothers came waters of the gulf and in sight of the pine-clad slopes of the San Pedro mountains, where cool springs of water abound and which were within reach

had they known the way to get to them. An Acceptable Present.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 6.—Mrs. L. M. Short, the mother of C. E. Short, the Deputy United States Marshal who was killed by Charles Bryant, the train robber, was sent a draft for \$500, the amount of the reward offered by the A., T. & S. F. R. R. for the arrest and conviction of Bryant, who was one of the parties engaged in the robbery of the Santa Fe train near Wharton, Ok., in May. The company was under no legal obligations to pay this reward, but as Mrs. Short was a widow, and poor at that, it was done as an act of charity. There was no doubt that Bryant was one of the robbers, and as he was killed by Short while attempting to escape, the company doubtless considered this manner of disposing of him quite as satisfactory as by trial and imprison-

A FRIEND AFAR.

- Tell me, you who went to sleep Many years ago, Leaving us to silence deep In this world below— Have you found that inner life Whereof we did talk,
- Far removed from hate and strife, Peace your daily walk? When you dropped your eyelids down, Did there seem to fall
- Through the silence, like a crown, A sweet, silvery call? Did your tears disturb your rest?
- Could you hear us sob? Would your death have seemed more blest, Had we hushed each throb?
- Is that new world fair and bright As we used to deem? Have you knowledge? Have you light On each earthly theme? Never any word comes back Since you left this shore,
- Never any more. Could we know, O friend afar! Where your footsteps tread, On some glorified bright star, Crowned with peace your head;

If of joy you know no lack-

- Could you but one garland drop From your asphodel, How our wonderings would stop, As the fragrance fell!
- Still in dreams we see thee pass With an angel choir, By the storied sea of glass That is mixed with fire; Face uplifted fair and calm,
- Step sedate and slow, Fingers holding boughs of palm Such as angels know!

 -Eleanor W. F. Bates, in Woman's Journal.

IN A PREDICAMENT.

What Came of Nell's Masquerading in Grandma's Clothes.

In an easy-chair on the broad, oldfashioned portico that extended the entire length of the rambling old farm house, sat a young girl, rocking leisurely to and fro; from the crown of her head to the tip of her dainty slipper told what she was—a city girl.

A slight noise caused her to glance

carelessly over her shoulder; a change instantly swept over her face; the color left her cheeks and a look of terror crept into her eyes.

old woman dressed in a quaint brocade white throat; her silky brown hair was smoothed carefully beneath the dainty cap trimmed with pretty lavender ribbons; behind the large gold-rimmed spectacles a pair of dark eyes twinkled with merriment.

"Grandma Parker," gasped the girl, "is it you or your ghost?"

A peal of silvery laughter burst from the woman as she flung herself in a rustic chair. "Neither, my dear Ethel; don't you know your own sister?"

"I do now," faltered Ethel, a smile taking the place of that startled look. "What put it into your head to dress up in that style?"

"For want of better employment, I suppose. After grandpa and grandma left. I felt rather lonesome, so I concluded to go to the garret and 'fix up' like I did when I was a child."

"A child, indeed. You speak as though you were as old as Methuse-

"I am eighteen and feel quite grown other. up. Well, to proceed with my story, I was up in the garret, wasn't I? The first thing I saw was a large oaken chest, the one we used to play house on, so I took a peep into it to see what mysteries it contained. The first thing that met my gaze was this"-pointing to her dress. "I thought I would put it on and see if I did look like grandma; everyone says I am the 'living image' of her. Then I came down to scare Dorothy, she is so superstitious and would imagine the horses had run off, or something dreadful had happened and grandma's ghost was appearing to her. But Dorothy was out, she always is if you want her. You were the only one left, so I tried the experiment on you, and from your actions I think I succeeded. This is the way you looked." And Nell leaned back in her chair, rolled her eyes around in a manner that was truly startling, and at the same time exclaimed in tragic tones: "Is it you or your ghost?"

"What a torment you are! Perhaps if you had been in my place you would have looked worse than I did. You do resemble grandma. Where are you going?" for Nell had started down the gravel path.

"Just down to the hammock," she returned carelessly.
"Eleanor Parker Cameron, you shall

do no such thing!" "Why not?" questioned Nell, coolly. "Some one might see you and then

what would they say! The country is such a dreadful place for gossip." "We have been here three days and not a soul has come near, or a ghost

either. I almost wished they would." "What, the ghosts?"
"Of course not," she cried, impa-

tiently, "how can you be so stupid? I meant the neighbors.'

"You should say what you mean," began Ethel, severely, then laughed in

spite of oherself. 'Good-by, Ethel," Nell called out. "If you get into any trouble, don't look to me to help you out." "Don't worry, I can take care of my-

self. There!" she exclaimed, as she settled herself in the hammock, "that's comfort, but what if some one should come." She turned and looked to-wards the house. "No," she said, firmly, "if I go back, Ethel will laugh and I never could stand that. What if anybody does see me-I don't care!"

But she did care, and glanced carefully up and down the level stretch of smooth country road.

"The coast is clear," she muttered. "I'll stay a little while just to show Ethel I'm not a coward. In the mean-kitchen, her thoughts wandered to the

ume she began to read. An hour

"Poor Beatrice Earl," she half-whispered, as she brushed the tears from her eyes. "The author was right when she said: 'The consequences of of it." folly seldom end with its originator.' But how foolish I am in staying here so long. I'll go to the house at once.'

Just as she was rising from the swing a pair of strong arms were thrown around her neck and a hearty kiss was planted on her red lips. "You can't scare me, I know who

you are," she said calmly, thinking it was Ethel. "Are you sure you do?" exclaimed a

tantalizing voice. As the strange tones fell on her ears, she turned in astonishment, for there stood a tall, broad shouldered young man with laughing blue eyes and a flowing blonde mustache.

"Who-who are you, and how dared you do that?" she cried, indignantly. "Grandma Parker, is it possible you do not remember your boy? Has ten years so changed him that you do not

recognize him?" "Ten years changes every one," Nell answered, evasively, for she saw this was some one who knew her grandmother, and resolved not to betray

herself at any cost. "Not you," he returned, warmly; "you look at least twenty years younger than you did when I left. What a lovely color you've got. Indeed I am almost in love with you myself; if Grandpa Parker was dead I would marry you to-morrow-if you would let

"What nonsense!" she laughed. "Come to the house; my granddaughter, Ethel Cameron, is here and I wish you to meet her."

"I will on conditions. I told mother not to expect me home for tea. Will you let me stay? you always did." "Agreed," she replied; "that is Ethel

on the porch; is she not pretty?" "Very nice looking, a regular blonde, but I prefer brown hair and rosy cheeks. Nell smiled broadly at the very plain

compliment, and thought how disgusted Ethel would be when she would tell By this time they had reached the

"What if Ethel should tell him?" she thought, "I will risk it anyway." Stepping forward and looking her In the doorway stood the figure of an straight in the eyes, she said: "Allow me to introduce my grandchild to you; satin the style of forty years ago. Soft Miss Cameron, Mr. ——" she stopped laces lay in graceful folds around her short, for it occurred to her that she did not know his name, and she hoped

> In her endeavors to smother a laugh, Ethel began coughing violently. "You must have caught a cold last night; you remember you stayed out in

he would tell it.

the damp to watch the moon." "Why, grandma!" exclaimed the stranger, in astonishment, "you surely are mistaken, for there was no moon last night."

"You should not contradict your elders," answered Nell, severely. "I will leave Ethel to entertain you while I see Dorothy about the supper," and ignoring Ethel's appealing look, she started for the kitchen. Dorothy was nowhere to be found.

"She must be at the spring house," thought Nell, and immediately started in that direction. Just as she reached the garden gate the object of her search came up the hill with a bucket of water one hand and a pan of eggs in the

"Dorothy!" she called out. The woman looked wildly around

her.
"Where are you?" she gasped. "Here by the gate." Dorothy gave one glance, then ut-

tered a shriek, turned and ran down the hill. In her haste she stumbled and fell, the bucket overturned and the contents spilt all over her.

"What can be the matter?" muttered Nell, as she hastened after her. "Are you much hurt?" she asked, sympa-

thetically. "It's her ghost-her ghost!" she groaned.

"It is only Nell, don't you know me? I put grandma's dress on just for fun." "Well, you do look a heap like her." "I came to tell you there would be

company here to tea.' Law sakes, you don't say so! Help me up. We'll have to be spry or it will be late." She tried to rise, but sank back with a groan. "It's my foot," she moaned; "I must have sprained it." "Can't you manage it some way? I

will help you all I can. Here is an old broom; you can use it for a cane." "Well, we'll try it, but gather the eggs up first."

"We will have to do without them," Nell replied, grimly, "for the majority of them played catch down the hill, and you are sitting on the remainder." With difficulty, Dorothy reached the

house, but sank in an exhausted condition on the steps. "Bring me the arnica bottle; you will find it in the left-hand corner on the second shelf in the kitchen cupboard.

It feels better already," she said, after she had given it a thorough rubbing; "but who will get the supper?" "I can," Nell answered, briefly. "You!" in astonishment. "Why, I

didn't know city girls could work. "Try me and see. "I suppose I'll have to. Vhat will

you get to eat?" "We have plenty of fruit, cold meat, and with the strawberries that will be sufficient."

"Will that be enough?" inquired Dorothy, doubtfully, for she delighted to see a table loaded down with every dainty imaginable.

"I should think so," Nell replied, indignantly. "That, with rich cream, light bread and sweet butter; what more could he ask for?"

"Oh, it's a gentleman; who is he?" her curiosity fully aroused.

"A friend of grandma's." time I will read, it will help to pass stranger. "Who was he and where did companions to drink it. Two years he come from?" were the questions later he was on his uppers and hadn't a Opening the dainty little blue voi- that constantly filled her mind. How nickel. - Louisville Commercial.

bitterly she rued what she had done. passed, then another, but still she lin-gered, fascinated by the interesting hypocrite, and Dorothy with a sprained hypocrite, and Dorothy with a sprained ankle.

"The consequences of my folly, thought, 'certainly did not end with its originator. I hope this will be the end

The supper passed off pleasantly, but the evening dragged slowly by. Nell gave a sigh of relief when she saw

aim disappear down the lane. "Such a nice agreeable man," remarked Ethel. "Don't you think so,

"N--o!" she cried, bursting into a flood of tears. "I think he is horrid. He marry me if grandpa would die"-sob, sob-"what will he say when he finds it out?" and the tears began to flow faster than ever.

"You are in a strange predicament, to be sure, but I will help you if I can—although I said I wouldn't—grandpa will be home on Saturday. Can you keep up your disguise that long?"

"I'll try to." "Then everything will be all right. You had better manage to keep out of the way all you can. This is Tuesday and I suppose he won't be here more than once or twice in that time. Perhaps it will be better for both of us to drive to the station on Saturday, and if we should meet him or if he happened to be here when we come back, we will introduce you as my sister who has just arrived.

Nell sprang np and flung her arms around Ethel's neck. "What a dear you are!" she cried, impulsively. "You can think of everything."

"I hope it will turn out all right," was the doubtful answer. Friday came and Nell breathed freer. "I can hardly wait for to-morrow to come, for then I shall be out of bond-

age. Do you think he will come to-day, Ethel?" "Very likely," was the cool reply. 'If I remember rightly, he has been here every day since he came home."

"He is here now," Nell exclaimed, as the well-known figure of the stranger, as the girls called him, came up the gravel path.

An hour passed swiftly; the stranger was in the midst of an interesting story that occurred in Berlin, when the sound of carriage wheels fell upon their ears. Glancing up they saw a sight that almost made Neil's heart stop beating. She grasped the arm of her chair and with tightly closed lips watched the approach of the carriage. Now it stopped at the gate. Out sprang a hearty old gentleman, followed by a smiling old lady. Armin arm they came leisurely up the path until they caught sight of the occupants of the portico, then they hurried forward with outstretched hands.

"Well, well, bless, my soul!" ejaculated Mr. Parker (for it was he), "glad to see you home again," shaking the stranger's hand; just at that moment his eyes fell on Nell. "What on earth has that child been doing, dressing up for the stage, eh?"

Instead of answering Nell fled into the house, closing the door behind her, while the astonished group looked on

in silence. Ethel came to the rescue, explained the matter as best she could, blaming Nell as little as possible.

"I hadn't any idea of this," said the stranger. "Will you introduce me? "Certainly," she returned. "He is Frank Meade, the son of our nearest

neighbor. I knew him at once, although it is ten years since I saw him last. What, going already? Then shall expect you to dinner to-morrow, Early the next morning Nell started for the orchard, for she felt as though she could not face Mr. Meade. Sitting beneath the friendly shade of an apple tree, she wondered if he had come yet, and what he thought of her. Looking up she saw the object of her thoughts leaning against a neighboring tree, regarding her thoughtfully. She started

up, but he caught her hands in his and said he had come to talk with her. "As well now as any time," she replied, coldly. "I suppose you have come to lecture me." Then she told him how wretched she had been and how she hated herself for the part she had played. "If I only had told you at first," she continued, "how much trouble it would have saved, but I thought I could hide my folly. But grandpa will Judge. never stop teasing me, and worse than

all, Dorothy has to suffer for me." "Broken bones are easier mended than broken hearts," he returned. "What do you mean?" she demanded.

"That I love you dearly; will you marry me?" "You will never call me grandma or

laugh at me, will you?" "No, indeed!" "And you didn't suspect who I was,

did you?"
"No, although different things puzzled me. I thought it was because I had not seen you for so long. Come, Nell, answer my question and not keep me

in suspense any longer." "Since you seem so anxious about it, I really suppose I will have to say-

When they went in to dinner Mr Parker asked, jokingly: "How is grand-

ma to-day?" "If you please, sir," said Frank, "this lady has promised to be Mrs. Meade We have decided on the 25th of August

I invite you all to the wedding."
"Well, well, well! I never thought of such a thing. Take her, my boy, and you will be happy if she is any thing like her 'Grandma Parker.'"--Home.

A Champagne Bath.

Very frequently a champagne bath has been referred to in illustrating some freak of profligacy. Less than a half-áozen years ago a Louisville man took a genuine champagne bath in Rufer's hotel. His name was Crow, and he was a sporty man. A relative died near Lexington and left him a big lump of property. He bought enough champagne to fill a bathtub at Rufer's and plunged into it. On the side he had champagne to drink and a dozen

The Coming Gould. Office Boy-Beg pardon, sir, but I was

awful sorry to see the way Mrs. Jinks went for you this mornin'. It was hammer an' tongs, wasn't it? Mr. Jinks (head of the firm)-Great

snakes! Is it all over town? Office Boy-Oh, no, sir, no one know it but me.

Mr. Jinks-Here's a dollar to go to the baseball game. Take a day off and enjoy yourself, but not a word about me and Mrs. J., you know.

Office Boy-All right, sir. You kin

Under Clerk (a few moments later)-Say, Smikesy, how did you know there kissed me"-sob-"and said he would was a row in the old man's family this morning?

Office Boy-By the way he was rippin' an' rarin' 'round at us.-Good

Miss De Pink's Purchase.

Miss De Pink (who wants a little innocent powder for her complexion)-Have you any-er-infant powder? Druggist's New Boy-We are just out, ma'am, but if you'll leave your address

I'll get it to you to-day.

New Boy (a few hours later)—Does Miss De Pink live here? Mr. Nicefello-Yes, this is the house

New Boy-Just goin' in, ain't you? Mr. Nicefello-Yes, my boy, I am going to make a call. New Boy-Well, I'm in a hurry. Please give 'er this package. It's some thing fer her baby.—N. Y. Weekly.



James-A cur is a dirty yellow dog

wot ain't got no place to go to.—Golden The Pushing Fellow. Wool-That Hughson seems to be a pushing sort of fellow since he got

narried. Van Pelt-Hadn't noticed it. What loes he do? Wool-Pushes the lawn mower half the time, and the baby carriage the

other half.-Jury. Noticed It Quiver. Visitor-The wind seems to shake that scarecrow over there a little. I've noticed it quiver two or three times.

Mr. Suburb—That isn't a scarcerow That's the hired man working for forty

dollars a month and board .- Good News. Consistent Criticism. Poet-You always tell me that my poems are too long, so I have brought one of two lines only. What do you

Editor-Same as usual-it's too long. -Munsey's Weekly. The Chief Mourner. 'She may have a temper, but she is

death of her husband?" "Yes; but her second husband is inconsolable."-Life.

No Exaggeration.

"This," said the showman, "is the largest elephant in the world. He eats eighteen bales of hay at one mouthful, an' never takes no exercise owin' to the expense of tearin' down the buildin' to get him out of it."-Judge.

The Gentle Art of Criticism.

The Portuguese have a delicate and

graceful art of combining doubtful com-

pliment with undoubted criticism without committing themselves either way "First. God made man." says one of their poets, "and matched that work with woman, as the tower would be unfinished without the weather-vane." AN UNEVEN BALANCE.



Cholly-What's the mattah, me deah fellah? Y' look all played out, y' know

-stiff neck? Dolly-Aw-er-Chollie, me barber shaved me closah on one side than on the othah, and I'm nearly-er-erworn out twying to keep me head stwaight.—Munsey's Weekly.

Looking Ahead. Young Man-How late do these street cars run? Conductor-They run all night.

"I am glad to hear that." "Got a job as night watchman?" "No, but my girl's folks are going to move into this neighborhood."—Good

A New Enterprise. "I think I'll go to the Broker's church this morning.' "What is that?"

"We get a sermon over the ticker."-

REVISED VERSIONS.

"THE BEST THING OUT."



"WORKING THE GROWLER."

-Life. Irish Puns. Charles Lamb made some famous puns, and, according to the London

Truth, his mantle seems to have fallen upon his namesake, Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney. The popular journalist just mentioned was dining at the house of a friend, and

by chance swallowed a bit of cork with his wine, which gave him a severe coughing fit. "Take care, my friend," said his next

neighbor, with a very brilliant attempt at a witticism; "that's not the way for cork." "No," gasped the sufferer, "it's the

Looking Cityward. Western Magistrate - You are charged, sir, with killing six of our oldest and most respected citizens. What

way to kill Kenney."

have you to say? Prisoner-They were all of 'em rich old penny grabbers wot was leavin' the best buildin' sites in town lie idle, waitin' fer a higher price.

"Well, yer honor, I belong to the village improvement society."—N. Y. Weekly.

To Protect His Fellow-Men. Client-Your fee is exorbitant. It didn't take you a day to do the work. Lawyer-It is my regular fee. I am not charging you for time, but for the cost of my legal education. Client-Well, give me a receipt for

fellow won't have to pay for it, too .-Life. "Upon This Hint I Spake." we have to wait for dinner?

twenty minutes, I guess. Then I'll have a bottle of plain soda, and have it opened here. She-I should like to hear some thing pop, if it's only a cork!-Life.

Hiram (who lacks decision)-About

Seashore Love. "That's Miss Young down there with her flance." "How do you know?" "See that half-are of purple and yel-

low light swinging in the darkness interesting. Did she ever get over the That's her new engagement ring, and she's waving her arms for us to notice it."-Judge. Matrimonial Item.

Cynical Old Bachelor-What makes you grin like an idiot? Young Happicuss-O, I am the hap piest of mortals! To-morrow I get married. Cynical-Yes, I suppose you are the

nappiest man in town to-day.—Texas

Siftings. A STAMPEDE AT HILLVILLE.



Old Uncle Enoch Silsbee-Call this a hot day? Why, fren's, I r'member

when-Judge. Liberty's Limitations. Immigrant-At last I am in free America. A man can do pretty much as he pleases in this country, can't he? Native-Y-e-s, unless he's married .-N. Y. Weekly.

Meanest Man on Record.

He-Why do you run away and leave Mr. Winkle? She-Because he's too stingy and mean. Why, he won't even laugh at his own expense!-Life.

Woman's Way. She-Jack, that man is staring at me dreadfully. He-Shall I go over and thrash him? She-No; but do tell me if I look all right.-Jury.

A Case of Heart Failure. He-You said you loved me and promised to marry me. She-But you know how prevalent heart failure is .- Texas Siftings.

A Different Place. Hunker-So Fildersleeve is married. The match was made in Heaven, of Bloobumper -No; in Chicago. -Judge

Gives Way With a Crash!

That's what happens to many a constitu-tion worn out with unrelaxed fagging at the desk, the loom or any laborious occupa-tion representing excessive brain or phy-sical labor. Recuperate when wearing out with the finest of reviving medicated stim-ulants, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, fore-most among remedies for debility, dyspep-sia, constipation, malaria, kidney and blad-der complaints and the infirmities of age.

"In getting through a failure successfully," said old Mr. Cumrox, "a good deal depends on a man's lie abilities."—Washington Star.

THE gentler sex often suffer from peculiar weakness that gives them great distress.

Let them not suffer. A use of Dr. John
Bull's Sarsaparilla strengthens the female
organization, and they soon grow strong
and robust. It is woman's best remedy for
weakness and declining health.

The short-haired woman must take her cue from somebody else when she needs one.—Galveston News.

Тне best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

In touch with the player-the banjo.-

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Bo-

An Episcopal schee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without Rector. hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these longstanding cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty.

Many others afflicted as this lad

was, will do well to make a note of

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it-far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J. DON'T

the cost of your education, so the next | Stand over the stove broiling your own flesh, when you can Abby (who is thirsty)-How long will | broil meats to perfection in the oven of

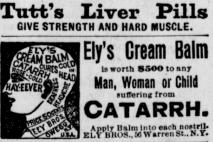


AND RANCES.

DON'T be coaxed into buying something said to be "just as good,"

Many Witnesses. 100,000 witnesses testify to the virtues of Dr.Tutt's Pills. Wherever Chills and Fever, Billous Diseases or Liver Affections prevall, they nave preven a great blessing. Readers, a single trial will convince you that this is no catch-penny medicine, Twenty years test has established their merits all over the world.

Gains Fifteen Pounds.



LOOMIS & NYMAN,

The Soap that Cleans Most

is Lenox.

It matters not, there's more to com-We must live on, we cannot die, Must rise and gird our armor on

We must be strong, my heart and I, For heavy burdens weigh us down. They press so hard, yet they must try To lift the cross, who'd wear the crown.

We must be brave, my heart and I. We have no time to give to tears For broken hopes, that ruined lie Along the pathway of the years.

We must look up, my heart and I, Straight on, where faith and hope are see! With eager step and earnest eye, With steady trust and steadfast mien.

Look up, not down; look on, not back, And grasp the hand of faith secure, For'not a good thing shall he lack" Who thus "through all things shall en

"Tired out," you say; nay, nay, not so! For, "as the day, thy strength shall be," And He who bids you "Rise and go," Has also said: "Come, follow me!"

He does not ask that we should tread A path He has not tread before; Then follow, without fear or dread, For He will guide you, doubt no more.

-Lucy Leggett, in Good Housekeeping.

A WINTER AT NICE.

BY E. VON OSTEN

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY HETTIE E MILLER

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CHAPTER I.-CONTINUED. "I knew it," said my new friend, smiling at my enthusiasm. Whilst he looked through the "journal pour rire," I examined the company and discovered in the last room a slender form, darkly habited, with its back towards us, sitting reading. Long, fair curls escaped from under the block hat. I could not take my eyes from them. It must be she, my traveling companion of yester-day; I felt as if I would give considerable to be positive. But how was that possible? The lady was sitting in the farthest room, it would be embarrassing to go in there. Perhaps she would change her place, or leave the cafe before us. So I sat there and stared at her hair: Nice seemed more interesting to me at Rumpelmeyer's than at the

Hotel Suisse. "Well," said the Russian's deep, quiet voice suddenly, "what have you discovered so engrossing? You look as if you were bewitched!"

I blushed like a young girl. I had thought the man was taken up with his comic paper, and there he had been watching me for a long time from between his fingers.

"Is it Mlle. Adele who has enchanted you?" he continued, laughing: "I should not have exposed you unwarned to the fire of her pretty eyes. Indeed one has to be careful at Nice about one's lady acquaintances," he added significantly.

"You are quite right; but should one deny oneself the sight of beauty on that account?"

"Have you really discovered something so beautiful?" asked the Russian, with a bored look. "I am doubtful. Wait until we see the lady closer. I have unfortunately very sharp sight and an aversion to rouge. "Up to this time it is only a few curls

that have captivated me," said I. "Those may be false too, as you well know the more natural they seem the less likely are they to be so. But it lieve. certainly requires some genius to obtain the appearance of nature, and it would be interesting to meet such a

lady. If I am at all in the way I will go and smoke my cigar on the quay." "I pray you do not. It is a simple matter. Yesterday I traveled with a strikingly beautiful girl and believe I have met her again." The Russian turned his head slowly.

"A pretty shade of hair," said he, "and a graceful, easy carriage; it is a pity that place was chosen so that one cannot look at her face without seeming impertinent."

'She is sitting opposite the window; how would it be if we looked in from the street?'

"Splendid! I had not thought of "Long years of experience," said he half ironically, half sadly. We paid



A MAN PASSED BY-IT WAS HE. Mile. Adele. The Russian smiled at my undisguised astonishment at the price of a franc for a cup of coffee.

We sauntered past the lighted window and stopped opposite the last. By the light of a hanging lamp, I saw indeed the familiar, handsome face.

though it was much paler than formerly when it was breathed upon by the rosy morning sun. One delicate hand supported her head,

about which the golden curls fell. She was not reading, as I had thought, but stared before her meditatively. Suddenly her ups quivered and a couple of tears trickled slowly down her cheeks. I started and turned to go.

"Come," at this moment said my con panion in an undertone; "that is real old lady-you look so sincere, but are, trouble; it needs no witnesses. I am eshamed to have seen it."

I had a like feeling and felt a deep compassion as well for the lovely girl. Or was she a woman? I asked myselfthe wife of that dreadful person?

That would explain her tears. Just as we were standing in the full light of the cafe, a man passed us byit was he.

"What ails you?" asked the Russian, astonished. "Did that glance from those spectacles startle you?"

"Yes; were they not dark blue glasses? I cannot be mistaken, it was undoubtedly the gentleman who accompanied the young lady in the train yesterday. Did you notice that he entered the cafe?"

"I could swear by those stars," said my companion, "that our tearful blonde beauty in there belongs to the fallen angels, who at times are said to regret their lost salvation. It is a fortunate thing that I saw that man. I was just beginning to take an interest in the girl, she looked so pretty in her misery. One can never let one's feelings get the better of one at Nice, for snakes lurk under all the flowers here."

"But," I ventured to say, "the flowers are so beautiful, perhaps one could destroy the snakes. If the girl feels uhhappy in her unworthy condition, would it not be worth one's while to raise her from it?"

"For God's sake, my young friend, no such philanthropical ideas! No," he continued, solemnly, "in such cases there is no salvation. If she be lawful wife, beloved, or only an enchantress, her fate is sealed; what does it matter to us? There are many such roses broken, that might have graced the finest gardens. Ah! here is our hotel!" he said in a lighter tone, as turning a corner we saw before us the lighted win-

dows of Hotel Suisse.
"Are you going in? Then good night! I wish to smoke another cigar by the

CHAPTER II.

My first night at Nice was one long, bitter combat with the mosquitoes, from which I emerged victorious covered with stings! No northerner can form any idea of how bloodthirsty, untiring and poisonous those insects are. The stings swell at once and burn almost unbearably. I asked the chambermaid for a mosquito net, and made my complaints to her. "Yes, I can believe it," said she,

laughing and examining my face; "the gentleman is so fair and rosy, that is what our mosquitoes here like.' "But you, my child, with your milk

and blood complexion, do not seem to suffer from them."

"Ah, you know, they have already made my acquaintance. It will only be so with you at first; after awhile they will leave you in peace." That was some consolation!

The su was shining warmly, so I took a book and went into the garden to seek out a place for myself. The lower ones were all occupied. In

the grape arbor sat two charming ladies conversing earnestly.

I saw Mr. White there, too, surrounded by a whole regiment of English children, with whom he was playing. In the most sheltered place, whence one could get a good view of the sea, sat the Russian's pale table-neighbor, a Countess Degenfeld, as I learnt from him. She was reclining wearily in her chair, propped up and surrounded by cushions and plaids. Before her sat a youthful form, simply attired and with flaxen hair. She was reading aloud in a wellmodulated voice; English poetry, I be-

I mounted a few steps higher, and found myself before my old friend of interesting to meet such a yesterday. She smiled so kindly on me I am at all in the way I will as I wished her good morning that I asked permission to keep her company for a little while. "Certainly," said she and cleared some books from the seat next her; "I was just going to ask you; you know that old folks like to talk, and I am all alone here. You came from Berlin, and can doubtless tell me how our dear emperor is-the newspapers speak of his illness, and an old Frenchman, that jaundiced creature who sits at our table, declares that he has been given up. I did not believe him, but would like to hear more from you."

I satisfied the old lady as well as I could, and we conversed awhile about our common fatherland.

"Yes," said she at last, "I should like to visit my old home once again; but I should not like to live there, that I know. Traveling has become a neces sity to me, the winters are so miserable there, and I have no family ties to attract me.'

"Are you quite alone, dear madame! I asked.

"Do not call me 'madame;' it is not at all fitting. I have never been married; I am 'old Miss Rennert:' as such the Hotel Suisse has known me for years. I saw your name in the visitors' list: I once met a Baron von Aschen at Na-

"That was without doubt my uncle, the indefatigable traveler; two years ago he made his last long journey into eternity."

"What! is he, too, dead? One by one our friends leave us, and at last we remain alone with a new generation. But I like young people and sympathize with them; one does not then feel so solitary. Just a few steps below us sits a darling girl, who is now my favorite; she is an orphan, a niece of Count Degenfeld, and his sick wife's nurse and companion. Hers is not an easy place, and she comes at times to old Miss Rennert and pours out her heart. And then there is my neighbor at table, the young Russian, who seems so blase, but who feels so warmly; he is a splendid person at bottom, but very unhappy to all appearances. If he has cause, I know not. Youth likes occasionally to adorn itself with melancholy, and if it has no good cause it seeks one. Shall you remain here through the winter, baron?"

"Yes; I came here like an obedient son, and promised my mother not to return on any account before March; if you will kindly place me amongst your host of proteges-"

"Ah! I believe you are ridiculing an as they say, more cunning than you ap-

me. I shall watch ever and guard you, where it is possible, if only for your mother's sake, who, I feel certain, is an excellent woman. Have you written to her?"

"No," said I, somewhat confusedly. "Now do you see, so it is! Did I not think it? There sits the anxious mother at home, and wonders if her dear boy has arrived safely and if the journey has done him no harm, and the naughty boy-pardon, baron-the son has been here since yesterday morning, enjoying himself, thinking of brown and golden curls, but not of his mother's gray ones. My gracious! how red you are. Have I accidentally touched a tender spot?" I laughed and defended myself as well as I could. Then I rose

before twelve o'clock breakfast. "That is well," said the old lady; 'now I can flatter myself that I have done a good deed, for your mother will receive her letter a day earlier." She nodded to me kindly and I descended the steps. Just at a sharp angle I collided with the young lady who had been reading English poetry, and was runuing up the steps like a wild thing. I raised my hat and begged her pardon, smilingly. She blushed deeply, made a timid bow, almost like a schoolgirl, and away she ran, probably up to the old lady. She did not look unhap-

and said that I wanted to write home

py, but pretty-very pretty! At breakfast the Russian's seat was vacant, and Miss Rennert said, sadly. that he had gone to Monte Carlo, and would not return to dinner either. I professional gambler, as she seemed worried about him.

"I am not troubled on account of his playing," said she. "What can it hurt him? He is wealthy and can afford to lose thousands; but I know from his own words that he only uses gambling as a means of forgetting. He has a great sorrow; and only plays when his thoughts become unbearable; that is We are fast friends, although we do not converse much. We both spent last winter here; then he was sadder and more reserved than now." I told her that we had been together

vesterday. She was pleased. "That is nice," said she; "that will do him good. He is forgetting altogether that he is still young and avoids young folks. Towards you he coulp fill the place of friend and mentor."

"As I am so utterly inexperienced, so to say, 'green,' " said I playfully. "Well," she said, smiling, "you can not deny that you are young; be glad of it. You have so much to anticipate; leave experience to your elders, who have often bought it dearly." While my old friend was speaking, I

saw the beautiful eyes of my pretty neighbor at table, whom I had so faithlessly deserted to-day, fastened upon



I FELL' INTO A REVERIE.

me with a peculiar expression. As our eyes met, she did not withdraw hers; my pulse began to quicken and the blood rushed into my face. She turned away, and soon the full, supple figure in the close-fitting jersey, passed by arm-in-arm with her prim husband. My eyes followed her to the door and I was rewarded for my perseverance. At the moment of her exit the lovely woman turned her head very naturally and I received a glance from her dark blue eyes. "Do you know that lady?" I asked my friend.

"What lady?"

"Why, the lady who sat opposite us, and just went out."

"No," she answered curtly. "The poor young lady seems a trifle to be pitied," I continued. "Her husband is much too dull and sedate: even now, when they are probably on their wedding-tour, he would rather talk with that horrid professor than with his charming wife."

"And 'his charming wife' naturally seeks other amusement, and would be happy to know that you are so far gone as to pity her. I for my part," continued she, laughing scornfully, "reserve my compassion for the 'sedate hus-

I did not ask why, and we left the breakfast-table.

After a long walk by the sea, I promenaded the concert platz to the sound of the "Carmen March." There was such a crowd that it was difficult for me to find a seat. Everyone around me was laughing, talking or flirting. I saw the strangest sights, the most peculiar costumes! My head was whirling.

In the midst of a lively gathering, amongst which there is not one familiar face, a stranger experiences a feeling of sadness. I fell into a reverie, and suddenly the motley crowd seemed unnatural to me; each one seemed to wear a mask, to play a part; it was like a ghost's appearance in the bright sunshine, and I had an odd sensation as if the people were falling upon me because I had watched and seen through their actions. I shook off those foolish thoughts and rose. It was sunset, time for invalids to leave the square, for it was quite chilly.

My God! how much suffering there was on that small spot of earth; and at the same time how much vanity!

she leaned upon her husband's arm, how she was dressed in the latest, most outre fashion; overloaded with ornaments, her pale cheeks rouged! And pear. But wait; you shall not escape | that young girl in the last stage of con- mira Gazette

sumption, who was drawn about in a chair, had her emaciated form clothed in a light, white material, and coquetted, entirely covered with bloom-

ing roses, with her own weakness and with death, while her eyes beamed still with a deep love of life, and she listened delightedly to the measures of the latest opera.

There the young girls with an unnatural bloom on their sunken cheeks exchanged glances with the Parisian dandies who were loitering about, and made arrangements for a trip to Monte Carlo. It seemed to me as if the Reaper glided through that crowd and selected his sacrifices for the coming days. One seldom hears of a death occurring

at Nice, but here and there a wellknown face disappears from amongst the throng, and in that picturesque little cemetery a new mound arises, or the train carries its sad burden to a distant northern home.

I had seen enough of the Nice bathing public! I turned again to the sea. Carriages were driving slowly about. Under a parasol, adorned with fresh violets, I beheld her of the golden curls. The carriage passed close by me. This time I caught a glimpse of the lovely face, framed in a coquettish hat, turned with a happy smile toward her vis-a-vis, an elegant young man.

Seated next the lady was our spec tacled friend, who gazed indifferently at the evening sky, indifferent was he also to the flirtation of the two others. Carriage, coachman and footman all looked first-class. It was no took his chair and asked if he were a hired coach, but a private one; that was

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE INDIAN PONY.

A Wonderful Little Beast When Moving Day Comes.

The travaux pony furnishes the sole means of transportation of the Indian camp, except sometimes a dog hitched to a diminutive tranieau, and, weight why you see me unhappy about him. for weight, drags on his tepee poles more than the best mule in Uncle Sam's service does on an army wagon. When camp is broken the squaws strip the tent poles of their buffalo skin coverings, and it is these poles which fur-

nish the wheels of the Indian vehicle. The Blackfoot makes the neatest trappings for the travaux ponies and pack saddles. The pony is fitted with a huge leather bag, heavily fringed, and gaudy with red and blue flannel strips and beads of many colors. Over this goes the pack saddle, which is not very dissimilar to the riding saddle, and has perpendicular pommel and cantle; and in the pommel is a notch to receive one end of the tepee poles, which are sometimes bound together two or three on each side, and trailing past either flank of the pony, are held in place by two pieces of wood lashed to the poles just behind his tail. In the socket so made rides the parfleche, a sort of rawhide trunk, and this receives the camp utensils, plunder, children, sometimes an old man or woman, puppies and all the other camp impedimenta; while a squaw rides behind the pack saddle on the pony, indifferently astride or sidewise with her feet on the poles, and perhaps a youngster bestrides its neck. Thus laden, the wonderful little beast, which is rarely up to fourteen hands, plods along all day, covering unheardof distances, and living on bunch grass with a mouthful of water now and

There are apt to be several ponies to carry the plunder of the occupants of one tepee, and often one of them is loaded down with the rougher stuff, while a second may be decked with the finery and carry only one squaw; particularly if she happens to be a new purchase and a favorite of the chief. A squaw is usually about as good a horseman as her buck, and rides his saddle or bareback with as much ease as a city woman rocks in her chair. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find women in the fighting ranks and doing a man's full duty.—Col. T. A. Dodge, in Harper's Magazine.

A Popular Fallacy. No greater humbug exists than the fetich of foreign education that possesses so many American mothers. A pretty, blonde girl, just home after ten years' sojourn in Italy, France and Germany, is bewailing her ignorance of the most commonplace matters, familiar as A B C to young women over here, says the Illustrated American. She positive ly asserts that, except as regards the languages and a few trivial accomplish ments, it is impossible to obtain a thorough training on the continent. In England, where women's colleges flour ish, it is different, but Dresden, Paris and Florence hold out superlative attractions to the conventional parent, who, scornful of American institutions, feels her duty done if foreign tutors are engaged for her sons and daughters. Few are narrow enough to depreciate the benefits of European travel, but in justice to children permit at least the groundwork of their education to be laid in their own country.

Birth of the Cable.

The sight of six horses vainly endeavoring to take a street car up one of the steep hills of San Francisco inspired in Inventor Halliday's mind the idea of the cable-car system. The hill was slippery as well as steep. One horse fell and carried down his mate. The other horses tumbled, until the six were in a struggling heap. The weight of the car dragged them down to the foot of the hill, bruising and maiming them. Mr. Halliday, looking on, was filled with compassion for the poor brutes, and he says he went to work at once on plans for a substitute for horse power. His thinking brought him to the cable system.

A Big Armature.

The most powerful "continuous current" dynamo at Ave hundred volts in the world is that of the electric light of the Place Clichy, Paris. The armature is a Gramm ring of about eleven feet in diameter and is mounted on a See that young woman, how wearily projecting star of thirty rays. The whole affair weighs about eight tons.

-Don't trifle with the barber; he is generally able to hold his hone.-El-

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FEMALE FARM HANDS.

They Are Numerous on Long Island and in New Jersey.

A Jamaica farmer told one of our correspondents the other day about a widow with four children living in that village who does not work regularly in the fields, but every year about this time takes her little brood of children out into the fields and earns with them \$20 or \$25 a week at piece work until the busy season is over. Most of the women farm hands, however, live in the country and are more regularly employed. They feed pigs, hoe corn, haul manure, plant, hoe and harvest potatoes and corn and make themselves generally useful. They wear coarse, strong clothing fitting to the work. They do not wear demi-trains, though it is the fashion.

There is very little fun or romance about this sort of work. When lads and lasses get together at husking bees



FEEDING THE PIGS "amid the rude and uncouth barns," as the Hemstead Inquirer puts it, to pull the big ears out of their protecting husks there is plenty of frolicking, but the women farm laborers never notice the red ears they throw into the heap. When the pretty girls go out picking hops up in central New York, which they do by the thousands every August, there is dancing every third many cows are kept as the "men folk" night, and plenty of skylarking while can milk, it will relieve the women in the big boxes are being filled. But large measure, and the added sheep these women look no more capable of dancing than Millet's laborer in the "Angelus."

In New Jersey the women farm laborers are quite as numerous proportionately as on Long Island, but both to west and east the women rapidly diminish as one recedes from the city.



SPREADING MANURE.

many places in the west, however, nearly exclusively peopled by old-world nations where women regularly take have a special aptitude, they usually get out of it as soon as they absorb the modern American spirit. It's a great pity. Women used to rake hay and milk cows almost universally in this country as they do in others, and were probably healthier and happier for it. deadly in the long run.

LIVE STOCK BREVITIES.

It is a serious mistake to suppos that hogs revel in dirt and filth. Nor so much depends upon the build as upon the care and management.

Sows with pig should be fed well in order to have the pigs mature early. RADICAL changes of treatment or sudden changes of food often result in a disadvantage to the thrift of the hogs. Too MUCH grain is more detrimental to breeding stock than too little. A

coarse and bulky. CONSTANT feeding of corn is almost certain to produce an excess of fat, and this tends to produce an unhealthy fire kindled under it, with due precau-

good portion of their food should be

state of the system. STORE up a supply of clover especially to feed the pigs during the winter, they will thrive better than if they must depend upon grain alone.

It is a good plan in building a hoghouse to arrange a place to store feed and bedding overhead; in many cases it will be found quite a convenience. If hogs are fed within twelve hours

before killing, the meat is more liable to sour than if no feed is given, while, in addition, the food will be wasted. As soon as the pigs are old enough they should have a feeding place to themselves, commencing with a light ration and gradually increasing as they

grow older. - Farmer and Stock

Domestic and Imported Cheese

There is a good deal of denunciation of American products by people who do not know what a good product is. We know a man who says that he always buys imported cheese and that he would not eat American cheese. We happen to know that he does not know an American cheese from a stone in the pyramids; and we happen to know that his grocer sells him adulterated American cheese as imported cheese. "What fools we mortals are." But we make it ourselves.-Western Rural

GOOD COMBINATION.

A Few Words About the Comparative In-

With ordinary care and judgment the flocks increase 125 per cent. in number, the lambs bring \$4 each and the wool \$2 a head. This gives an income of \$7 a sheep. What will sustain a cow will keep eight sheep. To equal this each cow of a dairy should produce \$56. The very best herds scarcely do this; the great majority run very far below it. But suppose all equaled this, the labor account against the cows tells in favor of the sheep. It has been questioned whether a few sheep with a dairy of cows do as well as I have been wont to report. At a farmhouse where I am staying a few days twenty cows and ten sheep are kept. The wool was sold for \$15 and 12 lambs were raised which are worth at least \$5 each now, and could be sold for that. This gives an income of \$7.50 a sheep, or \$60 for the equivalent of a cow. This far surpasses the return from the dairy, and, I will venture to say, from ninety-nine hundredths of the dairies in New York state. These sheep sheared but 5 pounds of wool each and it sold for 30 cents. It is as easy to get and keep sheep that will shear 8 pounds or more, and increase their profitableness by that much.

In the five or fix dairy counties of New York where I have made personal inquiries, I find the same good report of sheep. The editor of the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal estimates the income at \$6.20 per sheep in his province, where wool averages but 19 cents. If our dairymen would sell the poorer half of their cows and invest the money in sheep, it would be wise. I am not so wedded to this idea for the money profit as for the relief it would give to the women of the household, who are now in too many instances dragging their lives out at milking, making butter and cheese and the almost continuous washing and cleaning of milk and other dairy vessels. With fewer cows and more sheep, there would be more money in the farmer's pocket and more bloom on the cheek of his wife. Now all hands, male and female, have to turn out and milk, rain or shine, Sundays included. If only so will increase the treasury .- H. Galen Wilson, in N. Y. Tribune.

HILLSIDE FARMING.

The Experience of a Man Who Knows How to Observe Things.

Many farmers cultivate and hoe their crops too deep. I used to think (or rather did it without thinking) that it was the proper thing to let the cultivator run just as deep as I could, and then follow with the hoe in the same way. This was a mistake, as by so doing I not only cut and tore off many of the very strongest and best roots, that were giving my crop the very life it needed, but also caused the ground to become drier, and made it heavy work for my team and men. We should cultivate and hoe our crops as shallow as possible, thus leaving the fibrous roots undisturbed to grow and nourish the plant. At the same time the thin layer of earth that we stir acts in the most perfect manner as a mulch.

To prevent hillsides from washing, first plow lengthwise with the hill and ever up and down. By so doing, their employment is mainly confined to furrow, to a certain degree and for a the truck farms where vegetables are long time, acts as a sort of dam, and raised for the city markets. Nor are holds the heavy rains back from washthey anywhere near so plenty about ing. Next, be sure to plant with the Boston or Philadelphia. There are drills running lengthwise of hill, and you thus make your crop and its roots act as a solid turn-water. Then the constant cultivation you give the crop hold of farming operations. Except in has a tendency to make a sort of valley truck farming, for which they seem to between the drills, which holds the water back, whereas if your rows run up and down the hillside, each space forms a perfect water drain for the heavy showers to fill up, and the water will rush down hill, gullying out your land badly. More than this, if one will take the trouble to run several-furrows Staying in the house all the time is with the plow lengthwise of the hill between every tenth row of plants, and not disturb it in cultivating, he will find he has a perfect stop-water, and his hillside will be preserved from gullies and washing badly .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

TO PREVENT SHRINKAGE.

An Excellent Device for the Preservation

A. W. Colson, Iredell county, N. C., sends us a sketch and description of the device illustrated herewith for oiling the felloes of a wagon wheel to prevent shrinkage. It is simply a narrow cast iron trough with a concave bottom, of any desired curve, width or length, supported on legs near each end. The trough is partly filled with oil, a small



tions to prevent igniting the oil. When the oil is sufficiently heated the rim of

the wheel is immersed and slowly turned around as the heated oil penetrates the wood until the entire rim is treated. The advantages claimed for this device over a rectangular trough of galvanized iron are: It requires less oil, as it conforms more nearly to the curve of the wheel; being of cast iron, it serves as a vessel in which to heat the oil, as well as to soak the felloes; it is more durable than galvanized iron, and no more costly. It is not patented .-American Agriculturist.

RUCKWHEAT and corn are fattening: wheat is best for eggs; oats come pext to wheat. Rye, sun-flowers and sorghum can be used to make up a good hope that no one will lose sight of the variety. Ground bone and oyster shells uncomfortable fact that we do import help form egg shells and sand and our best cheese, when we ought to gravel help the gizzard to grind the food .- St. Louis Republic.

Democratic County Ticket.

Official Paper of Chase County.

For County Treasurer, H. S. F. DAVIS. For County Clerk, J. 1. HEY. For Sheriff, C. S. FORD. For Sheriff, C. S. FORD. For Register of Deeds, A. BANDELIN. For County Surveyor, J. R. JEFFREY. For Coroner,.... ISAAC MATTHEWS. For County Commissioner, 2d District,

At the head of this column will be found the Democratic ticket. That it one who knows the men thereon, and Falls township; J. R. Critten, of Diais a strong ticket is admitted by every we bespeak for it a hearty support from many of our citizens besides Democrats.

Lyon county Deccrats have decided to place a ticket in the field. As a consequace many Democratic voters are expressing their intention of voting the Republican tasket. The contemptuous rejection of their assistance makes it imposiable for self-respect Democrats to support the Alliance ticket, this year. - Emporia Republican.

The Democratic policy of reciprocal trade with all nations, is forcing its way into practice, notwithstanding the apposition of the Republican party. The Chinese-wall policy of trade re striction received its death blow at last fall's election, and Harrison and Blaine are compelled, by force of circumstances, to assist in burying the corpse.

The Kansas State Normal at Empo ria opened, Monday of last week, despite the trouble regarding the interest fund for its maitenance, with a larger enrollment than has ever been reported at the beginning of a school year. It is believed that the attendance, this year, will reach 1800 - rather a pretentious figure for an institu-tion which began business twety-five years ago with nineteen students.

Mr. Otis, the dairyman Representative from the Fourth Kansas district, took the position in a speech over in Osage county, the other day, that the government ought to own and control all of the railroads. "Where would you get the maney to buy them?" asked a man in the audience. "Money," replied the Congressman, "you don't need any money—they are yours, go and take them." Mr. Ocis wo ild, doubtless, be painfully surprised if him to be a surprised. if his customers should meet him with a similar argument the next time he goes around to collect his milk bills.

-- Kansas City Star.

When Alliance orators talk about Kansas starying to death, every individual potato slily winks its eye,-State Journal.

And every stalk of corn pricks up its ears - Witchita Engle. And every cabbage nods its head,-Laurence Journal,

And every beet gets red in the face.

—Cloy Center Times. And every squash crooks its neck .-

And every onion grows stronger.-Clifton Review.

its load .-- Minneapolis Commercial.

shocked. - Lavenworth Times.

to the state by bringing out the real thunder in this reciprocity business facts in the case. The speeches of Peffer and Simpson in the East have created much alarm regarding Kansas rank and file of his party believe is financial condition of the state. The that kind of free trade for which the result, as tending to show a steady and constant diminution in the mortgage and, as Mr. Winne said, it is nonsense

In speaking of the decision of the his people that the people of Kansas Democratic Judicial Conference Com had been lied on as no people had mittee that it would be unwise and ever been lied on before; and that we unnecessary, in view of a non-partisan convention having already been called. for the Democrats of Chase, Marion and McPherson counties to hold a strict partisan convention, the Flor ence Bulletin says: "This view is consistent with the action of the Democrats four years ago when they supported Judge Doster so warmly for the position he now holds. We believe it will be the—not only the duty—but

The the dispute was cattled by admitting both delegations; and the report was then adopted.

F. P. Cochran then moved that the it will be the not only the duty-but F. P. Cochran then moved that the the performance of the highest function of citizenship for every Democrat read in the call. Carried. in the judicial district to support the nominee of this non-partisan convention, if that convention shall name a man fitted for the position of judge.

John Madden then named H. N. a man fitted for the position of judge.

No Democrat can consistently nor safety support Judge Dostor for either a legislative or judicial office since he proclaims adhesion to a doctrine that is a direct stroke at individualism. is a direct stroke at individualism under our system of government, and a doctrine that, in our jugment, is mender our system. acing to American instutions. It ing received a majority of the votes can not be truly said, as some cast, was, on motion, declared nominated unanimously. say, that the Judge will administer the laws as they are, whether they are in accord with his views or not. Lawyers know that there is such a wide range of judicial discussion in all judicial matters that it the weight of the judge's opinion is turned in one common direction in all his rulings that it becomes an important matter.

Instead unanimously.

With Sam. D. Thomas in the chair, A. S. Bailey mamed J. G. Winters for Sheriff; Geo W. Crum named Matt' McDonold; F.P. Cochran named Jahin Johnson; J. M. Rose named Chas. W. Jones; W. G. Patten named F. V. Al' ford, and J. W. Byram named A. B. Emerson. The result of the several that it becomes an important matter.

Judge Dostor has not complet control of himself as to be free from the in fluence of his peculiar views on the fluence of his peculiar views on the bench, and it would be foolish for any one to expect him to be, and the litigating public should not suffer the loss and inconvenience by having old customs of the bench, unsettled and modified by the taint of a new political doctrine.

Winters. 3 3
McDonald 20 22
Johnson 33 36
Jones. 16 12
Alford 39 36
Emerson 25 32
Totals, 136 141

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CON-VENTION.

Parsuant to call, the Republicans of Chase county, Kansas, met in delegate convention, at 11 o'clock, a m.; on Saturday, September 5, 1891, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and a candidate for County Commissions funds and Solvania and Solvani sioner for the Second District (Falls township) and electing a County Cen-Central Committee, after which the nation of Harman was made unani-call was read by S. D. Thomas, Secretary of the Committee.

taken until 1:30 o'clock, p. m .:

mond Creek; Hugh McCullough, of Cedar; Bert, Brickell, of Toledo, J. W. Byram, of Cottonwood: R. H Chandler, of Bazaar.

On Order of Business-J. M. Rose. of Diamond Creek; A. Coleman, of Bazaar; H. P. Coe, of Toledo; H. E. Williams, of Cottonwood.

On Permanent Organization—W.

G. Patten, of Bazaar; T. G. Allen, of Toledo; E. S. Green, of Cottonwood;

— Blackburn, of Cedar.

On Resolutions—Ed. D. Forney, of Falls; J. R. Honner, of Cottonwood, J. J. Bradbury, of Toledo; Wm, Stephenson of Cottonwood,

ganization, through their Chairman, W. G. Patten, reported in favor of making the temporary organization the permanent organization. Adopted. The Committee on Resolutions then, through their Chairman, made the following report which was unan-

imously adopted: mously adopted:

Resolved, 1, That we re-affirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican party, and heartily endorse the administration of President Harrison, and also of Governor Humphrey, of the state of Kansas.

Resolved, 2, That we are in favor of regulated is migration, of liberal pensions to old solniers and sailors, of a sound national currency of gold, silver, and paper based upon coin, at all simes equal in value, and interchangeable. changeable. Re-olved, 2, That we endorse the M'Kinley

Resolved, 2, That we endorse the M'Kinley bill in full.
Resolved, 4. That we most heartily endorse the policy of Secretary of State James G Blaine, the lather of reciprocity which has bought us into closer relations with foreign nations and opened up better markets for the farmers products of the west.
Resolved, 5, That the Republican party of Chase county recognize the claims of the farmers as much as any other class of people, and do, with pleasure, endorse all demands for the betterment of their condition, by such legislation or action as shall not conflict with or antagonize the just rights or claims of others industries.

J. R. HORNER,
Secretary.

W. Y. Morgan then read the follow-

was unanimously adopted:

In view of the immense sums of money expended for the relief and maintenance of the poor of the county, amounting annualty to nearly sufficient to purchase a good farm, we express our opinion that the commissioners of Chase county should scriously consider the advisability of establishing a county poor farm.

On motion of Judge J. M. Rose, J. G. Winne, of Hutchinson, a former resident of this county, was invited to And every field of wheat is shocked.— L avenworth Times,

And every states on the convention while they were waiting for the Committee on Credentials to make their report, and he did so in a neat little speech filled with much humor, and in which he prohibitionists, from the office of County Republication of the Chase County Republication of the Chase County Republication of the convention failed to say anything about prohibition, the ticket it nominated is, with one except, composed of prohibitionists, from the office of County Republication of the Chase County Republication o ican statesman now living, no doubt, The howl of the calamity apostles in getting his cue from the fact that Kansas may prove ultimately benefical Blaine has been stealing Domocratic securities, and have caused a careful pure and unadulterated Republicaninvestigation to be made regarding the ism, when it is only another uame for indebtedness of the state, will have the to say that the Democratic party is effect of restoring confidence and of an absolute free trade party; and he more fully familiarizing the general further said "there is no free trade public with the splendid resources of country in the world." Mr. Wiune the great Sunflower commonwealth. scored the "calamity howlers," and Thus the weapons which have been said he had met an agent from the formed against Kausas by ner pretended representatives will not prosper, though the demagogues who have used them will be held accountable for the mischief which they have aimed to accomplish.—Kansas City Star. formed against Kausas by her pretend- East, who had been sent to Kansas to that he would go back home and tell

gates entitled to seats in the conven tion. There being a contest in School

The Chair then appointed Samuel

Emerson. The result of the several

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 21 8 39 34 34 63 Totals,.. 136 141 135

On the fourth ballot Jones withdrew in fayor of Emerson; and on the fifth ballot McDonald and Johnson both

Harman for County Clerk, and John Madden named J. S. Stanley, when immediately was heard several voices yelling: "Two terms and out!" The tral Committee for the ensuing year, yelling: "Two terms and out!" The and were called to order by Jabin ballot stood: Harman, 84; Stanley, 49; Johnson, Chairman of the County and, on motion of Stauley, the nomi-

C. Garth then named Aaron Jones A. S. Bailey was then elected temporary Chairman, and C. H. Golden, named G. W. Crum, when "two terms On motion, the following committees were then appointed and a recess Crum, 24; and, on motion of Crum, the nomination of Jones was made unani

> E. D. Forney named J. R. Horner for County Surveyor, and he was nominated, by acclamation, for this office. F. P. Cochran then named Aaron B. Watson for Coroner, and he was nominated, by acclamation, for this office. On motion of F. P. Cochran, a recess was now taken to give the different townships an opportunity to elect Central Committeemen and to nominate township tickets; after which the convention never re-assembled; hence, never adjourned; and, therefore,

is still in session. COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Falls; J. R. Hoiner, of Cottonwood, J. J. Bradbury, of Toledo; Wm, Stephenson, of Cottonwood; C. A. Sayre, of Cedar.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Od re-assembling in the afternoon, the Committee on Order of Business, through their Chairman, Judge J. M. Rose, made their report, which was adopted, and carried out as adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through their Chairman, W. G. Patten, reported in favor of making the temporary organization, ford, R. Gauze, C. A. Sayre, of Cedar.

Falls township nominated John F. Kirker for County Commissioner, Joseph Gray for Trustee, G. K. Ha-gans for Treasurer, Ed. D. Forney for Clerk, R. Roberts and W. H. Winters or Constables

Cedar township will hold a convention at Wonsevu school-house, October 10, to nominate a township ticket

CHRISTMAS 1891.

The publishers of the Dominion Illustrated have in preparation the most magnificent Christmas num-ber ever issued in Capada. Its Literary and Artistic features will stand unrivalled. It will be a purely Cana-dian work. Wait for it! Published by the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Mon-

Careful investigation shows that the Republican contingent of the People's party are fast returning to their first love, and the indications now are that in a little while the People's party will W. Y. Morgan then read the following and moved its adoption, and it and a few deluded Democrats. Newton Journal.

> Education alone makes men neither moral nor religous. The remedy is to be found in the family and in the denominational school. Fathers and mothers, in the early years of child-hood, must do the work of religious instruction and training .- Florence Rul-

And every sunflower stalks up the gave great praise to James G. Blaine, ty Treasurer to that of County Com-

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office.

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Residence and office, a half mile north of

F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow

Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansa

PUBLISHED IN BOSTON BY A. M. THAYER & CO.

BUTLER'S BOOK

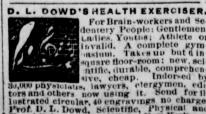
1000 PAGES. 200 UNIGINAL ENGRAVINGS. ELEGANT EDITION. PUPLISHED IN 3 LANGUAGES.

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GIVEN TO RELIABLE AGENTS. Address S. F. Junkin & Co. ST. LOUIS, M SSOURI, SOLE GENERAL AGENTS FOR

MISSOURI, KANSAS & COLORADO.





ROLAND ROBERTS.

CHARLES H. KUDDES.

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, -

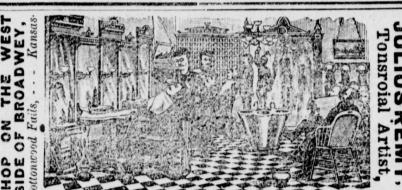
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Hardware, Stoves. Tinware. Farm Machinery.

Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe. Hose and Fittings.

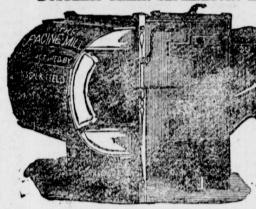
COTTONWOOD FALLS

KANSAS.



HNSON & FIELD GO

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



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

tion.
They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.
Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warchouse, Elevator and Millers are.
The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can youch for the reliability of the firm. - EDITOR.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



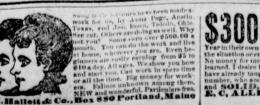
Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extres. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five

glasses to its one. CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, · · · · · INDIANA.





EXCURSION

LAWRENCEBURG,

TENNE SES

The new city that has made rapid and substantial growth during the late depression its record bas an ching ever witnessed in the South.

ONE RATE

Sept. 15 & 29.

BUY TICKETS TO COLUMBIA, TENN, and pay local fare (30 miles) that point to Lawrenceburg. Ask your ticket agent for ticket to COLUMBIA, TENN, You will then see Lawrenceburg, with the new business and industrial enterprises that have gone in since the hard times set in. If you know anything about the depression of the last twelve mon'hs, you will simply be astonished at what Lawrenceburg

WRITE US, so that we can secure you accommodations. Address W. R. King, Treasurer, and tell him what day you will come and how long you will stay. We must know in advance, because we want to prepare entertainment for all.

More room for wood and iron workers. MUST HAVE THEM

Write for illustrated l'rospectus. We also want more men interested in our own, and to enable others to "get in" we are ffering 100 lots on monthly installments-\$50 per lot for inside lots, \$100 per lot for corners. All fine and no special choice. All equally good. But in order to get a corner lot you must buy an inside lot, too: \$10 cash. balance \$5 per month. Deed with cash payment. These lots are all high and dry, and are worth three times the moncy. We will show them to you, if you come on the excur sion. Only three-fourths of a mile from the Court house. Nearly all these lots have fine lawn trees upon them. The finest place in the world for both winter and summer resort.

t a great resort. FRUIT FARMS .- Some fine tracts of fruit land e-half mile from Court-house; 5 acre tracts at \$500 each-\$100 cash, balance \$10 per month. Good farms in the vicinity of Lawrencelurg.

The healthfulness of the location will make

COME DOWN AND SEE OUR

PROSPERITY!

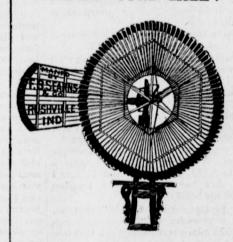
The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company.

Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, LA NRENCEBURG COUNTY.

or Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Illinois.

THE

--- STEARNS WIND MILL-:-



The only flexible wheel Wind Mill manufactured; we have had more than 16 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods; we build all sizes of both Fower and Pumping Mills, Tanks, and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents. Address

F. B. STEARNS,

RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A. Mention this paper.



COLLINS&BURGIE CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERI-ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN

THE LEADER LINE"OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL,

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO COLLINS & BURGIE, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR PRICES.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F.

We are opening the finest and largest and best line of CLOAKS, JACKETS and REEFERS that we have ever had. We took particular pains, this year to get the very best and very cheapest. direct from the Manufacturers. Our prices will be the lowest in the history of the Dry Goods Rusiness. Our entire new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Cloaks is being received, and we can show you NEW COODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW GOODS.

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY.

CARSON & SANDERS,

KANSAS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

The Minne County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—pervear. \$1.50 cash in advance; after tures months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	zin.	Sin.	bin.	% COI.	1 col.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	82.00	93.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks.			2.50	4.00	7.00	18.0v
8 weeks.	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.60
4 Weeks	2.00	3.00	3 95	5.00	9 50	17.00
2 months	3.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25 00
3 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	82 50
6 months	6.50	9.00	12.00	20.00	82.50	55.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	35.00	55.00	85.00
Localno	tices.	10 cen	ts a li	ne for	the fir	185 in-
sertion; ar	d 5 ce	ntsal	ine fo	reach	subse	quent
'nsertion;	doubl	e pric	e for b	lackl	etter,	or for
Items unde	er the	head	of "Lo	cal St	ort Si	tops".
No due t	oills fo	or pat	ent m	edicin	es or	other
goods take	en on	adver	tising	; that	18, W	e will
not advert	ise fo	r mar	ufact	ures o	f good	s and
then pay t	hem,	in add	lition	to th	e adv	ertis
ing, as mu	ch ca	sh, if	not m	ore th	an the	arti-
cles adver				r the	privil	ege of
advertisen	ning t	heir g	oods.			



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

EAST. NY.X.	Chi.x	MR X.	KC. X.	w.Ft.
am		p m		pm;
Cadar Grove 10 44	12 50	11 54	10 13	11 30
Clements10 53	12 59	2 06ar	n10 23	11 57
Elmdale 11 07	1 12	12 23	10 36	12 36
Evans11 13	1 15	12 29	10 40	1 24
Strong 11 21	1 24	12 45	10 48	2 04
Ellinor11 32	1 33	12 57	10 57	2 17
Saffordville. 1. 87	1 37	1 05	11 03	2 27
WEST Mex.X	Den.	x Col.	Tex x.	W.H.
p m	p m	a m	p m	a m
Safford ville. 4 27	3 27	3 20	1 57	
Ellinor 4 35	3 32	3 27	2 04	8 55

Strong 4 46	3 40		2 16	
Strong 4 46	3 46		2 16 2 25	
Evans 4 55		8 57	2 25	
Evans 4 55 Elmdale 5 00	3 46	8 57	2 25 2 30	9 13
Evans 4 55 Elmdale 5 00 Clements 5 16	3 46 3 50	3 57 4 03	2 25 2 30	9 13 9 58

Cedar Grove 5 26 4			91 11 90
C. K. &			
EAST.	MAN.	Ftr.	Mixed
Hymer	t 58pm	6 45pr	n
Evans 1	4 17 am	1 10	
Strong City 12	30	7 30	4 bopm
Cotton wood Falls.			5 00
Gladstone			5 15
Bazaar			6 60
	Pas	Frt.	Mixed
Bazuar	HAM	09100	6 10pm
Gladstone			6 40
Cotton wood Falls.			6 55
Cotton wood Pans.	50nm 1	7 20am	7 10
Strong City3	oopm ,	7 45	
Evans4	44	3 20	
Hymer4	10	20	To Particular

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Wood taken on subscription. Corn cutting is now in full blast. School books, at Corner Drug store.

School supplies, at Corner Drug! Miss Sadie Forney is visiting friends

in Newton. F. J. Beardmore, of Peabody, was in town. last week.

Wanted, at Union Hotel, this city. a dining room girl. E. D. Forney was visiting friends in

Newton, last week. Hon. Lucien Earle, of McPherson, was in towu, Saturday. Will Austin has returned from his

visit in Western Kansas. R. B. Evans, of Empoia, was in town

the fore part of the week

Hugh Roberst returned, Tuesday, from a trip to Kansas City.

Dan Robbins and famil have moved to Hartford, Lyon county. Mrs. T. L. Upton has our thanks for

some very fine seedling apples. Hon. J. W. McWilliams was up Salina, last week, on business. The German Lutheran school

Strong City re-opened, Monday. Robert Grisham, of Arizona, is visiting his brother, T. H. Grisham.

Mrs. Thos H. Grisham has returned home. from her visit in Colorado. Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S. jly16

Jesse D. Welburn, of Plumb, Lyon county, was in town, a few days ago. Jas. C. Farrington. of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. Richard Cuthbert shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, yester-

John R. Holmes, of Elmdale, took a lot of fat cattle to Kansas City, last killing of the goose that laid the

E. A. Hildebrand, we understand, as opened a lumberyard at Matfield

Green, There was a good rain fell, Tuesday, beginning before daylight, and cloudy,

The first County Teachers' Association, for this year, will be held early

in October. Grove Swope has been appointed Court stenographer, ad interim, for Chase county.

Riley Funk was down to Kansas City, last week, with cattle, as was also C. S. Ford.

Richard Cuthbert has 100 gallons of cider vinegar he wants to sell, at 25 cents per gallon.

Jacob Rupert, of York, Pennsylvania, arrived here, Mouday, on a visit at | sixty days. W. H. Holsinger's.

If you wish to buy a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, go to the jewelry store of R. L. Ford. Two of the children of Sam Clay, of Strong City are very sick, having had

congestive chills, last week. E. W. Shattie, of the Erie Cattle Company, took eight car loads of cattle to Kansan City, last week. R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is agent for

the Domestic sewing machine, one of the best machines on the market. Mrs. E. J. Edwards, of Strong City.

enjoyed a visit, last week, from her brother, Ed. Reynolds, of Virginia. Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, who was here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo B. Carson, returned home, Mon

day. The Rev. Mr. Hamme, of Offerle. who was visiting friends and relatives in Strong City, returned home Saturday

Wm. Norton took four car loads of eattle to Kansas City, last week, from Bazaar, and Chas. F. Hays, two car

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kirker, of Que nemo, have been visiting their son, J. F. Kirker, of Strong Ci y, for the past week.

Miss Maud Madden, of Emporia who had been here, a few days, visit ing Mrs. George B. Carson, returned home, onday.

John W. Breidenthal, of Chetopa. Secretary of the Kans. Sinaloa investment Co., was in town, Monday, the guest of Chas. M. Frye.

Besides the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Domestic, R. L. Ford, the jewler. is also agent for the Standard, a most excellent sewing machine. In a practice game of Base ball,

Sunday, between the First and Second Nines, of this city, the score stood 17 to 18 in favor of the First. W. H. McClung, Clerk of the Cir-

cuit Court of Davis county, Mo., was visiting his father-in-law, J. T. Prichard, of Toledo township, recently. If the date to which you have paid

your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected Candy 10 cents per pound at HAGER'S

Mr. and Mrs.S.F. Perrigo went to St. Louis. Saturday, where Mr. Perrigo will purchase a stock of goods for his store, and Mrs. Perrigo will visit her relatives.

There will be a "missionsfest" in the German Lutheran church. Strong favor of the Jacksons." City, next Sunday, and the Rev. Pollack will preach in the morning, afternoon and evening.

County Superintendent T. B. Moore has completed a Course of Study, printer, and will be ready for distribution in about two weeks.

Mrs. Henry Hornberger went to Peoblo, Monday, on a visit to her son, Jacob Hornberger. From there she will visit her grand-daugter, Mrs. Clara Knox, at Demver, Colorado

C. S. Ford, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, was in town, yester-day, and he says he is in the race until the pells close on election day, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The ticket nominated by the Democrats, last Saturday, is a remarkably strong one. Every candidate is a No. 1 citizen, and the Republicans must put up their best men if they hope to

succeed .- Leader. The merchants and business men of this city and Strong, who do no advertising in the county papers. must have never heard about

Wm. Rettiger has declined the Democratic comination for County Commissioner for the 2d District, for the reason that he intends to soon move to Tucson, Arizona, were be will

make his home in the future. What with the different styles of Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic and Standard sewing machines, if R. L. Ford, the jeweler, can not furnish you with a machine that will do satis-factory work, you will be hard to

W. A. Morgan, wife and daughter left, last Thursday, for Nevada, where Mr. Morgan is to work on a Commission to treat with the Pah-Ute Indians, for the sale of a portion of the Pyramid Lake reservation, which work it is expected will last thirty to

W. H. Holsinger's.

Mrs. Claude M. Breese, of Manhattan, who was visiting relatives here, has returned home.

Supplies for all kinds of sewing may choose; therefore, the friends of the Carles are the control of the carles are the c R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

If you wish to have a Wheeler & have any of this kind of advertising

The residence of C. C. Martin, in Emporia, the contracter who is duilding the addition to the school house in this city, was consumed by fire, about 5 o'clock, Monday after-noon, which originated from a defective flue. Everything in the upper part of the house was lost as was also some new clothing. The building was totally destroyed, Insurance, \$500.

Married, at 8:30 o'clock, Wednesday morning, September 9th, 1891, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh, by the Rev. John Maclean, Mr. Edward W. Tanner and Mrs. Hattie E. Dart, all of Cottonwood Fans, Kansas. After receiving the congratulations of their friends present and partaking of a wedding break fast, the happy couple took the 11 o'clock train for Chicago and the east, to be gone about ten days.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at HAGER'S.

While returning home, Monday evening, on a hand car, from Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry, east of this city, and when at the Friend street crossing of the railroad, in this city, Joe Rettiger, of Strong City, lost his balance and fell in front of the car, which passed over him, cutting his face and bruising his arms and body quite badly. He was taken to Central Drug Store, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Hait. He is now doing quite well.

Sheriff E. A. Kinne has advised us to have our friends order their "Sheriff's Sale" notices published in the Courant, as he says he will not otherwise give us the publication of a single one of these notices; which smacks very much of being the truth when we concider the "Sheriff's Sale" notices that are now being published in the other county papers; therefore, our friends will please bear this in mind, and give us cause to know that. even in their hour of trouble, we are remembered.

In an account, published in the Colorado Springs Herald, of a recent game of base ball, played at that place, appears the following about a former Cottonwood Falls young man: "Charley Evans, a new man to the diamond in this oity, pitched for the Jacksons, and did work that was the admiration of all. He has speed, curves and a head. He was throwing to strong batters, and pitched a game that has not been seen in this city, striking out twenty-one men. Score 9 to 3, in

About 11 o'clock, Monday night, the barn of T. W Hardesty was discovered by Guy Johnson, who was returning from a hunt, to be on fire, the flames having reached the roof, and which is now in the hands of the he gave the alarm; but the barn was too far gone to save it, and the exer-tions of the people were directed to saving other property. The storing room and other out houses near by were turned over and thus saved. The barn and its contents were totally destroyed. Mr. Hardesty is in Nevada, and Mts. Hardesty is in California. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WE REPEAT IT!

This is no joke. We must have money; and if you can not pay all of what you owe us, please to make an effort and pay us part of it; because we can not meet our obligations without money; and we need the money to do so, not next week, or some time soon, but right now.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. F. Holmes and Guy John-son, under the firm name of Holmes &

CHASE COUNTY TEACHERS. The following is a list of the teachers en

gaged to teach in this county, for the ensu-ing term: No. 1, Elmdale, Miss Ella Robinson.

2, Clements, T. C. Allen and Miss Josie Faris. 3, Cedar Point, Miss Alta Rice. 4, Hymer, Miss Fanny Thomas

5, Pringle, M. L. Wheeler. 6, Cotton wood Falls, W. B. Brown, Mrs. T. H. Grisham, Misses Annie A. Ellsworth, Hattie A. Gillman, Maggi Breese, Mattie A. Sheeban and Mary

King. 7, Bazaar, H. A. Rose.

8, Rogler, Miss Nettie Leonard. 9, Toledo, Misses Zana Prickett and Mer tie Willett.

10, Jeffrey, Miss Carrie Hoover. "11, Vernon, Miss Nettie Smith. " 12, Brandley, Miss Mary Che-ney.

13, Wonsevu. L. E. Grigsby, " 14. Lower, Fox Creek, Miss Carrie Breese

" 15, East Buckeye, W. G. Correll. 16, Allen, " 17, Elk, C. S. Wilson.

" 18, Ferguson, T. J. Perry. " 19, Miller, George Swainl art.
" 20, Blackshere, Geo. U. Young.

" 21, Sharp's Creek, S. E. Bailey. 22, Harris, Miss Lyda Ryan.23, Woodhull, Miss Jennie Upton.

" 24, Upper Fox Creek, Miss Sarah McCabe " 25, Elinor, Miss Anna K. Rockwood. 26, Canaan, C. Garth.

" 27, Thompson, Miss Nellie Buffington. " 28, Yeager, Mi-s Mary Taylor. " 29, Morris, Miss Frances Day.

30, Prairie Hill, C. E. Hoskins. 31, Patten, Miss Etta McCabe. 32, Ford, Joint Dist., Miss Ethel Lewis.

33, Saffordville, J. E. Vanderpool. 34, Fent, Miss Ada Rogler, 35, Simmons, Miss Hattie Gray.

" 36, Jackson, Miss Mattie Upton, 37, Dawson, Miss Inez Montgomery. 38, Ice, Miss Lucy Drinkwater.

39, North Safford, Miss Maud Crook. 40, Norton,

41, Strong City, D J. White, Misses In Jackson, Fannie Powers and Josie Fish.

42. Unknown " 43, Matfield Green, Ira Billingslæ and Miss Minnie Ellis

44, Coon Creek, H. C. Stephenson. " 45; Pleasant valley, Alva sayre. 46, Marble Hill, I. S. McClelland.

" 47, German, John Park. " 48, Peyton Creek, Miss Esther Moffitt " 49. Davis, Miss Dora Hayden. 50, Homestand, Miss Virginia F

51, Baker, Miss Edith Park 52. Rocky Glenn, Wiss Minnie O Johnson 53, Holm s, Miss Emma Siler.

54, Yeburg. W. B. Gibson, " 55, High Prairie, Miss Jennie Barrett. 56, Lone Star, John E. Perry.

57, Kibby Miss Carrie Fyle. 58, Banks, Miss lara Brandley. 59, Sa ford, Miss Ma. Veburg.

60. Highland, James A. Fenn. " 61, Streiby Creek, Miss Lou Hansea. " 62, Bloody Creek, Miss Angie Stout.

REPORT OF CORONER'S JURY. On the death of Jerry Lansbury. The said jury, upon their oaths, do say that Jerry Lansbury came to his

death, on the night of August 1st. 1891, near the hour of 8:45, by reasou of a gun shot wound: * and it is also the opininion of the jury that the men who committed the murder were well acquainted with this country. The description of the men whom we believe to be guilty of

this crime is, to the best of our knowl edge, as follows: One, a tall, slender, sandy conplexioned man, freckled face and hands, dark red hair, smooth face, about 20 years of age, height about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches, weight about 125 to 140 pounds, a little round shouldered, slim bony hands, thick hair, full over eyes, and dented above. The other, a rather heavy built man, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches tall, dark complex ioned, darkish mustache, age between 25 and 32, weight 155 to 160 pounds. [Signed by the Jurymon.]

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 10. 1891:

Sanner, Joseph (2). Stewart, Wm. H. All the above remaining uncalled for, September 24, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. Breese, P. M.

A VACATION IN NEW MEXICO.

To get the full benefit of mountain air and sunshine, it will amply reward all travelers to extend their Colorado summer trip to that charming resort known as Las Vegas Hot Springs, six miles from Las Vegas, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Here may be found the very choicest of New Mexico air, senery, and sunshine; and a hotel, the Montezuma, that is large, handsome, co-fortable, and home-like. The trip to Las Vegas Hot Springs can be made in connection with the Colorado tour, at a very small additional expense, by purchasing a round-trip excursion ticket to the Hot Springs that includes a side ride to Pueblo. Colorado Springs, or Denver. Inquire of J. J. Comer, local agent Santa Fe Route.

POSTAL LAWS.

Louis Duehn, of Clements, who was quite sick, last week, was in town, this week.

A lecture will be delivered at the United Presbyterian church, next Sunday morning, the 13th instant; text, 1 Peter 3:21; subject: "Is bapton the sick list, the fore past of the week.

Week.

Johnson, has this day been dissolved, by mutual concent, E. F. Holmes continuing the business, who will pay all debts against said firm, and collect all accounts.

E. F. Holmes, Guy Johnson, the must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it and 1 payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether directed to publisher may continue to send it and 1 payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE. PICTURE



STRONG CITY. KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.

FROM PLAINS TO PEAKS.

FROM PLAINS TO PEARS.

In the Ute Pass, near Colorado Springs, are several pleasant places to cool off in, during the hot summer months. Reasonable hotel, cottage and tent rates. You can go to the top of Pike's Peak on foot, horse back, in a carriage, or via the Cog-Wheel Railway. Santa Fe Route is the only line that runs Pullman vestibule sleepers to Manitou without change.

Cheap excursion tickets now on sale to principal Colorado resorts and to Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, the favorite all-the-year-round watering place, where Montezuma Hotel is located. Inquire of J, J. Comer, local agent santa Fe Houte,

HOTTER BYE AND BYE.

HOTTER BYE AND BYE.

This is not a sermon. It is only a railroad missionary tract. If you take a vacation this summer, why not go to Colorado? Nestled around Pike's Peak, there are plenty of places where one can cool off for a very little money. Manitou, Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Woodland Park, in the famous Ute Pass. will be lovelier than ever, this year They are most directly reached via Santa Fe Route You change cars in union depot at Colorado Springs, and take broad guage trains on our Colorado Midland divtsion for destination No tedions transfer aeross the city. Cheap tourist tickets now on sale, rood antil Oct. 31st, returning. Inquire of C. C. Comer, local agent, Santa Fe Route.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

I want farm loans badly. Come and see me at once. I will give you good rates, and privilege to pay part or all. No delays.

J. W. McWilliams.

May 13th, 1891 For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this mon-ey must go. J. W. McWilliams.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will care fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call.

FOR SALE: - My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson,

Thoroughbred cockerels for sale Apply at this office. Geo. A. Scott, Anita, Iowa, Breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Eggs in season, at \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Stock for sale after September 1st.

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THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

dec26 tf

FARMERS MAKE \$200 TO \$500 DURING THE WINTER





SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT. leaves, so that the tendency of society GEN. WOODFORD ON THE LAND QUESTION.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, made a speech before the New York State Teachers' association at its recent session at Albany, on "The Labor Problem." He thus spoke of the common declaration that the interests of labor and capital are identical:

Now, I know that there is a beautiful euphemism, in which we all delight to indulge, that capital and labor are one. We are all pleased to say that the interests of capital and the interests of labor are one. It is pleasing to state and restate the golden truth that capital is best served when labor is best rewarded, and pleasing to state the corollary, that labor is happiest when in union with capital. Now all this is true, and in some milennial age I pray that the suggestion of the clergyman, and the dream of the poet, and the euphemism of the politician may all be realized. But when Lazarus, working eight or ten hours a day, with back bent, goes out on Sunday afternoon, and, walking up one of our great city avenues, sees where Dives lives, it is very hard to get the poor fellow to understand practically that labor and capital are one. When he goes back to the tenement house, and up rickety stairs, and through fetid atmosphere climbs his way to where the wife and the babies are, brutalized by compulsory associations with want, or with drunkenness, or possibly with crime, uncomfortable in the heat and dirt, neither he nor wife nor babe understant how labor and capital are one! They are one in the great sweep of God's truth. They are one in the good time coming; but to-day and now it will be Christian, it will be wise, it will be patriotic, for those of us who, thanks to fathers, thanks to Providence, or thanks to our own thrift have our own places on the capital side of this question-it will be well for us to understand that between the tenement house and Fifth avenue there is a great gulf fixed which you and I ought to try in some way to bridge over. And hence, not venturing even venturing to dream that what I suggest is exact positive truth, conscious that all thought upon this question to-day will need continuous revision, I wish, in the few moments left me, to put to you three or four simply questions. If I can get you, who are educated men and women, to begin thinking practically about these things, I shall have more than answered all the purpose I had in com-

The general first took up the question of great corporations, and insisted on the vital necessity of compelling them "to live absolutely inside the law, with all that this involves." He next took up the land question and spoke as

If all wealth is produced by labor

from the earth, if the land is at the basis of the state, should not the law hinder every attempt to aggregate land and transmit it in great bodies to posterity I presume this may be a startling question to ask the conservative teachers of our public schools; but yet remember that in England to-day they have reached the point where the state has had to step in between landlord and tenant and fix the rate of rent. What would be thought in this land of ours if there was an attempt to tell the landlord what he should charge either for house, or factory, or tenement house or farm? And yet, just as certain as that sixty millions of people to-day mean one hundred millions fifty years from now; as certain as that one hundred millions fifty years from now means two hundred millions one hundred years from now; as certain as that two hundred millions one hundred years from now mean ultimately a population that will startle imagination, I tell you, my countrymen, sooner or later we have got to meet the problem that the men and women to whom God gives life shall have chance in the soil and on the dust out of which they are made! Now, do not misunderstand me. I am not going to talk any wild agrarianism. I recognize the right of a man to labornay, I recognize and assert the duty. I recognize the right of a man to be secured in the product of his labor, and the duty of the state to protect him. I recognize that it is as natural for a man to seek a home of his own as for the bird to build its nest. I pity the man who doesn't want soil of his own, not owned by the state but owned by himself, as the home for wife and children. But in our dealing with land in our laws inherited from old England, are we not just reversing the way that God deals with us? What is there in which you have greater property than in your body? Nothing. Wherever you go that body is yours. You may take it upon any man's farm, and while you stand there your body is absolutely yours, and the use of the soil beneath your feet is yours. You pass, you take it with you, but when you die that which was more your property than anything else in the world, under the providence of God, molders back into dust; passes into the earth, the sky, the air. Even the attempt of the old Pharaoh to make a of the hoped for land reform, and a mummy of it and keep it forever is at source of encouragement to those who the last futile, and the body, which was yours, God dissipates and scatters. Under the theory of our human government, a man who has accumulated one hundred million dollars in real estate, though he has no right to primogeniture under our American system to entail it it in perpetuity to the eldest son of the eldest son, is yet permitted to pick out the preferred son. We recognize primogeniture of intellect, and the man with a hundred million of real estate can give, by his will, the whole of it to the boy who can take the best care of it and can make two hundred million out of it. And so it passes on, possibly guarded by our system against the accidents of stupidity and dissipation, which in England may, and so often do, dismember the estate. Let us protect labor, let us protect saving; but I leave this question with you: Is there not greater wisdom in the theory of the French law, which requires that when

shall be always to make as many landowners and as many land-holders as be. I ask you to take the question away with you. I may be wrong in the suggestion, it is not ventured with dogmatism. But with an earnest thought of what this great future is to be, I want to ask you, educated men and women, teachers, ought not the trained intelligence and cated intellect of this land to devise ways that shall not hamper industry, that shall not rob labor, that shall protect the filial and parental instinct, and yet that shall give a direction of American law in the line of distributing land, not aggregating it? It may not be a large question now; there is coming a time when it will be a tremendous question. It may make little difference to you now that great railway corporations own dukedom after dukedom as they stretch out toward the sunset. It may make little difference to you now that men coming from across the sea, where already there is the rumble of tottering thrones, have bought great estates upon our western land, beside which the great estate of Devonshire is but a county to a state; it may be little to you now, but there is coming a time when even in this fruitful land there shall be hunger for land and hunger for bread. God help the republic to build wisely now, when it has the chance and the power, so that it may not have, at terrible cost, to tear down and rebuild in the years that are to come! Careful study of the old Greek system of land laws and of the Hebrew code, with its semi-centennial year of jubilee, may and will be pregnant with suggestions to us all.

He finally discussed the subject of organized labor, and, while admitting that many strikes have been unwise and evil in their results, he insisted on the right of workingmen to organize for the promotion of their own interests and asked: "What will counteract the accumulation of capital in corporations except the organization of labor on the other side? Is there any more natural remedy? If there is what is it?"

Stelzner's Grundzinegemeinschaft.

Under the title of Grundzinsgemeinchaft or community-of-ground rents, a characteristic example of word building which would delight Mark Twain, Alfred Stelzner writes a pamphlet, Berlin, 1890, to prove that the idea of land nationalization is of German origin.

Mr. Henry George has on several occasions repudiated any claim to absolute priority of ideas in the great field of land reform. He has frankly admitted that the fundamental conception of the single tax has occurred to other men at various periods of the world's history. This pamphlet, even if correct in its conclusions, is therefore welcome to every man who has the reform at heart, as an evidence that the world is beginning to appreciate the value of the single tax, if the different nationalities are already disputing as to who has a prior claim upon it.

I regret to say that I have not been able to procure the pamphlet itself; my only knowledge of it is derived from a review which appeared in the April number of the newly founded Schweizerische Rundschau, but which is sufficiently comprehensive to give one a good idea of the contents.

Stelzner maintains that the principlo tically applied by primitive German law, and was only set aside by the introduction of Roman law and the growth of the Feudal system. He shows how the land passed into the hands of the sovereign and his nobles; how the free peasants became serfs thereby; and how, in modern times, in spite of the abolishing of serfdom, the mass of the people are still in a state of servitude to landlords. Stelzner then considers the present reaction which has arisen against this servitude, and claims the honor of pioneer in the movement for a physician and philanthropist, Dr. Theodor Stamm, who in 1871 issued a book entitled "The Deliverance of Famishing Humanity." "Stamm," says Stelzner, "considers the transformation of the private ownership of ground rent into a community ownership as the rescuing task of civilization. The pamphlet further describes the work of the "Allwohlbund," which, like the "Bund fur Bodenbesitzreform," carries on the propaganda of the single tax in Germany.

As Mr. George's book on "Progress and Poverty" did not, I think, appear until 1879 or 1880, Stelzner's claim of priority for Stamm must be admitted; but this, of course, in no way detracts from the merit of our great American | exponent's work. It still remains true that Mr. George worked out his remedy for the social problem independently, that he presented his facts and elabor ated his plan with a skill and eloquence which far surpass those of any other collaborator in the same field, and that it was his book which, bursting upon the world with irresistible force, obliged every one to pause and listen to the arguments of the single tax.

On the whole, this German pamphlet is only another sign of the universality are laboring in the good cause in Amer-W. D. MCCRACKAN,

Boston, Mass. Bur it may be said, as I have often heard it said, "We do not all want land! We can not all become farmers!" To this I reply that we do all want land, though it may be in different ways and varying degrees. Without land no human being can live; without land no human occupation can be carried on. Agriculture is not the only use of land. It is only one of many And just as the uppermost story of the tallest building rests upon land as truly as the lowest, so is the operative as truly a user of land as is the farmer. As all wealth is in the last analysis the resultant of land and labor, so is all production in the last analysis the expenditure of labor upon land. -Social Problems.

THE talk of building a ship canal a man dies his real estate, at least, shall across New Jersey from Philadelphia be divided among all children that he to the Atlantic ocean is again revived.

What a Protectionist Professor Thinks on That Subject—Frank Admission That the Tariff Hurts the Farmer—Says It Must Be "Improved"—Let Robert P. Porter Con-sider.

Prof. E. J. James, of the university of Pennsylvania, who enjoys the dis-tinction of being one of the very few able teachers of political economy in this country who are advocates of the protective system, has recently made an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the subject of "Taxation and the

Farmer.' This protectionist professor has something to say on the farming situation which does not exactly square with Robert P. Porter's extravagant and foolish claim that the former gets more advantage from protection than any other class. Prof. James, on the other hand, sees that the farmer is falling behind in the race for wealth and comfort. He says:

The remarkable phenomena occurring in connection with the Farmers' Alliance movement shows at once how deeply the iron has entered into the soul of the American farmer, and how thoroughly he has be-come aware that for some reason or other he is not keeping pace in his material, intellectual and social progress with other

classes in the community.

Porter's nonsense about the farmer's great advantages over other people is effectually exploded in the following

As a matter of fact the wealth of the United States is flowing away from its farms into its factories and railroads; from the country into the city; from the rural into the urban districts. The policy of our railroad companies has borne hard upon the indi-vidual farmer and upon the farmer as a class. It has altered all the conditions of agriculture in many sections of the country, and in nearly all of them in such a way as needlessly to burden and embarras the farmer. Our system of taxation as a whole rests most heavily upon the farmer. There is little doubt that under the method of a general property tax, now prevailing in this country, the rural district is, relatively speaking, far more heavily taxed than the city, the farmer pays more than the mer-chant or the railroad owner. The American farmer has a grievance—a

real and true grievance—one that will not become less by pooh-poohing it, but one which must be carefully studied by students of economics and statistics to ascertain, if possible, how far it is justified and whether it can be remedied, and, if so, by what

Coming down to the tariff question itself this Pennsylvania protectionist professor shows that he is not blinded by the delusions which prevail among nearly all other protectionists. He goes

Nor is there any doubt that the financial policy of the country, using that term in the broadest sense, as including the whole system of monetary transactions, built up by the combination of governmental action and private initiative, discriminates directly and reenly against the farmer and the farming class, or at least that it discriminates in favor of other classes, which amounts to the same thing. Nor can it be said that the tariff policy of the country has been managed at least directly with an eye as much to the farmer's interest as to that of other classes. I am aware that this is a much-mooted question:but I do not believe that anyone who has taken pains to study our tariffs will claim that the farmers, as a class, have had such immediate influence in fixing given rates of duty as the manufacturer, for example.

Notwithstanding the immediate bright outlook for the farmer in this year's large crops and good prices, Prof. James concludes that "the American farmer is in a bad way and likely to be in a worse one." Among the remedies he suggests are

the following: The system of taxation must be readjusted and the farmer relieved of unjust burdens. The tariff must be improved; the banking and general monetary policy of the country changed in many respects.

Pretty good for a protectionist pro-

ENGLAND'S OLD CLOTHES.

Our So-Called "American System" of Protection Is an Old English Idea Now Dis-There never was a greater misuse of

a name than to call protection the 'American system.' The fact is, as every intelligent man knows, that England followed this system long before it was ever introduced into the United States and abandoned it only forty or fifty years ago.

A. B. Farquhar, the great free trade manufacturer of agricultural machinery at York. Pa., has called attention to this matter in the following words:

"Fifteen thousand men starved to death in the West India islands near our coast, for want of food, that our citizens were anxious to sell them but could not deliver on account of the custom houses, and it was at this period that Lord Sheffield opposed in the English parliament an appropriation for putting down the pirates of the Mediterranean, upon the ground that they injured American commerce more than they did British; and certain counties in the neighborhood of London petitioned parliament against the extension of the turnpike roads in the more distant counties, on the ground that this would enable other producers to compete in the markets of London, leaving them less profit.

"But the world has grown since then. Newspapers, steam and electricity have united the nations of the earth in a common brotherhood of mutual interests: but who can read the petition of these English countrymen and not be reminded that the 'American' system of protection is the same thing that was prevalent in Britain over a century ago, and that the garments we are asked to strut about in are nothing but her cast-off old clothes. How few the changes necessary to fit this petition into harangue by James G. Blaine, or a New York Tribune editorial. And when will our fellow-citizens learn no onger to vaunt as American a foible old as human folly?"

ABOUT WAGES.

How Wages Have Risen in England—Our Wages Under Protection Have Gone Down in Some Places—A Case For Pro-

That wages in general are lower in England than in the United States is a well known fact; but it is one which gives our protectionists occasion for much downright lying. They pretend that it is the system of "British free trade" which has made wages lower in England than here; whereas the fact is that wages have not been made lower in England at all, but have constantly tended upward since England adopted her present policy.

A recent session of the Royal Com-

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER. mission of Labor in London was devoted to an examination into the condition of labor in the cotton spinning and weaving industry. Among the many witnesses examined was Mr. Albert Simpson, of Preston, a cotton spinner, cotton manufacturer and East India merchant, who said that during the last thirty-five years the wages of cotton operatives had increased from 25 to 50 per cent., and at the same time a fall in the price of commodities had

taken place. There is doubtless much poverty among the working classes in England; but the above statement does not look as if "British free trade" had any part in causing that poverty. It is not enough for our protectionists to point out that wages in England are low; the decisive fact is that wages there are becoming higher.

But how is it with us? Wages have gone up here to some extent in thirty years, but not so much as the wages of the English cotton spinners and weavers just referred to; and in some states, where protected industries are most numerous, wages have actually gone down. Here, for example, are the wages in the chief industries of Massachusetts in 1860 and 1880, as given by Carroll D. Wright in his report for 1883 as labor commissioner for the state | And without sneering teach the rest to sneer;

of Massachusetts:			
	Average Weekly Wages		
	18.0.	1880.	
Boots and shoes	\$ 11.42	\$ 9.60	
Carpets	6.54	5 87	
Clothing	8.26	8.81	
Cottons	6.50	7.37	
Furniture	11.77	9.95	
Leather	10 01	9.63	
Linen and jute	4.63	4.82	
Paper	8.63	8.17	
Silk	5.91	5.87	
Worsteds	6.10	5.66	
Average in all industries	\$8.00	\$7 52	

From this table it will be seen that wages in the cotton industry rose from \$6.50 to only \$7.37 in twenty years, or only 13 per cent., against a rise of from storm. It has opened foreign ports to 25 to 50 per cent. in England in thirtyfive years. But this official report shows that wages in the ten leading industries of Massachusetts were actually lower by 6 per cent. in 1880 than in 1860, before high protection began.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Case Showing the Falsity of the "Infant Industry" Argument—Rapid Growth of Southern Cotton Manufacture.

One of the main arguments put forth n behalf of protection is the so-called "infant industry" argument, that manufacturing enterprises cannot spring up in a new country in competition with those well established and in successful operation in older countries, unless these young enterprises are protected from such competition.

The falsity of this assertion is now being proved in our own country in a most conspicuous case, that of cotton manufacturing in the south. During the past ten years the south's cotton the number of spindles, showing an increase from 667,000 to 2,130,000. The gain in the number of spindles there has been very much greater than the gain in the country at large, the total number of spindles in the United States being now 15,497,302, against 10,653,435 statement that "we earnestly express in 1880. The rate of increase in the the hope that the republican national country at large was 45 per cent., while convention of 1392 may place in unanthat for the south alone was 223 per imous nomination for the presidency

cent. to do with the in try argument? Are not the cotton and Maine," yet its purpose was made mills of the south protected just as clear. Mr. Blaine is entered for the much as those of the north?

From foreign competition, yes; but the competition which the cotton mills | When Harrison selected Blaine for the of the south have had to meet has come. not from across the ocean, but from northern mills. This is the only com- able rival. Whether there was any petition which needs to be taken account of in this case, since no cotton goods of the kinds made in the south are imported. The young cotton mills of the south have had to compete with by themselves. Mr. Blaine himself, a the long-established mills of the north and with these alone; yet they have ache and shiver of advancing age as a much more than held their own in the They have succeeded in struggle. wresting the spinning and weaving of coarser goods from the north almost expression favoring the renomination entirely, and are now turning their at- of Harrison. If Harrison shall find tion to the production of the finer grades of goods.

And this has all been accomplished their strong northern rivals.

Thus we are proving in our own country the shallowness and falsity of ing in the man's public career. He was the "infant industry" argument.

The enormous McKinley duty on

Smuggling Pearl Buttons

pearl buttons has given rise to efforts to evade its payment. Button forms, or buttons finished as to everything but the boring of the eyes, have been brought in under the claim that these Blaine will be a candidate will depend were not buttons and could not be taxed as such. The matter, however, has been decided by the officials, and button forms must now pay the same duty as the finished buttons. The old duty on pearl buttons was

25 per cent.; the McKinley compound duty is equal to 400 per cent. on the cheapest buttons. With such an enormous duty the

temptation to smuggle becomes very great. A trade journal warns the cus toms authorities to "look out for buttons masquerading in the shape of potatoes and stealing over the border in other disguises." The same authority points out how great the temptation to smuggle is, since "the article in question is so portable, and the gains from illicit entry are so large." But how could there be any tempta

tion to smuggle if the domestic manu facturers had carried out their promise made before the McKinley committee that "home competition will insure low prices to purchasers and consumers of our products?" By the way, are pearl buttons such

harmful article that the very poorest American consumer must be made to pay a tax of four dollars on every dollar's worth of them used?

-The aggregate capital represented by the various "trusts" in the United States amounts to more than \$2,000,-000,000, or more than two-thirds of our entire manufacturing capital.-N. Y. Merchants' Review.

BLAINE AND HARRISON.

Their Respective Standings with

Pennsylvania Platform-Makers. The Pennsylvania republican ma chine conducted by Matt Quay gathered representatives of the party management at Harrisburg to name candidates for state officers and to formulate hints about the national ticket next year. President Harrison was at Bennington talking patriotic commonplaces at the base of a shaft reared to commemorate Stark's victory over a portion of Burgoyne's army. Mr. Blaine, whose vacation has been a long one, was still loitering at Bar Harbor. Each heard the news before sunset. The Pennsylvania republicans, who in 1880 were against Blaine and for a third term for Grant, all but formally declared for Blaine's nomination in 1892.

When a rich father wishes in his last testament to disinherit a particular son he does not ignore him lest the contention be made that the omission was an oversight, entitling the youth under the paternal ban to share with the other children. He cuts him off with a shilling. The Pennsylvanians do not forget Harrison. He is remembered. He has his shilling. The convention is careful to

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike.

There is a perfunctory indorsement of the Harrison administration, mainly because Blaine and Wanamaker are part and parcel of it. But when the platform-makers reach Blaine's name the praise is no longer faint. There is effusive laudation of "one of Pennsylvania's native sons." Eulogistic epithet is on the free list. Blaine's ago, when the population of the colo-diplomacy is superb. It has electrified the hearts of all. It has made the millions, and when the prodigious American eagle a proud bird, one that, like Marlborough at Blenheim, in the language of that arch-flatterer, Addison, rides on the whirlwind and directs the our commerce, 'gates heretofore barred." 'These magnificent achievebarred." ments justify the confidence and furnish new occasions for us now to reaffirm the loyalty and devotion of the republicans of Pennsylvania to her most distinguished son." Not the lovalty and devotion of 1880, which were decidedly lacking, but the loyalty and devotion of 1884, when Grant was not looking for a third-term nomination. Just what nation James G.'s superb diplomacy has caused to tremble in the presence of the grand old eagle, just Enterprising Men of the Day Joining the what commercial gates heretofore barred he has opened to the products of America the Pennsylvania eulogists of the favorite son do not stop to specify; and it is imaginable that they rear, and though they abstained from formal declaration of preference the notice to Harrison is unmistakable. He may cherish hope of a renomination, manufactures have more than trebled | but he cannot have the delegation from the second state in the union, a state

that gave Harrison a plurality of eighty

thousand.

Though upon taking thought the Pennsylvania convention chose to omit from its formal resolutions the direct -which nomination we feel will be fol-But, the protectionist will ask, what lowed by a triumphant electionrace. Mr. Harrison is served notice that his claim will not be regarded. chief place in his cabinet he may have fancied that he had shelved a formidunderstanding, tacit or expressed, between these men regarding the renomination which one-term presidents usually seek is not likely to be known save man of moods, who seems to fear each veritable death summons, has not declared his purpose as to 1892, nor has he committed himself to any public Blaine utterly selfish, ignoring wholly the restraint which a cabinet officer puts upon his political ambition when without a particle of protection against his chief is in the field, he will have learned one phase of the Blaine character of which he had sufficient warnexalted to the speakership and abused that great trust for his personal enrichment. The officer who was false to the nation will experience no qualm of conscience, no sting of compunction in disappointing Harrison's expectation of his conduct regarding a presidential nomination. Whether or not upon the condition of his health or the outlook as he may see it. The man who made the canvass of 1884 and lost will not lightly enter upon another trial. But it is not likely that Harrison's hopes or fears will give him a moment's uneasiness. - Chicago Times. HARRISON QUOTES HISTORY.

A Gross Insult to the Character of the American People.

In his speech at St. Albans President Harrison quoted from another speech made at the same place fourteen years ago this sentence: "Trading Manchester sent two regiments to conquer a This, the president said, recalled to his mird the fact that "one of the great motives of resistance on the part of the colonies was the unjust trade restrictions and exactions which were imposed upon them by the mother country in order to secure the American market for the British manufacturer.

But the recalling of these things to mind does not seem to have induced in the mind of the president a perception of the folly of the mother country in wrenching trade and industry from correspondence between state departtheir natural courses by arbitrary measures-a folly which cost her the richest of her colonial treasures and changed a measure which he himself supported the stream of modern events.

It did not suggest to the president's the conclusive evidence that even in Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

the colonial days American manufacturing industries, then actually in their infancy, needed no artificial nurture or Why did the mother coundefense. try think it necessary to impose unjust trade restrictions and exactions in order to secure the American market for the British manufacturer? Why did she think it necessary to send two regiments, and many more with them, to conquer a market? Obviously for the reason that manufacturers were springing up in America in spite of the arbitrary restrictions and exactions imposed by the British government. There could not have been any other reason. But for the development of manufacturing in the colonies the British manufacturer would have held the American market without the intervention of the British government with its arbitrary and harsh measures in their behalf.

It is an interesting and instructive fact, which does not seem to have taught the president any more than it has taught Mr. McKinley, that in spite of the repressive measures adopted by the British government, which went so far as to declare certain colonial manufacturing concerns nuisances. the enterprise and genius of the colonists were pushing both commerce and manufactures with such energy and success as to alarm Manchester. only without protection of any kind, but in spite of the severest repressive measures, the American colonists were coming rapidly not only to supply their own wants, but to supply the people of other countries with manufactures, and in fact they actually exported considerable quantities of iron.

That was a century and a quarter natural resources of the country were almost unknown. And yet the president and Mr. McKinley assure us that now, with an enterprising, energetic and enlightened population of sixtyfour million, with resources the most varied and in many respects unsurpassed, with the best of industrial appliances and with the best means of in tercommunication, natural and artificial, our industries are poor, feeble infants that would perish miserably if they were weaned from the government bottle. It is enough to say that they offer a gross insult to the American character.-Chicago Herald.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGESS.

Democracy. It used to be the brag of republican enthusiasts that in those sections of the west where railroad and telegraph lines had penetrated and men were indo not particularly care. They put telligent and the community felt the Blaine to the front. Harrison to the impulse of modern progress, the democratic party was in the vocative. This boast is no longer tenable. mountain region of eastern Kansas, for instance, that in the days of its exclusion from the influences of civilization used to vote the straight republican ticket, signalizes its opening of communications with the outer world by electing democratic candidates. The change is an indication of the spirit that pervades the whole country, and that is as marked in centers of culture and refinement, like Massachusetts or elsewhere. The truth is that the brainy, thoughtful and observing young men of the present day are joining the ranks of democracy. They are tired of the dried bones and worn out theories of the republican platforms and naturally ally themselves with a party that sympathizes with the political needs and aims to secure the prosperity of the masses.-Brooklyn Eagle.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

-If the billion congress had been as "prudent" as Secretary Foster, how comfortable Uncle Sam would be feeling just now. - Louisville Courier-Jour-

-"Plain, everyday folks," Senator Carlisle's phrase to describe the mass of democratic voters, will take its place at once in the political vocabulary.-Albany Argus.

-The Pennsylvania republicans indorse Mr. Harrison, view Mr. Wanamaker with satisfaction and nominate Mr. Blaine for president. Meanwhile Mr. Quay, who ignores himself in his resolutions, is quietly fixing his claws on the next senatorial term.-Indianapolis Sentinel.

-Drawing a government pension always promotes longevity. In the natural order of things death should reduce the number of pensioners on the rolls of the pension bureau. Instead of that they are constantly increasing, and about all of the old soldiers bid fair to live even longer than the veteran sailor. -Chicago Herald.

-Mr. Harrison is working the European famine very hard in the interests of his renomination boom. But it comes too late to do anything except to demonstrate that nothing short of a famine in Europe will overcome the McKinley-Harrison anti-trade policy sufficiently to move out our breadstuff surplus at good prices.—St. Louis Republic.

-The worst thing that has been said of Mr. Harrison in a long time was the statement in one of his peculiar organs that "the president has more of Mr. Wanamaker's society than that of any other member of the cabinet. It is quite evident that not circumstances merely but the president's personal preference brings this about." It is not strange that the Blaine boom is booming.-N. Y. World.

-The prudent friends of Thomas B. Reed will regret that gentleman's recent utterances on the question of reciprocity. He is reported as saying that arrangements of this sort are "attempts to carry on commerce by diplomacy," and to have added that "the commercial world can only do business on great commercial principles, not on ments." The sneering reference to a scheme which is converted into law by is an imputation on his party and the ignorance which it displays is'a mind that the arbitrary and unjust re- reflection upon his knowledge and restrictions to which he referred point to sources as a statesman, - St Louis

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Old Horse Cars at Last Supplanted by Cable Trains.

Incidents Connected with Changing the Antiquated Lines Into Modern, Well-Equipped Plants-Cabling Around the Capitol-The Bad Boy.

[Special Washington Letter.]

People who complain live in our neighborhood and also in your neighborhood. Why they complain and why nothing suits them I cannot imagine nor can you tell. We simply know that they are here, there and everywhere.

Pennsylvania avenue, the most beautiful street in the world, for its width, grade, pavement and approaches, either from the capital or white house, the handsomest parade ground for military and civil displays, is all torn up and decorated with a systematized mass of debris. Numerous citizens have entered complaint, verbally and by letter, some of them declaring that they will bring suit for damages against the district government for permitting the streets to be in such a condition.

Congress passed a law requiring the street car lines between the navy yard and Georgetown to dispense with the services of their horses by January 1, 1892, and to substitute either cable or electric power. The avenue line is engaged in putting down a cable track, and that is what has developed our people with the torpid livers, who complain of the condition of the street. They see before themoa thousand workmen, each of them earning \$1.25 per day, but they are not gratified with the prosperity of a city which can afford to employ so much labor in one enterprise. They do not understand that those laborers are earning money which will give food to nearly five thousand people every morning, noon and night. They see nothing of the contentment in the faces of the wives, mothers and children of those laborers while the husband and father has something to do. They have little, if any, appreciation of the improvement of the city which is going on. They live in the present, from day to day, and have no care for the future of the city, nor for the wellbeing of posterity. They are relics of the days of Boss Shepherd, when every old fossil in Washington declared that Shepherd would ruin them with his expensive improvements; but he made them all rich.

It has been many years since this city has witnessed such a transformation, such a change of dress, such a brightening up. Business is always brisk where there is work to do by working people. Three weeks ago the picks and spades of the workmen were commencing to tickle the streets of Georgetown, removing the stone pavements and digging up the earth. Within a week Rock creek was spanned by the cable people, and then several gangs of workmen were employed at intervals of three squares. They worked night and day, and have already covered nearly two miles of their line, completing their work as they have gone along. The tracks are completed clear down past the white house, treasury, department of justice, and the state, war and navy department buildings. They are now at work between the treasury and the capitol, along the business part of the avenue, and here it is that the most aggrieved complainants reside and do town to the treasury upon the cable ably at the trenches cannot be made, tracks laid, The temporary sidetracks have been ed moderately at the same time, without more or less noise and considerable dust and dirt. With temporary tracks laid alongside the curbstones, the horses trudge along close to the doors of the houses, trample sand and gravel into powder, and the fine dust penetrates every crevice. It would not be complained of anywhere else than in this city; for this place is an exception to all other aggregations of people, in that we never have either dust or mud to trouble us. Consequently, when improvements are made which bring those objectionable things, which are of the earth, earthy, it is so disagreeable, because unusual, that it is unwelcome. Nevertheless, the

work goes right on, and rapidly, too. It is interesting at night to stand at the Peace monument, at the foot of Capitol hill and look up the avenue. to-



CABLING AROUND THE CAPITOL.

wards the treasury. The center of the thoroughfare is brilliant with hanging lanterns, moving lanterns, electric lights overhead and close to the ground, while the colored lights of the street cars appear, disappear and mingle along one side of the street. Walking along sunder the trees which cover the pavements with fantastic shadows from the electric lights, dancing, illusive shadows, aggravating shadows, like the Jack birds of which Fritz Emmett sang, the music of the voices of the all-night workmen ladens the air with cadences heard nowhere on the surface of the globe, save in the lands where the happy-go-lucky black men dwell. How larly, the chin well drawn in. bits of bits. Every stroke breaks but a body; come again into standing posibarely perceptible particle of the hard tion without swaying the body back sarface, but, there are so many of them ward out of the perfect line. Repeat that soon the hard surface is removed, this exercise first on one foot and then and the plows are going. Still the ne- on the other.

groes work away, and their voices echo and reecho, some of them sounding dolefully like voices from the tombs, as they dig away beneath the ground. The laying of the conduit and surrounting it with the rails and grip groove, cause a clinking and clatter peculiar to iron; and those Tubal-Cains toil by night so that the clatter and clink, with the laughter and song, produce an anvil chorus, the like of which words cannot describe.

Now they are curving around the base of the hill on which the stately capitol sits. Here are several bends in the road, along the botanical gardens, the Peace monument, the Garfield statue, and the steep ascent of B street, which tax the skill and science of the civil engineers. They have already crossed the Tiber, but it was exceedingly difficult. Let me stop right here and tell is worn with this costume. Gowns for you about the Tiber.

In the early days, when L'Enfant was planning his capital city of the new republic, he marked "Tiber creek," along an irregular line which represented a brook of changeable size and acuatic



THE BAD BOY'S TRICK.

volume. It ran through the hills and dales, the wooded wilderness immediately west of the capitol, from the vicinity of the soldiers' home, five miles to the Potomac and was fed by numerous crystal springs. When it reached what is now the crossing of Pennsyl-vania avenue, at Second street west, it back are of the corduroy, forming banwas almost a river. In rainy seasons the Tiber overflowed its banks, an angry flood, similar to that old Tiber of Rome, into which Great Cæsar and Cassius once plunged for a swim; when and corduroy give a pretty finish to the the master spirit of his age well-nigh dissolved, by drowning beneath its billows. Well, as a city grew upon this ground and Pennsylvania avenue became the principal thoroughfare be-Shepherd builded a real city, he encompasssed Tiber with an arch of brick and cement, and converted it into a flowers in front, sewer. The top of the arch is but one and a small foot under ground, and right through cluster of feaththat space the cable line must run. The ers in the back engineers have removed the arch, with | Velvet hats and great difficulty, and substituted iron bonnets will be plates for the masonry, so that the popular for autwork goes right along, and Tiber is again inclosed, probably forever.

The cable work is progressing out on versally becom-Capitol hill, and within another fort- ing. The deconight it will be completed to the navy ration upon autvard. At present the horses are draw- umn hats is ing the cars all the way from George- raised considerbusiness. They have discovered that tracks, which have been completed, back, or adjustconcrete filled in and traffic continued removed and the people are delighted in front, as the with the improvement. There is no more | case may be, and jolting nor jumping the tracks, nor any of the thousand inconveniences which trimming has in appertain to a badly-ballasted surface

> But it will be a long time before the and flowers, ribcables are running. The large square was selected for the power house where formerly was the stable whence John Wilkes Booth hired his horse upon that awful night of which I recently China silk slips, have belted round wrote you. The ground is fully twenty waists, and at the neck a frill of very feet higher than at the end of the rich lace sewed in the V opening and avenue where Tiber is crossed, and then caught down outside upon the yet it is almost impossible to secure a bodice or otherwise; there are delicious good foundation for the eight-story building which has been planned. Little pony engines are puffing away day and night, working pile drivers. They are driving great, long telegraph poles from twenty to fifty feet down into the soft earth and thus seeking to make a safe foundation for the tremendous weight of the building which is to be used as a power house and a home for many families of employes of

the road. Everybody does not complain of the dust, noise and other inconveniences attending this great work. The small boy at the national capital appreciates a good thing when he sees it, just as well as does the small boy in your own neighborhood. They play in the mud, slide in the sand, tear their clothes, stub their toes and throw clods at dudes in the passing open cars. One of them filled a hard-shell crab with sand and laid it on the dashboard of a car. He had his reward in a minute. A natty fellow boarded the car and stepped on the shell with his tightfitting patent leather boot. As it was crunched under him he cried in terror, not knowing whether the car was breaking down or his boots were splitting, while the youngster screamed with ghoulish glee and chuckled in his joy. SMITH D. FRY.

Cure for Round Shoulders.

Round shoulders are almost unavoidably accompanied by weak lungs, but may be cured by the simple and easily performe i exercise of raising one's self upon the toes, in a perpendicular position, several times daily. Take a perfeetly upright position, with the heels together and the toes at an angle of forty-five degrees. Drop the arms lifelessly by the sides, animating and raising the chest to its full capacity, muscutrey do sing, accompanied by the rise up on the balls of the feet to the rythmic music of their picks, picking greatest possible height, thereby exerthe concreted street to pieces in little cising all the muscles of the legs and

FASHION LETTER.

Early Autumn Costumes-Bonnets and Hats-Dancing Tollettes, Etc. |Special New York Correspondence |

The early mornings and evenings are cool and misty, and we find a demiseason costume most useful at this time. The leading textiles that appear in tailor gowns for this purpose are cheviots, ladies' cloth, rough-surfaced camel's hair fabries and light weight Harrishomespun. A pretty early autumn costume is of b'scuit-colored cloth with brown velvet applique embroidery, edged with brown and gold braid. The front breadth is edged with the velvet. There is a vest of the brown, and the collar and cuffs are of the same. An Argyll coat, long in the skirt and fitting tightly to the figure, autumn are as abundantly trimmed as those worn during the summer season; but there are fewer changes in garnitures than in materials, which must, of course, show the changes necessitated by the season's temperature. Among the very expensive Parisian dress garnitures jeweled effects are

much favored. Parisian designs in tinsel passe-menterie obtain also, and are used to brighten the effect of somber dress fabrics. A pretty visiting toilette for autumn wear is of fawnolored Scotch cashmere, made up with fawn and blue cordurov velvet. The border of the under petticoat is of the velvet goods, over which the upper skirt forms deep rounded Vandykes. The

bodice, without darts, is full at the waist, and is made with basques that are upturned in sling fashion, showing the corduroy neret basques. The back is in one piece with the semi train. The full sleeves and turned-down collar are of the corduroy. Epaulettes of cashmere very stylish costume.

Bonnets and hats, according to the latest intelligence from Paris, exhibit a decided tendency towards diminutive sizes. The most fashionable bonnets tween the executive and legislative are composed entirely of flowers, or nouses, Tiber was bridged. But, when trimmed in Greek style. So lovely

bonnets have a trimming of umn wear, and are almost unithe quantity of no wise diminished. Feathers

bons, tinsel, jet and nail-head shapes are as popular as ever.

Autumn dancing toilettes of the beautiful ribbon striped crepaline, over folds of soft crepe lisse around the



and one model embroidered in gold, dark brown and pale russet in vine embroidery; the other, in tiny palms in which a great deal of red the shade of the silk blouse appears. A reseda cloth jacket shows a rose-colored Toreador vest, which has a full front and is finished with a reseda velvet girdle. A pretty jacket of dove gray velvet is lined with gray bengaline, and the vest of white is covered with a delicate silver braidwork.

Walking dresses for children and very young girls are made very much of corduroy woolens in light colors, also woolen crapes in plain colors and in patterns. Waists are very long and so are skirts. Jacket bodices with long waistcoats are made in various styles, all very becoming to slim figures. Two or three kinds of flowers appear on one hat. Accordion plaitings seem likely to be fashionable again. Surah silk of thick quality and broadly twilled is now in great favor for bathing suits. Fashions are in one of those transition periods when it is difficult to define what is worn, and to predict what

will be worn in future.

TOBACCO "SPONGERS."

How Some Chewers Work Their Cheek For "A plug of — tobacco," said a young man the other evening, as he walked into a cigar store and laid down

A reporter was standing near the counter and overheard the call, which was for a certain brand. Knowing that the customer was employed in one of the large factories in the city, having met him while at work, he expressed surprise that he should have to buy his tobacco.

"Well," replied the tobacco employe, "I oughtn't to have to buy any as the men working in my department are expected to take what they want for their daily use. They don't have instructions to do so, but no objection is made when they do. But, would you believe it, lots and lots of times I get up in the morning without a chew in my pocket, Times. and often, as to-night, I have to go out and buy a plug after supper. Here's how it is: I come out of the factory, and the Word? before I get half a square away I hear something like this:

"'Hello, Charlie; got any tobacco? "I don't like to be mean, and although I only know the fellow as one who 'sponges' all the chewing tobacco he can, I hand out my plug; others of the men do the same thing, and when that fellow gets through he probably has a day's supply. Well, I don't go far until another 'sponge' stops me, and this goes on until, when I have run the gauntlet, I must turn to and buy tobacco for my own use. I'm just about getting tired of the 'sponge,' and I think we'll inaugurate a boycott on him. If he were an acquaintance it would be different, or if he were hard up for a chew it would be excusable, but I have known lots of cases where the 'sponger' had a plug in his pocket when he came up to me.

"There is no excuse for us to have to buy tobacco at any time. In my department we can always lay in a day's supply. Then in all departments we are given a pound of finished plug a week. This goes to the foremen of the various departments for distribution, and for this the company must tear up revenue stamps to cover the weight. Even this pound should run a man if he were not 'sponged' upon."-St Louis Globe-Democrat.

Technically Correct. Miss Trainwell-What do you consider the best exercise for the muscles, Mr. Doddle?

Doddle (languidly)-Opening clams.

THE GENERAL MA	ARK	ET	S.
KANSAS C	ITY.	Ser	ot. 8.
CATTLE-Shipping Steers	4 00	@	5 00
Butchers' steers	3 70	0	4 00
Native cows	200	60	2 90
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 15	0	5 121/2
WHEAT-No. 2. red	89	0	891/2
No. 2 hard	87	0	871/2
CORN-No. 2	55	0	551/2
OATS-No. 2	27	0	2734
RYE-No. 2	781	50	81
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 30	0	2 40
Fancy	1 90	0	1 95
HAY-Baled	8 50	0	6 50
BUTTERChoice creamery	16	@	17
CHEESE-Full cream	9	@	91/2
EGGS-Choice	11	0	141/9
BACON-Hams	9	@	10
Shoulders		40	61/2
Sides	7	0	71/2
LARD	10000	90	714
POTATOES	80	@	40
ST. LOUIS.	00		-
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50	a	5 80
Butchers' steers	3 00	0	4 50
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10.00	
HOGS-Packing	4 80	0	5 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75	0	4 90
FLOUR-Choice	4 00	0	5 00
WHEAT—No 2. red		20	96 7/8
CORN-No. 2		20	62
OATS-No. 2	291	40	291/2

O	047	2 00		
OATS-No. 2	291	40	29	1/2
RYE-No. 2	85	0	85	14
BUTTER-Creamery	18	@	19	, -
PORK	11 40	0	11 50)
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE-Shipping steers	5 60	0	5 80)
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4 75	@	5 15	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 50	@	5 25	,
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 30	0	5 15	,
WHEAT-No. 2 red	961	20	97	1
CORN-No. 2	674	20	67	3/4
OATS-No.2	291	20	29	13/4
RYE-No. 2	90	0	90	1/2
BUTTER-Creamery	18	0	20	
PORK	11 00	0	11 0	
NEW YORK.			100	
CATTLE-Common to prime.	4 00	0	5 90)
HOGS-Good to choice	5 10	0	6 15	,
FLOUR-Good to choice	4 50	0	5 75	
WHEAT-No. 2. red	1 054	40	100	;

CORN—No. 2. 75 @ 761/2
OATS—Western mixed 34 @ 371/2
BUTTER—Creamery 151/2 20
PORK 10 50 @ 12 25

A ringing noise in the ears, headache, deafness, eyes weak; obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, bloody and putrid; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Not all of these symptoms at once. Probably only a few of them. That's Catarrh.

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That's Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. A cash payment of \$500, not by you, as you might expect, but to you, if you can't be cured. It's an offer that's made in good faith, to prove their medicine, by responsible men, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's

Remedy.

That's the kind of medicine to try. Doesn't it seem so?

"Maly B."

The queer ideas the Chinese have of religion are illustrated by a story which comes from San Francisco: Mary B. was a very devout Christian. The family had in their service a Chinaman to whom they were very much attached. It was Miss Mary's pet idea to convert this Chinaman, but for a long while the Celestial was obdurate. Finally he repented, and at the earnes solicitation of Miss Mary he consented to undergo christening. Then a new difficulty arose. He said his name from henceforth should be 'Mary B.' and he would not be christened under any other name. 'But,' pleaded Miss Mary, 'John, that is a girl's name. Why not take John?' 'Mee no wantee John. Mee Maly B., or mee no Clistian.' Miss Mary was at a loss what to do, but finally she had to give a reluctant consent, and her Chinese servant was christened 'Maly B.' "-Chicago

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 aprearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This boxes places a "Crosscout" in accounting 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.

A GENTLEMAN, who had just returned from his annual sea side holiday, declares that several mornings in succession, as he took a stroll upon the beach, he saw the sea bathing.—Judy.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

"CAN I see Mr. X— this morning?"
"Mr. X— went to a blowout last night and is not yet presentable." "Indeed; what kind of a blowout?" "Gas."—Buffalo Express.

Many mothers would willingly pay a dollar a box for Bull's Worm Destroyers if they could not get them for 25 cents. They are always safe and always sure.

"How even did you get her to change her mind after she rejected you once?" "I just used a little mild purse-weigh-sion!"—Bos-

Every trace of salt rheum is obliterated y Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

There is a native savagery in every breast that loves to sit in the dry itself and watch those who are caught out in the rain.—Ram's Horn.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills, but get a vial at once. You can't take them without benefit. "I UNDERSTAND Jake Simpson struck his mother." "Yes." "The cruel scoundrel. What did he strike her for?" "Ten dollars."

THE wash of the ocean, of which we hear so much, is probably done on the seaboard, though one need not expect to see it when crossing the line.—Baltimore American.

SYRUP FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

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

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

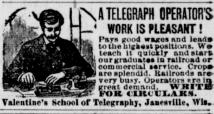
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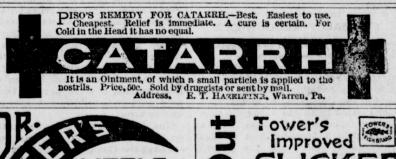
HANNAR CITY, MO.

dition to such other medical treatment as an may be deemed advisable. Ecokafree apone.

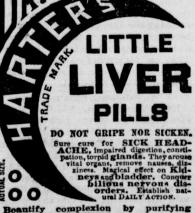
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

ALLEGED SWINDLE.

Hutchinson, Kan, Much Excited Over a Bogus Railroad.

PROMOTERS RAISE MUCH MONEY.

A Few Miles Built and Mortgaged and the Boodle Divided-Strange Case of Poisoning-The Dalton Boys Hold Up a Detective.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 8 .- In 1889 a party of railroad men, chiefly from Chicago, set on foot the project of building a railroad south from this city, and it was chartered as the Mc-Pherson, Texas & Gulf railroad. Reno county subscribed to the stock \$92,000, and issued county bonds for that amount, the city of Hutchinson donated \$20,000 for terminals, etc., and White township, in Kingman county, subscribed \$10,000, and the city of Kingman \$20,000 for terminal facilities. The company built thirty-two miles of road from this city to Kingman and mortgaged it for \$12,500 per mile, which mortgaged bonds were hypothecated to the Union Pacific road for 75 per cent of their face value, netting the company \$300,000 in cash. From the bonds issued \$142,000 was realized, a total of \$442,000. The construction of the road, so it is charged, cost not to exceed \$7,700 per mile, or a total value of \$246,400, showing a balance on hand of \$195,000. Other estimates place the cost of the road at \$6,000, which would show a balance of \$250,000.

Yesterday the commissioners of this county swore out warrants for the ar-rest of E. E. Wise, treasurer of the road, and H. A. Christie, of Chicago, its president, charging them with the embezzlement of the \$250,000, which should be on hand, but it is not. Wise being in town was immediately placed under arrest. Christie is supposed to be in Chicago, and a requisition will be made upon the governor of Illinois for

his delivery to the courts of this state. The excitement in this city is intense and some of the best legal talent of this state has been retained to assist the prosecution. Wise's preliminary examination has been set for to-day and bail placed at \$15,000.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN NEBRASKA. HARTINGTON, Neb., Sept. 8.—Andrew Olsen, a well known farmer living east effects of a dose of poison taken in a drink of alcohol, Martin Knutson, a neighbor of the dead man, lies at the point of death, and Hans Schager, another friend, is recovering from a milder dose than the others received.

Dennis O'Flaherty, a wealthy ranch owner, who has hitherto borne an excellent reputation, is a prisoner, charged with murder.

Last week O'Flaherty, while returning to his ranch east of Hartington after a day's business in the city, met three neighbors, and, after a brief friendly conversation, drew a flask from his pocket and invited the men to

take a drink. From this point the story of the affair varies. O'Flaherty says he had two bottles, one containing alcohol and the other poison. The men who drank say he had but one flask. They say that the liquor was of a milky hue and it was remarked that it was not as clear as alcohol should be.

A BRUSH WITH THE DALTONS GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 8. - A special messenger from the Sac and Fox agency, sixty miles east of here, arrived here last night and reported to the Wells-Fargo express company that their special agent, F. Q. Dodge, who was sent out to look after the Dalton boys, was held up Sunday night and that his horse was shot, but Dodge only slightly wounded. Dodge in his report to the company says: "I and posse will fol-

low them immediately." In fact, Dodge says to the Wells Fargo people that he is confident that he has the Daltons on the run, and that he believes they will succeed in cap-turing the gang. He has a number of brave men with him, and should they run against the gang, there will be

FORMALLY RECOGNIZED. Minister Egan Instructed to Recognize the

Junta Government.
SANTIAGO, Sept. 8.—The provisional government of the republic of Chili will be formally recognized by the government of the United States to-day. Minister Patrick Egan has received a cable dispatch from the state department at Washington instructing him to treat the Junta de Gobierno as the government de facto of the country. Information to this effect was unofficially conveyed to Senor Jorge Montt, president of the junts soon after the re-

ceipt of the cable dispatch. Minister Egan will be cordially received by the junta for the news he brings if for nothing else. Members of the provisional government were much pleased at the receipt of this information, though they were not greatly surprised. They felt that as soon as the United States understood the situation here, that order had been restored throughout the country, and that the authority of the junta was universally recognized, Mr. Egan would receive the instructions which came to him yesterday.

It is the opinion here that Senor Pedro Montt, who is now in Washington as the representative of the junta, will be regularly accredited minister from Chili to the United States as soon as the matter can be reached. This, it is thought, will not be many days.

Keystone Bank Clerks Under Arrest. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Charles R. Ege and E. L. Maguire, formerly individual ledger clerks in the Keystone bank, have been arrested on the charge of making false entries and false statements to deceive the bank examiner.

Heary Brownson, who located all the stations for the Union Pacific west of Fremont, and was the first general freight agent of the road, died at his home in Omaha, Neb., of paralysis.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Dun's Weekly Review of the Business Situation Decidedly Encouraging—An Enormous Wheat Crop—The Great Industries

Doing Well.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The wheat crop is out of danger and is enormous—undoubtedly the largest ever grown—and moving with unusual rapidity. The corn crop has been saved and is very large in most of the surplus producing states and even within the range of recent frosts appears to have been in part beyond injury. The mon-etary situation is also decidedly clearer and more favorable. Foreign needs appear less urgent and the danger of successful resistance to American demands

for gold is diminishing.

The removal of the German prohibition of American pork imports promises a largely increased demand for important products and a considerable addition to merchandise exports for the year. Exports from New York in five weeks exceeded last year's nearly 31 per cent., and while imports increased largely the balance of trade turns decidedly in favor of the United States. The injury to cotton may also hasten exports of that product, which foreign operators knowing the large stocks in Europe might not have sought early had the American crop been full.

The great industries are doing well. though strikes of importance are threatened in the cotton mills at Fall River and the window glass works at the west. Distinct improvement is seen in the demand for iron and its products, though prices are unchanged, and also in coal, while minor metals are firm. The trade in dry goods is fairly large, particularly

The reports from other cities express increased confidence and show some actual gain in the volume of trade. Steady improvement is seen in Boston. At Philadelphia improvement is seen in iron and coal, steady buying of wool by manufacturers, especially of worsteds, and fair trade in tobacco and chemicals, but collections are generally

in all wool cassimere and dress goods.

At most southern points money is also easier and at New Orleans in ample supply for legitimate needs. At the west no complaints of stringency are noted, though money is firmer at Chi-

cago. Operations in speculative markets have been more active and wheat has declined 41/4 cents on sales of 48,000,000 bushels on account of enormous receipts at the west which have been at the rate of this place, died last evening from the of 1,350,000 bushels daily for the week thus far. Exports for the current week have been about ten times those of last year, though the movement of flour does not correspondingly increase.

A WAR SCARE.

Great Britain Keeping a Close Watch or Approaching Complications in Russia and Turkey—France Will Support Russia— Massing Troops on the Austria Frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The semi-official statement which the porte issued in regard to the agreement with Russia. touching the passing of the Russian volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles is quickening the British foreign office in ts efforts to obtain concerted action on the part of the treaty powers in demanding explanations from the porte.

Within two days Lord Salisbury's at titude appears to have changed from one of indifference into one of kees diplomatic activity. From Chateas Cecil, where he still abides, he has partment here, through whom night and day cipher dispatches pass in a stream to and from the European cap

itals. A high official of the department who was recently of the opinion that the Moscowa incident would not affect the existing relations between Great Britain and Turkey, now takes a view that the Russo-Turkish agreement will make necessary an early demonstra-tion on the part of Great Britain, even if she has to act alone.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS. LONDON, Sept. 5. - A Vienna dispatch says that the Russian villages near Russo-Austrian frontier are thronged with soldiers. The fron-tier guards, who used to be merely gendarmes to prevent smuggling, have given place to whole regiments permanently quartered at every available point and ready to act as a strong advance guard in pouring into Austrian empire in the event of war.

Observations towers are being built close to the frontier and residents are also planning the erection of three or four large forts to form bases for an invading army.

The Russians are also constructing pontoons at Reni that can be used in crossing the Danube. Some of the pontoons are ninety-six feet long and eighteen feet wide and others 150 feet long. They are forwarded as rapidly as possible to the various places where pontoons might be required.

To Stimulate Gold Imports. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.-J. G. Cannon, vice-president of the Fourth national bank, confirmed the report that that bank had decided to emulate the example set by European bankers last fall and lend money without interest to importers of gold while the gold is in transit. "Our determination to do this," said Mr. Cannon, "is due to a desire to accelerate the movement of gold this way. The European bankers found last fall that the imports of gold by their customers was stimulated by the plan mentioned and we have decided to get some of the gold back a little earlier than it would come naturally by adopting their plan."

Race Elficulties. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. - Nearly all the race friction in the federal service occurs in the post office department. M. H. Coleman, of Halifax county, Va., has just resigned on account of a threatening letter. He got into the mail service purely on his merits, having passed a competitive civil service examination. It was not known that he was a negro until the appointment was made. Coleman was assigned to a run on the Norfolk & Western in southwestern Virginia. But the people would not have it. A warning letter was sent to him on his first run, and he resigned.

among the three belts of the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in eastern belt, compute the thermometer every more follows: Acreage in east run, and he resigned

KANSAS FARMS.

The Report of an Examiner From the East.

Henry M. Cleveland, Representing New England Investors, Carefully Studies the Situation and Makes an Encouraging Report.

A recent issue of the Hartford, Conn. Times contained a review of the situation in Kansas, which is reprinted here with. It was prepared in the interest of eastern investors by Henry M. Cleveland, of Brooklyn, Conn., a well-known lawyer, who was specially employed to examine the situation: To Whom it May Concern

Employed by several gentlemen who have large real estate investments in Kansas, I have just finished an investigation of its farming and financial interests, and we have agreed that a few of the facts I have gathered may interest the persons in this state who have loans in Kansas, and also those who are looking for good real estate security for loans or investments. We are not attempting to boom Kansas; we are not attempting to boom any corpor ation in Kansas; we have endeavored to get the absolute, undeniable facts in relation to the lands and their possibilities and to the ability of the perma nent settlers to make money farming, and to pay their mortgage indebted-ness. I traveled nearly the whole length of the state, from the Missouri border on the east to the Colorado line on the west. I spent some time in nineteen counties in different parts of the state, spending the most of the time in the western counties which have been so misunderstood and ma ligned by newspaper writers and polit-ical tricksters like Peffer and "Sockless Simpson." I obtained many facts which appear in this letter from per sonal friends and farmers of large and long experience and observation in several counties. My imagination has furnished no material for this letter. In this investigation I exercised the same care and thoroughness that I did in 1877 when I investigated the real estate assets in the west of the life insurance companies of Connecticut un

der an appointment from the state.

My employers desired only plain cold

facts; these I have given them. Kansas is divided into 106 counties, containing a population of about 1,500,000, at least two-thirds of which are Americans, onehalf of the other third are Germans and the remainder is composed of all other nationalities. It is conceded by every body that the central and eastern parts of the state possess almost unlimited land resources and that the soil and seasons are favorable for the production of grain, stock, etc. The assaults that have been made upon Kansas have been aimed mainly at the western third of the state. It has been said and written over and over that the land is poor, that they have no rainfall there, that nearly all the farms started there had been abandoned and that all the money loaned on farms there would be lost Now it is true that farms have been given up, some voluntarily and some by foreclosure, and the explanation is clear; all the men who have abandoned their farms in the way I have named, were in two classes. One class would go there, take a quarter section of government land, break a few acres, build a sod house, do nothing until the waked up the officials of the foreign de time came to prove up and get title and on the farm, which meant a sale to the lender. The other class were men who went from the corn states and tried to raise corn, which cannot be done successfully in that part of the state, for the reason that the altitude is too high, the nights are too cool and that August and September are the dry months which damage the crops. Some of these men got discouraged and went off, others began to raise wheat and did well. Winter wheat is the safe, great crop of western Kansas. It is planted in the fall, the winter rains and snows keep the ground in fine condition and the crop comes off before the dry weather sets in. With rare exceptions, the men who went into western Kansas during the last ten years, intending to stay, are there now (if live ing) and are in independent circumstances, most of them, and some of them are moderately rich. They suffer there occasionally from a prolonged drought, as we do in this state and as they do in all other states.

They do not realize the full benefit of the rainfall for the reason that the surface of vast tracts of unbroken prairie land has been made as hard as stone almost, by the incessant tramp of buffaloes, in the early history of the state. The water runs off and the soil gets very little moisture. The damage to crops by droughts will be less frequent as the land is brought under cultivation. I have some knowledge of all the grain states. I have traveled twice over the famous Red river valley wheat lands in North Dakota, and I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen a richer, handsomer belt of wheat, and all small grain lands, than those I have traveled over in western Kansas. A company of gentlemen own a large body of land in southwestern Kansas, and I had a long interview with their manager, and he said he should put in 6,000 acres of wheat this fall, and next year quadruple it. He said to me: "I believe the next great wheat belt of the country will be in western Karen try will be in western Kansas, eastern Colorado and the pan-handle of Texas. The crops all over Kansas are unusually large, although corn in some parts of the state is a little backward, and the excessive rains have done some damage. Reports from all the counties in the state sent to Dun's mercantile agency show the following remarkable

facts: "The acreage of wheat in Kansas as estimated from these replies is 3,822,-000; the probable yield will be 59,473, 000 bushels; an average for the state of among the three belts of the state as

composed of thirty-five counties, \$560,000; yield, 39,000,000 bushels, or 16.05 bushels per acre; acreage in western belt, 489,000; yield, 7,245,000 bushels, or 14.83 bushels per acre. It will be seen that the acreage of what in what in that the acreage of wheat in what is known as the central belt is more than twice as large as the eastern and western belts combined."

Returns made to the board of agriculture show a large increase in the

acreage of wheat as follows: "Assessors' returns have been re ceived at this office from ninety-five of the 106 counties of the state. The counties whose assessors' returns have not been received yet are Barber, Chase, Cowley, Doniphan, Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Lyon, Reno, Shawnee and Wyandotte. Estimating the increase in wheat area of these counties about the same as that of adjoining counties the wheat area of the state is as follows: In the eastern belt of the state (thirty-nine counties) the area is 784,-280 acres; in the central belt (thirty-five counties), the area is 2,363,698 acres; the western belt (thirty-two counties). the area is 344,408 acres-making an aggregate winter wheat area of the of wages in their production; destate for this year of 3,472,386 acres, or an increase over the area of last year

of 62 per cent." But I must hasten on to a conclusion by answering two or three questions, which I am sure will arise in the minds of all who read my letter. First, can the farmers pay the interest on their mortgages and in due time pay the principal? Not all of them. The foreclosure of farm mortgages has been going on in every western state ever since mortgages have been made. I do, however, believe that if Kansas can add to its bountiful crop of this year a fair crop mext year, the loans on farms will be as safe as the average employment of capital in any other way. Kansas is now reducing its farm mortgage debt,. as the following shows:

Statement of mortgages recorded and: released during June in thirty-eight Kansas counties, as compiled from re-

ports of registers of deeds: Nineteen counties in eastern Kansas show an excess of \$184,695, or 36 per cent. of the mortgages redeemed over mortgages recorded. Five counties in Buffalo. The ticket was unanimously central Kansas report \$100,000, or 43 per cent. in favor of mortgages canelled, and twelve counties in western Kansas show an excess in favor of cancellation of \$23,706, or 60 per cent. making a total reduction of \$310,708, or 40 per cent. in thirty-eight counties, a little over one-third of the entire state.

Summarizing the statements for April, May and June, from fifty counties of the state, a part reporting for only one month, part for two months, but nearly two-thirds for all three months. we get the following results: Eastern Kansas-Farm mortgages

Excess of mortgages released-24 Central Kansas—Farm mortgages .\$ 325, 151 entral Kansas—Farm mortgages

released Excess of mortgages released-40 Western Kansas—Farm mortgages

79.909

Excess of mortgages released-50 Does the organization of the Farmers Alliance party weaken the security of loans and investments in the state? think not. The farmers of Kansas are not repudiators. They are a band of as live in any state of the union. Many of them joined in the struggle to make Kansas a free state, and they are proud disintegration is already in the lump. I talked with many members who told me that they would not countenance the passage of any act that would change their present real estate laws. A political party whose platform demands a sweeping change in our financial machinery, which has given us the highest national credit in the world, cannot command the support of the intelligent, loyal business men and farmers of Kansas. A word to holders of farm mortgages. Do not be frightened into a sale of them for a quarter or half their face value. Find some man or trust company to look after them and hold on. Kansas is rich to-day, and is to become one of the richest states in the union.

It was dedicated to civil and political liberty. On her soil was fought one of the most decisive battles for free soil. free labor and free men the country has witnessed. Kansans appreciate their responsibility to their neighbors in sister states, and they will maintain their faith and honor. Churches and school houses are in close proximity all over the state, and the citizens are heartily enlisted in all philanthropic and humane enterprises, and I believe capital will be as safe in the hands of such men as it will be in the hands of citizens of any other state. I will only add that if any person who reads my letter desires any further information which I may possess, I will cheerfully furnish H. M. CLEVELAND.

Brooklyn, Conn., July 30, 1891.

Time to Cool Off. Proud Father-"My old friend, I called to see if you couldn't make a place for my son in your establishment. He has just graduated with high honors." Old Friend-"My dear old boy, nothing would please me better. Tell him

Weekly. Alice (act. 17)—I think Mr. Ford is adorable: he is so handsome.

to call around in two years."-N. Y.

Minnie (aet. 22) - It isn't the handsome man, dear; it's the man who does the most for one. -Jury.

-At the Hotel.-The proprietor, with the aid of his chief clerk, is preparing a bill for a guest who is getting ready a little more than fifteen and one-half to leave. "Have you observed," he bushels per acre. This total is divided asked of the clerk, "that No. 20 during his stay here invariably took a look at the thermometer every morning?"
"Yes, I noticed that." "Very well, put down 'For use of the thermometer, two

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS. fominations For a State Tieset-Points of

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4 -- When the wshibition convention here assembled for its second day's session, the first business was the adoption of a platform, which reaffirms the principles maintained in the platform adopted by the last national convention; deno high license; affirms that legislators in this state: both democratic and republican, are subject to the control and dominion of the liquor interest; calls for the submission to the voters of the state of a prohibitory amendment; favors the appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission and says that such a commission should so adjust the details of the schoolle that the sum total of import duties should not exceed the revenue requirements of the government and the duties levied on imported articles of manufacture should be no higher than are necessary to restore to the home manufacturer whatever equality of conditions he might have lost by reason of the payment of a higher scale nounces the state department for assisting American brewers to extend their business in the sister republics of South America; favors the submission of the people of a female suffrage amendment; declares against national banks; advocates the issue of treasury

sufficient for that purpose, and calls for the strict enforcement of the civil service laws. The nominating committee reported in favor of the following nominations for the state ticket: Governor, J. W. Bruce, a retired farmer of Canastola Madison county: lieutenant-governor: George W. Halleck, a prosperous farmer of Suffolk county; secretary of state; William E. Booth, of Livingston county; state treasurer, Francis E. Crawford, of West Chester county; comptroller, William W. Smith, of Poughkeepsie; state engineer and surveyor, H. P. Forbes, professor of the university of Canton, St. Lawrence county, and attorney-general, S. E. Crosser, of chosen by the convention.

notes redeemable in gold or silver and

the maintenance of a metal reserve

AMERICAN PORK.

Germany Removes Restrictions and the American Pig Can Now Enter Her Do-

BERLIN, Sept. 4.-The Reichsgeschaftsblatt, publishes an order to the effect that the prohibition of the importation of swine, pork and sausage shall no longer be enforced when such live pigs or hog products are furnished with official certificates stating that they have been examined in accordance with American regulations and found free from qualities dangerous to health. The chancellor has sent instructions to the proper officials that the order begiven immediate effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. -Secretary Rusk yesterday received official notice that the German government has raised the embargo on American pork. The agreement relative to the admission of pork into Germany was signed at Cape May Point about ten days ago, but at the request of the German government the fact was withheld from the public press until official action could be taken

by the home government. The agreement not only provides for the admission of American pork into Germany but also affords to the United States the same schedule with reference to farm products as that enjoye by Russia. Secretary Rusk is confias intelligent, honorable, patriotic men dent that he will soon be able to extend the market for corn by introduc ing it into Germany as an article of food in the place of rye, the crop of of her history and fame. The alliance which in Germany is this year exceed-party will go to pieces. The leaven of ingly short. To this end he has instructed his corn agent, Col. C. J. Murphy, now in Europe, to proceed at once to Berlin and lay the matter before the German government.

KEYSTONE DEMOCRATS. Pennsylvania Democrats Make No

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—The democratic state convention met at 10 clock. The opera house was taste-

fully decorated with bunting. Benjamin M. Mead, J. F. Snyder, J. P. Sensenmerger, George H. Hoffman, S. B. Keefer, F. B. Bible and J. D. Sell were elected secretaries. An hour was consumed in the calling over and correction of the roll of delegates, the convention being composed of 461 members, based on the number of votes cast for the democratic candidate for governor at the last election.

H. Willis Bland, of Reading, was elected temporary chairman without opposition. The campaign, he said, would be conducted on state issues. The party would not deviate from the principles of the national democracy. They still believed in their great political prophet, Grover Cleveland.

Loud and long continued applause followed the announcement of Cleveland's name. The platform, after declaring for the

national democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888, favors an economical and honest administration of public affairs; favors a sound currency based on gold and silver coined on such conditions as will keep them at a parity; favors a reform and revision of the tariff; liberal but just pension laws, and in a long list of charges arraigns the republican state officers for complicity in the Bardsley steal.

Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, was nominated for state auditor, A. L. Tilden, of Erie, for treasurer.

An Important Discouery. BERLIN, Sept. 4.-Dr. G. L. Streich of this city, was conducting experiments with a view to determining how weak a solution of cocaine would prove efficacious as a local anæsthetic in minor surgical operations when he stambled upon the fact that simple water injected under the skin with a syringe renders the flesh at that point insensible to pain. The effect of the water is to create a slight swelling resembling that caused by the sting of a gnat. The space marked by the swelling remains insensible to feeling for some minutes, so that inclusions can be made without causing the slightest pair

STOCK ITEMS

Skeep will not thrive well if they are crowded into toe close quarters. Give them room enough at least to be comfortable:

Provide good racks and feed cut traw rather than to turn the stock in and let them help themselves. More benefit can be derived in this way.

Hogs and cattle are the principal stock fattened at this season; it is best to push them as rapidly as possible and then market as soon as they are ready.

With healthy, vigorous stock, when the weather is only moderately cool is the most favorable time to fatten, hence,. in many cases, it is a good plan to begin feeding early.

One advantage in baving the cattle dehorned is that a larger number can be kept with less room than when the horns are let alone, and in winter especially this is quite an item.

Feeding should be done at regular hours. Animals-soon learn their hours of feeding, and if they do not get their meals at regular hours, even when they are well fed, they will fret and be losing to some extent, at least.

While during the summer oats, barev, mill-feed and bran make the best foods for growing pigs, during the winter some corn should be added in order to secure animal lieat, and corn is one of the very best materials that can be supplied for this purpose. It should not be made an exclusive but? only a principal food.

The best seasons for fattening hogs are early in the spring and in the fall, and a pig that has been kept growing from birth should be ready to market at an average of eight or nine months of age. To secure this, however, it is very essential to have a good breed and then to feed and care for them so that a thrifty growth can be readily secured.

With a breed of hogs that with good treatment a quick growth and an early maturity can be secured, it is generally more profitable to breed the sow so as to secure two litters of pigs, one in the fall that with good treatment can be made ready for market either late in the spring or early summer, and the other either in February or early spring, and that can be marketed early

After once commencing to feed to fatten, it is an item to see that the stock are fed regularly, and that they are given all that they will eat up clean at each meal in order to secure the best gain at the lowest cost. To fail to feed enough is to fail to secure the best gain; to give more than they will eat s to waste the extra feed. In order to derive the largest profit in feeding stock it is necessary to take every advantage, and neglect to do this will lessen in proportion the profits.

FARM NOTES.

Pumpkins boiled and mixed with bran make a good poultry food.

The diminutive bantam lays more eggs by weight than any other fowl. A little oats and barley make a good ration for the fowls that are to be kept

for breeding and laying. If properly managed the hens that are molting now can be made to lay nearly or quite all winter

The less fruit or vegetables that are to be stored away for for winter are handled the better they will keep.

Do not let the sorghum get too ripe it will be worked up as soon as possible after it is harvested!

Pullets that are expected to furnish eggs during the winter must be reasonably well matured by this time; latematuring pullets will not lay until spring. Gather up and store the sorghum

blades without threshing. Picking off the seed will help to give the fowls exercise during the winter, besides supplying them with a good ration store, where it will keep dry

Grass-seeding should be pushed along as rapidly as possible. It is very important, if grass seed is sown in the fall, to have it done as early as practicable in order to secure a good start before cold weather.

By a careful selection of the best each fall, thoroughly drying and storing it away, seed corn can be secured that can be depended upon to germinate under anything like favorable conditions when planted in the spring. Every farm should have an orchard

and a small fruit plantation. If it is not intended to raise fruit for market, the planting should be sufficiently extersive to furnish the home with an abundant supply, not only for use while fresh, but to can, dry and evaporate for use out of season. Farmens of western Nebraska, who

have raised fields of sugar beats this. year announce that they will manufacture sirup from them. Samples of sirup made from the beets are found to be excellent. The beets will also be used for feeding, and the crop will befound profitable regardless of the fact that there is no market for them.

The editor of the Righmond, Mo., Conservator has a blackberry patch at his home in Richmond, which contains less than one-half acre of ground, and from it the present season he picked 2,660 quarts, or 665 gallons, of berries. The vines were the Snyder, the second. year's growth, and ameraged nearly one gallon to the wine. The rows in which they grew were eight feet apart and the vines planted in the rows from three to four feet apart.

It is said that a single Louisiana plantation will alone receive \$250,000 out of the sugar bounty under the law enacted last winter by congress, and another will get \$200,000.

A gentleman in South Dakota writes that in an experience of several years he has found that if a wire is laid flat upon the ground under a fence a hog will never go over that wire to get through the fence.

If the apples are made into cider for vinegar, turn the barrels down on the side and let them stay in the sun until equi weather sets in. It will sour faster,