

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891. VOL. XVII.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. IT is stated in Washington that Col. W. W. Dudley will probably resign as treasurer of the Republican national committee during the meeting in Philadelphia.

A STATEMENT prepared at the treas-ury department shows that the receipts from customs at the port of New York during the first twenty days of July were \$6,795,487, or \$3,285,551 less than the receipts at the same time during the corresponding period of last year. The citizens of Washington are in the

field for the grand army encampment in 1892.

THE agents of the Chilian congressional party in Washington discredit the report of recent engagements off Huasco and also the report that the Esmeralda fired on the French vessel Volta.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURS RUSE denies that he has issued any quarantine laws discriminating against Tennessee, as was alleged.

THE EAST.

THE mother of Fanny Davenport, the actress, died recently while undergoing a surgical operation at Canton, Pa.

JUDGE PORTER is charged at Pitts burgh, Pa., by Anthony O'Brien with taking boodle while district attorney. THERE was a collision between a

freight and a passenger train at Elmira, N. Y., at midnight on the 22d. Freight cars were piled thirty feet in the air. Fireman M. W. Tillman was killed and two other trainmen badly injured. JUDGE WALLACE, of New York, has

granted an order suspending the writ of injunction obtained by the Edison Electric Light Co. against the United States Electric Light Co. for a term of six months by the filing by the United States company of a sufficient bond to protect the Edison company.

THE steamer George Law, which runs from Philadelphia to Gloucester, col-lided with the Lincoln park steamer Georgiana at the mouth of the Schuylkill river. One man was fatally injured and the Georgiana was laid up for repairs.

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS will be conse crated bishop of Massachusetts in Trin-ity church, Boston, October 14.

KNIGHTS of Pythias on an excursion boat from Greenbush, N. Y., had a narrow escape, being run down by the People's line steamer Drew. Fortunate-the boat sank in shallow water and the excursionists were all safely taken off.

THE prisoners in the jail at Mauch Chunk, Pa., struck against cleaning their cells. They were put on bread and water for two days and succumbed.

THE general grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America, began its twenty-eighth triennial convocation at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 22d. This body is the largest Masonic body in the world.

EVERYTHING was at a standstill in the Vanwert (O.) yards because of a strike there. of switchmen. THE Kimball-Champ Investment Co., of Council Bluffs, Ia., has assigned.

The capital stock was \$300,000. THOUSANDS of acres of farm lands were laid waste by hail in North Dakota and Minnesota.

COL. WILLIAM H. MERBITT died at Cedar Rapids, Ia., aged 71. He was democratic candidate for governor in 1864, postmaster at Des Moines under Cleveland, and was colonel on Gen. McClelan's staff during the war. JUDGE MCKAY, the alliance judge of

Harper county, Kan., was brought before Judge Horton, who reprimanded him for his action in the Honeywell case, but delayed action until Septem-

THE preliminary examination of James Brennan resulted in his being committed for trial for the murder of Sam Wood at Hugoton, Kan.

ALL the franchises, tracks, equipment, etc., of the Detroit (Mich.) city railway, controlling eighty miles of streets, have been sold. The consideration was said to be about \$5,000,000.

THERE is a strike among the miners at most of the coal mines in the Indian territory. All of the men at Huntington, Ark., and at McAlester, I. T., have quit work.

MINNESOTIANS propose to try to raise \$100,000 additional for the world's fair exhibit.

JAMES C. FERGUSON, formerly president of the board of trade of Indianapolis, Ind., died at San Jose, Cal., recently.

ALBERT HAMISTON, son of Rev. J. A Hamiston, and William Ewing, both young married men, of Greenville, Ill., sought shelter under a tree from a storm, where they were struck by lightning and killed.

S. A. KEAN, the bankrupt banker of Chicago, will pay 35 cents on the dollar.

THE SOUTH.

HON. JERRY SIMPSON, of Kansas, spoke at Birmingham, Ala., to a good audience. He made a speech against both the old parties. He declared that John Sherman was the arch enemy of the human race and the alliance had determined to defeat him in Ohio. THE monument to Gen. Stonewall Jackson was unveiled at Lexington, Va., on the 21st, the thirtieth anniversary of the battle of Manassas.

THREE laborers were killed on the Atlantic & Danville railway, Mecklenburg county, Va. They were on a handcar and failed to get out of the way of a train.

GENERAL. THERE is no truth in the assertion that Henry M. Stanley and wife have separated

THIRTEEN more skeletons have been found on board the beached hull of the ill-fated steamer Utopia at Gibraltar in addition to the nine recently found

Two murders similar in character to those perpetrated by Jack the Ripper have occurred in Marseilles. A man giving an Italian name twice took rooms accompanied by a woman and in each case the woman was afterward found murdered, having been strangled and then mutilated.

GREAT damage has been done in Moravia and Silesia by floods. A train was wrecked and many were hurt.

tionally caused by some unknown mis-creant who deliberately altered the signals so as to bring the two trains into collision. This announcement has PROF. KOCH has resigned all the public offices held by him. This step is associated with supposed disappointment over the unsatisfactory results of the discovery of "tuberculin."

A SPECIFIC duty of eleven cents a kilogramme has been imposed on all lard imported into Peru.

THE Master Tailors' association has decided to resort to a general lockout in Great Britain unless the strike in Liverpool ceases within a week.

THE shah of Persia is very ill. REV. C. H. SPURGEON shows signs of

improvement. THE Japanese government has

pointed commissioners to the world's fair. DOM PEDBO, ex-emperor of Brazil, is

able to leave his bed in his residence in Vichy, France.

scores of people were pinioned down, wounded and helpless, beneath the The education bill has passed the ruins of the three carriages. In a very short time the flames spread third reading in the British house of ords to such an extent that numbers of the

THE Russian government, it has been learned, has made large purchases of corn and is storing the grain for future supplies. The rise in the prices for corn in Germany, it is alleged, is partly due to the wholesale buying of this cereal by the Russian authorities.

LARGE credits have been assigned to the district of Zemstvos, Russia, with the object of meeting distress arising from the failure of the harvest. To further aid the impoverished people the time for the payment of taxes has been extended and public subscriptions for their relief have been opened.

THE tower of a church in course of erection at Szalatina, Hungary, fell the other day, killing sixteen of the workmen.

THERE was an anti-Jewish riot recently at Jaffa, which was crowded with exiled Jews from Russia. Several of the Jews were killed by the Turks.

A DRUNKEN soldier, armed with a sword, recently ran amuck in the streets of Posen (Prussian Poland), killing a Catholic priest and a physician before he could be overpowered. SEVEN children of French-Canadian

The first was completely shattered. the lower St. Lawrence. THE official census of France shows

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

George Wetzel, deputy city marshal of Sterling, has been lodged in jail at Wichita on a charge of selling liquor without a government license.

The preliminary examination of James Brennan for the killing of Col S. N. Wood took place at Hugoton on the 22d before three justices of the peace. Attorney-General Ives appeared as as-Half Roasted Unfortunates Drowned By the Pompiers Engaged in Extinguishing sistant to the prosecuting attorney of Stevens county. The defendant was the Flames-Searching For the Dead held to answer to the charge at the fall term of the dis trict court and remanded PARIS, July 28.-Le Paris states that an investigation into the St. Mande

to jail at Hutchinson without bail. Edward Belden, the young man in jail at Wichita under sentence of death for the murder of Grant in Oklahoma, and whose sentence was commuted by the president to life imprisonment, has made a statement that Ben Grant was murdered by John Foster in a quarrel about their claims. Belden witnessed the murder and claims that under a threat of being shot he assisted Foster to bury the body.

ment. There seems to be little doubt While but eighteen counties have sent in their proportion of money for wretch who caused the terrible loss of life should he fall into the hands of the the world's fair exhibit, over seventy mourners now gathered at St. Mande. counties have organized and reported. The secretary of the agricultural board Details of the collision show that it is in receipt of many fine samples of was a most terrible affair. The engine wheat, oats and such other agricultural products as are ready. The directors three carriages loaded with excursionfeel that their work will be saccessful and are assured that Kansas will have an exhibit superior to the famous and set fire to the wreckage while Philadelphia exhibit.

Hermann Seibold, a wealthy brewer, died suddenly at Atchison the other day, aged 55. Seibold came into national notoriety a few years ago as a defendant in the case of the state wounded were slowly roasted to death before the eyes of those who were doagainst Seibold & Hogelin. The case ing their utmost to rescue them. The was taken to the supreme court of the shricks of the people and the cries of desperation and terror uttered by the United States and decided in favor of the state. The principal question insurvivors who were engaged in the volved was a state's right to practically work of rescue continued almost withconfiscate brewing property by adopting a prohibitory act. out interruption for half an hour after

The alliance managers are reported It is now reported that 200 people to be engaged in preparations for a big were either killed or injured as a restate campaign during August, September and October. The big strike will sult of the collision. Many unfortube made in September, when camp meetings will be held in each of the nate people imprisoned beneath the wreck of the railroad cars were drowned while partly roasted by the seven congressional districts. The first firemen who were summoned to the scene. Forty minutes elapsed before of these camp meetings will be held at Ottawa, in the First district, first week the firemen were able to obtain water, in September and will last three days. but when they did so they poured tor-President Polk, Ignatius Donnelly and rents upon the wreck and seemed to be other prominent speakers are expected utterly unaware that they were drownto be present. ing the people they were attempting to

est at the regular rate. School dis-

tricts have, as a rule, been prompt, and

country districts, as well as city dis-

tricts, have generally anticipated ma-

turity by a year and in some instances

Alexander Grourly, an inmate of the

five years.

The pontoon bridge at Leavenworth is to be replaced by a substantial struc-The majority of the victims were women and children. The wrecked ture across the river. It is said the States. bridge will be built for and with the backing of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and this road has agreed to pay an annual rental of \$20,-000 for the use of the bridge for its trains. Other roads desire to use the ification of the expulsion. The matter bridge and some of them are ready to has been very delicately managed in help build it. A committee to organits diplomatic bearings. The action of ize the bridge company and push matthe czar in expelling Jews was a matters for building it has been selected. ter of purely domestic concern, with The Central Bank of Kansas, better which no country had anything to do. known as R. W. Hilliker's bank, at the A diplomatic remonstrance would have

AMERICAN SAILORS KILLED.

NUMBER 44.

Launch of the Pensacola Mistaken For One of Balmaceda's Torpedo Vessels. NEW YORK, July 26.—The World prints a letter dated Callao, Peru, July 14, giving the details of a thrilling

accident at Arica, Chili, by which five sailors of the United States steamship Pensacola lost their lives. The steam launch belonging to the man of war was blown up in the harbor of Arica by the Chilian torpedo boat Condell and every man on board was killed.

The list of dead includes: O. Smith, New York; William Hayes, Brooklyn; Frank Peckham, Newark, N. J.; Teddy O'Rourke, Huntington, L. I.; Arthur E. Dykeman, Persailles, L. I.

The attack took place on the evening of July 1. The Condell is one of Bal-maceda's torpedo cruisers from the port of Santiago and was on the lookout for the ships of the insurgents. She stole into the harbor of Araca about 7 p. m. There was a heavy fog and objects at a distance of a 100 yards could not be discerned with any distinctness. The steam launch had left the Pensacola on her regular evening trip to the shore and was making her way slowly back, when suddenly those on the man-of-war saw the little boat lifted completely out of the water. There was a dull echo of a half smothered explosion and then wreckage was scattered in every direction. Not a sound of human voice was heard. The quiet that followed told plainly that the five men aboard the launch had either been killed outright or so maimed as to be unable to make their condition known.

The Chilian cruiser had mistaken the launch for an insurgent boat and had used a torpedo with deadly effect. There was intense excitement aboard both vessels. When the situation of affairs became known on the Condell, her commander dipped his colors andsent his chief officer aboard the Pensacola. It then became known that the explosion of the torpedo was a stupid blunder on the part of the cruiser. Such apologies as could be offered were made, but the feeling among the comrades of the dead sailors was very bitter. The bodies were not recovered.

TEMPORARILY RELAXED.

Uncle Samuel Gets the Ear of the Czar Where All Others Fail and Mordecai May Rejoice.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Cablegram received at the state department bring the important official information that the czar has temporarily relaxed the Jewish expulsion measures. They also bring the intelligence that he has done this in compliment to the United

While the relaxation is described as temporary and intended as a respite until he could consult his advisers there is no doubt that it will lead to a permanent mod-

DARK SUSPICION. The Terrible Railway Collision in

France Due to Malice. STARTLING STATEMENT OF LE PARIS.

-Sad Sights.

railroad accident disclosed the start-

ling fact that the disaster was inten-

caused the most intense indignation

among the relatives and friends of the

victims and has aroused popular feel-

ing generally to a state of great excite-

as to the fate that awaits the cowardly

of one of the excursion trains telescoped

ists and at the same time the reservoir

of gas on the damaged train exploded

the collision.

ple.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS and wife, of Larimer, Pa. were struck by a train while walking on the Pennsylvania tracks and were thrown down an embankment. Mrs. Chambers was killed, but her husband was only slightly hurt.

THE strike at the Alleghenv Besse mer steel works, Duquesne, Pa., has been declared off, the men giving up the fight.

THE master plumbers of Boston have decided not to increase the wages of journeymen, and a strike is expected.

THE first heavy ordnance twelve-inch rifle gun designed for coast defense and made in New York state, was fired at Sandy Hook for the first time with satisfactory results. With 250 pounds of powder it hurled a 2,000 pound shot five miles. The gun will use 440 pounds of powder and throw a 2,000 pound shot twelve miles.

THE immense woolen mill of Campbell & Elliott, Philadelphia, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was about

THE boiler at Lee's sawmill at Nineveh Junction, near Binghamton, N. Y., exploded recently. Three men, James Shaw, Fred Wheeling and M. Markham were instantly killed.

THE dairy cows in Sussex county, N. J., are dying from a disease which has puzzled every one. FRED C. HAVEMEYER, who established

the great Havemeyer sugar refineries. is dying at Throggs Neck, L. I. He is the father of Henry O. and Theodore Havemeyer, the leading spirits in the sugar trust. He is 85 years old.

THE WEST.

JUDGE WHITE, of Yankton, S. D., sustained the demurrer to the indictment against John Becker, charged with selling liquor contrary to the prohibitory law. THE Big Four switchmen at Spring-

field, O, were still on a strike. Most of the men were non-union and the Switchmen's association held aloof.

LIEUT.-COL. J. E. TOURTELOTTE, for merly Gen. Sherman's chief of staff, died at his home in LaCrosse, Wis, recently.

FORTY shippers of live stock and grain from points on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern in northwestern Iowa have held a meeting at Sioux City to provide for filing suits against that company to recover for over charges during the last five years.

A PARACHUTE jumper named Love fell 250 feet at Indianapolis, Ind. No bones were broken but he was terribly bruised.

The receiver has again failed to dispose of the huge Whitely reaper works at Springfield, O.

THE Hall-Fitzsimmons prize fight at St. Paul, Minn., was declared off in consequence of the general objection and the order of Gov. Merriam calling out the militia

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SAM PULLIAM, a negro, has been hanged by a mob at Shelbyville, Ky., for ssaulting the wife of Thomas Glenn, farmer. ONE man was killed and several bad-

ly injured by a cave-in at the Pinetucky coal mines, near Anniston, Ala.

News of the assassination of Rev. P. T. Williams, a Methodist clergyman, near Heber, Ark., has been received. He was shot from ambush while riding along the country road. A man named Johnson, known to have been Williams' 1865 to 1867. bitter enemy, was arrested and held for the crime.

Gov. STONE and Adj.-Gen. Henry vent to Vicksburg to see if they could Boston, will preside. do anything toward settling the labor troubles agitating the people of that city. YELLOW fever has broken out among

the crew of the British ship Nigretia, which arrived at Pensacola, Fla., July in Logan county, West Virginia, was 14 from Vera Cruz. One death is reported, that of George Rowan, an enrineer of London, Eng.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) federation of trades passed resolutions of sympathy with the striking miners of Tennessee. also condemning the Georgia convict system.

THE strike of skilled laborers at Vicksburg, Miss., is evidently over, though not yet formally declared off. The strike was maintained for eight Polacks were stabbed. Two Italians weeks on slender resources, and the men now find themselves compelled to resume work on such terms as the to Jay Gould in the Rock Island-Union

EDITOR H. C. BROWN, of the Southern Alliance Farmer of Atlanta, Ga., has Union Pacific had no right to violate it been arrested for reprinting an editorial from a San Francisco paper which is alleged to be a lottery advertisement.

TENNESSEE cattle growers are wildly indignant over the quarantine order of New York, was in Berlin recently with Secretary Rusk. They positively deny that disease of any kind exists in the Emperor William to fight a duel, He

A TERRIBLE thresher explosion oc curred recently on James Durbin's farm near Litchfield, Ky. Three men were killed and five dangerously injured. Ex-Gov. DAVID S. WALKER, of Florida, is dead.

AT Morehead, Ky., Deputy United States Marshal George Armstrong was shot and killed by Constable Simms, of that place. Armstrong was passing through Morehead with a party of moonshine prisoners, and while stop-

ping over night became involved in a quarrel with Simms.

THE troubles at Briceville and Coal Creek, Tenn., ended amicably on the 24th, the miners agreeing not to molest the convicts and to await relief through

a special session of the legislature. CHARLES OZBURN, a wholesale commission merchant, was hanged at At-

lanta, Ga., for the murder of a man named Bradley. Great efforts were made to save Ozburn from the gallows without effect.

a total of 38,097,159. This is an increase since the last census of 208,584. The increase is entirely in the suburban population.

THE LATEST.

Hon. PAUL DILLINGHAM died at Waterbury, Vt. He was 92 years old. He was a member of congress in 1844 and was governor of Vermont from

THE Massachusetts democratic convention has been called for Worcester September 29. Gen. Patrick Collins, of

THE Chicago wor'd's fair commissioners were banqueted in London by Lord Mayor Savory.

A BATTLE between negroes and Italians working on the N. & W. railroad fought the other day, in which two Italians and one negro were killed. The trouble arose over an Italian's wife, who left her husband and went to live with the negroes.

A GANG of Italians and Polacks numbering over a dozen, belonging at the Griegville salt shaft, engaged in a free fight with knives and stones while waiting for a train at Mount Morris, N. Y. Three of the Italians and two were badly injured and one may die.

Pacific Omaha bridge case, holding that the agreement was valid and that the when the Gould interests succeeded those of Charles Francis Adams.

THE weather bureau reports July the oldest month on record.

was popped in a lunatic asylum.

AT a meeting of Kansas democratic editors at Topeka a long address was drawn up defining the position of the party. Alliance methods of reform were repudiated and the republican party held responsible for the political evils existing. It was resolved that the party should take an independent posi-

THERE has been a run on the People's savings bank of San Francisco.

THE emperor of Germany personally conducted religious services on his yacht recently. It is said that the czar and czarina

were very coldly received by the people of Finland.

REV. W. WHITE, a missionary from China, his two daughters and a nurse girl were instantly killed at a railway crossing at Nyack, N. Y. Not suspecting danger, the rev. gentleman drove between two halves of an Erie freight

slowly during the night until dawn. People then began to flock to the scene, many seeking friends who had not returned from the fete by daybreak. There are 20,000 persons around the station and the school room and the town hall where the bodies of the dead were lying were besieged by distracted peo-

carriages consisted of one first class,

two second class and a guard's van.

A man searching for missing relatives suddenly came upon the bodies of his wife and daughter. His cries attracted his brother-in-law, who in turn recognized a grandchild lying dead and learned that his wife and mother were in a hospital dying.

A man who for a long time had been rushing about half demented seeking his family stopped a litter entering the school room and found that it bore the charred bodies of his wife and baby, the latter being only a few months old. Five of this man's children were on the now. Within the last thirty days more train and only one was rescued alive. than \$40,000 in school bonds, many of The bodies of the others were picked them not becoming due till 1895, have from the debris. Most of the bodies in the town hall

been redeemed in order to stop the interest. In but few cases have the were scorched beyond recognition and bonds been permitted to run beyond owe their identification to some special the time when they mature, there being mark. no other penalty than the added inter-The fire that broke out after the ac-

cident was fiercest in the first-class carriage, from which twelve bodies were recovered so badly charred that identification was impossible. Among the injured sent to a hospital

a number died immediately after admission and many are expected to succumb.

national soldiers' home at Leaven-An investigation shows that the secworth, died recently at the remarkable age of 98 years. Grourly was a noted ond train left Vincennes at the regulacharacter in his day. He participated tion interval of fifteen minutes after in many wars, and was a veteran in the the first. The latter was delayed at St. fullest sense of the word. His military Mande owing to the enormous crowd areer began with service in the war of of excursionists. The stationmaster 1812, when he was 19 years old. He at Vincennes blames the driver of the served throughout the Mexican war, second train for the accident. When participating in it from the beginning this train was starting he advised the with Gen. Taylor's command. He also driver to go slowly, as there was a took part in many Indian skirmishes train in front of him, but the man paid along the borders. His last military no heed to the advice and went ahead duty was done in the late war, during at full speed.

which Grourly served four years, en-This driver at first alleged that all listing in 1861 at the age of 68 years. signals indicated the line was clear, but an inquiry confirmed the report of A tragedy is reported as having reofficials at St. Mande and Vincennes cently been enacted at the penitentiary which resulted in the death of a conthat danger signals were shown. vict. While returning from divine

He now asserts that he has been the victim of an act of revenge on the part of some one who severed communication with the air brake, thus preventing him from bringing the train to a standstill the instant he perceived the or design, kept stepping on the heels of lights in the rear of the stationary train.

The stoker of the second train declares that when the train left Vincennes the signal disc indicated that there was no danger ahead. On reaching Port Tournell, where the line curves, he caught sight of the red lamps on the rear of the front train. He then tried to put on the braices, but they failed to act properly.

ago he suddenly died. Concussion of the brain was the cause.

service in the chapel and upon enter-

ing the cell house two colored convicts

happened to be together in the ranks.

One of these, either through accident

his fellow convict. This was kept up

thirty feet. He fell, striking upon his

head and shoulders. At the time he

did not apparently suffer much and

the indications were that he would

ultimately recover. About three weeks

junction of Central and Simpson avebeen resented, but means were found nues, with a branch at the corner of for putting the matter before the czar. Central avenue and Ewing street, Kan-President Harrison interested himself personally. Some time ago a dele-gation, headed by Jesse Seligman and sas City, Kan., made a voluntary assignment the other morning for the benefit of its creditors. The bank held Oscar Straus, ex-minister to Turkey, about \$12,000 police funds and when the waited on the president and he assured commissioners made a demand for the them that his best efforts would be money the bank closed its doors and used to soften the rigors of the Russian Jews. Minister Smith succeeded in made a assignment. The liabilities are between \$27,000 and \$35,000. The bringing the subject to the czar's attenassets are given out to be \$65,000. It is claimed that never before have so many counties been redeeming school bonds before they were due as

tion in presenting a personal message from President Harrison. After the minister's departure renewed representations were made by Consul-General Crawford. He has represented the United States in Russia and is a great favorite with the Russians. His tact in the present measure is the cause of the willingness of the czar to suspend the anti-Jewish policy of the empire.

SERIOUS PROPORTIONS.

Switchmen Meet Peck, of the Big Four, But Fail to Reach an Agreement-A Threat of Trouble.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 27 .- The situation in the Big Four switchmen's strike has assumed serious proportions. General Superintendent Peck arrived last night and men to supply the places of the strikers have been coming all day. About fifty are here accompanied by fifteen special officers appointed by Gov. Campbell yesterday.

Mr. Peck met the committee in the forenoon, but failed to reach an adjustment, as the company refused to accede to the demand for a raise of wages to the Cincinnati scale. At noon the company posted notices in the yards declaring the strikers discharged and desiring them to call at the office and get their money.

The discharged men declare that before their families shall suffer they will create trouble. Many of the new ar-rivals are foremen of other yards, and it is claimed by the strikers that their going to work will precipitate a general strike in yards all along the line. Mr. Peck insists that the Big Four is paying higher wages than any competing line in the cities it touches.

A Destructive Fire.

DALLAS, Tex., July 26.-Fine broke out in J. B. Cowan & Co.'s big liquor house, on Commerce street, shortly after 12 o'clock last night, and spread rapidly to the Benbrook School Furniture Co.'s place, the Brewers' Storage Co.'s warehouse and Wolfe & Co.'s cotton gin. Five hundred bales of cotton in the gin, belonging to Sauger Bros., were destroyed. A rough estimate of the loss places it at \$2,000,000.

until the top corridor was reached, when a fight ensued, during which the offending convict was thrown or pushed to the stone floor beneath, a distance of THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

BEAT YOUR DAD.

Said Adam unto Seth, his son: My boy, the world has just begun, The late unpleasantness with Cain Gave Eve and me unmingled pain, And that misfortune with the snake Was a most bitter pill to take; But still, my son, the world is new, And there is work enough for you. Go in to win, my trusty lad, Go in and try to beat your dad."

Said Seth to Enos, his firstborn: Your young life now is in its mora,

You've scarcely passed from boyhod stage You're but four hundred years of age.

I've struggled on with hopes and fears, And lived a good five hundred years; And now I feel that there can be But a few centur.es more for me. My life, a carcless summer day, In idle dreams has passed away; But you, upon life's threshold glad Go in to win and beat your dad."

Said Enos unto Cainan: "Boy, My eldest born, my greatest joy, Your gifts have surely not been hid, You are a most precocious kid; I wonder how a head so small As yours is now, can know it all. My form is bent, my head is gray, I've done but little in my day; How like a fleeting mist appears My short life of nine hundred years! My plans were many 'neath the sun, But all my work is left undone; But you, my boy, be brave and glad, Go in to win and beat your dad."

Said Cainan to Mahalaleel. "The ghout and rhematiz I feel, And now I am as old and dried As father Enos when he died. And since the era of my birth And since the era of my birth There've been strange doings on the earth, And, though 1'm old and blind. I see Things are not as they used to be. I gladly tread with yielding breath. The starless road that leads to death; But go, Mahalaleel, my lad, Go in to win, and beat your dad."

Mahalaleel to Jared said: My son, 'tis time that I were dead, I've passed a pilgrimage of tears, Eight hundred, ninety and five years. I leave, to my own trust untrue, The work I should have done, to you; But though our life's deformed by scars. Hope is eternal as the stars. Yes, Jared, boy, be strong and glad, Go in to win, and bent your dad."

And Jared when his life was done, The same to Enoch talked, his so And Enoch, like a faithful pa, The same to young Methuselah. This he to Lamech tells once more And Lamech tells the same to Noah; And then the flood came on to rout And drown the whole creation out. The world had grown corrupt and bad, With each man better than his dad.

The world to-day they say is bad. But each man tries to beat his dad; And though the clouds of night draw nigh, And shut the sun from out the sky. And though life marches through the gloom To music of the steps of doom, This voice comes through the darkness far, And smites the cloud-rack like a star, Exultant, hopeful, fearless, glad: Go in to win, and beat your dad!" -S. W. Foss, in Toledo Blade.

DID BOTH OVERHEAR IT?

Whispers in Church That Brought About a Reconciliation.

It was nearly service time on Sunday morning, and the church bells were tolling their cheery welcome on the frosty air. Pious souls, clad in furs

lock of hair had squirmed away from restraining hairpins and was curling prettily near her pink ear. He felt a curious desire to put it in place, and then he became conscious of two voices speaking behind him in not inaudible whispers. "Isn't that Foster Millard with Edith

Arnold in front of us?" asked somebody. "Why, sure enough it is!" said somebody else. "I thought she jilted him a year ago.'

"Hush, he will hear you!" "They must have made it up. Queer,

isn't it. The choir began to sing again, and the people all rose. Millard heard no knew you would come some more. I more. Edith held her prayer book up to him, and they read the responses out me like the rest." of it. Like those flashes of previous existence that the philosophers talk about, it all came back to him-intangible, indefinite and yet familiar. How often he had heard that smooth, full voice, reading the same old, sweet words of the Episcopal service. He seemed to take up the thread of life a year back, as if the year just passed had been a dream from which he was

now awakening. The Te Deum was over and they sat down again. Presently the two women behind began to whisper again. Edith

was intent upon the service. "Pretty bonnet she has," said one. "A trifle too high, I think. They say she threw Howard Gale over, too. I don't see what those men find in her. She is a perfect flirt." "For that reason, probably, they like

her." "I suppose Mr. Millard took it too easily, and she wants to dangle him

again. "Dangle him?"

"Yes. You know what I meankeep him around and abuse him." "Hush! I'm afraid he heard you."

"No, he didn't. It would be a good varning to him, anyway."

Millard moved uneasily, and the whispers broke off suddenly. He wondered if Edith had heard them. He glanced at her, and she looked so unconscious that he concluded she had not.

The rector had commenced his sermon and she was giving close attention. Millard listened awhile, but it comb, in Boston Globe. did not interest him. He seemed to

have heard the same sermon a thousand times, and his thoughts wandered away into other channels. They went back to the old days when he had been wont to read the responses out of Edith Arnold's prayer book, and then he thought of the two women he had neard discussing his case.

He looked at Edith surreptitiously as she sat there listening so intently to the sermon, and he thought she did not look like a girl who would care to not young, and yet nine men and a 'dangle' anyone. He knew he might half and seven women out of each ten be mistaken, for he did not claim to know women. No man does who has once thought he did. But certainly she did not look like a girl of that sort. He knew she had never seemed so to ways breaking hearts without mean-him, even at the last. But, then, who ing to do so, and winning love she cancould tell? Perhaps she would like to not return, and incurring criticism she dangle him, as they called it.

He wondered if he would care and concluded that he would not; it might even be pleasant. Something suggested she gives, and indulging in far more to him that he might let her try, and he

favored the suggestion. They rose to sing the last hymn and one kind, sweet smile; and she cannot then knelt a moment while the rector understand it all, at least not until she and velvets and other forms of modern solemn recessional and the people be- But the fact is, that the men who are | ly flavored is one of the best de They passed the choir gallery as they went out, and the tenor was helping the alto to put on her furs. eize the kissable girl in their arms. "See," said the alto, "there is Edith Women who do not possess this charm, Arnold, with Mr. Millard in her train and who play a bold game of flirtation his hands in his overcoat pockets and again. They must have made up. without incurring any such risks and dangers, find it impossible to explain You're not looking at all." "I have something better to look at," the effect of the kissable girl upon her said the tenor. admirers. They think she must be a "Oh!" said the alto, and then very deep and adroit siren at heart, stopped. Millard turned his collar up while, in fact, she is often frankness again when they reached the door. personified. She is inclined to become "Not a long service," he said, for somewhat selfish, however, as time want of anything better to say. passes in her love of admiration, and "No," said Miss Arnold, absently. to take as her natural right more love "Did you like the sermon?" than belongs to her. But she is never "Well, I don't know. I didn't hear malicious or intentionally unkind. She much of it. I forgot to listen." feels sorry for her lovers after she has "Oh!" said Miss Arnold, very much won them, and she never wounds anas the alto had said it a moment before. other woman if she can help it without "I think the sopranc would do bet a too great sacrifice of the love and deter if she would leave out some of those votion which is her native element. trills and quirls," suggested Millard. She is full of love herself, and her "Do you?" said Miss Arnold. friendships are inclined to be as ardent don't know. I'm afraid 1 was not as the loves of the "handsome" woman.

book was very small indeed. One little are, I am glad. I don't like the others near so well as I do you. "Don't you? I'm so glad." "Are you, really? Say, will you keep still if I tell you something?" "Like the grave," said Millard. "And never tell anyone I told you?"

"Never." "Not even Edith?"

"Not even Edith,' said Millard, solemnly.

"Well, then," said little sister, "I'll tell you. Edith's last beau doesn't come here any more, and I guess she wants another one." "Oh!" said Millard.

"Yes, and I thought perhaps if you knew you would come some more. I

"What on earth are you two talking

about?" asked Edith, coming into the room at this point. "Don't you tell," whispered little sis-

ter. "Of course not," said Millard, grave-

ly. "We were talking about the weather," he continued to Edith. "Your sis-

ter says it is not as cold as it was." Little sister slid out of the room. "That was an awful fib," she said to Millard as she went out.

A couple of hours later Edith lifted her head from Millard's shoulder and looked up at him a triffe uncertainly.

"Foster," she said, "did you hear what those odious women behind us were saying during service?" "I did, but you will remember that

you did not; you were attending to the service.

"Hush! I am in earnest, Foster." "What is it?" "What did my sister say to you in here?" "I promised not to tell."

"Never mind, then. Did you believe those women?" "No, Edith." "Did you believe what my sister told

vou?"

"Partly. Not as she meant." "You are a good boy. I should have believed them if I had been in your place.'

"Why?" "Because," said Edith, slowly, "because I am not a man."-J. T. New-

THE KISSABLE WOMAN.

She May Not Always Be Bandsome, but She Is Always Charming.

Then there is the kissable woman. Her size, age, tints, features, disposition, character-one and all have seemingly nothing to do with ber charm. All you are conscious of in her pres ence is the desire to take her in your arms and kiss her. She may be absolutely devoid of personal beauty, and will want to kiss her if they are in her presence five minutes. Sometimes she is good and kind and unselfish, and possessed of beauty; and then she is aldoes not deserve.

She sees more beautiful women giving more encouragment to men than, desperate flirtations without caus-

Her rejected lovers become her friends

almost always, and her husband wor-

ships her and finds her a better wife

than she was a sweetheart. If she mar-

ries a man strong and tactful enough

to keep her entire heart she becomes a

great favorite with her own sex, for

women have always been inclined to

adore her when they were not jealous

Only One Good Way.

find no royal road to the wealth he

covets, no patent method for its ac-quisition. He must give something for

it to make it honestly his own, and the

man who sets himself earnestly to do

this will find that all financial systems

will bend to his conquering will. The

gambler, whether he plays his game in

the exchange, at a faro table, in a

policy shop or with smaller stakes in

private circles at baccarat and progres-

sive euchre, will find the issue precari-

-Governess - "Now, Pauline, tell

"Two thousand six hundred and forty-four years." Grandmother (me-chanically)—"Dear, dear, how time

-"He is good to his wife, they say." "Yes, he was always selfish." "Where

does fly!"

The man who wants more money will

THE USE OF CREAM

Many Ways in Which It Is Employed 1 Advantage. There are very few persons who have abundance of cream to use who make proper use of the advantage. All good ekeepers know, nowadays, that a cup of the best made coffee in the world is stale, flat and unprofitable without cream, unless indeed it be drank after dinner perfectly clear and strong. It is a barbarism that only a few of our cheaper restaurants are now guilty of, to offer coffee with milk. On the contrary it seems to us that tea gains nothing, but rather loses some of its delieacy of flavor when served with cream, gaining a body that is inconsistent with its na ture. There are none of the breakfast cereals that are not doubly delicious served with cream. A pasty, half-cooked dish of oatmeal served with thin milk is quite a different dish from the same grain when each kernel of the mush is swollen out to full distinct perfection, and it is served hot with icecold cream. There is something particularly delicious in whipped cream served with any kind of sweet fruit. Preserves of all kinds are excellent with whipped cream, yet what a comparatively rare thing it is to see them

served in this way, except in families where there is a French chef. The use of creams in soups and meat dishes is only beginning to be understood in this country. There are few of the thick white soups that do not owe their perfection to a cup of hot cream added just before serving. Creamed chicken, or chicken served in a fricassee in which the yolks of eggs are freely used with cream is especially delicious. There are few dishes of fried fish that may not be appropriately served a la cream, or in cream sauce. Often a cream sauce is made of milk, and it is very nice made in that way, but by way of variety, make use of genuine cream and see how excellent the change is. Croquettes and many other dainty entrees of meat owe their supreme excellence to the use of cream. Thus far we have not touched upon the almost innumerable delightful desserts that may be made with a foundation of cream. Charlotte Russe becomes the simplest of desserts when once the art of beating cream is acquired. This can be done with an ordinary egg whip, but most persons can succeed better with a cream churn. The ordinary little churn of tin, a cylinder but two inches across, is of no practical value, and therefore a delusion and a snare. To be of use a churn should be cylinder at least three and a half inches across, and about ten inches long. Cream can be rapidly beaten in such a churn. As the froth rises it is skimmed off on a sieve, which is placed over a pan to drip. There is always some cream in a quart that will not beat to froth, and this will drain inte the pan and should be used for coffee or some other purpose. It is not necessary to beat cream to a froth in making ice-cream, or in making desserts in which cream is used. Barvarian creams and all varieties of mousses call for beaten cream. That grand triumph of the French chef's art. a gateau St

Honore, is made with a combination of puff paste and the boiled paste used for eclairs and cream cakes. Whipped cream properly flavored and sweetened ing any such disaster as she causes by and suitable decoration of candied fruit completes the dish. An iced or cold rice pudding made with a mixture of prayed. The organist played a low, has had all sorts of trouble out of it. whipped cream and boiled rice proper-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-If a poison has been accidentally swallowed, instantly drink a pint of warm water in which has been stirred a teaspoonful of salt and one or two of mustard. A half glass of sweet oil will render many poisons harmless.

-Puffs.-Sift one quart of flour with one teaspoonful of saleratus and two of cream of tartar. Add one teaspoonful of salt and one pint of water. Shape into small cakes and bake in a wellgreased pan.-Detroit Free Press.

--Stewed Cabbage.-Chop a small cabbage fine, put it into a kettle with a tablespoonful of pork drippings, and two teacupfuls of sweet milk. Let it boil until tender, adding milk as it boils away. Season to taste with butter, pepper and salt, and serve at once.-Housekeeper.

-Croquettes of Brains. -Blanch calf's brains and beat them well together; add a few sage leaves chopped very fine, salt and pepper; mix them with bread crumbs soaked in a little milk, and a well beaten egg; make this into balls and fry them delicately in hot fat; serve them piled up on a warm dish .--Boston Herald.

-A Chamois Eye-Glass Case. - Among the many designs for eye-glass cases is a pretty one cut in the shape of a horsegeranium leaf. Take two of these leaves and tie them together with a small bow of Tom-Thumb ribbon at the stem end. Vein the outside of one leaf in ink, and on the other draw a tiny pair of spectacles, surrounded by an appropriate motto.-Ladies Home Journal.

-To clean paint, some housekeepers smear a piece of flannel in common whiting mixed to the consistency of paste in warm water, and with this they rub the surface to be cleaned, going over it briskly, and washing off with pure soft water. It is claimed that grease spots will in this way be almost instantly removed, while the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

-Frothed Eggs.-Separate the eggs carefully without breaking the yolks; beat the whites until they are very fine and stiff. Then arrange them neatly in small custard cups, making up a place in the center to hold the yolks. Slip one yolk carefully into the center of each cup, stand the cups in a pan of boiling water, and cook in the oven for about two minutes. Dust them with salt and pepper, and put a small piece of butter on each one and serve imme diately.-Boston Herald.

-For cherry ice take the stones and stalks from two pounds of nice ripe cherries, bruise and set them on the fire with a little water and half a pound of sugar. When they have boiled pass them through a hair sieve into an earthenware pan. Pound a handful of the kernels and put them in a basin with the juice of two lemons. Add to the cherries a pound of sugar made into a syrup, and strain on them the lemon juice and kernels: mix the whole together and put in a freezer with pounded ice. Work the cherries up with it well until it has set, then put the ice in glasses.-N. Y. World.

THE BASHFUL MAN.

He Renders Himself and Those Abo Him Very Uncomfortable.

Everybody laughs at a bashful man Nobody seems to realize that bashfulness is a misfortune, and no more to be criticised than a bald head, or a bad cough, or a squint eye. A man can not help being bashful. Nothing will cure

A Glorious Sensation It is to feel that you are recovering vitality and flesh, improving in appetite and the ability to sleep. These are the invariable results of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most reliable of invigorants. So also are a departure of indigestion, the disappearance of malarious symptoms and those which mark the presence of bilious, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

THE owl's reputation for wisdom is quite simple in its origin. Even men are wiser the next morning after they have been out all night.—Philadelphia Times.

IF you think your child has worms, don't neglect it until it has spasms. At once give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. They taste

It doesn't hurt a writer half so much to strike a humorous vein as it does to bump his "funny bone."-Binghampton Reputlican

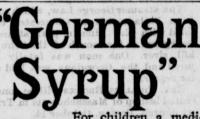


ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and actsgently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever pro-duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-ceptable 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 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



For children a medi-A Cough cine should be absolutely reliable. A and Croup

mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to Medicine. her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain,

or dangerous. It must be standard

in material and manufacture. It

must be plain and simple to admin-

The child must like it. It must be

prompt in action, giving immedi-ate relief, as childrens' troubles

come quick, grow fast, and end

fatally or otherwise in a very short

time. It must not only relieve quick

easy and pleasant to take.

ister:

ourple and fine linen, were hurrying gan to file out

to reach the scenes of their devotions. Foster Millard was not a pious soul. and he did not hurry. He was not sure that he was going to church at all, and he sauntered leisurely along, with his big collar turned high around his throat.

What a world it was, to be sure, and what a fool-but, pshaw!-that was all over now, and he was glad of it.

At this moment he became aware of a slight figure enveloped in furs coming down the cross street, and they met at the corner. She held out her hand with a gesture that bespoke embarrassment and uncertainty, and he took it gravely. "I believe," he said, "it is quite a

year since I saw you last, Edith." "Yes," she said.

Willard turned and joined her in her walk.

"And I believe," he continued, "that I am very glad to see you.'

Miss Arnold was silent on this point. "You might, perhaps, say as much,' suggested Millard.

'Are you going to church?" asked Miss Arnold.

Well, I don't know, that is, I will go if you will take me with you."

Miss Arnold hesitated a moment.

"Why, of course, if you like," she said.

"Why shouldn't he like," wondered Millard, a pretty girl, good music and lots of people. What difference did it make that once-stuff! He had forgotten all that, and of course she had.

"Have you heard the new rector?" inquired Miss Arnold, evidently with

an attempt at conversation. "No," said Millard. "I have not been there. I am a heathen. You are a missionary. Perhaps I am an angel unawares, though."

Miss Arnold laughed. "That is a trifle mixed, isn't it?" she

said. "Well, perhaps," admitted Millard.

"I'm not up in that sort of thing." "But you used to go to church?"

"Yes, I did—when you took me. I have degenerated. If your theology admits of backsliding I have backslided. I am now distinctly a heathen."

Miss Arnold laughed again. "On the contrary I think you have

9

improved," she said. "Ah!" said Millard, with a faint sar-

casm. "I really was not looking for a and Mrs. Arnold went somewhere after compliment."

usher showed them to a seat. Miss Arnold kneeled on the cushion and leaned her head on her little prayer book against the pew in front. Millard watched her silently, as he had done so many times before. She made a pretty lieved the situation.

listening." "Oh!" said Millard.

"I don't think I meant that exactly," said 'dith.

"Meant what?"

"What you thought when I said I was not listening.'

"I had no idea you did." They walked along awhile without

aving anything. of her influence over men .-- Cleveland "Edith," said Millard, at length, "did Leader.

you hear what those women behind us were saving during the service?"

Edith looked up seriously innocent. "What women?" she asked. "In the pew behind us."

"I was listening to the service," re

plied Miss Arnold, with dignity. "Except when the soprano sang, ommented Millard.

Presently they reached Miss Arnold's home and he opened the little iron gate for her.

"You had better come in and see mamma," she said. "Well, perhaps I had," said Millard.

ous and unrewarding. The way to get He wondered if he was beginning to be more money without any loss of peace dangled.

or self respect is to earn it by toil of Mrs. Arnold and the little sister looked a trifle surprised as the two enbrain or sinew, and the funds thus actered, but each received him cordially quired have no gnawing teeth. All other wealth eats like a canker .in her own way. Little sister slipped Forum. her hand into his and gave it a comforting squeeze. That was her method. They were all alone when she did it. your grandmother and me how long it is since Rome was founded." Pauline

for Edith went to take off her wraps a few words with Millard. The latter

They reached the church and the reflected that he had come to see mamma, but he did not say anything. "Are you and Edith spoons again?"

asked little sister. Millard laughed helplessly, and won-

does the selfishness come in there?" "Why. don't you see! He is good to his dered what to say. Little sister repicture, dainty, fur-wrapped and de-wout, and the hand that held the prayer waiting for a reply, "because if you -Exchange. wife so that she shall be good to him."

quite hardened to flirtations with the we have.-N. Y. Tribune. merely beautiful women, lose their heads in an insane desire to

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

How Mr. Pens Surrounded a Little Gram matical Difficulty.

Hardware dealer (to new book-keeper who is on trial)-Mr. Pens, I have just sold the last tailor's goose we have in stock-telegraph to Iron & Co. for a dozen immediately, and let's see how quickly you can hustle them through,

The new book-keeper, (innocently), -Yes, sir, I'll send the telegram at once He takes up a block of telegraph

blanks and writes: "Iron & Co., New York .- Freight us

mmediately twelve tailor-And here he stops. He chews his pencil, twirls his watch

chain, unbuttons his vest, curls his mustache, hunts for a dictionary, and writes such words as these on a scrap of waste paper:

12 tailor-geese 12 tailor's geese 12 tailor-gooses 12 tailors' goose 12 tai-

Now he begins to mop his forehead, and look at his watch-when all of a sudden he smiles a large-sized smile, and loses no time in taking a clean blank, and writing some words which seem to please him greatly.

About an hour later the order clerk of Iron & Co., New York, files the following order telegram: "Iron & Co., New York .- Freight

us immediately one tailor's goose and eleven others. Lead & Sons."

Suppressing a Sneeze.

A highly esteemed medical journal tells us that a sneeze may be always suppressed by pressing the finger hard upon the upper lip. But, sakes alive, who wants to suppress a sneeze, unless he happens for the moment to be burglarizing a neighbor's house or something of that sort? There's all too little fun in this world now, without trying to shut off the innocent enjoyment of a sneeze. And inasmuch as there is an ancient tradition and belief that when one sneezes he casts out devils, it would seem to be a scheme of the evil one to suppress sneezing. Good, hon-est people should frown it down.-.De-

troit Free Press. Milking in the City. "Yes, indeed," said little Amy's aunt, 'you shall come to the country and see us milk the cows."

"What's that, suntie?" "Why, that's how we get milk for

our coffee at breakfast." "Oh!" said Amy, knowingly, "we do it with a can opener."-Washington Post.

him of it but time, and the constant friction of society, and in some cases nothing will effect a radical cure. A bashful man is forever in the way

of somebody. He can not walk the street without running against every fifth person he meets. He will be so anxious to get out of the way that he will dodge the same way the other man is dodging, and the result will be a collision. He will tread on the dress of every lady who ventures into his immediate vicinity; and if he can manage to cross a room without turning up most of the rugs, and tripping over an ottoman, or a hassock, he may consider himself fortunate. The tidies will leave the chair-backs to cling to his back; and then, when somebody suppresses a giggle, he will feel as hot as a burned potato, and regret that he was ever born. He has the unhappy faculty of sitting down on pet kittens, reposing in feline placidity on chair cushions, and he steps on dogs' tails, and upsets cardreceivers, and drops photograph albums, and breaks Sevres knickknacks, and gets into a mess generally.

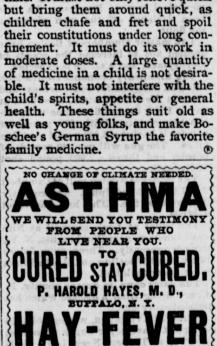
When some lady friend asks him to button her glove, or put her shawl over her shoulders, he will flush to the roots of his hair, and seize the glove in such frantic haste that the button-hole will pull out, and the button tear off; and the lady, though she says it is not of "the slightest consequence," will be mad enough to box his ears soundly. And he will wish the earth would open and swallow him up bodily.

At dinner, though a man of the very best intentions, he will invariably spill the gravy, and deluge his potatoes with -Puck. pudding-sauce, and drop his knife in some lady's lap among her silk flounces; and he is liable to pocket his napkin, and produce it in the drawing-room in

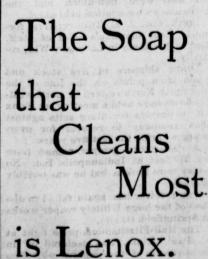
the place of a handkerchief. Nothing so completely upsets him as to be obliged to introduce somebody to somebody else. He will call the lady Miss Captain Brown, and the gentleman Mr. Maria Smith, and then discovering his mistake he will reverse the order of things, and beg to be allowed to present Miss Maria Brown to Mr. Captain Smith.

The bashful man is at an utter loss to know what to do with his hands and feet. They are continually in his way, and their proper disposal is a perpetual puzzle to him. He will set and compare his two thumbs, and put his two forefingers together-as if not quite

sure that they are mates; and his feet are open to the same careful scrutiny. He is laughed at, as we said, by every body, and he knows it, and is misera-But after all, in this age of cheek ble. (pardon the slang) it is refreshing to meet occasionally a bashful man.-Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.



REAL ESTATE MEN OF EXPERIENCE THAT A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.,



THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE LIMIT OF VIRTUE.

How Good Qualities May Be Turned Into Vices

Every one has some good trait; some fortunate natures have many. We in-herit good tendencies, which our circumstances develop into particular virtures. We see the same traits handed down from father to son and grandson, until they become family virtues and sources of just pride. One family is noted for its honesty, another for its loyalty; and a third for its warm-heartedness. Such qualities are a precious inheritance whose possession stimulates personal pride-pride which should be tempered with humility and misgivings, lest we fail to reach the shining set by those who went before. Noblesse oblige is more true of mental and moral inheritances than of fortune's favors.

After trying to cultivate some chosen trait, it does not take many years before it becomes our own particular virtue. We rejoice in it; by degrees we glory in it, we bring it forward at every turn, and wrap up and hug ourselves with this our pet virtue like a favored garment, quite forgetting that in our enthusiasm and one-sided efforts we are turning our virtue into a vice.

Truthfulness is of priceless value, but it is quite possible to become so imbued with pride in our ability to speak the truth, in season and out of season, that we forget entirely that though speech be silvern, silence is golden. We speak the truth with such vigor and such inaptness that we lose all sight of that consideration which we are bound to show to others' feelings. We become so high and mighty in our truthfulness that we are positively brutal.

Perhaps helpfulness to others is the most salient point in our character, and we go on generously helping those who come in our way to the best of our ability. Often we deny ourselves pleasures and luxuries that we may minister to our fellows, or freely use our time and strength in others' behalf. It would seem that nothing but good could result. But soon we become so engrossed by our own side of the question that we forget that there may be another. We possess ourselves with the facts of the lives of those we are aiding, and by and by we become convinced that the help or counsel we are giving affords us the right to become domineering and meddlesome. We brush aside all individual preferences and capacities with an assured impatience, and expect a grateful following of our own ideas.

But our helpfulness has gone too far; for where we have not fostered shiftlessness and laziness we have produced the bitter sense of loss of personal rights and thanklessness, and we ourselves are hurt by the loss of that delicate sense of the rights of others which is the natural safeguard of even our very virtues. Also, we can be so loyal that we deceive and lead astray those who trust us, and suddenly we find we have been harboring a wrong-doer and shielding an evil. We have allowed loyalty to crowd out our judgment and to blind our sense of justice. We have countenanced evil and strengthened its

A DUDE'S OWED TO HIS TAILOR. in plain language!" roared Mr. Bowset across the table O, my once beloved tailor! Will you listen to my woe? Will you, while I weep and warble, not remem-ber what I owe? Think of when we were together-when my order first you took-Lake Erie? It's far more likely that you carried that shirt up in the garret or down cellar. I shouldn't be sur-How you humbly bowed, delighted to enroll me prised to find the girl using it for a on your book.

Think of when you, dancing 'round me, praise my figure and myself; How you strained your ar is to show me all the

goods upon your shelf; How you begged me to allow you to array me in your best;
 How you gazed with admiration when before

your glass I dressed.

Think of when you used to greet me with

smile of welcome sweet; How you held your doorway open for my pa sage to the street:

Think of all your kind attentions and of how you trembled, too, When you fearing to offend me, sent your bill-

long after due.

O, you stony-hearted tailor! Can you think of all that's passed-All the friendship and affection and respectt off!"

too good to last? Can you think of how I suffer in a last year's

suit that's frayed And refuse to make another-till my small ac

count is paid? Hast thou not a feeling for me when you know

that every day To avoid your shop I travel, travel miles be-

yond my way? Hast thou not a touch of pity when I'm with a don't attempt anything more of the

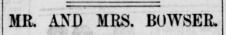
maiden sweet and discern your awful presence coming, con

ing-till we meet? Sometime, maybe, I will pay you-if you'll

only wait till then--But at present I am busted. Give me credit

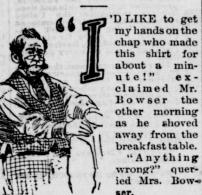
once again. I will humbly do the bowing—praise your figure and your looks,

And most anything will suit me if you'll charge it on the books. -H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.



His Cry Is Still for "System" in the Household.

Another of Her "Tricks" Upon Her Long-Suffering Husband-The Missing Garments-He Hints at a Possible Remedy for Their Troubles.



"Anything wrong? Would I complain if there wasn't something wrong? Does any husband ever complain until the last straw breaks the camel's back? It's all hunches and bunches and bundles!"

"But it was only yesterday you were saying what an elegant fit this last lot

"Never said anything of the sort! Fact is I never had a shirt which fitted me within forty rods, and never expect

"There is surely something wrong this morning," she said, as she made a closer examination. "Let me get you another collar."

FARM AND GARDEN. TAPHRINA PRUNI.

A Fungus Which Affects Plum Trees and Does Great Damage. We notice that a good many plums are attacked this year by a fungus, probably that known to science as Taphrina pruni. In all cases that we have noticed, the crop is not seriously injured, though in some localities and on certain trees it is much lessened. In our grove but one variety is attacked, system," he slowly replied as he rose from the table. "To prove that I am a large, native yellow freestone plum. On several trees of this variety the loss will be about one-third.

Often one or more plums in a cluster will be attacked, and the rest of the cluster be entirely free from the dis-

as she pulled at the band of his night-The fungus affects the plum so as to make it swell to an enormous size, resembling in shape a large jointed red "But here it is! You forgot to take pepper pod. At first it is of a greenish yellow, becoming yellowish brown, ap-Mr. Bowser turned pale and walked

FUNGUS ON THE PLUM

pearing as if covered with mold, and later, before it shrivels or drops from the tree, a blackish brown.

The fruit is hollow, consisting only of the spongy distended skin, containing but the shriveled remains of what would have been the pit and pulp of the plum.

The disease does not appear to be more abundant the second or third year on trees that have previously been subject to it than on others, though from analogy we would suppose such to be the case.

Probably gathering the swollen fruit and destroying it before the spores ripen -which is in central Iowa during the first two weeks of June-would be as effective a method as any that could be suggested. Where the trees are low this could be easily done, as the enor-

mous puffy plums are very conspicuous. The Taphrini pruni of Europe is said to attack the foliage as well as the fruit. This is not the case, however, with the fungus in question, only the

fruit being affected .- Prairie Farmer. ABOUT UNDER DRAINAGE.

How to Preserve the Fertilizing Materi-als in Rain and Snow.

There is more or less fertilizing material in rain and snow. One of the principal advantages of under draining over surface drainage is, a much larger per cent. of fertilization is retained in the soil. With surface drainage a good portion of this is lost, while in hard beating rains not only is a large per cent of what is in the water carried

off, but more or less what is already in the soil and near the surface is carried off. With under drainage the water is

strained through the soil and much of He is caught. He realizes it, but this matter is retained therein, a large

FILTHY FACTORIES.

Public Dairies Are Frequently Conducted on a Deplorable Basis. "Dairymen should not take with ill-

grace criticisms upon lack of cleanliness of cans, milk, etc., when they maintain such object lessons as the average cheese factory. We long to see one, just one, model factory, whose floor is clean, whose walls are clean, whose windows are clean, and last, but not least, whose flies are strictly limited to the outside. It can be done.' Another authority seconds this depre-cation, and adds: "There is much latent devilment lurking in the average whey vat." There are private dairies conducted upon strict principles of neatness; but I never saw a public one for which so much could be said. The

floors of the milk room are usually of plank, laid on sleepers. Planks will dry, shrink and leave cracks; wash percolates through to rot and fester and send its exhalations back into the room to poison the milk and butter. If the floor be tight, filth gets into cracks between the planks, and then has the same effect. A grout floor is objec-

tionable because it is absorbent. A stone floor is better, provided 'spilled milk" be at once wiped up. An earth floor is probably the best. Earth is absorbent; but it is also a purifier. All the wood work in milk and cheese rooms should have every crack filled with putty and be kept thickly painted. Whey decays and scents very quickly. If heated to one hundred and forty degrees and then cooled it will keep sweet several days. If there is any scent whatever about a creamery other than the natural smell of sweet milk, butter and cheese, there is something wrong, and the products of the factory will be affected. A microscope should be as much of a creamery implement as a thermometer. If the attendants will scrape a little of the filth from seams or corners of milk and whey receptacles, or from the filthy floor, and apply the microscope test, the wriggling animal life brought to view will be a revelation and a potent incentive to cleanliness. It is the hog-pen adjuncts of ereameries have been very properly abandoned.-Galen Wilson, in N. Y. Tribune.

SILOS STILL CHEAPER. They Are Now Within Reach of Even the

Poorest Farmer. How to cheapen the silo so it will be within reach of every farmer has long been a subject of thought. Wood has been proved better and cheaper than stone, and surface silos better than those underground, but a simple contrivance in use at Brightside farm, owned by W. H. Wilkinson, of Holvoke. Mass., can be made to lessen the cost still more. Ensilage settles nearly one-third after being put in. If a series of silos are to be built they may be of less depth if filling boards like those illustrated be used. They are merely side-boards to hold the ensilage

while it is settling, and one set will

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-Air brakes on electric street cars are to be introduced on Pittsburgh roads.

-It is stated on excellent authority that over one-fourth of the street railroads now operating in the United States use electricity for motive power.

-A company has secured a charter from the legislature of Ontario giving it permission to construct an electric road the entire length of the Niagara river.

-During a thunder storm at McMinnville, Ore., the electric light wires were struck, and the shock was carried along to a station a mile away, deranging the plant and plunging the city into dark-

-The national powder mill at St. Medarden-Jalle, in France, has recently been lighted by incadescent lamps, and is believed to be the first mill of its kind on the continent to use electric lighting.

-The collection of electrical apparatus on exhibition at Frankfort-on-the-Main has been insured against fire and damages by explosion to the extent of 3,500,000 marks. The risk has been undertaken by twenty-three of . the principal German insurance offices.

-An odd kind of headgear has been adopted for the use of the Italian garrison artillery. This is neither more nor less than a "telephonic bonnet," which is worn by the gun detachment commanders, so that they may be in constant communication with the officer commanding the battery or fort.

-An ingenious apparatus has been introduced to prevent the wheels of electric and other street cars from slip ping. It consists of a revolving brush connected with the forward axle by a belt. As the axle revolves it sets the brushes in motion, clearing a path for the wheels. There is also operated in connection with the device a box which allows the escape of a sufficient amount of sand or salt without the slightest waste.

-Of all the European countries Swe den has proportionately to its populareported by a local paper that some of tion the most extensive telephone system. For the further perfection of the service the General Telephone Co., in Stockholm, now offers to put apparatus in subscribers' houses for \$2.75 per year each. The tariff for each call will be 21/2 cents extra. The lowness of the price is the result of competition between the government telephone system and the General Telephone Co,

-London was slow to accept the electrie light, but is now making up for lost time. At the general meeting of the Metropolitan Co. the chairman reported that within a year the number of the lamps supplied by them had increased from 6,000 to 60,000. As to their system of underground mains, he said that the length of the conduit at present laid was forty miles, and into these conduits there had been laid ninety miles of mains and not one fault or leakage had occurred.

-A startling electrical display occurred in front of a store on Pearl street, Albany, N. Y. A boy caught hold of the iron hoisting bar of the awning and tried to raise himself up in order to look into the window. There is an electric light in front, and the iron frame of the awning became connected with it. In an instant flashes of electricity flew out of the boy's feet with detonations like a pack of crackers. He was completely charged with the fluid, and ould not let go his hold. A bystander caught hold of him and pulled him away, but in doing so received a shock himself and was knocked into the street. The boy was dazed and stunned, but was soon restored, and walked to his home apparently uninjured. The voltage which passed through him was about 2,500.

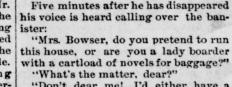


BUTTONS, MRS. BOWSER, BUTTONS!" kind! I have already stood far more than most husbands would!" Regularly every morning at a certain hour Mr. Bowser goes upstairs to dress

himself. Five minutes after he has disappeared his voice is heard calling over the ban-

"Don't dear me! I'd either have a

to have, and it's the same with collars."



system or acknowledge that I was a failure!" "But what is it?"

> "Look here!" He holds a clean shirt in his left hand,

and with his right he points to it in a dramatic way and hoarsely whispers: "Buttons, Mrs. Bowser-buttons!"

"What about buttons?" she asks. "Not a button on this shirt-not one! Four buttonholes, but not a button! All been washed off, and not one replaced!

"Mr. Bowser, you haven't had a shirtbutton on your shirts since we were married! You use the removable metal buttons; there they are just as you took them out of your other shirt!"



"But you might do such a thing."

dust rag in the kitchen!"

your collar!" she exclaimed.

to your want of attention-"

'It can't be!"

came down and said:

such trick on me!"

she asked.

shirt.

"So the Hudson river might run into

"Mr. Bowser, you've got that shirt on! I know it! I'll dare you to remove

"I have said that this house had no

right I will take off my collar and un-

button the band of my shirt. Now, then, are you satisfied that it is owing

'You've got it on!" she interrupted,

off upstairs. Ten minutes later he

"Mrs. Bowser, don't ever play another

"Why, what had I to do with it?"

"Never you mind about that, but

hold over some weaker mortal. We have lost our influence and warped our mental and moral outlook.

In the same way we find that pride in any especial virtue will inevitably produce an opposite result, and in exac proportion to our thoughtlessness and vanity. But how shall we keep our good traits within the boundary line? How shall we know that we have overstepped? It is easier for some to be truthful, for some to be loyal, for some to be helpful, than for others; but whenever we allow ourselves to present one virtue, be it what it may, as a rea son for being deficient in others equally needed in a noble character, we may be sure that our efforts are bent from their course for good. To keep our good intentions and acts in the line of usefulness and positive good, we must humbly guard and measure them by all those attributes of nobility which may not have been bestowed on us so abundantly.-Harper's Bazar.

Equivocal Sentiments.

There is an old story about the merchant of Milwaukee, who, during the war of the rebellion, being an excellent hand at sketching, drew most admirably on the wall of his store a negro's head, and underneath it wrote, in a manner worthy of the Delphic oracle, "Dis Union foreber." Whether the sentence meant loyalty to the Union or not was the puzzling question which the gentleman himself never answered, always replying to inquiries, "Read it for yourselves, gentle-Thus it came to be a saying in men." town that "no one knows how dat darkey stood on the war question." Another similar story of more recent origin is about a question which is puzzling the young ladies who attend a Western female college. It seems that one of them discovered that some person had written on the outer wall of the college: "Young women should set good examples, for young men will follow them." The question now per-plexing the heads of several of the young ladies of the college is whether the writer meant what was written in a moral or in an ironical sense.-Boston Gazette.

-A speedy way of forwarding the mails was some years ago proposed by an English engineer, and its novelty caused wide discussion of its practicability. The letters were to be inclosed in a durable iron shell, which was to be fired at a bank of earth six miles distant. There it was to be similarly projected on the second stage of its journey; and so on until it reached its destination. By this plan, the inventor thought, the mails could be dispatched from New York to Philadelphia in fifteen minutes, or from New York to Chicago in two hours and a half.

9

"It would only be the same. I suppose it's my fate to go through life with up and replies: shirt all hunched up between my shoulders and a collar sawing my ears off. I suppose there are wives who pay

some little attention to their husband's comforts, but -" "Mr. Bowser, you ordered those

shirts yourself!" she interrupted. "Certainly."

"You were satisfied with them!" "Yes."

"They set perfectly lovely!" "Well?" "Then what have I to do with it?"

"Mrs. Bowser," he calmly observed, as he arose and assumed his favorite pose, "there are such things as button-holes in shirts, there are bands and yokes and seams. A shirt may go into the bureau folded in an intelligent manner, or it may be ruffled and crumpled and spoiled. A wifely wife looks out for these things. A wife who doesn't care two cents for her husband's comfort doesn't concern herself about such trifles. Good morning, Mrs. Bowser!"

He hadn't been gone half an hour when Mrs. Bowser was looking high



"I'D LIKE TO GET MY HANDS ON THE CHAP WHO MADE THIS SHIRT."

and low for his nightshirt. It couldn't be found. It had disappeared from the Bowser-four trains a day-and your face of the earth, leaving not even a button behind. When he came up to lunch she said:

"Mr. Bowser, I can't find your nightshirt."

"I presume not!" he calmly replied. Some houses have a head and a system, and the nightshirt don't get States." mixed up with the potatoes down cellar!"

"But I don't believe you took it off this morning. You put your dayshirt --"I'm to have friends to dine to-on over it, and that's the reason you had night. Have you any oranges fit to set such trouble."

1000

"Mrs. Bowser, if you wish to infer that I'm an idiot, just speak right out oranges."-N. Y. Herald.

after gasping once or twice he braces

"Very well, Mrs. Bowser! Next time I go home I'll take my shirts along and see if mother can't possibly find time to sew on some buttons! I've had to use is of little or no advantage, and may be these because I had no others!"

The other awfully hot day he came limping home and fell into a chair and One item of importance is to secure a groaned:

"I'll be hanged if I don't hire a blind woman to come here and look after my things! My feet are all cut to pieces by these infernal old socks!" "Old socks! Why, I bought 'em new for you only three days ago!" "Holes in both of 'em, but I might have expected that. Look there!" He pulled off his shoes and displayed

a pair of all-wool socks with a hole in the heel of each. "What on earth are you doing with

those socks on?" she exclaimed. told you last night where to find six new pairs of summer socks!" "They weren't there."

"But they were, and you went into the clothes-press and dug these out of the bottom of the trunk! "Mrs. Bowser, you said I'd find socks

in the bottom drawer of the bureau."

"Well, there isn't a sock there. There isn't the slightest reason to believe you ever put a sock there. I'll bet a million dollars to a cent there are no socks there!"

"Come upstairs!"

He followed her up, and she went to the bureau, pulled out the drawer and ferior poultry that is sold, and which pointed to the six pairs of socks resting | largely affects the prices; yet there is there. "Yes, I see!' he observed, as he

night when I wanted them?" 'Right there!"

"Um! Mrs. Bowser, I don't want to criticise your way of keeping house. No husband ever finds fault with his wife when it is possible to avoid it, and he is always willing to suffer and endure. But, Mrs. Bowser, I feel it my duty to sit down and have a long talk with you, and speak to you very plainly. We must have a system here or it will be better for you to go back to your mother. You can get four trains out of here a day for Detroit, Mrs. mother would meet you at the depot there. Socks! Yes! I see them now; but where were they last night, Mrs. Bowser?"--M. Quad, in N. Y. World.

-Mr. Hunker-"No, Miss Sue, I haven't a relation in the United Harold (Sue's bad little brother)-"Then, who is that uncle you told me had your overcoat?"

--"I'm to have friends to dine tobefore the four hundred?" "Here, boy, show Mr. Silverspoon our blood

per cent. of which is soluble, and hence available for use by the growing plants.

Of course much depends upon how the work is done. Improper drainage an injury rather than a benefit. The work should be carefully planned.

good outlet for the mains. Then se cure a gradual fall, not only of the main drains, but also of the laterals. Put the tile at least three feet below the surface, and thus safe from frost Use good-sized drains. The difference in cost is a small item compared with the better and sure results secured. The difference in cost is only the difference in the price of the tiles, as the cost of laying is practically the same. In August and September is a good

time to dig the drains and lay the tile. "I There is usually time for this during six these months. The soil is generally dry at this time, and while the digging may be somewhat harder the other advantages more than overbalance this. A good way to begin is to drain the

> the higher grounds; but whatever is done it will pay to take time and do the

Make it a point to have your poultry of the best quality before shipping to market. One who is not accustomed

nothing of the enormous amount of inalways a demand for that which is good, and at a price above the regular casses before shipping also leads to better prices. Old oysters (which seldom sell at more than half price) should not be in the same boxes or barrels with better stock; and to ship poultry alive, and have roosters in the coop with fat hens, is simply to lower the price of the hens, as the buyer will estimate the value by the presence of the inferior stock. In fact, never send any

that are overfat and which have ceased to lay, but which show no signs of moulting. Those that are active and

than the pullets.

Agriculturist.

serve for several silos. They may be four feet wide or wider and as long as the silo's width. Handles should project at each end with which to lift them; also short bottom pieces. The handles and bottom projections should each have a staple properly set and clinched. Hooks, stapled to the side boards, hold in these and so bind the corner firm. When the ensilage has settled below them the hooks are loosened and the boards lifted one at a time by two men, and placed over another pit which has been filled mean. time. They are merely rough boards cleated together and need not be air tight like the sides of the silo.-Holister

TRAINING HEDGES.

A New Method That Is Meeting with Favor and Success.

Nothing is more attractive around place than a well-kept hedge. But there is no beauty in a hedge row unsightly and untrimmed, with part of it dead, other parts tall and ungainly. A new method of training hedges is meeting with favor and success in some parts of the country. The first step is to plow and manure the strip of ground heavily where the hedge is to be planted. Osage orange sprouts of a year's growth are then planted eight inches apart, and the ground kept mellow and free from weeds the first season. The next year the sprouts are braided on a flat sinuous iron fencing rod stretched horizontally about six inches from the ground. The next growth of sprouts of course grows straight up, and the second season another of the rods is fastened in the same way, and likewise the third. A poultry to market unless in first-class hedge of this kind was planted three years ago in this place and now is complete, and a more beautiful fence would be hard to find. The growth is from the ground, and is compact clear to the top, and no animal can get through it or over it. It is wide at the base and slopes upward. An old hedge row running along the highway was cut down close to the ground, and the following season when the sprouts came up they were braided as described above. The sprouts from this old hedge grew seven feet in one season, of course making from the large mass of roots a much more rapid growth than those from the young cuttings, and producing a neat lay well may be better for next season and attractive appearance.-American

HE GOT THE CANE.

When He Entered the Lists the Others Retired in Disorder.

The alderman from Cleveland, naturally desiring to take advantage of the occasion, was showing the boys a gold watch which his appreciative constit-uents had presented him for heavy work done in the interest of his ward. It was still passing around when a man in the corner, with a satchel between his feet, handed out a gold-headed cane with the remark:

"Boys, I might as well show off too. This wasn't presented to me, but I got it on a fair, square vote of a whole town full of people.

It was a heavy stick with a massive gold head, and on the latter was an inscription to the effect that the cane had been presented to the handsomest man in a certain town in Kansas. One of the crowd looked at the man and the cane and then blurted out:

"Great shakes! but you don't claim that this was voted to you as the handsomest man?"

"I do sir," was the quick reply. "But you don't come within forty miles of even being common good looking."

"That's also true, sir."

"Then how on earth did you get it?" I was the only man in town who had ever put up his dukes in a scrap, sir, and when I entered the race for the cane the forty other fellows tumbled all over each other in their hurry to withdraw. The purfesh is always respected where it respects itself."-N. Y. Sun. H Dilaro

A Rare Plant.

A year or two ago there were, among the boarders at a mountain summer hotel, a celebrated botanist and a certain pretentious rich woman, who liked to make it appear to the guests that she was very well informed on all subjects. The rich woman affected to take an interest in the researches of the botanist amongst the flora of the mountains.

"I suppose, Mr. Caylix," said the lady, you find almost all the mountain flor ers around here?"

"I have found a great many, ma'am, said the botanist.

"Well, there's one kind of flower that I've read a great deal of as being always on the hills, and I've always wanted to see it. Perhaps you could pick me some." "What is it?"

"The 'purple gloaming,' you know!" -Youth's Companion.

condition, and under no circumstances ship the inferior with that which is better.-Farm and Fireside. Selling Old Hens. If a hen is old, and has given a good record, do not condemn her too hastily, as sometimes a hen is serviceable until she is six or seven years old. The best guide is the time at which the hens begin to moult. If an old hen begins to moult in July, she will, in all probability, lay as well next winter as she did last. In selling old hens select those

Sage, in N. E. Homestead. low places first, and then work back to

work thoroughly .- Prairie Farmer. Quality Makes the Price.

to visiting the large markets knows

backed off. "But where were they last quotations. The assorting of the car-

The Chase County Courant. Delinquent Tax List of 1890. W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher FILTHY FA STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County. }88 Chase County. J^{as} 1, A. M. Breese, Conuty Treasurer, in and for the county and state a foresaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tnesday in september, A. D. 1894, and the next succeed-ing days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kanasas, so much off of north side of each tract of land and town lot herein after described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the 1800. A. M. BREESE, County Treasurer. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 24th day of July, 1891. Issued every Thursday. Official Paper of Chase County. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty bashels of wheat is the score of one ninety-acre field of "mortgage plastered" land near Arkansas City. The Kansas Democrats don't like BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. the with cisims upon the size of their party in this state, and if they only also at the polls this fail that the joke was the somebody else. - Empriria Republican, Will you please to wait and see what you will see? The pointer from Editor Murde ck, of the Eddorado Republican, "Let a man appear in Kansas who is wills the Eddorado Republican, "Let a man appear in Kansas who is will see? The next five month, who knows how to organize men and how to get the the Republican party to victory ab be a Mores." The now comes to light that Bronnan, who murdered Sam Wood, is non a guite gav studently started the story to exist of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ be for $\frac{1}{2}$ be and $\frac{1}{2}$ b the witticisms upon the size of their party in this state, and if they only had the strength they would show at the Description. S.T. R Description. S.T. R. CEDAR TOWNSHIP. terests of the business men of the place, and then give them a handsome notice when they pass away. And yet some of them do nothing to keep up a home newspaper. -Ex. The Texas State Alliance adopted the following resolution at its recent meeting at Fort Worth: Resolved, that we denounce the sub-treasury, the land loan scheme, and govern-mental ownership of railroads as in voilation of the first principles of good government; as paternal in their character, and as centralizing in their tendencies. If enacted into law they would create a horde of national office-Lots s 48 ft lot 12 All of e¹/₂ of n¹/₂ lots 18, 19 & 20 would create a horde of national office-holders that would fasten the clutches af the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of honest, patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the con-trol of governmental affairs. We demand that those men who are not farmers be removed from the national and state officers of our order, and that none but those who have an in-terest in farming be allowed to fill such places. "We do not desire fusion with the Democrats," says President McGrath. "Tor the reason that there is nothing to fuse with. We have destroyed that party in Kansas, leaving nothing of it save a few superannuated fossils, whom we do not want. Even they will soon come piteously begging to be taken in, and I suppose we will, in charity, give them a resting place." If my contact desire fusion with the performed that we do not want. Even they will soon come piteously begging to be taken in, and I suppose we will, in charity, give them a resting place." If any Democrat doesn't understand this Mr. McGrath will doubtless undertake to make the meaning still clearer, up-on application.—Emporia Republican. Oh yes, Mr. McGrath is very gay and chipper just now but there are to be several campaigns in Kansas yet would create a horde of national officeholders that would fasten the clutches Description. S. T. R. Description. S.T. R. Lots 7. 8, & 9. All of All of 5, & 6 10, 11, & 12



SUCCESS!

THE success of the Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company is already as-sured.

Within the past eight (8) weeks we have ocated a college, (and a good one, too,) a roller process flouring mill, stave and barrel factory (with a pay roll of \$3,000 per week to start with), a planing mill and anothor woodworking establishment.

Seven brick stores are in process of erection on the public square, because the trade of the town absolutely demands

We still want a sash, door and blind factory, and there is not another such place in America for one to succeed in. Our splendid oak timber ought to encourage some enterprising person to start a furniture factory. The market is certain, for the South is developing so fast.

Many residences are being built, everything prosperous, everybody busy.

NOW is a good time to visit Lawrenceburg. You can see the crops on the GROUND and the fruits on the trees. Just hink of it. all this prosperity, and we have not been asked for one dollar of bonus. The natural advantages of Lawrenceburg would make a city of it and you CAN NOT STOP IT.

It would be a splendid place for a cigar and tobacco factory. as Lawrence County raises good tobacco

Faimers, write to W. R. King, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., for list of cheap and

As summer is coming on many are lookirg for a suitable resort, combining healthtulness, good water; cool aights, good society and quiet (with, perhaps, a little fishing and bathing).

LAWRENCEBURG 11: IGHTS com-

LAWRENCEBURG 11: IGHTS com-prises all these requirements. %1HE LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS COMPANY has 619 Deauting i lots on shosi Creek, hig, mostly covered with lawn trees, and very beautiful, which it proposes to make into an clegant and exclusive resoit. 100-0F THESE LOTS TO FIRST PURCH-ASERS, for \$25 for inside and \$50 for correr; CASH Titles are perfect. Lots 50x150 feet. Every lot good. In order to get more man interested in Lawrenceburg and vicinity, this company has undertaken to help the Lawrenceburg Heights com-pany to dispose of some of its holdings. Every person buying one of these lots, will make several hundred per cent, on his m-vestment. The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company will make selection of lots for non-resident investors. Remit by New York or Chicago Draft. The Lawrenceburg 1 and and Mineral Company has not offered any of its lots for sale, but will place a few on the market June 14, at \$5.00 per front foot for resident lots in good location. Terms, one-fifth cast, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 6 per cent. Interest. No such lowestment was ever offered

and 4 years, with 6 per cent, interest. No such investment was ever offered Every' fot we own is good, there is not a bad lot in our plan. Send for pro-pectus. Address the company at Lawrenceburg.

The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, or Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1923-tf THOS. II. GRISHAN

WOOD & CRISHAM.

the societies have a supper or a re-ception of any kind, the newspaper is

Commencing 15 rds west of southeast cor-ner of swig, thence n 21 rods, thence e 15 rods thence s 21 rods, thence w 15 rods to begin-ning, see 14, tp 19, r 9.

NORTH CONTONWOOD FALLS.

Blocks Lots

. 7 19 10 88 0 22 1 9 20 & 21... 12 14, & 15 13 8, 9, & 10 ... 14 1, 2, & 18 15 3, & 4

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Blocks Lots HUNT'S & MCWILLIAMS' ADDITION. Lots

Commencing 12, rds s of center of sec thence n 36½ rds, thence e to Buckeye creek, thence down said creek and up Cottonwood River to a point e of commencement, thence w to commencement, sec 13, tp 19, r 9.

All n^{3/4} of se^{3/4}, and ne^{3/4} s Cottonwood River, and a'l n^{3/4} of se^{3/4} w Cottonwood river, sof a line 35 rods s of n line of n^{3/4} se^{3/4} less all se^{3/4} ne^{3/4} sof Cottonwood River, sec 13, tp 19, r 9.

 n_{2}^{1} 10ts 18, 19 & 2 & 3 ... 15 3, & 4 s₂ n₂ 10ts 1 2 & 3 ... 15 3, & 4 s₂ s₂ s₂ 1, 2, & 3 15 11, 12, & 13

Pt lots 7 and 8 as follows: Commencing 75 ft n of secor of lot 7 thence s 75 ft, thence w 54 fr, thence n 30ft, thence e 19 ft, thence v 45 ft, thence e 35 ft. Blk 8.

and chipper just now but there are to be several campaigns in Kansas yet and before this business is settled the D im crats will probably mike a few things quite plain to McGrath. One of those things will be that with the Democrats in opposition the people's party can never carry Kansas. NO FUSION IN KATSAS. Kansas has more alliance to the

Kansas has more alliance to the square mile than any other state and all that concerns the people's party there is important. People's party leaders have decided that no fusion p_{34} of p_{3

the words; but when they write the words "plutocratic democrats," lower case letters are used, no doubt, to show what small fry they think the Democrats are.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.

The Court-house Nine and the Merchants will play a match game of ball for the champion-hip of the world, i. e., for that part of it surround-ed by the limits of Cottonwood Falls, at the Fair Grounds, to morrow (Friday) afternoon. The players are: COURT HOUSE. MERCAANTS A.M. Breese, p, W.W.Sanders. T.S. Slaughter, c, L.M. Swope, J.S. Stanley, 1b, Chick Smith, T.S. Slaughter, c, J.S. Stanley, 1b, John Bell, 2b, Chas. Rockwood C.M. Sanders, Ed. Forney, Joe Mercer, Will McNee, E D Bechade John Frew, Geo. Hayden, Geo. Hayden, Geo. Crum, T.B. Moore, Don. Gillette, If, E.D.Replogle.

DIAMOND CREEK. Description. S. T. R. Description S. T. R. $\begin{array}{c}
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\end{array}$ condemned fusion with the third party. So, as to Kansas, there will be three parties in this and next year's election. - Kansas City Times Ob, no, there won't. There will be one first party, that's the people's party. Then there will be a lank and haggard remnant of a party, that's the Plutocratic Republican party, and it will have a more or less galvanized skeleton attached as a caudal append-age and that will be a few plutocratic democrats with tin horns. But there wo'nt be near enough to make a party.-Alliance Tribune. Fellow Democrats, see in what con-tempt you are held by Alliance folks; for instance, when they write 'Plutc-cratic Republicans," they capitalize the words; but when they write the commencing at secor of nwide the set of the se

CLEMENTS	
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CARTTER'S ADDITION.	
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e 12 of 3	
J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'	
Chase county Land Agency,	
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, fill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.	003
-AND LOANS MONEY.	
-AND LOANS MONEY	
COTTONINOODIFALLS, KANSAS	1
ELECTRICITY	1 11 11

ATTORNEYS - AT LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS. C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-18 tf. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Residence and office, a half mile north of 1y11-t Toledo. J. M. HAMME, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS F. JOHNSON, M. D.



It is our custom to make reductions in prices at this time of the year, but this sale will beat them all as far as prices are concerned. The season has been backward and we find that many lines of goods are practically unbroken and you will be able to buy seasonable goods at a lower price than we have ever before offered them. WE MAKE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT SO THAT YOU WILL KNOW WHERE TO GO TO FIND THE LOWEST PRICES. On some goods you will save 50 per cent BECAUSE WE WANT TO CLOSE THEM OUT THIS SEASON.

If you want any goods you cant afford to miss this sale. If you don't want any goods it will do you good to come and see what low prices we are making. Come early to the BIG DISCOUNT SALE.

CARSON & SANDERS,

PHST SALE. - ?-

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

ohe Bause County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS: KANS., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891.

W.E.TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms-pervear. \$1.50 cash in advance; af-tertures mouses, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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TIME TABLE.

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

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C. K. & W. R. R.	le

Pass. Ftr.

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

Messrs. C. C. Smith and O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, were in town, Monday.

There was a very pleasant dancing party at Dr. W. H. Cartter's, last Thursday night. Mrs. Barbara Gillett is again home. from Plymouth, where she was with

her sick mother.

A feed stable has been built, at Ba-zaar, by W. C. Handy, for the benefit of cattle shippers.

Messrs. Frank Lower and John Al-ison, of Council Grove, were at Strong City, Friday, buying cattle. Michael Gamer shipped three car Breese. Ministers and Subday-School Superintendents are requested to be present. M. E. Moorg, Sec. of Com. Sec. of Com. Sec. of Com. Sec. of Com.

Mixed Candy 10 cents per pound at HAGER'S Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh and daughter, Miss Nannie, were visiting at Plymouth, Lyon county, last Friday. of Strong City, left, Monday morning, for Milwaukee, Wiscosin. They were accompained as far as Chicago, Illinois, R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is agent for the Domestic sewing machine, one of Mrs. Geo. M. Hayden was visiting on Diamond creek, last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hayden. the best machines on the market.

Wm. Heintz returned, Wednesday of last week, from El Dorado, where he was working in the brauch store of E. F. Homes & Co; and Mr. Holmes went to El Dorado, Sunday. mind, and give us cause to know that, even in their hour of trouble, we are remembered. A one-fare rate for the round-trip

James Mailen, an old hotel keeper and an old soldier, has bought the Acme House, in Strong City, and will move into it to-morrow, and run it in good style, as he well knows how to

G

her sick mother. D. A. Ells worth and sister, Miss Anna Ells worth, visited at Cedar Point, last week. A feed stable has been built, at Ba-car by W. C. Handy for the benefit

Attach a tag securely to each piece of baggage, on the outside, giving the name and residence of the owners By following these directions much loss of baggage will be avoided. Par-ties wishing to go with the Headquar-ters' train, which will leave Kansas City, on the evening of August 1st Miss Emma Rapp, of Osage City-was visiting Mrs. Kenyon Warren, of Bazaar, last week. Pure drugs, and prescriptions care-ally compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro,'s, Strong City.

Bro,'s, Strong City. Miss Ora Haryey, of Strong City, returned, last week, from her visit at La Junta, Colorado. Misses Carrie and Maggie Breese, are expected home, Saturday, from their visit in Colorado. Judge C. W. Gregory, came up, Monday, from ElDorado, and remained here until yesterday, when E. F. Holmes, returned from El Dorado, and Mr. Gregory weit back there to their Whet with the Headquar-ters' train, which will leave Kansas City, on the evening of August 1st, should see that their tickets, east of Kansas City to Chicag, and via the Wabash, from Chicago to De-troit. Whet with the train the states, ters' train, which will leave Kansas City, on the evening of August 1st, should see that their tickets, east of Kansas City to Chicag, and via the Wabash, from Chicago to De-troit.

Misses Carrie and Maggie Breese, are expected home, Saturday, from their visit in Colorado. Judge G. W. Kilgore and daughter-Miss Eva, went to Thayer, Monday, to visit a son of the judge. Supplies for all kinds of sewing machines are constantly on hand at R. L. Ford's jewelry store. If you wish to buy a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, go to the jewelry store of R. L. Ford. Mrs. J. C. Farrington and Mrs. Henry E Lantry, of Strong City, were Mrs. J. C. Farrington and Mrs. Henry E Lantry, of Strong City, were down to Emporia. Monday. It. L. Ford's jewelry store. If you wish to buy a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, go to the jewelry store of R. L. Ford. Mrs. J. C. Farrington and Mrs. Henry E Lantry, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Monday. Messrs. A. D. Rilea and L. W. Hil-lert, who are now at work at Emporia, were in town over Sunday. Messrs. A. D. Rilea and L. W. Hil-lert, who are now at work at Emporia, Were in town over Sunday. Messrs. A. D. Rilea and L. W. Hil-lert, who are now at work at Emporia, Were in town over Sunday. Messrs. A. D. Rilea and L. W. Hil-lert, who are now at work at Emporia, Were in town over Sunday. Messrs. A. D. Rilea and L. W. Hil-lert, who are now at work at Emporia, Were in town over Sunday. Messrs. A. D. Rilea and L. W. Hil-lert, who are now at work at Emporia, Were in town over Sunday. Messrs. A. D. Rilea and L. W. Hil-lert, who are now at work at Emporia, Were in town over Sunday. Messrs. A. D. Rilea and L. W. Hil-lert, who are now at work at Emporia, Were in town over Sunday.

The President of the Chase Coun-The Rev. W. T. Blenkharn, and family, of Strong City, expect to move to Wabaunsee, next month. Messrs. Frank Lower and John Al-ison, of Council Grove, were at Strong

loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week, and Clint Arnold, one. Mrs. R. D. Howden, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her brother, John Bowers, of Ottawa. Condy 10 cents accound at the M. E. church, on Sun-day evening, at 8 o'clock. After Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Epworth League Condy 10 cents accound at the M. E. church on Sun-day evening, at 8 o'clock. After Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Epworth League Sample copies free.

JOHN MACLEAN.

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 brond guage trains on our Colorado Midland division for destination. No tedious transfer across the city. Cheap tourist tiekets now on sale, good natil Oct 3ist, returning. Inquire of C. C. Comer, local agent, santa Fe Houte. has been secured over the railroads, sary baggage. If a trunk is shipped, pack it closely, and secure it well by straps, and make the address clear and plain. Do not check valises, but carry them with you, on the train.

FROM PLAINS TO PEAKS.

FROM PLAINS TO PEAKS. 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 with-out 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 Mon-tezama Hotel is located. Inquire of J, J. Comer, local agent santa Fe Route, Attach a tag securely to each piece of

BUSINESS BREVITIES

I want farm loans badly. Come

will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of mediof the newspaper, it leaves nothing to be desired by the average reader. It is looked upon as a welcome visitor by every family who reads it, while thousands regard it as indispensable and would on no account go without cine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give ticulars.

See advertisement in another col-mm, of Ritner's Comercial College St. Josep, Mo., Write for full particit. An enormous circulation of 125,-000 copies per week attests its won-derful popularity. Recognizing the fact that there are those who are unulars.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. FOR SALE: - My residence in Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Geo. A. Scott, Anita, Iowa, Breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs



KANSAS.

Willow Grove Poultry Yards.

HIAWATHA, - - - KAN. Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Black Langshans.

Of the above varieties, I have the finest stock in the State, and I want to hear from every one who is interested in either variety. There is no use raising dunghill fowls when thoroughbreds are so much more profitable and satisfactory. Why not stock up this spring. I can ship eggs for hatching to any part of the country, and will 6UARANTEE them to HATCH. Trices per setting \$1.00 to \$3.00. Drop me a postal for further par-ticulars. G. C. Watkius, itiawatha, Kansas.



Hymer	17am	6 45pm	1 1 1 1 1 1
Evans 10 Strong City 10	33 43	7 15	2 30pr
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LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

x

Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, is in town. Mrs. S. N. Wood went to Topeka Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Hays was down to Emporia, Friday.

J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday.

E. W. Ellis, was down to Topeka, Monday and Tuesday.

Stanley Jones is now with E. F. Holmes & Co. employed

Geo. Burton, of Emporia, was in town, Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Hattie Dart and daughter were visiting at Newton, last week.

H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, Monday.

J. T. Butler, of Council Grove, was here, last Thursday and Friday.

Dr. R. G. Hutchison. has returned from his trip to Medicine Lodge,

Mrs. J. J. Comer, returned home, Tuesday, from her visit in Colorado.

Perforated chair seats 10c at jly16 HAGER's. jly16 James O'Reilly, of Strong City, was

at Cedar Point, last week, on busi-J. R. Blachshere, of Elmdale, went

to Indian Territory, last week, on busi-

J. J. Comer was confined to the house a few days, last week, by sickpess.

There was an excellent rain Saturday morning, also a good one, Sunday night

Joseph Vestering, of Burns, Marion

Tickets to the G. A. R. encampment | couple of months with Mrs. Baurle's at Detroit. will be sold over the Santa parents. Fe July 29, 30 and 31, and Aug. 1 and Mr. Or

Ach subsequent insertion. Mrs. John H. Scribner is quiet sick. F. Oberst, went east, last Thursday. Car lords of cattle to Kansas City, last Diamond creek, bought and took two Car lords of cattle to Kansas City, last Diamond subsequent insertion. John L. Pratt, of South Fork, and Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, died from con-sumption on Wednesday, of last week at his home, at Sedan after a linger-Under the subsequent insertion. week.

> Miss Nan G. Silverwood, who was visiting Miss Dora Cochran, returned, to her home, in Sedgwick county, last Saturday.

W. S. Romigh and Dennis Madden, of this city, and H. S. Lincoln, of Strong City, were down to Topeka, last week.

Miss Kate Hildebrand, of Strong City, returned home, Sunday, from a three months' visit to relatives at St. Joseph, Mo.

Mrs. Frank Darling, is enjoying a visit from her twin brother, Percy Doughty, of Wichita, who arrived here Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Roberts and their children, Mrs. Bessie Groom, Hughie and Gertie, were down to Emporia, Friday. way to her home, in Boston.

The "Yellow Hammers" and a picked nine had a game of ball, last Friday, which was the best game that has been played on the grounds, this season. At the beginning of the ninth H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, has had a large corn crib built on his place, and Wm. Fritze, of Strong City, was the architect.

season. At the beginning of the ninth inning the picked nine had three men on bases, and only needed two runs to tie the "Yellow Hammers." but they did not seem to be "in it." The score was 11 to 13, in favor of the "Yellow Hammers. The boys go to Bazaar to-morrow, (Friday), to play a game there We begin a continued story, this week, entitled "Delinquent Tax List of 1890,,' which may be of interest to some of our readers.

Mrs. L. M. Swope and Miss Stella Breese went to El Dorado, yesterday, there. on a visit to Mrs. F. R. Dodge, the aunt of Miss Breese.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and all Comercial branches are taught at Ritner's Comercial College, St, Joseph,

Goe. P. Hardesty, of Kansas City, arrived here, Tnesday, for a week's visit. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Berry, of Strong City, were at Kansas City. last week. There was an excellent rain Satur-

the Domestic, R. L. Ford, the jewler, from that, she was not seriosly hurt. is also agent for the Standard, a most Sheriff E. A. Kinne has advised us

Sheriff E. A. Kinne has advised us to have our friends order their "Sheriff's Sale" notices published in excellent sewing machine. Theodore Fritze, of Strong City, was

Joseph Vestering, of Burns, Marion county, was in town, last Thursdy and Friday. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and Son, Dud-ley, have gone to Eureka Springs, Arkansas. W. B. Hilton was granted a per-mit, Saturday, by the Probate Judge, home yesterday, from their trip in the North-west.

be administered. Epworth League praise service and bible reading at 7:30 o'clock, before preaching. Sample copies free.

Pastor.

Closing Out sale, at Auction,

The Rev. Carl Eberhardt and family. IMPLEMENTS.

The undersigned will sell all of his horses, cattle and farming implements, consisting of the following articles, on the former going to spend a couple of months with the parents of Mrs. Eb-erhardt, and the latter to spend a erhardt, and the latter to spend a county, Kansas, begining at 10 o'clock, county, Kansas, begining at 10 o'clock, bridge August 7, 1891. and

a. m., on Friday, August 7, 1891, and pr concluding on Saturday, if everything is not sold on Friday, viz:

Thorough bred cockerels for sale. wagons; 3 sets of double harness; 5 Apply at this office. J. B. Leonard, of El Dorado. made us a pleasant visit, this morning. He rake, and other farming implements us a pleasant visit, this morning. He is visiting at his father's, Lot Leonard, of Bazaar. He was accompainied by J. C. Thompson and family, of Mat-field Green, and Mrs. Col. Evans. who had been visiting in Butler and Sedg-wick county, the latter of whom went to Kansas City, from whence she will visit in Nebraska and Chicago, on her way to her home, in Boston. E. C. HOLMES.

A. B. EMERSON, Auctioneer.

A PROPHECY.

Snooks-"The Shakers never marry, do they?"

Philipps-"I believe not. Why?"

Snooks-"Nothing much, only my girl has given me the shake and I'll bet she'll end up just like the rest of 'em.

Philipps—"Well, just you get some one in town to get one of Chapman & Co's soda fountains, advertised in the COURANT. Their factory is at Madison, Ind.,—and then take your right down and then take your Last Friday evening, while milking ing or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World in the lot where there was also a horse, that animal jumped and frightened the girl down and get a glass of that de-licious soda. She will never shake cow, a hornless one, which broke loose and butted Mrs. H. S. Fritz, knocking you again.

A VACATION IN NEW MEXICO.

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, itot 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, scenery, and sunshine; and a hotel, the Montezuma, that is large hand-some, co. fortable, and home like. The tip to Las Vegas Hot Springs can be made in connection with the Colorado four, at a very small additional expense. by purchas-ing a round-trip excursion ticket to the Hot Springs that includes a side ride to Pueblo. Colorado Springs, or Derver. Inquire of J. J. Comer, local agent Santa Fe Route.

in season, at \$2 for 13, or \$3 50 for 26 Stock for sale after September 1st. Satisfaction guaranted. my14 4m J. W. McWilliams wants town loans

PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers Disabled Sture the War are En-titled; Dependent widows, and parents now dependent, whose sons died from eftect of army service, are included. It you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, JAMES TANNER, address

The only flexible wheel Wind Mill manufac-tured: we have bad more than 16 years' experi-ence in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods: we build all sizes of both Power and Pumping Mills, Tanks. and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully guaranteed.

GENERAL

SHVILLE

TIND

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

F. B. STEARNS.

A DIC

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

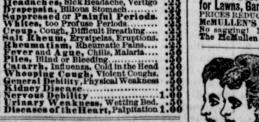




Lawns, Gardens, Farms, Ranches and MULLEN'S POULTRY NETTI The HeMullen Woven Wire



found on file at Geo THIS PAPER may be for



Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dz. HUNTHERYS' MANUAL, (14 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, malled free. Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N Y. SP

ECIFICS

HUMPHREYS

ears in private practice with success and for many intry years used by the people. Every single Spe into is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, pure go or reducing the system

vers, Congestion, Inflamma Court. orms, Worm Fever, Worm Colle... ying Colic, or Teething of Infants iarrhea, of Children or Adults....

ysentery, or Children of Adults... belera Morbus, Vomiting... vuralgia, Toothache, Faceache... sadaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo ppressed or Paint



OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARMING

-large and small.

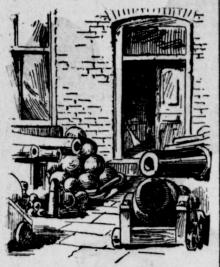
THE NAVAL MUSEUM.

It Contains a Great Many Relics of National Interest.

The Wax Figure of the Continental Marine -Gems of All Descriptions and Patterns -Iron Hats Worn by the Soldiers of Long Ago-Other Curiosities.

[Special Washington Correspondence.] One of the most interesting places in the city, and one of the least known, is the museum at the navy yard. It is located about a quarter of a mile to the right of the entrance gate, away from the gun foundry and busy workshops; away from the waters of the Potomac where the naval vessels are moored, and no one on duty there ever takes the trouble to inform a visitor of its existence. It is a small one-story brick building, with an attic containing a great many things which cannot be exhibited for lack of room.

Outside the museum on either side of the door the pavement is lined with trophies and relics of the recent civil war, in the form of cannon, mortars and various missiles from a six-pounder solid shot to a six hundred pound shell and a ten hundred and fifty pound solid columbiad ball. Walking past these interesting relics, after viewing them. upon entering the door the visitor comes



RELICS AT THE NAVAL MUSEUM.

face to face with the wax figure of a marine, in continental uniform. The tri-cornered hat, surmounted with a cockade, is of black felt, the coat is green, the knee breeches white and the leggins of dark, coarse cloth. The figure stands with his flintlock musket at "order arms."

One with military inclinations and training feels like saluting the old fellow. '10 the right of the visitor, as one stands facing the marine, is a peculiar old-fashioned cannon which was brought over the ocean by Cortez and used in the first conquest of Mexico. It was a field piece, and the various governments of Mexico retained it until during the Mexican war with the United States, when it was captured by Captain Hunter, U. S. A., at Alvarado. This cannon evidences the fact that when it was forged in 1490 the military men of that day had already conceived the notion of breech-loading, rapidfiring guns; for this specimen is a breech loader. There is a square piece cut out of the breech and into the bore is placed a flat-iron, containing powder and ball, back of which is an iron bar to hold it in place while firing. When in action, there used to be a line of men extending from the caisson to the cannon, each carrying a loaded flat-iron to insert in the piece, and thus keep up a continuous rapid fire. Strange as it may appear, this ancient piece of ordnance was improved, nearly four hundred years after its original manufacture, by an American named John B. Floyd, in 1858, whi's he was secretary of war in the great republic of the new world. The Floyd gun, instead of taking out and using many loaded flatirons, has a cylindrical receiver upon a hinge, which permits it to be lifted up to receive the cartridges, after which it can be dropped back into the breech

1812, and worn by marines and sailors when they boarded hostile vessels, and were designed to save the heads of their wearers from cutlass blows. A splendid heroic plaster of paris

model for a statue of Admiral Farragut occupies a commanding position. It was made by Dr. Horatio Stone, in competition with other artists when the model of Vinnie Ream was accepted by the government and the others rejected. Naval officers say that this statue is the best that was ever designed, and that it should have been accepted instead of the Ream statue. which how adorns Farragut square. However, political influence was strongly in favor of the woman's work, which was accepted, and Dr. Stone gave his model to the Naval museum.

In a glass case are pieces of the Egyptian obelisk, commonly called Cleopatra's Needle, which now stands in Central park, New York. These pieces of the cement, foundation, steps and steel clamps are just as they were placed in position 22 B. C., and were presented to the museum by Lieut. Com. Henry H. Gorringe, who superintended the removal of the obelisk from Egypt, and managed its erection in the beautiful park of the metropolis of the coast.

A small mortar, about fourteen inches in length, captured by the French fleet from the British at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered the last of the belligerent forces of his majesty at the close of the revolutionary war, stands silent and pigmy-like beside the original Gatling gun, the worst death-dealer ever invented for close quarters. Near by is the telescope gun, invented during the civil war, but which never proved effective. At the muzzle of this gun are half a dozen steel rings to catch and hold the smoke to prevent the enemy from taking accurate aim at the gunners. There is also a hand-somely chased swivel gun, made in the sixteenth century, which was captured at Tripoli in 1804 by Commodore Decatur. Two funny-looking blunderbusses, one captured during the Mexican war and the other during the revolutionary war, both of them flintlocks, stand upon a table, in the center of which is a bronze bust of Hotchkiss, the modern inventor. There is also a splendid flintlock revolver, with long rifle barrel and excellent stock. manufactured in 1793. This was the first revolving gun ever manufactured in America. In 1861 E. Nugent invented a self-firing revolving gun, and in 1862 Gatling invented and brought into action his improvement. The Nugent had a self-loading hopper at the breech, into which a hundred cartridges could be poured, and as the crank was turned the cartridges dropped into place, were discharged and the empty shells fell

upon the ground. Near by the Nugent and Gatling guns is a piece of oak, twisted and shivered as in an awful hurricane or cyclone. It was formerly a long strong spar bearing a dynamite torpedo at the apex. The torpedo boat ran against an obstruction and the shivered spar was one of the results of the explosion. In a case beside the spar are all sorts of submarine torpedoes some of them mounted on spars to be sunk under water, as river and harbor obstructions. Any vessel striking one of them would surely go to the bottom almost instant-

The original penetrating explosive shells were hollow iron balls filled with powder, with percussion caps to explode upon contact. A later invention is the three-ringed shell; that is, three iron shells in one, the smaller rings being surrounded by larger ones, each filled with powder and all connecting, so that their explosion would make many more fragments, and therefore become more destructive of human life. On exhibition in the shell case is a fac simile of the projectile which de-stroyed the confederate ram Albemarle; an iron monster which had been considered invincible. There are also fragments of an incendiary shell, filled with composition similar to Greek fire, intended to be exploded against houses and scatter fire throughout a beleaguered city. A skilled workman was drawing the fuse of this shell, holding it under water meantime to exclude the air, when by accident a little edge of the fuse arose above the water. Instantly, by contact with the air, the shell exploded and the workman was literally blown and burned to atoms. All these and many other wonderful things were shown to me by Jared Mundell, a man who has been in the service since he was seven years of age, having enlisted as a drummer in the Marine band in 1847. During the civil war he was a soldier in the Fifteenth New York engineers. He has been in charge of the Naval museum for seven years, is familiar with the history of each trophy and relic, and is therefore a valuable man for the position. He is a quiet but entertaining gentleman, and one of the most accommodating men I have ever met with in such a place. While conversing and explaining the histories of the objects of interest, he is continually at work, polishing gun barrels, brushing dust off of cases, and, like a housekeeper solicitous of the appearances of every relic, diligently engaged in keeping all things neat and clean. SMITH D. FRY. Graceful Men. Mr. Nisbet fell in love with Ceylon, but seems to have got mixed as to details: "A pleasant place to idle in is this 'pearl drop' of India, and altogether novel to the English eye, with its temples and palm groves, its cinnamon gardens, and ever changing groupings of gentle-faced natives. I thought myself an adept at telling the difference between male and female until I landed at Colombo; but now my ideas on the subject are vague and doubtful, for, like the lady who came here and took a maid, trusting to external appearance, I was forever making mistakes and vowing that the men were women; the only difference being that the men are more graceful and beautiful, hav-Several peculiar iron hats, similar to ing the least work to do and dressing

WANT TO RETALIATE.

A German Who Favors Commercial War-Retaliatory Spirit Aroused By McKinley-ism-Aimed at the American Farmer. The spirit which has been called forth in Europe by our wild McKinleyism, may be understood from some recent remarks by Herr Von Siemens, a member of Germany's world's fair committee. It is proposed by Germany to have a world's fair in 1896. In speaking of this fair Herr Von Siemens says: "The European nations are be-coming aware that they must consolidate commercially as against American aggression. America is not only shutting out many of our products by prohibitive tariffs, but she also threatens our trade with the South American done.

republics and even with Africa and Asia. Your country is young, full of natural resources, and by your enterprise, no less than by your present policy, you threaten to deprive us of our foreign trade. Power naturally makes you aggressive, and Europe must take care of her interests or else she will be pushed to the wall."

Herr Von Siemens declared himself in favor of commercial war. "If you keep on as you are doing now," he said, we shall have to go to war. We will their heart's content. The extra conerect a big fence to keep out your grain, your cotton and your meat. We will retaliate. I am naturally a free trader, but I believe in meeting protection with protection."

Asked whether Europe could exist without American grain, he replied: "Of course she can. We can supply all our wants from Russia or India. * * * The day will come, and come soon, when we shall have to fight against your aggressions." He declared also that it seemed to him folly for Germany to exhibit at the Chicago world's fair, "in a country where people will not buy from us.

All this, of course, is but the expression of one man's opinion; but it indicates the hostile and retaliatory feeling which the McKinley law has awakened in Germany. There are those who as-sert that if it had not been for the passage of the McKinley law, Germany would by this time have removed her prohibition of American pork, and would also have lowered her duties on our grain.

The observant farmer will not fail to note that the foreign feeling for retaliation aroused by McKinley is directed against our farm products. McKinley gave the manufacturers higher protection than they ever had before. His law was shaped in the interests of the manufacturers, notwithstanding the bogus protection he threw to the farmers in the shape of increased duties on products which they export in enormous quantities every year. The manu-facturers get the McKinley plums, but pound which our McKinleyites left on if there is to be retaliation abroad it will be the American farmer who will suffer.

AN OLD AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Pig Iron Industry Is a Hoary "Infant" -We Have Made Iron More Than Two Hundred Years-A Case of Excessive Protection.

At the recent meeting of the American institute of mining engineers at Cleveland, O., a paper was read on "The First Iron Blast Furnaces in America." The furnaces referred to were built by Gov. Spotswood in Virginia between the years 1714 and 1730. This was about 175 years ago; but the

making of iron by other methods dates wool is doubtless glad to have some way of accounting for his lower prices from a much earlier period. Works for smelting and refining iron were started without laying the blame on the Mcat Lynn and Braintree, Mass., soon Kinley law. Stor the settlement of that colony, and But this explanation of the Repub-party had been allowed to fix the

CANADA FOLLOWS SUIT.

That Country Puts Raw Sugar on the Free List-Our Example Was Too Strong-Another Case of "Export Discounts." The example of the United States in removing the tax on sugar has proved too strong for Canada to resist. The fall of prices with us of two cents a pound made the Canadian mouth water for cheap sugar, too. So strong was this desire for cheap, untaxed sugar that an extensive smuggling business sprang up in April and May. Finally our lesson in saving the tax by removing the duty became so attractive to the Canadians that everywhere the demand arose that raw sugar be put on the free list; and this has recently been The effect of this measure was in-

stantaneous, just as with us, the price of extra granulated sugar falling to 41/2 cents, or about two cents a pound below the tariff price. What the effect of this will be on consumption and on the consumer is thus pointed out by the Montreal Trade Bulletin: "The consumption of sugar in the

dominion from this out will show an enormous increase, as consumers will be able to indulge in this luxury to sumption will of course come largely from the masses who will now be in a position to patronize sweet food as they have never done before in the history of the country.' On refined sugar Canada retains a

duty of one cent a pound. The. reason given for this should have a peculiar interest to those republican organs which were last year so indigna denying that our manufacturers their products to foreigners at 1 prices than in the home market. Canadian Journal of Commerce plains the retention of the duty o fined sugar thus: "This was nece to prevent the Spreckels refiner California], which was ready to se

surplus sugar at 3% cents for expe order to reduce its stock, from floo the Pacific coast at cut rates." Comparing Spreckels' export prices with prices in the home market we find that granulated sugar is now selling at wholesale in New York at 414 to 43% cents. On the Pacific coast prices are

higher. For some time after the duty was reduced there was no reduction at all in that part of the country, since Spreckels holds a monopoly there and he refused to reduce prices. Later refined sugar began to be imported from Hong Kong and the Phillippine islands, and he had to make a reduction. But the fact that he is offering his surplus sugar in the Canadian market about one cent a pound lower than at home shows that there was no need refined sugar.

AT LONDON WOOL SALES.

What Americans Buy and Why They Must Pay High Prices-A Point For the American Wool Grower. The protection papers have found what they suppose to be the reason of the fall in wool prices. They have found that the Australian wool clip was

very large, and that in consequence the prices of Australian wool have declined in the European markets. This expla-'nation is being passed along the line to the smaller protection organs, and the farmer who believes in protection to

EPITOME OF SPOLIATION. Shameful Showing for Reckless Re public

The net ordinary expenditures of the government and payments on account of pensions for the fiscal year 1891, ended June 30, were \$\$17,500,000, or \$55,900,000 more than they were for the year 1890 and \$76,600,000 more than for the year which ended three months after Mr. Cleveland went out of office. They were \$102,600,000 in excess of the expenditures in the last full fiscal year of President Cleveland's term of office. This is an increase of but a little less than 48 per cent. The total for 1891 is but \$17,000,000 less than the farm value of the wheat crop of 1890, and it is over \$6,000,000 more than the plantation value of the cotton crop of 1889, while the excess over the last full year of the democratic administration is not \$9,000,000 less than one-half the farm value of the oats crop of 1890. This is republicanism.

Gen. Garfield once said in the house of representatives, what everybody knows, that the expenses of the government should not increase pari passu with the increase of population. The expenditures for pensions were then about \$28,000,000; in 1891 they were \$124,000,000, though he then said that they were as great as they could reasonably be expected ever to be, and that from that time they would diminish. Taking the census years and 1891, it may be observed how close the government has come to keeping its expenditures within the limits which Gen. Garfield indicated:

antly	YEAR-	Expenditures.	Population
s sell	1790		3,900,000
	1800	7.411.000	5,300,000
lower	1810	5,311,000	7,200,000
The	1830	13,134,000	9 600,000
1. 1. 1. 1.	1830	13.223.000	12,800,000
e ex-	1840	24.13 .000	17,000,000
n re-	1850	37,165,000	23, 100,000
	1860	60,056,000	31,400,000
ssary	1870	164, 421,000	38,500,000
y of	1880		50, 10), 000
ell its	1890		63.000.00
10.0.000000	1891		63,000,000
ort in		his calculations	

the pension grab, this will show how accurate he was:,

1881	50,000,000
1882	61.300.000
1883	66,000,000
1884	55,400,000
1885	58,100,000
1885	63,400,000
1887	75,000,000
1888	80,200,000
1889	87,600,000
1890	106,900,000
1891	124,400,000

It was not until 1847 that the whole cost of the government reached the total of pension expenditures in 1881; in 1850 it was \$13,000,000 less than that, and in 1860 only \$10,000,000 more. The increase since the war has been shameful and astounding, but the last few years show the greatest recklessness. Since 1881 the expenditures have been as follows:

E. Expenditures, 8177.100,000 186,000.00 206,300,000 188,540,000 208,800,000 YEAR. 205,800,000 191,900,000 220,100,000 214,900,000 240,900,000 261,600,000 317,000,000 1888. 1889 1890.

The democratic party, though never within the last thirty years in full control of the government, has at times had some influence in the making and application of appropriations. It has always exerted its influence to protect the treasury, but there is not an in-stance in which the republican branch of congress has failed to add to the appropriations made by the democratic branch; and even if the democratic

of the pension lists is absolutely necessary, for it is a notorious fact that on those lists are thousands of names which have no right to be there.

The system, originally conceived in the best patriotic spirit, and intended to exemplify the nation's gratitude towards its defenders, has degenerated into a convenient source of colossal fortunes to the worst brood of harpies that ever afflicted a government. The pension office has been so demoralized under Tanner and Raum that it has become a by-word of shame. One commissioner, who boldly announced his intention to bankrupt the treasury and allow the thieving system of rebating to go on unchecked, was obliged to retire from office, only to join the brood of insatiable sharks at the national capital. His successor has not in-dulged in such foolish boasts, but he has been even more effective in emptying the treasury and further demoralizing the office. It may be that under

such a corrupt administration there may be no revision of the pension lists, however strong the popular demand may be for it. The only remedy left, then, will be a clean sweep of the pension laws, until an honest administration is assured. When a system has been brought to such a pass as to become the vehicle of unprecedented frauds it should be suspended. The president insists upon keeping a branded official as the dispenser of a large proportion of the government's revenues. No reform is possible while such a man remains in office. The next congress should deal with this matter in the most uncompromising manner.-Albany Argus.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES

Where the Money Comes from to Provide for Republican Extravagance.

When the people complain that the late congress expended a billion dollars the secretary of the treasury makes answer that we are a "billiondollar country," and the answer seems a smart one to many and a good one to

some. Let us examine it for a moment. The billion dollars which con-ress expended was almost entirely e product of taxes gathered from the ople. Now, if it were ever a justifition for extravagance in government at we have a rich people, it must also shown that these taxes come from e abundance of the rich and not from the necessities of the poor.

Did the "billion-dollar congress" get the money it spent from the property and the incomes of the "millionaires or from the bellies and backs of the laborers and the farmers?

An examination of the tariff and of the sources of revenue shows that this money was raised, not by taxes on the accumulated property of the country,

nor yet upon the income of its prosperous people, but mainly upon the plain necessaries of life and the necessaries of labor. Nay, more, it will show that in nearly every instance the tariff taxes are so adjusted as to throw heavier rates upon the common grades of articles consumed by the poor than upon the better and more luxurious grades which well-to-do people can and do purchase. Broadcloth is taxed less in proportion than common woolen goods, and common woolen goods much less than cottonwarp goods. It will also show that out of the taxes thus imposed much the larger part goes into the pockets of the tariff beneficiaries, while the government, as junior partner, gets the smaller share. If it be true that this is "a billion-



THE CONTINENTAL MARINE.

and fired. The Floyd gun, on exhibition here, was captured at Harper's Ferry from Stonewall Jackson.

In one corner of the museum stands a piece of oak wood, two and a half feet in height, one foot wide, and a foot and a half in length. It is splintered and held together by clamps. In its center is a large penetrating shell, which, 'if it had exploded, would have wrought havoc. This piece of wood is the rud-der post of the celebrated U. S. S. Kearsarge, and the shell which struck her was fired from the confederate privateer Alabama, June 19, 1864, in the engagement which resulted in the sinking of the Alabama. If that shell had exploded the Kearsarge would have gone to the bottom. After the battle the fuse was carefully drawn, the rudder patched together as it now stands, the shell remaining in it, and the Kearsarge sailed for the coast of Brazil in search of another privateer called the Florida. They were brave men in those days.

those used by firemen of the present finer, while the women work in the day, are exhibited in the museum. fields and look coarser."-Pall Mall They were in use during the war of Gazette.

already in 1645 these works were reported as "very successful."

Before the revolutionary war were exporting iron to England, and so successful had rolling and slitting mills become in Massachusetts that wool tariff our manufacturers can buy the British parliament passed an act to prohibit this form of manufacture in the colonies. Curiously enough this act was declared in its title to be an act to encourage the importation of American bar and pig iron. Up to that time England had collected a duty on American pig iron: but this duty was renewed at the same time when the act was passed forbidding rolling and slitting, under the belief that it would be advantageous to both countries to have the cruder forms of iron made here and the more highly finished forms in Eng-

land. For more than 200 years, then, we have been making iron; and the industry has grown to such proportions that last year, for the first time in our history, we produced more iron than any other country. Notwithstanding, however, the great age of our iron industry and our enormous production, the in dustry is still treated as an "infant industry," and a duty of \$6.72 a ton is

levied on all imported pig iron. This protection is given under the pretense that it is to cover the difference of labor cost between Europe and this country. But the total labor cost of making a ton of pig iron in this country, as averaged from twelve establishments recently reported upon by United States Labor Commissioner Wright, is only \$6.07. Yet we impose a duty of \$6.72 to cover the mere difference of labor cost between this country and others! If this were true the iron makers of Europe must pay their employes 65 cents for the privilege of making a ton of iron.

-Imports of woolen goods have fallen off since the McKinley law was passed; and some of the cheap clap-trap organs have drawn from this the "proof" that we are manufacturing more woolen goods at home. But the protectionist Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, reports this fact: "The woolen mills have been shutting down during the last two 5 per cent. These goods have gradualweeks, partly for the sake of repairs, but chiefly for lack of orders on heavy weights.

-In the United States there are 6 acres of farming land and 9.8 acres of cent way for our stockings to celebrate other wood land per capita of the entire population, while in Great Britain each person represents only 1.38 acres of farming land and .07 of forest (i.e. seven acres of forest for each 100 persons). This difference in the density of population is persistently ignored by protectionists, who can see no cause for higher wages with us except the tariff

lican papers is all poppycock. Some kinds of Australian wool have of course

gone down in the London market, but the kind which our manufacturers buy has not declined. Owing to our high only certain kinds of Australian wool which shrink very little.

In speaking of American purchases at the recent sales in London, Wade's Fiber and Fabric, a journal published at Boston in the interests of our woolen manufacturing industry, says: "All accounts that we have seen, including a number of private letters, agree that for such light shrinkage foreign wools as American buyers can afford to bid for at last sales figures, if not a slight advance, are fully sustained; but that for other heavy conditioned parcels, although equally good staple, prices are materially lower.'

This is in harmony with our own market reports which show that our manufacturers are now actually paying two cents a pound more for scoured Australian wool than last year. Fiber and Fabric adds the following

words which are highly worthy of the attention of our wool growers: "With wool free to our manufacturers as to those of Europe, we should be able to

make them pay as we do, and the consequence would be that our mills would work up a large portion of the wool that now is imported in the form of fabrics. In this form it certainly hurts our wool growers far more than it could if imported in the raw state. Notwithstanding the assertions of

Messrs. Delano, Lawrence, and others, who assert that this country can grow every quality of wool that is needed in this country, any manufacturer who understands the demands of the consumers of our fabrics knows that, except for the imports of Australian wools, a large number of the best mills

in this country could not run without absolute loss and a complete ruin of the business they have been years in building up at great expense. -Woolen hosiery and underwear

costing thirty cents a pound started out 100 years ago with a protective duty of ly climbed up the protective ladder till now, McKinley having put on a duty of over 200 per cent. When do stockings cease to need protection? Is this a de a century of protection?

-The Pennsylvania manufacturers take all they can get. They are now buying Lake Superior ores \$1.50 a ton less than last year, freights are less by 30 cents a ton, and wages are lower, yet the protected pig iron makers made no corresponding reduction in these

prices.

amounts to be appropriated, those amounts would have been outrageously large, because they would necessarily have been large enough to defrav the expenses incurred under laws enacted by republican congresses, which laws the democratic party has never had the power to repeal.

It can hardly be that the expenditures on account of pensions will be greatly increased by legislation in the future, though they will probably grow considerably under the laws already enacted, and if the democratic party is given control of all departments of the government hereafter, it will cut down the ordinary expenses and confine appropriations to the legitimate purposes of the constitution, for it will never follow in the footsteps of the billiondollar congress: which solved the problem of the surplus by bringing the publie treasury to the verge of bankruptcy in its endeavors to pay off the campaign obligations of the republican party. The democracy is for economy and the reduction of taxation .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE BURDEN OF PENSIONS.

Criminal Extravagance of a Corrupt Administration

The extravagance of the present republican administration at Washington and the reckless expenditures of the billion congress are, well set forth by the New York Commercial Bulletin. an authority whose conservatism in statement is proverbial. The expenditures of the government for the past fiscal year were \$388,600,000, and of this amount \$71,100,000 were paid in interest on the public debt, premiums on bonds and on account of the national bank redemption fund. In 1880. the net ordinary expenditures of the government were \$169,090,000, and in 1890 they were \$261,000,000. During the last fiscal year they reached the unprecedented sum of \$317,500,000. There has been no unusual warrant for such an increase, and the only explanation that can be given for it is criminal extravagance. The most prominent fea-

ture of this recordcis pensions, which have more than doubled during the past decade. The expenditures on this account for the past year reached the alarming figure of \$124,400,000. Ten years ago, the pension appropriations amounted to \$50,000,000, and yet there was no complaint on the part of honest elaimants that their claims were neglected. But it was only during the past two years that the sharks in Washington contrived to get from the billion congress and a corrupt pension bureau what they had failed to gain previously. The outgo of the people's money for pensions has now reached more and more ef such a frightful extent that a halt is imperatively demanded. The revision cago Times.

dollar country," as the secretary says, let him tell us who own the billions and who pay the taxes for congress to spend. Are they not different persons? Until he can devise some means of getting these taxes from the property of the country and not from its wants: from the income of the prosperous and not from the consumption of the masses, his answer is not only irrelevant, it is cruel and mocking. - St. Louis Republic.

POLITICAL OPINION.

-Commissioner Raum makes the announcement that he is going to hurry through and dump 350,000 original cases upon the various pension agencies of the country before the year is out. Away with the surplus!-Kansas City Star.

-A soldier who died at Vicksburg in 1863 has been drawing a pension of sixteen dollars a month ever since, with \$1,000 as back pension. When the discovery was made a pension official said that it was "a mighty curious case."-N. Y. Sun.

-It is a sign of returning reason that republicans have stopped worshiping the tin calf of McKinleyism and are looking to the big southern cotton crop and the western wheat fields to pull the country through the year .-Albany Argus.

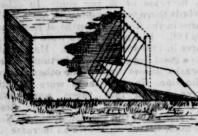
-Mr. McKinley had no toleration for Blaine and reciprocity when he had the matter in his own hands in the ways and means committee. Mr. Blaine had to flank him in the senate and to summon the people to assist in the job. The record is an interesting one to Mr. Blaine's friends in Ohio. -N. Y. World.

---So, at the rate of more than a thousand cases a day, the list of pensioners is to be increased, and Secretary Foster must wrestle with the treasury balance as he may. It isn't Raum's business to find the money; he is only to do the "dumping." It really looks as though it may be necessary to "dump" Raum to save money enough to pay the salaries of the officials at Washington. As a distributor of the surplus Tanner wasn't in it with Raum at all .- Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

-Senator Hoar has been enlightening the world as to the issues of the next national campaign. Among these he enumerates "increased exchanges with foreign nations, taking from them all that we cannot produce, keeping our own market for ourselves, and occupying foreign markets with the things we can produce." The picture is a very pretty one, but the senator fails to explain how there can be an "increased exchange with foreign nations" as long as the avowed policy of the dominant party in American legislation is to more and more effectually shut out foreign products from our markets .--- Chi-;

THE FARMING WORLD TRAPPING RABBITS.

A Kansas Farmer's Device for Catching the Long-Eared Pests. Rabbits are quite numerous here, and if allowed to increase without molestation become a nuisance to the farmer and fruit grower. To diminish this pest I use a trap (a sketch of which is shown herewith) which proves quite thing clean; wash and rinse out the satisfactory, and as it requires no setting or baiting the time taken to attend to it is reduced to a minimum. To make the trap use six-inch pine fencing boards. Cut three boards two feet long, one board two feet nine inches long and one eight inches long. Make a box of the first four boards with the ends all even at one end of the box and nail the eight-inch block on that end. This box must be put together so that the aperture shall be four inches by six inches. For the treadle take a shingle, cut as seen in the illustration, of a size to fit the projecting bottom and fit loosely in the trap two inches. Hinge the broad and projecting platform of the box with a bit of leather. Make the door juice, however in a separate hereal of No. 12 wire. The axis should have



A KANSAS RABBIT TRAP.

loops one inch apart. Take another piece of wire, run one end through the loop, give it a turn about the axle, and then form a loop about one-half of an inch above it. Then bend the remainder of the wire about the border of the door, making loops in the bottom one inch apart, running the end up and finishing like the other end. To hang the door put the lower end in the trap so that it will start inward. Be sure the door is low enough down to work easily and freely to the roof of the trap. Then take a short piece of fine wire and connect through holes in the treadle with the loops above the axis. These wires must be short enough so that when weight is applied to the treadle it will raise the door to the roof. If the treadle is found to be heavy for the door the loops above the axis extend too far outward, which can be remedied by bending toward the trap. See that the door works easily and freely without catching on the sides, and it is ready to set or place where the rabbits will find it. In trapping rabbits do not set the traps immediately in their runways, but to the side, with the open end toward them. If twigs have been bitten off by the rabbits set a trap there. In traveling from place to place rabbits usually take the lowest ground along little branches, or even shallow hollows one or two feet below the general surface, so along these are good trapping grounds, also along fences, hedges, around the orchard, under clumps of dense bushes and brush heaps. Usually rabbits do not go into a trap the first night it is The weather has a great deal also to do with trapping. Sometimes I do not catch a rabbit for nearly a week,

while at other times I get half a dozen

CIDER FOR VINEGAR. An Excellent Way of Utilizing Fruit of Inferior Grades

press and all of the vessels to be used

in handling both the fruit and the ci-

der. After the fruit is gathered up,

all the rotten parts should be cut out

and thrown away, and then what is to

be used to be thoroughly washed. Have

the barrels clean, and so far as possible

keep everything connected with the

At first do not fill the barrels more

than two-thirds full. This will give

the eider more room to work and will

lessen the waste. In many cases, after

pressing well once, it will be a good

plan to stir the pomace up thoroughly and add a small quantity of water and

juice, however, in a separate barrel.

It is best to lay the barrels down on the

sides, putting a couple of rails or poles

underneath to keep them off the

ground. Tack a piece of mosquito net

ting or wire-screen cloth over the bung-hole to keep out flies and bugs. After

it has ceased working it should be drawn off, strained and put in barrels again; this time the barrels can be

filled full. It will make vinegar quick-

er if it can be left in the sun till cold

weather, when it should be stowed in

the cellar or in some place where it will

of common brown wrapping paper, dip

in molasses and drop into the barrels;

a few strips in each barrel will help to

make mother. But that is not necessa

ry. Keeping in the sun while the

weather is warm and keeping from

freezing in cold weather is sufficient.

Worked up in this way apples that oth-

erwise would go to waste can be made

to sell at from 15 cents to 25 cents per

CHEAP RAIN GAUGE.

bushel .- St. Louis Republic.

Some think it a help to take strips

work clean.

not freeze.

A recruit was brought up for medical spection, and the doctor asked him: "Have you any defects?" One way of preventing the inferior grades of apples from going to waste is by making them into cider for vine-"Yes, sir; I am shortsighted." "How can you prove it?" "Easily enough, doctor. Do you gar. As with other products care should be taken to make of a good ee that nail up yonder in the wall?" "Yes." quality in order to realize good prices. "Well I don't."-Motto Per Ridere. A New Heating Process.

Too Transparent.

Traveler-You don't seem to have any stoves or furnaces in this large hotel, and yet the rooms are warm. Landlord-Yes; you see I'm troubled so with book agents who can't pay their bills, that I keep the clerk and

the colored cook constantly firing them.

Ossified.

-Light.

Siftings.

Potter-Yes, sir; that man is a hypocrite, if there ever was one. While professing the warmest friendship for me, he was for a whole year stabbing me in the back, and I never knew it.

kind of a back have you got?-Jury.

ing treated by three doctors."

master of fifteen tongues.

not master one."-Light.

An Unfair Advantage. "How is your uncle coming on?" asked Gilhooly of Hostetter McGinnis.

"Very poorly, indeed. He is now be-

"That's cowardly. What chance has one man got against three?" - Texas

Her Own.

"You know Prof. Henpeck? He's a

"Yes, and I know his wife, who can

A HEAVY LOAD.

"That's straight, judge. My parents Irwin - Goodness gracious! What

"What! Be careful or I'll lock you up

"Prisoner, your name?"

"Patrick O'Harrah."

for perjury.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?



Mr. O'Harrah-Shure, jedge, th' bye s a tellin' av th' trooth. This is my woife, Rebecca, an' they do say as th' bye is afther lookin' loike his mither .-

In a Bird Store.

Prospective Purchaser - What thoughful looking parrot! Polly want cracker?

The Parret (late of Boston)-I am aware, my . bar madam, that there exists an almost universal but erroneous belief that all parrots manifest a predilection for crackers. This hypothesis would be amusing were it not for the intimation it affords of the pathetic paucity of dietetic knowledge upon the part of the masses. May I awsk if you are aware that there is more nutriment and inspiration in a single plate of beans than in three score and ten crackers? A thorough appreciation of Browning will never follow a regimen of crackers. But what is the matter, may I awsk? You manifest consider-



Spoiled Her Fun

There is a woman on the west side whose husband, wishes the races had been run in Hindoostan instead of Buffalo. She has become an inveterate gambler. The other day he came home to find his wife discussing the price with a tramp who wanted to bring in a cord of wood. It seems that the price had been fixed at thirty cents. The hus-band unseen listened to the conversa-tion. "Now," said his wife, "let's flip a coin to see whether it shall be thirty cents or fifty cents." The tramp won.

"Now," said he, growing in the confidence that he had struck a snap, "let's flip again to see whether it shall be a dollar and a dollar and a half." "Done," said the woman, too deeply wrapt in the gambling spirit to notice that it was a case of "heads I win, tails you lose."

Again the tramp won. At this moment the husband, .who was beginning to see a mortgage suspended over his house, interposed an objection, to the great displeasure of the tramp.-Buffalo Courier.

Waste in City and Country. People who live in the country have little idea of the waste that goes on in cities. What goes out of the city kitchen into the garbage wagon, if it had been economically managed, would have fed ten times the number it was bought and paid for. The extravagance in the dwellings of the rich in cities is startling; but while the farmer's wife can give her city sisters lessons in management, the farmer himself can take lessons from city business men and manufacturers in business management.-Northwestern Agriculturist.

Proved By a Proverb.

Mrs. Snooper (indicating the smallest in the baseball team)-That must be the pitcher. Snooper-Why so?

Mrs. Snooper-I can tell by his ears. Snooper-Indeed? Mrs Snooper-Yes; little pitchers have great ears, you know. -Judge.

"THERE never was a remedy made with more care than Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Each one of the several herbs and roots used is closely examined, and all foreign substances excluded, before their various virtues are extracted. The remedy is not largely advertised, but people who use it will talk about it and praise it, and it adver-tises itself. It will cure you of blood dis-ease. Try it when these largely advertised watery compounds fail.

"THOUGH I speak but one language, I am familiar with many tongues," said the phy-sician.-Buffalo Enquirer.

Must not be confounded with common cathartie or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liv-er Pills are entirely unlike them in every re-spect. One trial will prove their superiority.

A KENTUCKY man called his horse "Hot Biscuit," because it was the finest bred he knew of.-Washington Star.

It is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Gienu's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

As aquatic champion at this season of the year is bound to be in the swim.—N. O. Picayune.

TO REGULATE the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

The soprano of a church choir has been known to make a hit that entitled her to the second bass for life.—Binghampton Leader.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.



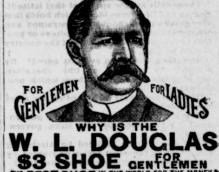
Every from Catarrh in the Head. Those who don't have it suffer from those who do. It's a disease you can't. keep to yourself.

Here are some of the symptoms : Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, and offen-sive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. But only a few of these likely to be present at once.

The cure for it-for Catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from it-a perfect and permanent cure, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. A record of 25 years has proved that to its proprietors -and they're willing to prove it. to you.

They do it in this way : If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, they'll pay you \$500 in cash. Can you have better proof of the healing power of a medicine?

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. 43



S3. 50 Folice Shoe: Farmers, Rallroad Mension edge, One pair will wear them: Rae calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
 S2. 50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at whe want a shoe for comfort and service.
 S2. 52 and S2.00 Workingman's shoer state the second state of the sole of the service.
 S2. 52 and S2.00 Workingman's shoer shoe who want a shoe for comfort and service.
 S2. 52 and S2.00 Workingman's shoer show given them a trial will wear no other make.
 BOYS' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are were strong and durable. Those who want as the increasing sales show.
 Ladies Dongola, very stylish; equals French inported shoes costing from \$4.00 to 86.0.
 Ladies '2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fund both of calls. Stylish and durable. Caution.-See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the both of each shoe.

If You Have

Tutt's Pills

the weak stomsch and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwook will find rollef from them. Nicely sugar coated,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

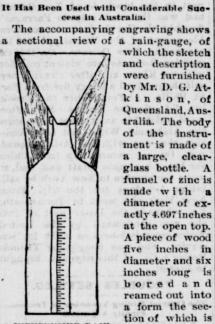
Constipation Gured

WITHOUT MEDICINE, CHANGE OF

DIET OR ENEMA.

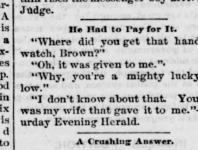
DIET OR ENEMA. Approved by regular physicians. Circulars, testimo-niais and references sent FREE, or full directions for self treatment on receipt of Oue Dollar. E. E. WEBSTER, Kansas City, Mo. GNAME THIS PAPER every time rea write

EDUCATIONAL



INEXPENSIVE RAIN-GAUGE.

shown in the ennart to contain



Uncle James-What, smoking again, Tommy? Don't you know that no smoker ever grows tall?

graving, the up-the funnel and the look at that chimney. It smokes like

when there is company in the parlor."

This Frightened Him.

ed on breaking the engagement .- Mun-

CHERE IS NOTHING LIKE SAFETY.

through the long winter evenings."



Fat Man-Conductor, put me off at Twenty-second street. Conductor-What do you take me for -a derrick?-Once a Week.

Intense Realism.

"The curtain falls as the burglars are heard sawing the bars, and Ethel, the heroine, rings the district-telegraph alarm for help."

"What happens then?"

"Ten years elapse, and as the curable perturbaion.-Life. tain rises the messenger boy arrives."-

"Where did you get that handsome

"Why, you're a mighty lucky fel-"I don't know about that. You see it

was my wife that gave it to me."-Sat-

to her son Johnny.

-Texas Siftings.

sey's Weekly.

girl for a typewriter?

"The policeman? Yes."

street.

No Method in His Madness.

Summer Outers.

which is poison ivy and which isn't?

Average Woman-How am I know

Average Man-By looking at it, of

course. How else would you know?

One has three leaves and the other five.

Every man of sense knows that, and I

"Yes, I know, my dear, but which

urse, or the five-leaf, I forget which."

(chair)

kind is the poison kind?" "Why, you goosey, the three-leaf, of

don't see why women shouldn't.

-N. Y. Weekly.

a day. Baiting the traps will only colonize them with mice. Rabbits go into them for shelter and to secrete themselves.-American Agriculturist.

. POULTRY PICKINGS.

they need little care.

PICK the geese regularly during the summer to make them pay well. UNDER ordinary management it costs

about five cents a pound to grow chick-

ALWAYS make the nests and roosts easily movable. It will help in cleaning up.

WHEN the threshing is done save the chaff and cleanings for the poultry during the winter.

WHEN the young chickens are feathering rapidly they need good feeding to keep in good condition.

SUPPLYING a good dust bath is one of the most economical plans of getting rid of lice on the fowls.

IF the fowls begin to lose their feathers too soon change their food and do not give too stimulating diet.

CHICKENS can be hatched in an incubator and be raised in a brooder during the winter at a less cost than with hens

THE market for broilers begins about the middle of January and the best prices are generally obtained in April or May.

It is nearly always best with poultry that have a free range to feed whole grain rather than soft feed during the summer.

WHENEVER the comb changes color the fowl should be examined for disease, and, as a rule, separated from the rest of the poultry.

It is important to give laying heas good attention. While they can be given a full range, they should be given a light ration daily.

WHERE the poultry are confined it is necessary to provide plenty of gravel. A box of it should be kept where they can help themselves.

In the fall is a good time to make a start in the poultry business. Build the house and make the necessary arrangements in good season.

WHEN given a good range turkeys are less liable to be bothered with vermin than chickens. A little lard rubbed on the top of their heads and under their wings is a sufficient remedy.

The Hen as an Egg Machine.

The hen is a creature of domestication, and unlike her untamed sisters of the jungles, depends on man as her benefactor, for whose kindness she repays him well; but she pays only in proportion to what she receives, and as her work is guided and limited by the skill of her owner, her usefulness may be great or little.

lower to fit loosely on the neck and shoulder of the bottle. The funnel is firmly fastened into the block and the upper part of the bottle fitted into the block by plaster of paris. To gauge

the bottle pour in an exact fluid ounce of water and with a small brush mark ONE advantage with pea fowls is that the level of the water surface on the outside of the bottle with paint. Re-peat this, making a mark for every fluid ounce of water. To read the raingauge reckon every liquid ounce as one-tenth of an inch of rainfall. Zinc is the best metal to make the funnel, as it does not easily corrode. The funnel must be fast to the wood, otherwise the rain would rebound off. The weight of the wood prevents the wind blowing the funnel away. The gauge should be set in some open situation, clear of all trees, buildings, etc., and

about five feet from the ground. The contents of the bottle should be equal to the greatest rainfall on record in the district.

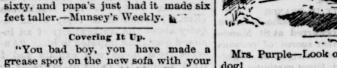
In Europe about 21 per cent. of the rainfall percolates through the soil, the other 79 per cent. being lost by evaporation and by exhalations from plants. -American Agriculturist.

How to Clean Machinery.

The simplest and most efficacious method of thoroughly cleaning the various parts of machinery that have become gummed and dirty by the use of fat oils for lubricating purposes is by using a strong soda lye, says the American Engineer. For each 1,000 parts by weight of water take about ten or fifteen parts by weight of caustic soda or 100 parts ordinary soda. Let the solution boil and enter the parts to be cleansed; either boil them in this lye or let them steep in it for some time. All the dirt and old resin is completely dissolved thereby, and it remains only to rinse and dry the parts. The action of the lye is such that it enters into combination with the oil, and forms soap, which is readily soluble in water. In order to prevent the hardening of the lubricant on the machinery parts it is only necessary to add about one-third insane. kerosene. An occasional lubricating with kerosene alone is to be recommended.

Working Up Raw Material.

The hen is simply a creature adapted to a special purpose. She is an egg-producer-a machine for converting cheap, raw material into a product that is in demand and readily salable. She requires the proper material, however, and the most economical mode of producing eggs through her agency is not to allow her that which is useless, but to supply the elements that can be most easily and cheaply changed from the crude material to the desired product .-- Farm and Fireside



Mrs. Purple-Look out, there, for the

bread and butter," said Mrs. Fizzletop Sydney Phillips-Don't be alarmed madam, I wouldn't step on him for the "Never mind, ma, you can sit on it world.-Puck.

The Open Sesame Explained.

fellah have to wear a necktie that he "After we are married, George," she ties himself, don't you know? Why said sweetly, "and you come home from cawn't a fellah wear a ready-made your work, you can sit and read to me necktie, don't you know? Magalluster Junior-Cawn't you see, And now she wonders why he insist-

me boy, how it is? It's the social test, don't you know. "Any fellah can afford to buy any sort of a necktie, cawn't he?"

"Ah, yes; but mere sordid wealth doesn't count in society, me boy. It's bwains, culture, wefinement, don't you know. "What has that to do with the neck-

tie?" "Cawn't you see? Society, me boy, admits only those who have bwains enough to tie their own necktie, don't

A Reckless Parent. "She said she would be a sister to "How odd!" "Very. But-I took it in good part." "Yes?" "Yes. Asked her father to pay my

"How very odd!" "Not at all. Explained that I was his

"And he-"

of obligation."-Light.

The Most Important Item.

"I understand Stallwith is engaged. Who's the lady?"

hadn't time to tell me her name."-Columbus Press.

Celestial Repartee.

"I can go all around you just the same," replied the moon.-Munsey's

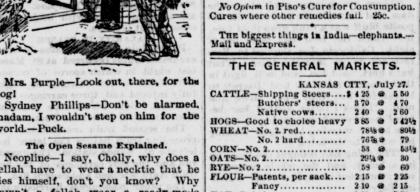
Weekly. Its Numerical Order.

"What holiday stands first in the estimation of the small boy?" "Independence day

"Oh no; that's the Fourth."-Harper's Bazar.

A Mean Instnuation. Mrs. Cumso-The giraffe has a tongue

seventeen inches long. Cumso-That is, the female giraffe I has, you mean.-Jury.



9420 9420 9 0 6 0 8420 CHEESE-Full cream EGGS-Choice..... BACON-Hams..... Shoulders..... Sides.....

RYE-No. 2..... BUTTER-Creamery..... PORK..... 11 50 @ 11 55 CHICAGO. CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers... 500 @ 575 HOGS-Packing and shipping 400 @ 490 SHEEP-Fair to choice..... 400 @ 475 FLOUR-Winter wheat..... 440 @ 510 CATTLE-Common to prime. 400 @ 600

HOG8-Good to choice...... 475 @ FLOUR-Good to choice...... 410 @ WHEAT-No. 2. red 9842@ 9842 @ 101 70 @ 71 8942 @ 43 CORN-No. 2..... OATS-Western mixed...... BUTTER-Creamery..... 18 @ 24 PORK 11 00 @ 13 25





Epecial or Nerrous Diseases, Birleture and Varleocele. DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR TREATED IN THE MOST SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC MANNER. All the monet difficult Surgleal Operations performed with Skill and Snocess. Filty rooms for the accoundation of patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attestance day and Bight Consultation free. For further information call on or address DR. C. M. COE, President, comfort of children left in our charge. If the Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



and Diseases of Women a specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, doubles, mas sace, inhalations, marking, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in an dition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisatile. Most fore uno DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR TREATED IN





2 25

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you know."-N. Y. Weekly.

tailor's bill."

son by refusal of marriage."

Yawsby-God bless my soul! Why "Made a scene." did you get that homely old guy of a "Some men are reckless of all sense

Hawksby (meekly)-I'm married!-Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

De Mascus (reading)-Here's a queet "He says she's worth \$50,000. He case. A Boston policeman arrested a

man for kissing his own wife on the

St. Agedore-H'm, he must have been

"You look rather pale," said the world to the moon. "Getting old and "No, no. The man who kissed his own wife."-Light. feeble, eh?"

FUSION OPPOSED.

Kansas Democratic Editors Declare For Standing Alone.

Questions of National Moment to Be Contended For-Farmers' Complaints Long Those of the Democracy-A Ringing Address.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.-The editors of democratic papers of the state were here yesterday for the purpose of con sidering the policy of the party and the preparation of an address. At night a grand banquet was served at the Throop. Judge John Martin, of this city, was master of ceremonies and toasts were responded to as follows. "The Democracy of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson," response by Judge Charles W. Blair; "The Victory of 1890 and Its Lessons," response by Hon. John A. Eaton; "The Campaign of 1892 and Its Issues," response by Hon. W. C. Perry; "The Democracy of the Future," response by Hon. James Humphrey; "Tariff Reform Downward and Free Silver," response by Hon. S. A. Riggs; "The Democrats of Kansas," response by ex-Gov. George W. Glick; "The Young Democracy," response by Hon. Eugene Hogan; "The Democratic Press of Kansas," response by Hon. T. McIntyre, president of the Democratic Editorial association; "The Women of Kansas," response by Hon. Frank Lynch; "What We Mean," response by Hon. D. Overmyer. The address is as follows

The democratic editors of Kansas in con-vention assembled, in view of the fact that a large conservative element of this country

is becoming seemingly inoculated with doc-trines foreign to the genius and fundamen-tal principles upon which our government is founded, issue the following address to the democracy of the state and nation : We hall with delight the awakening of the American people to a realization of the wrongs they have suffered, which are the direct result of ideas and doctrines antagon-

Istic to democratic principles. The evils that afflict the country are not the result of fixed limitations upon govern-mental authority and upon those who exer-

cise authority, but precisely the reverse. These evils are the spawn of that latitudi-narian and licentious idea which holds that the government should be restrained and whatever those in authority believe or pro-fess to believe for the welfare of the country should be done. How then can these evils be cured? By

a resort to methods of like character, but of greater extent than those which produce these evils?

How can monopoly be remedied by more

monopoly? How can the evils of too much govern-ment () remedied by still more govern-ment?

ment? How can wrongs inflicted by stretching and violating the constitution be righted by suspending or abolishing the constitution? How can industrial emancipation be effected by a system that would place all the commercial activities and industrial forces of the country under the control of those in

authority? How can despotism be avoided by a sys-tem which would increase the public pat-ronage and hence the power of those in au-thority a thousand fold? How can the evils of class legislation, par-

tiality in administration, corruption and universal demoralization in finances be avoided by a system that encourages every smaan in the country to seek alms and makes

the government a public alms giver? How can that individuality, that personal self respect by which alone freedom is maintained, be preserved by a system which makes every man a mendicant and the gov-ernment a vast paternal power dispensing favor to the masses? favor to the masses? Under such a system with such a vast pa-tronage at its command with such unlimited

power in its hands a party once in power could never be dislodged except by revolution

We therefore profoundly sympathize with the agnirations and aims of all

nature of things underlie the inquiries as to EXCURSION FATALITIES. nature of things underlie the inquiries as to the wisdom of policies in themselves. A party therefore like the democratic party which has clear and defined views re-specting the nature, doctrine and powers of government must be a permanent party and will endure as long as the people have suffi-cient intelligence to appreciate the primary importance of strictly limiting govern-mental power.

The democratic party stands for individ-ualism against institutionalism or the scat-tered and segregated individuals who con-

stitute the great mass of society as against corporations and all manner of concentrated forces by which the united energies of the It believes in the freedom of each individ-ual so long as it results in no possible or pal-pable wrong to another; it believes that each individual is entitled to that large liberty individual is entitled to that large liberty which he may enjoy without denying to another equal liberty. It realizes that mod-ern progress has brought us face to face with new conditions and problems that im-peratively demand solution, but it is not prepared to assent to the proposition that the solution of these problems involves the shutting of our eyes to the admonitions of history. We believe in abolishing the in-iquities of class legislation in tariff taxation. hereby adjusting the burdens of the gov

ernment equitably upon all. We believe in the return to that fiscal pol ev which is clearly warranted and indisput ably contemplated by the constitution, and which was practiced by this government from its foundation until 1873, at which time it was suspended by the republican party to satisfy its masters in Wall street. We be-lieve in the abolition of the national banking system and its attendant evils, and in a wise and wholesome control of the transportation system of the country.

To those who say that the governmen should loan money to all we commend the maxim of the fathers-"That the govern ment must not become a banker," and we remind them of their own oft-repeated mai-edictions "heaped upon the national banks."

To those who say that the governmen To those who say that the government cannot control the railroads without own-ing them we answer that the proposition that the railroads are beyond control exhib-its them in the form of such monstrous power that the very thought of their exercise by official authority is appalling, while to purchase and pay for them would bank rupt the nation. We therefore recommend legislation with

a view to control the railroads of the coun-try in the interest of the people, whose chartered servants they are, and we believe there is sufficient virtue and intelligence in the people to accomplish this desirable

To those who would have the governmen become a purchaser of the products of the land we say such a course is in plain viola tion of the constitution and if followed would result in government control of the whole substance of the land and in doling out the necessaries of life to the people by official dispensation. It is a demoralization, of which not even the down trodden and half crazed communists of the world have permitted themselves to dream.

MANGLED BY A BEAR.

Trooper Barrett's Mortal Hurts Under the Aim of Forty Rifles. "In 1876 I was in the service as

cout on the Big Horn expedition. W were on Rush creek, a branch of the Big Horn, in Wyoming, and the scouts were riding ahead keeping a lookout for Indian signs. In the advance were Bill Cody, old California Joe, Barrett, the trooper, and myself. Just behind us was M troop of the Third cavalry.

"Seeing something moving in the sage-brush, about two hundred yards away, I called the attention of the others to it. In a moment Cody said: 'It's a bear; give it to him, Billy!' and I banged away. The bear broke cover and ran into the creek, and all of us fired at him. Some of the bullets hit him, but he didn't stop. He tumbled down the high bank and crossed the creek on a beaver 'dam. Barrett dismounted, slid down the bank and followed the bear across the beaver dam. "There was a large pool above the

dam, and between the pool and the opposite bluff was a rank growth of tule, into which the bear had gone out of sight California Joe shouted to Barrett not to go into the tules. "That bar's hurt,' said Joe, 'and he'll fight in that brush.' All of us told Barrett to be careful, but that only made him mad. 'Think I never hunted bar before?' he growled, and paying no attention to our warning he began making his way into the tules. "The firing had brought the troop up in a hurry, and the whole command was strung out along the bluff watching Barrett.

Disastrous Wreck of Trains Filled With Merry Excursionists.

Fifty Persons Killed and Injured By a Collision Near Dayton, O.-Awful Collision Between Excursion Trains in France -Forty-nine Killed.

DAYTON, O., July 27.-While a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton excursion train of fourteen cars were returning from a pienic at Woodsdale park, a freight train crashed into it at Middletown at 8 o'clock Saturday evening and killed and wounded fifty persons. The excursion train broke down and

oulled into a siding to repair. While lying there it was run into by a freight train.

The cars were packed full of people and were plowed into a mass of broken cars and dead and crippled humans. Some passengers who were on the train came home at midnight by the Big Four express and said that seven persons were killed and scores of others vampire has in its victim. lost limbs and arms and were injured otherwise.

News of the disaster spread over the city like wild fire, and the depot was filled with anxious persons who had relatives on the train. The city ambulances and patrol wagons were all ordered to the depot to transport the

injured to the hospital or their homes. The Dayton Cash Register Co. gave their employes and friends a pienie excursion to Woodsdale, a resort on the the dividends they draw from our people. Comparing the foreign car tal invested Miami river about four miles north of Hamilton and about thirty miles from Dayton. The excursionists filled all try the address says that reckoned at the cars on a very long train and spent the day at Woodsdale. They were compound interest the former will mostly young people, composed in latter in less than twelve years. The statement is made that the Western about equal numbers of men and women with a few children.

It was after 9 o'clock when the long train with its load of happy occupants started to return to Dayton. A little \$15,000,000, showing that the actual after 10 o'clock the train stopped at the same applies to many other corpor-Middletown to let off excursionists who stopped there. This was twenty miles ations. south of Dayton. While the passenger train was standing there a freight at a high speed ran into the rear end and two cars full of people were overturned and wrecked. A boy aged 11, named Patterson, was

cut in three pieces. A woman named Fryer was killed and a little girl died soon after being taken from the debris. Nearly all the people in the two cars vere injured, some of them frightfully mangled.

Three persons were killed outright: Wil'iam Mathews, aged 13; Miss Lydia Frier, aged 22; Frank Simoner, aged 17. Four are in a critical condition at St. Elizabeth hospital: Joseph B. Cleval, mechanical draughtsman, left arm crushed off at the shoulder; Frank Patterson, aged 21, left arm amputated above the elbow; Joseph S. Sweverly, aged 25, of Pottsville, Pa., spinal injury, and James Murphy, aged 50, terribly injured in the small of the back.

Miss Mary Reese, of Osborne, Q, was badly injured and also the following named, from Dayton: Warren Thomp-son, Fred Weidner, Mark Emerick, Edith Tuttle, R. S. Tuttle, Kate Schlin, Elden M. Beason, and wife, Frank Reiger, William Oman, Mary Gram, Annie Verde, Samuel Lohr, Charles Myers, Maggie Frest, Annie Brennan, Pearl Shorthill and Ella Thompson. There are as many more with bruises and other slight injuries.

ALLIANCE ADDRESS.

dustrial independence.

here with the total wealth of the coun-

rate of interest is 30 per cent., and that

The policy of the government in pay-

due.

Party.

The Executive Committee of the People

A Naturalized American Loaded With Chains and Condemned to Siberia. Party looves an Address.

OMAHA, Neb., July 25 .- According to MILWAUKEE, July 23.-The address a letter received here by Abe Goldstein, a well known citizen, G. Gerber, who has lived in Omaha for the past five of the national executive committee of the people's party has been sent out by Secretary Schilling. It starts out with years, has been exiled to Siberia by the the information that the times which Russian authorities. Gerber went try men's souls are here once more. The descendants of British tories and March to Myszyuga, last the German frontier, his na-tive town in Poland, for the purists have "bound the country in chains." pose of returning with his family, who had remained in the old country. His appearance in the little town excited The declaration of independence from British arrogance needs to be supplemented by a declaration of independsuspicion and his arrival soon reached ence from the power of concentrated the ears of the authorities. Fearing wealth; the political independence gained by the revolutionists is but a arrest by the minions of the autocrat of all the Eussians, Gerber fled across sham unless our country can secure inthe frontier into a neighboring German province. Events proved that his fears The address enlarges on the subtle

n business

were well grounded. power of money to oppress the poor A demand was made upon the authorand then declares the railroads of the ities of the German town in which Gercountry are capitalized at \$9,000,000,000, ber had taken refuge and he was turned and the great majority of their stock is over to the emissary of the ezar, who held by people in England and other took him in chains to Myszyuga, where foreign countries who have no more inhe was tried on the charge of running terest in the United States than the away to America. Gerber claimed to be a citizen of the United States At a reasonable investment foreignand showed papers proving that he was a naturalized citizen, ers have invested \$10,000,000,000 in our country. What value have they given but in spite of these he was sentenced us in return? They did not give us to imprisonment for one year in jail at gold or silver because these metals Lomzy, the capital of the province, and have been carried abroad by the ship afterward to be banished to Siberia for load and are mined here, not in five years and his property confiscated. Europe. To get this valuable property Gerber was reported to be well pro-vided with this world's goods and had these foreigners have merely loaned us their credit in bank checks, drafts and intended to return to Omaha and set up notes, and they are paying these with

GERBER'S HARD FATE.

near

BURNING THE BROOKLYN. an Old Warship With a History During th

Civil War Cleared Away. Boston, Mass., July 24.-Nutt island, reach the amount represented by the off Houghsneck, was the scene of an interesting spectacle yesterday. The old warship Brooklyn was set on fire Union Telegraph Co. is capitalized at and while the flames ate away the old \$90,000,000 and makes 5 per cent, but vessel the imaginative spectator saw a that its plant could be duplicated with romance of American history finished before him. She was built in 1858 at the shipyards of Westervelt & Co. of New York, and was a sister ship of old Hartford, Pensacola, Richmond and Lancaster. When the civil war broke out

ing high premiums for money to take she was one of the few government vesup bonds not due, so as to dispose of sels fit for service. The Brooklyn tools the accumulation of the treasury, is depart in the blockade of New Orleans nounced, and reference is made to the and was the next ship to Farragut's inability of the treasury department to flagship, the Hartford, in the memoraredeem \$50,000,000 of 41/2 per cents about ble ascent of the Mississippi and the capture of New Orleans. On this ex-The address states that the treasury pedition she came into violent collision contains \$750,000,000, but that the bankwith the Kinea, and after clearing herers who control the department fear self she received a heavy fire from Fort the release of \$50,000,000 would break St. Philip. At Fort Fisher the Brookdown the money market and ease the lyn did effective service. She aftergrip that unproductive capital has upon ward assisted in an attempt to capture the country. "If the billions of dollars of bank the Alabama. When last in commission she was with the Asiatic squadand corporation paper, mortgages and other evidences of debt issued by indiron. On her return trip from China she broke her main shaft and had to viduals are good enough for the extornake the passage to New York by sail, tioners and the usurers, paper notes taking 146 days for the trip. From issued by all the people jointly in the New York she went to Portsmouth, Va, where in the latter part of 1889 form of government notes are better." The address then calls for the conshe was condemned by the United trol of the telegraph by the people the States commissioners as unfit for sea same as the postal system, and says the service. She was bought by Thomas Butler & Co., of this city, and brought people's party does not propose to stop at the reform proposed in the platform, to Boston.

TROUBLES SETTLED.

The Convict Mining Troubles in Te Finally Adjusted.

The Ex-Senator Declares Emphatically That He Belongs to the Republican KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 25. - The situation yesterday morning looked to ATCHISON, Kan., July 23.-Ex-Senathose on the inside more dangerous tor John J. Ingalls has addressed the than at any time since the beginning of

FAILURES IN THREE STATES

Considerable Decreases in Mi

Kansas and an Increase in Nebraska. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.-Bradstreet's reports for the first six months of the present year show some surprising and encouraging facts for Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Halbert Houghton, superintendent of Bradstreet's agency in this city, was struck by the figures shown by a comparison of the business failures in different states in 1891 with the failures in 1890. The number of failures, Mr. Houghton says, is unquestionably a true index of the stability and prosperity of a state. Few failures mean good crops, good prices and general confidence. Many failures mean just the opposite.

The semarkable feature in the comparison of Kansas and Missouri with other states in the matter of increase or decrease of failures is that these two states not only show up better than those further east or north, but make a much better showing than the other western states.

For the first six months of 1891 Missouri had 150 failures against 210 for the corresponding period in 1890. This was a decrease of 25 per cent. In other words there were one-fourth more failures in the first six months of 1890 than in 1891. In Kansas there were 173 failures in 1890 and 160 in 1891. Here is also a good decrease of misfortune. Nebraska shows up on the other side of the line. In 1890 there were 158 failures and in 1891 there were 283. Ail these figures are for the first six months of the year mentioned: Nebraska, therefore, shows an increase of over 100 per cent. in the number of failures. These figures are given without a comparison of the number of business nouses in the several states, but when it is remembered that Missouri has 45,-600 names, Kansas 25,700 and Nebraska 19,400 it is seen that the proportion of sucessful business enterprises is still greater in Kansas and Missouri. Texas, with her 28,800 names, had 252' failures in 1891 and 179 in 1890, showing a big increase in that state also. Colorado had 95 failures in 1891, against 86 failures in 1890. Iowa had 129 in 1891 against 118 in 1890. Utah had 34 in 1891 and 8 in 1890.

MUST BE OBEYED.

The Supreme Court of Kansas Shows That It Is Superior to a District Court and Its Mandates Must Be Obeyed:

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24 -- Chief Justice Horton and Associate Judges Valentine and Johnson, severely reprimanded G.W. McKay, the Harper county alliance judge, yesterday afternoon, placed him on his good behavior and continued the case against him for contempt until September; when, if he does not further interfere with the orders of the supreme court he will be permitted to go without punishment.

A. M. Mackey, one of the attorneys for the state in the Botkin impeachment. trial, appeared for the defendant, Martin C. Keeler, whom Judge McKay defired to retain, declining to act. He attempted to justify Judge McKay by quoting an old statute for his authority for taking the course in direct oppositich to the orders issued by the supreme court.

Chief Justice Horton destroyed this by citing a decision of the supreme court, which held that the statute relied upon did not apply to cases of the character of the one under considera-

other European and American capital-

and sincerely strive for better conditions of the masses of mankind, but cannot subscribe to doctrines that are identical in character and intensified in degree with those ideas and doctrines that have produced the conditions complained of. cannot shut our eyes to the indictment p We

duced the conditions complained of. We cannot shut our eyes to the indictment pre-sented against the existing wromrs by the people's party as a complaint against the wrongs perpetrated by the republican party and continuously objected to and pointed out by the democratic party. And while these wrongs were accom-plished with strong hands unlawfully over the united principles and best efforts of the democratic party, it was largely by the aid of those who now clamor for a redress of these wrongs by a species of communism and state socialism that are foreign to Amer-ican traditions and the constitutional prin-ciples upon which this government was founded. These demands of the people cipies upon which this government was founded. These demands of the people would as a necessary sequence, if carried to their legitimate consequences, result in sub-verting and revolutionizing the government itself. Neither are we unmindful of the fact that of all of the demands made by those who have recently discovered these great wrongs there is not one which can be de-scribed as rational and which is within the

bounds of possibility but what has been made over and over again by the democratic party. Neither are we blind to the fact that this

latter day movement of those who were un-til recently the political associates of the perpetrators of these wrongs is simply a desperate effort to get the benefits of democratic measures and democratic policies without abating their partisan prejudice sufficient to vote the democratic ticket. We say to all who hope for better things, all hail brother, but we cannot consent to with-draw from the field of activity at the very moment when the triumphs of democracy make reformatory reliefs possible. After thirty years of devoted adhesion to

principles and measures, through misrepre-sentation and obloquy, the old veteran in the warfare for liberty cannot be carried aside by new recruits and amateurs who were auxiliaries of the enemy in the great

battle of the past. The reason that the democratic party has survived for a century is because it has deserved to survive; because it is the only party in this country's history which has stood up for the people against centralized power, for men against man official. It has steadfastly declare i for fixed and definite limits of power, and has set its face like flint against every alluring and enticing pretext for the indulgence of the doubtful and ex-cessive governmental powers upon the vague and dangerous excuse of accomplishing public good.

a country and under a government the object of which is to preserve freedom, the very genius of the constitution must be re-

The democratic party is therefore and ever has been the constitutional party of this country and its opponents, whether federalists, whig, knownothing, republican or what not, have been and are now the enemies of these salutory restraints and sound constitutional principles, the maintainance of which is necessary to the protection of the individual against usurpation, corruption, extravagances, licentiousness and criminality of those in authority. Through all the ast in every past in every free government the question has been and throughout the future what measure of power dare we intrust to those

Back of every question of what it is wise to do lies the question what it is safe to in-trust the official to do. Questions of jurisdiction and power are "mary in their nature and in the very

"In a moment the tules closed behind him, and the next instant his carbine came whirling through the air and fell into the pool. Then came the most awful shriek I ever heard. God! I can hear it now. The tules swaved and crackled, and out came Barrett and the bear, locked together and wrestling for life.

"Forty carbines and three long rifles were cocked and leveled in an instant, but Barrett was between us and the bear and we dared not fire 'Don't take your eye from the head,' said Old Joe to Watch for an opening and let me. go.' And there we stood, more than forty men, on the top of the bluff and not more than fifty yards away, watching that death struggle on the narrow strip of sand, the muzzle of every gun following the motions of the man and bear, and every finger aching to press a trigger. Three men of the plains and a whole troop of veterans stood there with every perve strained and not a shot could be fired.

"But while we old frontiersmen stood there sighting our rifles to no purpose, one of the troopers, a raw recruit named George Pennyroal, from Pennsylvania, slid down the bank, crossed the beaver dam and ran up to where Barrett and the bear were fighting. Stooping down beside them the trooper poked the muzzle of his carbine into the bear's mouth and pulled the trigger, and the whole top of the bear's ead went up in the air.

"Barrett was fearfully hurt. A great piece of flesh was torn from his breast and the muscles and cords of his left arm were all laid bare. 'I'm worth a dozen dead men yet,' said Barrett. 'No bar can get away with me,' and then he swooned. Toward sundown Barrett's face began to turn ashy gray, and I knew he could not last much longer. The chill of the night breeze came, and I saw a little tremor in Barrett's frame. I put a spoonful of brandy to his lips and he opened his eyes and looked at me blankly for a

moment. Then he recognized me. ""Didn't I tell you, Bill, that bar could kill——' and his chin dropped upon his breast and his eyes turned up-ward under the wide-open lids."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

CALAMITY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27.- A collision between excursion trains occurred at St. Mande last night in which scores of persons were either killed outright or frightfully injured and three carriages were wrecked. Both trains were returning from a musical festival at Fontenoy. The second train crashed into the

receding train before the latter had left the St. Mande station. The guard's van and the rear carriages of the first train were wrecked and caught fire.

The other passengers hurriedly left the train and assisted in extricating the victims. Soldiers aided the fire brigade in quenching the fire and rescuing the passengers. The injured were cared for by torchlight. A dispatch from St. Mande dated 1

o'clock in the morning says that sixty persons were injured and that fifteen dead bodies have been recovered, including those of two children who were mangled beyond recognition. Most of the dead are legless, their limbs having been crushed off through the jamming together of the seats.

It is now known that forty-nine have been killed and 100 injured.

INDIANA HAS A CHILL.

In Earthquake Severely Shakes the People and Causes Great Alarm.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 27 .- The most distinct shock of earthquake ever felt here occurred at 8:28 last evening. It was preceded by a rumbling noise resembling distant thunder. A moment later violent quaking occurred, lasting several seconds. The motion was lateral, apparently from north to south. Windows rattled and buildings swayed

perceptibly. The populace fled in affright into the streets. Every open store in the business center and private residences were emptied of their occupants.

Congregations at all the churches rushed pell-mell into the streets without waiting for the benediction. Serious panics occurred at several churches. Dispatches from Mount Evanston, Newburg and other southern Indiana points with places in Kentucky show that all experienced even stronger earthquakes than those felt here.

Church Struck By Lightning.

GREENVILLE, Pa., July 27 .- Yesterday afternoon, while Rev. J. C. Sculler was delivering his sermon in the United Presbyterian church a sudden storm arose and the high steeple was struck and badly shattered by a thunderbolt. There were over 300 people in the church at the time and a panic followed that was only quelled by the pastor and other cool heads demanding that no rush be made for the door. Many of the women screamed and fainted when the blinding flash was followed by the cracking of the steeple, but out-side of several slight shocks no one was injured.

(Kan.) Nationalist in reply to an m. quiry about the authenticity of an inclosed quotation imputed to him: "Absence from home will explain and I trust excuse the delay of my reply to yours of the 1st inst. The quotation is not mine. I am, as I have been from the birth of the party, a republican.

to the Manha

as it is a progressive organization.

INGALLS' POSITION.

"It is not a perfect political organiza tion, but it is the best there is or has been or will be till the sheep and the goats are separated at the last day. It has had some bad men. but it is recorded of the twelve Peter denied his Master and Judas betrayed Him. It has committed errors and made mistakes, but nothing human is exempt from infirmity.

"No other party in this or any other country in the present or a previous age has ever exerted influence so enormous and so beneficial upon the essential nature of the government and the destiny of mankind. It is the custodian of the political and social ideas for which the exiles of Jamestown and Plymouth sought a new world, wrote the declaration of independence and

built upon the foundation stones of liberty, justice and equality, the sovereignty of the people and the brotherhood of man. It represents now, as heretofore, the conscience, the courage and the conviction of American citizens, represents social order, progress, individual growth and national glory as opposed to the frenzied vertigoes of anarchy and the emasculated reveries of paternalism on whatever pretext they may be supported, whatever disguise they may assume, whatever masks they may

wear. "Every age has its duties. The old issues have disappeared. New questions are presented, arising from the unequal distribution of the burdens, the benefits and the privileges of so ciety. That these will be considered and adjusted by the republican party, as it has hitherto dealt with slavery, polygamy, secession, reconstruction, the currency and the tariff, I am confident. To doubt this would be to deny the logic of history and to disparage the intelligence and patriotism of the people."

Father of Nebraska Dead.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 23 .- Jerry Hutchinson died yesterday aged 83. He was a member of the famous Rock Bluffs election board when Nebraska was admitted as a state. He thoughtlessly took the ballot box home with lim when he went to dinner on election day, and that action was the basis of a noted contest. It was found that if Rock Bluffs was counted the new constitution would be defeated and Nebraska remain a territory. Willet Pollenger, an able lawyer, succeeded in having the an able lawyer, succeeded in having the Rock Bluffs totals thrown out, thus adopting the constitution, which re-sulted in the admission of the state.

the Briceville agitation, and cool beaded men in Knoxville wore grave countenances. In the afternoon, however, the miners' committee met in a room in the Lamar house, and in half an hour the trouble was ended, although it was later in the day when the fact became known.

Hon. Dennis Leahy, at the beginning of the session, presented the draft of a series of resolutions which were unanimously received. These were presented to the Knoxville committee of citizens and by them approved and signed. Audience was then had with Gov. Buchanan and Attorney-General Pickel. To say that the opportunity to obtain peace without bloodshed was jumped at puts the thing mildly, for a "love. meeting" followed in which all took

part. The basis of settlement is that the convicts are to be permitted to work without interference until the legislature

can be convened in extra session and takes action in the matter. The miners in the meantime will not interfere and the militia are to be withdrawn.

MILL IN FLAMES.

A Huge Woolen and Cotton Concern Philadelphia Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.-The imbell & Elliott, at Washington avenue and Twelfth street, was completely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at between \$600,000 and \$750.-000, and is believed to be covered by insurance. Both members of the firm reside in the country, and accurate figures are not obtainable.

The fire was one of the fiercest ever seen in this city. The building extended about 200 feet on Washington avenue and the same distance on Twelfth street and was filled with inflammable material, and when the flames got a good headway but little effort was made to check them, the efforts of the firemen being directed to saving surrounding property. Assisted by volun-teers they succeeded in confizing the fire to the mill property.

Over 450 men, women and children are thrown out of work by the destruction of the mills.

Finlay Told To Go.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The commissioner of Indian affairs yesterday completed consideration of the report made by Capt. E. A. Penny, of the United States army, agent at Pine Ridge Indian agency, in reference to the charges made against James A. Finlay, of Kansas City, Mo., post trader at the former place. As a result of the examination, and upon circumstancial evidence alone, the commissioner said that he had sent Mr. Finlay word to close up his business at Pine Ridge and get out. Findlay was accused of im-morality which resulted in the death from abortion of a young woman,

tion.

Judge Horton then announced that the court had reached a decision. He said: "Acting on the theory that Judge McKay issued his orders in good faith the proceedings in the case of contempt will be continued till the first day of September term of this court. Judge McKay can protect the property in the hands of the receiver and money realized from the sale of any of it. must be taken charge of by him, but he can not turn it over to the guardian or the probate court. If this order is obeyed this matter can be settled with little difficulty, but if there is an intimation that it is being disobeyed the defendants will understand that the supreme court of Kansas has power to punish, no matter whether the party is district judge, guardian or other person. Court is now adjourned.'

TO HOLD THE WHEAT.

The Farmers' Alliance Said to Be Engineer ing a Vast Scheme.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., July 24.-St. Paul has been made the headquarters of a national movement by the United Farmers' Alliance of the country to corner the entire wheat erop of the United mense cotton and woolen mill of Camp- States. At No. 317 Wabash street for several days a large force of employes has been engaged in sending out circulars with the view of having not only the alliance men of the United States, but all classes of farmers, keep back their wheat crop until the bears have all been killed off and prices have been advanced to a high point. In other words, the alliance press bureau, the reform press bureau and state press bureau are working together, endeavoring to unite

farmers of the United States in a gigantic wheat trust in which the producers shall be the stockholders and by which the speculators and wheat buyers will be squeezed to the wall.

At the head of the movement, which has its headquarters in St. Paul, is George M. Muller, editor of the State, and a prominent alliance man. A circular reciting the benefits of combination and urging the formation of the "trust" has been made public.

Found to Be Color-Blind.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-Lieut. John F. Meiggs, of the United States navy, son of the old quartermaster-general, is to be retired. He stands exceedingly well as an expert in ordnance matters, and was recently ordered before a board to be examined for promotion. Then, strange to tell, a discovery was made which showed that he was technically disqualified to remain in the service. He was color-blind. This was unknown to himself as well as to the department. He has been in the navy twenty-nine years, thirteen of them at sea, and never felt the defect in his vision.