

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1891.

NUMBER 42.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The statement that Hon. H. H. Smith, a special bank examiner, had gone to Las Vegas, N. M., to take charge of the First National, was totally unfounded. The secretary of the interior has appointed as trustees for town site entries of lands in Oklahoma John Foster, W. S. Robertson and A. C. Snell, all of Guthrie, to be known as board No. 6.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON has appointed Taylor Faunce and Lawrence E. Brown, of Philadelphia, special agents of the treasury department to investigate the cases of the Keystone and Spring Garden national banks of Philadelphia.

SEÑOR ROMERO, the minister from Mexico, denies that Mexico is ripe for a revolt against the present government.

LIEUT. GODFREY McDONALD, of the Sixth cavalry has been ordered to proceed at once to Fort Bennett, S. D., and organize a military company of Sioux Indians. Most of the redskins were hostile to the Indian war last winter and their leader is the wily Chief Hump.

GAUTHERAL is reported to be preparing to arrange for reciprocity treaties with both the United States and Mexico.

SECRETARY FOSTER has authorized the acceptance of the offer of the Itata to pay \$500 fine for the violation of the navigation laws. This does not affect the charges of kidnapping an officer and violation of the neutrality laws.

SECRETARY RUSK will leave Washington to be absent four or five weeks, during which time he will visit a number of Grand Army post meetings and attend some of the state agricultural fairs. The remainder of his time will be spent at his home in Wisconsin.

JAMES S. VAN VRANKIN, paymaster's clerk in the general storehouse of the Norfolk navy yard, and J. H. Creston, another clerk, have been arrested for stealing composition metal and other goods from the government of the estimated value of \$10,000.

NEBECKER, treasurer of the United States, does not intend to resign. He says the statement to that effect is entirely false.

#### THE EAST.

FOUR murderers were successfully electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 7th. They were Slocum and Smiler, two wife murderers, and Jugiro, a Japanese, and Wood, a negro, who had killed men in quarrels.

An unknown man lifted the cover of a sewer manhole on Third avenue, New York, one night recently and dived in head foremost twenty feet into the conduit. His body was not found.

An explosion of gas in the great Greenridge colliery near Mount Carmel, Pa., set fire to the works. Great damage was likely to ensue.

DORA SHAW, once a well known actress, died at the Philadelphia actors' home recently.

The first certificate of admission which Yale has ever granted to a woman has been received by Miss Irene W. Cook, of Norwich, Conn. Prof. Seymour, of Yale, notified Miss Cook that she had passed the examination satisfactorily and would be admitted.

The Russian consul-general in New York declares that many Russian Jews who have come to this country recently are seeking means to return, alleging that they have not been well treated.

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, A. C. Brown and Robert Mosely as commissioners with a sheriff's jury at New York held an inquest into the mental condition of Herbert Victor Newcomb, the Wall Street bear, and adjudged him insane.

The bond of \$20,000 given by Marsh, the fugitive Philadelphia banker, has been declared forfeited.

The superintendent of immigration of New York reports that 443,464 immigrants arrived at that port during the past fiscal year as compared with 323,921 during the previous fiscal year. Of last year's arrivals 74,382 came from Germany, 70,176 from Italy, 35,424 from Ireland, 24,504 from Russia, and the others from other countries in Europe and Asia.

FRANCY, the New York "Jack the Ripper," has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Bardsley "confession" has been made public. It implicates Wanamaker and other prominent persons with acts leading to the defalcations.

#### THE WEST.

The source of the lake forming at Salton, Ariz., has been found to be the Colorado river.

THREE hundred men employed at the Neidringhaus rolling mill on Destrehan street, St. Louis, walked out on a strike and the works are now idle in consequence. The men want Mr. Neidringhaus to agree to a new schedule of prices, which he refuses to do.

The Iowa miners' union has decided to hold out for the eight hour day. Only a part of the old strikers are now out.

RE. REV. JOSEPH DWENGER, bishop of the Fort Wayne diocese of the Catholic church, is very low and has been given up by the attending physicians.

The general executive board of the Knights of Labor has decided upon Toledo, O., as the place for the next session of the general assembly. The time is Tuesday, November 10.

The Northwestern saengerfest opened at Milwaukee with over 4,000 people present.

The building occupied by Burkhardt & Co., fur dealers, Cincinnati, and adjoining premises were destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th. The loss was put at \$1,000,000.

THE Robert and Minnie schooner, libeled for violating neutrality laws in connection with the Itata, has been discharged by Judge Ross at Los Angeles, Cal. Officials of the government were considerably surprised at the decision.

DURING the height of a storm at Chicago the captive balloon at the world's fair grounds, recently imported from Paris, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The French aeronauts, Godard and Pamiis, were both severely injured.

Mrs. HESLOR, wife of the station agent at Fond du Lac, Minn., was drowned while trying to save her baby from drowning. She put the child on the bank of the river, but fell back herself exhausted and was carried away and drowned.

Two freight trains on the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad collided near Newburg, O., and a number of cars were smashed into kindling wood. Five men were badly hurt, two of them probably fatally.

JUDGE FLOWMAN, at Deadwood, S. D., has declared the state prohibition law unconstitutional. An appeal will be taken.

A SHORTAGE of \$16,987 has been found in the accounts of City Treasurer Perry, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The amount was at once made good.

A HEAVY freight train was derailed near Columbus, Ind., by striking a horse. Two men were badly hurt and thirteen merchandise cars were destroyed.

JUDGE BLODGETT, of Chicago, has decided against Phoebe Cousins in her contest with the world's fair management.

The Society of Christian Endeavor met in convention at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 9th. Over 15,000 were in attendance.

Mrs. REBECCA RAYMOND's deaf and dumb son Arnold was on a bridge at Olney, Ill., when a passenger train on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad appeared. His mother, seeing the train, attempted to save him, but both were run over and killed.

"We intend to have a presidential candidate in 1892 who favors the free coinage of silver, even if we have to put a Piate Indian," said Senator Stewart, of Nevada, recently.

JOHN HENDERSON and three girls were drowned while boating on the Lake at Oak Point. They belonged to a party of picnickers from the Miles Park Methodist Sunday school, of Cleveland, O.

The case against President Egan and Passenger Agent Holdrege, of the Maple Leaf, for selling tickets at prices different to those scheduled with the inter-state commission was decided by Judge Thayer, at St. Paul, Minn., in favor of the defendants.

#### THE SOUTH.

VOTERS under the new constitution of Mississippi are required to register at least four months before election. Registration returns have been received to make it reasonably certain that for the first time since reconstruction a majority of the legal voters of the state are white.

Moses Bros.' bank at Montgomery, Ala., has suspended payment. The assets will amount to more than the liabilities.

AT Blockshire, Ga., fifty mounted men, fully armed, broke into jail, took Robert Brown, colored, who raped Mrs. O'Berry, to a spot one mile from town, tied him to a pine sapling and riddled his body with bullets.

ROBERT FRANKOVICH, Frank Miltovich, Pete Straugle and J. Speech were drowned during the gale near North Point, Galveston, Tex. All were connected with the fish trade in Galveston.

The Jefferson Lumber Co., the Jefferson Woolen Mills Co., and J. H. Bemis, individually, of Jefferson, Tex., have assigned. The indebtedness of the three concerns will aggregate over \$500,000.

STUMMIT, Miss., was visited by two cyclones the other day. They were about eight miles apart. Many houses were destroyed and a number of people injured and one child killed.

EX-SHERIFF ZACH MUNSAY, of Chattanooga, Tenn., shot Policeman James Looney dead. Looney had attacked Munsay.

M. S. & J. M. BROWN, general merchants of Delaware Bend, Tex., have failed with over \$40,000 liabilities.

The republicans of the late Congress man Houk's district in Tennessee will hold a primary election August 13 to select a candidate. Mr. Houk's son is expected to win.

Of nearly 5,000 voters in the county of which Columbus, Miss., is the capital only 1,200 have registered under the new law. Of these but forty are negroes.

The house of S. P. Anderson, a Swede living near Clifton, La., was struck by lightning, killing his wife and three daughters, all that were in the house. Anderson was close to the house when the bolt struck, but the flames were so rapid, being fed by the explosion of a five gallon can of oil, that none but the wife could be taken from the house. The house was rodded.

DEPUTY CITY MARSHAL WEST was shot and killed by J. D. Gaines, a prominent citizen at Texarkana, Ark. The men had a dispute about a trivial matter and the difficulty resulted. West had fired the first shot.

The Falls City bank, of Louisville, Ky., has finally closed its doors.

#### GENERAL.

It is officially stated that the porte will not permit Jews to emigrate to Palestine. It is added that the porte will not allow the entry of pilgrims.

The influenza epidemic is reported to have caused scores of deaths on the Labrador coast. The situation is said to be deplorable.

High officials near the person of the czar are said to believe that the Russian autocrat contemplates visiting Paris during the coming autumn.

The election at Carlow, Ireland, went disastrously for Parnell, his candidate losing by 2,216 votes.

ARAB slave traders have been totally defeated by troops of the Congo Free State.

The general education bill has passed its third reading in the British house of commons.

A CALCUTTA correspondent says that owing to the partial failure of the monsoon 10,000,000 people are threatened with famine in Madras.

At the dedication of a monument to Robert Burns, at Leith, Scotland, the American consul read a poem composed by himself.

The Santiago de Cuba papers comment upon the wonderful results which have been attained there in combating yellow fever by means of the "camera obscura" (polar chamber).

MAJ. JOHN W. RYENSON, a prominent resident of Simcoe, Ont., and Abel Blunker, a commercial traveler of Toronto, who had gone to Long Point for fishing, have been drowned.

DURING the session of the lower house of the Austrian reichsrath a man committed suicide with a revolver at the entrance of the strangers' gallery. He was identified as a hunter. He had gone to the reichsrath to demand justice in an imaginary lawsuit with the Rothschilds.

There have been fresh revolutionary disturbances in several parts of the Argentine republic. The government is taking vigorous measures to quell the threatened revolt in the provinces of Entre Rios, Cordovas and Catamarca.

The census of England and Wales shows a total population of 29,001,018, an increase of 3,026,573, or 11.65 per cent., since the last census was taken.

EMPEROR WILLIAM had a notable reception at Guildhall, London. His reply to the address of the lord mayor referred to the historical amity existing between England and Germany.

SEVERAL Parnellites have made overtures to join the McCarthyites on condition they be assured that they shall retain their seats at the general election.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has issued a special circular to all local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, declaring off for the present the proposed industrial conference, which was to have been held on July 29.

A TRIBE of Indians known as the Cabullas have revolted in Para, Brazil, as a result of a disappointment in the result of gubernatorial elections. Soldiers went to quell the uprising. A battle ensued in which fourteen of the soldiers were killed.

#### THE LATEST.

The physicians in attendance upon Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon announce that he has a chance of recovery.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, has forwarded to Gov. Pattison his declination of his appointment as one of the world's fair commissioners from Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HANLON, of the Hanlon brothers, gymnasts, broke his neck and died in a few minutes at Clinton, Ia. He was performing in Forepaugh's circus at the time and fell, missing the net and striking upon his head. He was born in London thirty-one years ago.

It is reported that Emperor William has invited the prince and princess of Wales to visit Germany in full state during the coming autumn and that the prince and princess have, with the consent of Queen Victoria, accepted the invitation.

The watch trust has gone out of existence under the operation of the Illinois anti-trust law.

The municipal elections at Metz resulted in the choice of a council composed of nine Germans and twenty-three protestants against German domination of Alsace-Lorraine. The result created a sensation in Berlin.

COUNT WILLIAM BISMARCK, second son of Prince Bismarck, has resigned the presidency of the regency of Hanover and will retire to Varsell.

CHOLERA is raging in Mecca and Mohammedan pilgrims are strictly quarantined.

The old Boatman's Fire & Marine Insurance Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has decided to go out of business. Its risks have all been assumed by another company.

THRASUER NEBECKER has returned to Washington and resumed his duties.

The committee counting the money in the treasury on the transfer of office of United States treasurer from Mr. Huston to Mr. Nebecker has completed its work. The total amount counted was \$614,511,582.32, of which \$175,950,000 was gold and silver coin, the rest being paper money. The money was found correct to a cent.

In Brown county, Ala., William Hollingsworth and John McCoy, prominent farmers, recently fought a duel to the death.

The report that Postmaster-General Wanamaker was considering his retirement was declared untrue.

The Frank A. Robbins' circus and menagerie was seized by the sheriff at Huntington, Pa.

## SHOT AT CARNOT.

A Wild-Eyed Man Shoots at the French President.

### THE BULLET MISSES THE MARK.

The Assassin Proves to Be a Lunatic Recently Released—The War in Chile—Parnellites Denounce Clerical Interference.

PARIS, July 14.—There was considerable excitement throughout Paris caused by the report that President Carnot had been shot. This rumor proved upon investigation to be untrue, but there was foundation for the report.

The president was present yesterday at the ceremonies of the official opening of a new thoroughfare, the Avenue de la Republique, which caused an enthusiastic welcome.

Suddenly a man, wild-eyed, and making insane gestures, forced his way through the crowd, and, bursting past the soldiers on duty about the spot where the ceremonies were taking place, rushed up to the carriage in which the president had driven up the new avenue and fired a pistol at M. Carnot. Just as he did so the man shouted: "I will see that there will be no more bastilles to be demolished."

The president Carnot was undoubtedly alarmed at this direct attempt upon his life, but was unhurt and soon regained his entire presence of mind.

The man who fired the shot was promptly arrested by the police and such was the anger of the crowd present that the officers had the greatest difficulty in protecting him from becoming the victim of popular fury. As it was, it required the services of a strong force of police to escort him to the nearest police station.

Upon arrival there the man's examination disclosed the fact that he was a madman and that he had just been released from confinement in a lunatic asylum.

#### THE CHILI WAR.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cables from Chili received in this city state that a plan to capture the government torpedo cruisers, Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condell, at Valparaiso by bribing the crews was discovered by the government and the leaders of the scheme put in prison.

Tuesday and Friday last the insurgents engaged the government forces in battle at Coquimbo and were defeated with great loss of life. They resolved upon the attack as soon as they heard of the recent decision of the French courts releasing two of the government ironclads and thought that if Balmaeceda was not defeated before the arrival of the ironclads there would be no chance of victory.

All the insurgent vessels left Iquique and the nitrate ports for the south with the result given above.

#### GUATEMALA NEARING REBELLION.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 14.—Advices from Guatemala say: "Information has been received from Quetzaltenango to the effect that the mountains are full of discontented men, who are organizing for war. Revolutionary proclamations are plentiful. The outbreaks so far are unimportant, as the rebels are not united but will be effected. President Barrillas is sending troops to Quetzaltenango."

#### PARNELLITES DENOUNCE THE PRIESTS.

DUBLIN, July 14.—One hundred delegates attended the league convention in Limerick. They resolved to adhere to the old programme and to the old leaders. Messrs. Mahoney and Harrington, members of parliament, made anti-clerical speeches. They said that the delegates ought to take vigorous measures to counteract priestly dictation. "Irishmen," said Mahoney, "might as well be the slaves of Great Britain as of the Irish bishops."

#### THE SOUND OF WINGS.

The Dreaded Grasshopper Plague on Its Way East.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The arrival of the much-dreaded grasshoppers in the far southwest has already been called to the attention of the department of agriculture, together with the information that they have already spread from Arizona and Utah as far north as South Dakota. As yet it is not known here whether these migratory nuisances, whose advent was mentioned a few days ago, are the old reliable seventeen-year locusts or simply the ordinary grasshopper of the present in unusual numbers. The return of the former unwelcome visitor has been prophesied for about this time, and there is considerable apprehension felt that perhaps he really has materialized. A specialist from the agricultural department, an entomologist, will be sent directly to examine into the situation and decide as to how serious the pest is likely to prove this year. The department issued a bulletin to farmers some time ago, telling them how to distinguish between the two classes, the grasshopper and the seventeen-year locust, and also giving directions as to how best to fight them.

#### International Congregationalists.

LONDON, July 14.—The international council of the Congregationalists was called to order in Exeter hall this morning. A great majority of the 100 divines who are now in London to represent the church in America were in their seats.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### County Fairs.

County fairs will be held in Kansas this coming fall as follows:

Anderson	Garrettsville	Aug 25-29
Barber	Kiowa	Sept 9-11
Chase	Cottonwood Falls	Aug 19-21
Cherokee	Columbus	Oct 6-9
Cheyenne	Saint Francis	Sept 24-26
Coffey	Burlington	Sept 21-23
Cowley	Winfield	Sept 1-4
Crawford	Girard	Sept 1-4
Central Kansas	Hope	Sept 15-18
Abilene	Abilene	Sept 21-23
Franklin	Ottawa	Sept 28-Oct 2
Graham	Hill City	Sept 24-26
Grant	Ulysses	Oct 7-9
Jefferson	Oskaloosa	Sept 8-10
Johnson	Edgerton	Sept 22-25
Lincoln	Mound City	Sept 15-19
Marion	Peabody	Aug 26-29
Frankfort	Frankfort	Sept 15-18
Montgomery	Independence	Sept 8-11
Morris	Council Grove	Sept 15-18
Nemaha	Seneca	Sept 22-25
Sabetha	Sabetha	Sept 8-11
Neosho	Erie	Oct 6-9
Sage	Burlingame	Sept 24-26
Ottawa	Minneapolis	Sept 15-19
Phillips	Phillipsburg	Sept 29-Oct 2
Pottawatomie	Wamego	Sept 29-Oct 2
Wagonwheel	Wagonwheel	Sept 29-Oct 2
Rooks	Stockton	Sept 29-Oct 2
Rush	Lacrosse	Sept 24-26
Southern Kansas	Wichita	Sept 28-Oct 2
Sherman	Goodland	Sept 8-11
Sumner	Wellington	Aug 25-29
Wilson	Fredonia	Sept 1-4

The late high water did great damage to the dike constructed in the Missouri river, opposite Atchison, by the government two years ago.

Corner, Farnum & Co., of the Royal spice mills at Wichita, have assigned in favor of their creditors. Liabilities, \$78,000; assets, \$92,000.

The house of Jasen Jones, at Seyba, a town on the Rock Island, was struck by lightning the other morning, and his five-year-old daughter killed.

On July 1, E. H. Snow succeeded Cliff Baker as state printer, and W. H. McBride took charge of the office of superintendent of insurance, succeeding Web Wilder.

Mrs. Jane Kuykendall, colored, dropped dead in a street car at Atchison the other night. She had just arrived in the city from Everest to attend the funeral of her daughter. She was nearly 100 years old.

The contract for furnishing beef to the state penitentiary for the next year has been awarded to Voltz Bros., of Leavenworth. They are to furnish 600,000 pounds at such times and in such quantities as may be desired.

Lloyd Kirkham, 18 years old, was frightfully burned while celebrating the Fourth with several other boys at Rosedale. The boys were firing a small cannon and had a quantity of powder in a basket that was ignited from a fire-cracker thrown by another boy.

E. L. Luther, manager of the Leavenworth telephone exchange, is reported to be \$1,500 short in his accounts. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he gave himself up, waived examination and was bound over for trial next September. He declared he would make good the shortage, and it was said he would not be prosecuted if he did.

The alliance lecturers, recently in session in Topeka, are said to be preparing to go into the fall campaign with the intention of taking possession of every county office for which elections are to be held. It is said to be their intention to prepare themselves for the discussion of every proposition that is to come before the public, and that they will have speakers in every school house.

Arrangements have been perfected for a grand display of Kansas products at Toronto, Canada, during the sessions of the National Educational association at that place. Prof. J. N. Wilkerson, of the state normal, manager for the Kansas teachers' delegation has the matter in hand, and State Superintendent Winters has secured commodious quarters for the display, which will be the same as that exhibited at Boston last August by the Kansas G. A. R. during the national encampment.

The Union Pacific railroad has made an inspection of the crops in the counties along the lines of its system in Kansas. The report of the inspection is exhaustive and complete. It covers twenty-six counties and shows the average of small grain to be 1,250,000, divided as follows: Wheat, 80 per cent.; oats, 14 per cent., and rye, 6 per cent. The total production in the twenty-six counties is figured at 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,225,000 bushels of oats and 900,000 bushels of rye.

The supreme court has rendered a decision in the mandamus case against the board of directors and the warden of the state penitentiary to compel them to enforce the eight-hour law. It was decided that the law does not apply to state institutions. The state institutions are held to be run by officers on yearly salaries, whose hours are not to be regulated by ordinary forms of law. The prisoners are required to work ten hours as a punishment, they not having their time circumscribed as a reward, or for a division of labor with other unemployed laborers.

C. B. Horton, of Omaha, assistant superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has found irregularities in the accounts of Mrs. L. M. Harker, the company's local manager at Leavenworth, and has suspended her. Mrs. Harker left some time ago on a summer vacation and during her absence the discovery was made. Mr. Horton says Mrs. Harker carried a straw messenger on her books and was paying an operator less than the company allowed her for his salary. Other things were also discovered which were not considered straight. Mrs. Horton is a widow and was highly respected.

## SCALDED TO DEATH.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Colorado—Six Passengers Scalded to Death and Many Others Injured.

ASPEN, Col., July 13.—A horrible railroad accident occurred at Aspen Junction, eighteen miles west of here, on the Midland road, at eleven o'clock Saturday night, by which six persons were killed and many hurt.

A special train composed of a baggage car and one coach was returning to Aspen from Glenwood Springs. The passenger coach contained about thirty passengers, mostly Aspen people. The train was backing from the water tank to switch to the Aspen track when a road engine was run out of the railroad roundhouse and collided with the coach. The rear end of the passenger train hit the check valve on the side of the boiler, which exhausted the hot steam into the broken end of the passenger car, scalding thirteen passengers, five men, seven women and one child. The car was thrown from the track.

The passengers arrived from Aspen in the baggage car at 1.30 a. m. Every thing possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate passengers, but six have died. They are: Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rogers, of Woodey, Col.

Miss Annie Phelan, of Cardiff, Col., aged 17 years.

Mrs. W. L. Willoughby, of Glenwood, Col.

Mrs. John G. Baldwin, of Glenwood, Col.

Mrs. Frank Ellis, Aspen, Col., and baby.

A child of Frank Ellis, aged 3 years. The wounded who still live with hopes of recovery are:

Frank Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leonard.

Mary Leonard.

Ann O'Donnell.

Frank Leach.

Mrs. Willoughby was the wife of the assessor of Garfield county. Mrs. Baldwin's husband is in Chicago.

## FATAL LANDSLIDE.

Forty-one Persons Killed By an Avalanche in British Columbia.

NANAIMO, B. C., July 13.—News has been received here of a landslide on the banks of the Skeena river at the North Pacific cannery, resulting in the death of one white woman and forty Indians.

Early in the morning of July 7 those living near the river were struck by an avalanche on Stoop mountain, back of the cannery. Nine houses with their occupants were swept away.

First there was a great rushing noise in the direction of the high, steep mound at the back of the cannery. In a moment an avalanche of rocks and earth and trees were upon the settlement, carrying everything into the slough with the cannery. The inmates of the houses did not have time to get out and some were killed. In all nine houses with their occupants were destroyed, including the mess house and residence of the foreman of the cannery. In the mess room was the young Swedish wife of the foreman. She was carried along in the deadly current and dashed to death hundreds of feet below.

Indians claim that among those destroyed were about forty Indians of the Port Simpson, Sitka and Kitamat tribes. Two days after the slide thirteen bodies of the Indians had been recovered. The body of the foreman's wife has not yet been found, but there is not the slightest hope for any living thing being within the range of the terrible slide of boulders, trees and earth. The slide missed the cannery building by about two feet. Had it struck the cannery or occurred half an hour earlier the death rate would have reached into the hundreds. It had been raining in torrents for the previous four days and it is thought the accumulation of water in the mountain side broke away the ground, carrying death and destruction before it.

## DENIED BY HIMSELF.

Hon. James G. Blaine on Sensational Reports Concerning His Health.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 13.—

RURAL MIND-TRAINING.

The Need of Education in the Country Intelligently Discussed.

Practical education is needed in the country as well as in the city, writes Grace Dodge. There has been too much brain-culture in the past, with too little sense development and mind-training. With all opportunities for object-teaching and manual training, but little of it has come to the country, and yet the boys and girls there need this training as much as children in crowded city tenements. Successful experiments in these directions are being made in many country neighborhoods. Groups of ladies are inaugurating cooking, carpentry and clay-modeling classes and sending to the cities for teachers. In these neighborhoods boys who expected to become clerks and in consequence to leave their homes for city boarding-houses are becoming impressed with the interest as well as value of tools. Girls are enjoying lessons in hygiene and the chemistry of food, as well as practical demonstrations of cooking. Sewing is also growing more and more interesting, and the young girls appreciate doing with the learning.

Take, for example, two neighborhoods on the Hudson, near New York. In one a library association was started a few years ago by some ladies. There seemed but few people around who could or would utilize a library or reading-room, but soon many men and boys gathered nightly. A sewing-school was started for Saturdays upon strict business principles and within a month was overcrowded. It was hard to tell where the hundred or more girls came from, but there they were, eager to learn. A boys' class for modeling and carpentry started, then a cooking class for girls, and all were successful. Monthly entertainments were held, when an admission fee of ten cents was charged, and the rooms were crowded. In the other neighborhood practical classes have also started and are all crowded. In this small settlement are now being held three weekly cooking classes for different groups of girls, two large sewing classes, a dressmaking course, and boys' carpentry classes.

Village bands and choruses are valuable. In one place a large group of boys are kept interested by their weekly hand practice. A right feeling of pride is aroused when they are called upon to lead local processions, to play at entertainments, etc. Here, also, the teacher of the village school has started a gymnasium and is training boys and girls alike in the Swedish movements. Country children need to be physically developed by training, and taught graceful movements as well as city children. Village volunteer companies of boys can be organized and made a power by furnishing practical outlets to energies physical as well as mental.

Interest in surroundings should be roused. The country, with its woods, rocks, trees and plants, should be studied, intimacy with the beautiful variety of animal and insect life should be encouraged. Through such channels homes will be made brighter. Happiness means contentment, and contentment comes from health, occupation and interest. Country contentment will be the result when young people become stronger, keep brain as well as hand busy, and are interested in others. If, therefore, those who live in farmhouse or village could learn from examples like these to adopt as a basis of action the principle of agitation, education and co-operation, thus rousing from inactivity of mind and spirit to educate themselves by finding out what can be done, and combining to do it, they will find that co-operative methods are adapted to country and village, and through such methods will realize a practical solution of the dullness of rural life, from which so many want to escape. —Lippincott's Magazine.

How Two Fawns Took Their Rations. Amos Patterson, of East Valley, Wash., has two fine, young deer that he has raised on his place. He was out hunting one day and killed a doe with two young fawns. The creatures were very small and ran away in terror at the death of their mother. In a few days Mr. Patterson caught them and brought them home. They steadily refused to imbibe the lactated fluid through a regulation nipple attached to a nursing bottle and other artifices tried were in vain. What was to be done? If they were much longer without food they would perish. A bright idea struck Mr. Patterson. Taking the hide of the mother that had been butchered previously, he inserted the nipples through the skin. When the fawns felt the warm coat of the supposed mother, they commenced to drink at once, and for a good while after no trouble was experienced in giving them their regular rations. —Forest and Stream.

A Strange Case. Young Doctor-I was just going around to see your brother. How is he this morning?  
Patron-He is no better.  
Young Doctor-What? No better? That is certainly very strange! The prescription I gave him yesterday contained over forty different things.—N. Y. Weekly.

Another Victim—Romantic Lover (to himself)—She has refused me, she shall suffer! I will darken her life at the cost of my own. Ah ha! proud beauty! You shall drag through the coming years knowing that a suicide's blood is upon your head. [Shoots himself. Curtain.] The Proud Beauty (reading from the paper next day)—Mr. A. S. S. Softhead, a boarder at Mrs. Slim-diet's boarding-house, No. 33, 33rd avenue X, committed suicide last evening in his room. He had appeared unwell for several days. Thus one more case is added to the long list of sad suicides from la grippe.—Demorest's Monthly.

Well Turned. She—And John has married Miss Spaine. Well, he certainly didn't marry her for her beauty.  
He—No, he married her for her money, but she thinks he married her for her beauty.  
She—How foolish she must be.  
He—Not at all. It's womanlike. If you were to get married to-morrow you would think you were being married for your beauty instead of—er—instead of your beauty and intellect combined.—N. Y. Press.

Educational Item. A gentleman who was visiting one of the public schools in a Texas town, asked a bright-looking boy:  
"What profit is there in ancient history?"  
"About fifty cents, I reckon," was the reply.  
"What?"  
"Well, the teacher makes us buy the books, and we have to pay a dollar. I think he gets them for fifty cents, according to my calculation."—Texas Siftings.

Let Him Down Easy. "Well, did you get the money from Short?"  
"No," answered the collector, "but he made his refusal pleasanter than I expected."  
"Pleasant! What do you mean?"  
"Why, he was careful enough to have a nice thick rug on the floor, so that when he threw me downstairs I fell on the rug and didn't break my neck, as he intended."—Philadelphia Times.

Two Applications of One Rule. A certain gentleman whose chin is greater than his generosity said to a friend: "If you didn't smoke such fine cigars, you could live in a brown stone house."  
"Do you live in a brown stone house?"  
"Yes, I do."  
"Well, if you didn't live in a brown stone house you could smoke as fine cigars as this!"—Life.

Up to the Times. Father (indignantly)—How does it happen, sir, that you have such a miserable report this term?  
Small Son (born under the shadow of Banker Hill Monument)—I guess it's because you ain't a school director any more.—Good News.

The Editor Engaged. Office Boy—Man downstairs wid a bill, sir.  
Country Editor—Tell him I'm out.  
"Dat's wot I told 'im, sir, an' he said he seen you at th' window wid a big pair o' shears in your hands."  
"Um—Tell him I'm busy clipping coupons."—Good News.

On a Cash Basis. Country Editor—Mr. Squash, I can't take your subscription out in garden truck any more.  
Farmer Squash—All right, Mr. Editor. I'm perfectly willin' to sell it to you at the reg'lar market price!—Judge.

ROMANCE IN TINCUP ALLEY. 

Romeo Ferguson (the under one)—Kin you see her anywhere, Jimmy?  
Jimmy—Yes. She's a sittin' by the chimney corner!  
R. F.—Make asin to her and show her the envelope, but don't let the old folks see yer do it!—Life.

Heard by the Lakeside. He—Agnes, you are a chestnut—Agnes—Am I? Good eve—He—Wait! I had not finished my remark. I was about to exclaim that you were a chestnut blonde. And if there is one style of beauty I adore it is the blonde with chestnut hair.—Peck's Sun.

Ignorance of the Law. The prisoner at the bar was doing his best to make his case.  
"I didn't know," he said, "that there was any—"  
"I beg your pardon," interrupted the prosecutor. "Ignorance of the law excuses no man."  
"Oh, doesn't it?" responded the prisoner, with fine sarcasm. "Then what are you asking me to excuse you for?"—Detroit Free Press.

The Purist. Publisher—How many words has your story?  
Author—About three thousand.  
Publisher—But, my dear fellow, we can't make a book out of three thousand words. It wouldn't fill fifteen pages.  
Author—Yes; but I've used the words over and over again, you know.—Puck.

Luck and Ill-Luck. Minks—My stars! The worst has happened. I cannot pay ten cents on the dollar.  
Winks—You are luckier than I am. When I failed I had so much property left that I had to pay fifty cents on the dollar.—Good News.

Wanted Modern Improvements. Sinclair—Uncle Tom says that if I marry you he will set us up in a nice little cottage.  
Eva—No, I guess not; no Uncle Tom's Cabin for me.—Puck.

The Elephant Walks Around. "Did you enjoy the circus, Johnny?"  
"Very much. I had a ride on a big leather animal with a snake on his nose."—Puck.

The Frog's Fate. "Do you know, John," said Mrs. Peterlee, musingly, "that I always thought frogs were soft, clammy sort of creatures."  
"So they are, dear."  
"Well, you may think so. You probably know as little about them as I did. I know now that they must be built on the tortoise plan."  
"What—hard all over—pshaw!"  
"Well, here's an account of a train being wrecked by striking a frog, and if a frog is as soft as you seem to think, I'd like you to explain that little circumstance."  
And John suddenly began reading again; and there was a suspicious sort of snicker from behind his paper.—Light.

No Doubt of It. A colored clergyman, holding forth in Kansas City, recently commenced his discourse thusly:  
"My dear friends, I want to talk to you about the infinite power of the Almighty. He created the mighty ocean—and He created a pebble. He created the solar system—and He created a blade of grass. He created the world—and He created a grain of sand. My friends, He created me! and He created a daisy."—Texas Siftings.

No Tickets Taken at the Door. One of our very swellest young men made a call on a young lady at her home in a suburban town recently. The girl who opened the door was green—very. Our exquisite proffered his card.  
"I wish to see Miss L—," he said.  
The girl caught him by the coat-sleeve and dragged him in with a jerk. "Go right in!" she exclaimed. "We don't need no tickets. Go right in!"—Boston Record.

GENEROSITY. 

Jim (the urchin aloft)—Now, don't you complain that I ain't givin' you yer share of the apples!—Mumsey's Weekly.

An Insulted Man. "Gus De Smith is very mad at you. He says you insulted him at the railroad depot the other day," remarked Hostetter McGinnis to Gilhooly.  
"Yes, and I'll insult him worse still if I can lay my hands on him. The miserable scoundrel saw me going off with my mother-in-law on one arm and my wife on the other, and he asked me if I wasn't going on a pleasure trip."—Texas Siftings.

He Took. "Do you ever take anything?" asked a Texas candidate, leading a prominent citizen into a saloon.  
"Do I ever take anything? Don't you remember I have been a member of the legislature? How could I help getting into the habit of taking things?"  
That settled it. He took something.—Texas Siftings.

An Habituary Notice. "Yes," said Mrs. Reformely, devoutly, "I am happy to say that I have succeeded in ridding my husband of all his bad habits."  
"Oh," said Mrs. Tattle, "sold the lot to an old clothes dealer, did you?"  
And now there is a coolness between them that would freeze a volcano.—Light.

HIS DIAGNOSIS. 

Doctor Mixwell (who has asked Mrs. Whiffet to put out her tongue)—You say your husband is very nervous and irritable?  
Mrs. Whiffet—Yes; terribly so. But I'm not ill.  
Doctor Mixwell (calmly)—I think I'll prescribe a long sea voyage.  
Mrs. Whiffet—For John?  
Doctor Mixwell—No; for you.—Judge.

They Meet as Strangers Now. "Clara, dear, I want to show you my new engagement ring before I go."  
"It's very pretty, but remember the stone is loose."  
"Why, how did you know it?"  
"Didn't Mr. Rigby tell you that I wore it a month or two?"—Scribner's Magazine.

Not the Same Kind. "Marie, what are those things on that tree?"  
"They're blossoms."  
"Oh, does the tree drink?"  
"No, of course not. What put that in your head?"  
"Why, I heard grandma tell mamma that drinking was putting a beautiful blossom on papa."—Judge.

A CHINESE POKER SHARP. He Was a Good One, and Several Club Men are Sorry They Met Him.

Some mischievous club men met an innocent-looking Chinaman on Delancy street the other night and took him in tow. After inducing him to take several drinks they escorted him to their club house under the pretext of "having some fun." Well, he had it; and so did the club men.

Once inside the building the Chinaman was made the target for everybody's witticisms. These John endured with patience. Finally the men grew tired of this sport, and somebody suggested that a game of poker be started. Instantly the Chinaman was all attention. "Me play plokkee," he said. "Me have much money," and he displayed a roll of small bills. In the hope of having "more fun" John was permitted to play. The ante was ten cents and the limit fifty. Quietly the game progressed for a few minutes, John in the meantime showing that he was by no means a novice. At length there was a stout little jack pot on the table and John opened it for half a dollar, and everybody stayed in. John drew three cards and so did all the rest with the exception of one man, who took only one.

For a time there was considerable action, but John stood every raise until the crowd began to get tired. "Why don't you call, John?" said a player in a bantering tone. "Me never calle on this hand. Me laise fifty cent." Of course the thing had to be ended at some time or other, so John was finally called. With a grin that resembled a slice out of a watermelon he spread out a straight royal flush of spades, Jack high, and raked away the money. Then he arose and begging to be excused, went away, although some of the players insisted upon his remaining longer. "Oh, let him go," said one; "we've had plenty of fun for our money. Let the poor fellow go." And John went. But after he had gone somebody picked up John's hand and started back in surprise.

"By gracious, boys! George over there had a nine spot of spades in his hand, because he showed it to me. Cal discarded one and I had two others. Now how did that heathen get hold of the fifth nine spot? I'll bet he managed to hook up the one discarded by Cal. Let's look and see." Hurriedly the pile of rejected cards was run through, but there was no nine spot of spades among them. John had needed that particular card in his business, and in some way unknown to his unhappy victims had secured it without detection.—N. Y. Herald.

JUST IN STYLE. A Few Hints and Suggestions Concerning Dress.

The newest handkerchiefs are bordered with lace figured in delicate vines, daisies or crescents. In addition to this is a border of embroidery. Wrought designs of all sorts are very fashionable, being ornamented with an embroidered design.

Late advices from Paris state that fashionable costumes will be more or less modeled from valois styles and that all costumes will have skirts dipping length or longer. However, the eclectic in fashion has obtained so long that assertion of this sort carries no especial weight. The cabochon, which is so much talked of and so much used, is simply a faceted disk of jet, steel or some other similar material, either large or small, as the case may be. They are quite thick and the eyelets through which they are fastened pass through from one side to the other.

A pretty, simple but modish gown for summer weather has a surplice waist with the plain over-lapping edge trimmed with valenciennes lace. In the V, formed by the folds, is a tabot of the same lace. The full sleeves are finished at the hand with a full frill, edged with valenciennes lace. The skirt is plain and round and is finished at the foot with a broad hem. A sash of surah silk is worn with this dainty muslin frock.

Elegant scarfs of silk, satin, wide ribbon, China or India crepe, finished at the ends with lace or chiffon ruffles, are carried over the arm with handsome toilets. They are designed to throw about the shoulders as a protection from a slight draft. Some of them are ornamented with hand embroidery in oriental designs. One of white China crepe is bordered in black guipure and embroidered in cashmere figures. Another of the same material is edged with white lace and is embroidered in an all over pattern in blue.—Chicago Post.

What Microbes Are. "Aren't you afraid of typhoid fever?" said Dennis.  
"Yes, I am," answered Pat.  
"Pat?"  
"Yes, Dinny."  
"What are those microbes and germs the doctohrs are all talking about?"  
"Waal, I'll tell ye my idee, Dinny. Them germs and microbes are peculiar things. Flannigan was tellin' me about them. He says they reside in the water. He was fishing through the ice last Monday, and he pulled up his line and found a microbe on it. He says it looked a good dale like a bullhead, but it had a mighty queer face. He says he threw it back after he got over being scart. Me own opinion is, Dinny, that microbes are a peculiar kind of fish."—Albany Argus.

Danger in Trains. A well known New York physician advises a mother with young lady daughters to have their trailing street gowns cleaned in the open air immediately on coming in from the street. "You may not believe it," he adds, "but in the filth, dust and dirt collected on the hosiery, shoes and underwear by the trailing skirt there is germ life enough to destroy your whole family. I have nothing to say against the fashion, but if you were in my family and addicted to it, I should compel you to play Turk, and leave your shoes, stockings and trailing robes outside."—N. Y. Sun.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

For cornmeal pudding, scald one quart of milk, stir in seven tablespoonfuls of sifted cornmeal, a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of molasses and a tablespoonful of ginger. Bake three hours.

Iron sinks which have become rusted may be cleaned by rubbing well with kerosene oil, allowing the oil to remain on over night, then washing thoroughly with hot soap-suds. If one such application is not sufficient, repeat the process.

To make jelly always cook the juices before putting in the sugar. Let it boil for fifteen minutes, then add sugar, and let it boil up good once; then it is done and ready to can. It is light colored and thick when treated in this way—boiling the juices and sugar together makes it dark.—Detroit Free Press.

Carefulness in handling and using the many appliances about the household, especially those that are liable to accident, will be found to result in a material saving when the year's accounts are footed up. This calls to mind a Brooklyn lady who has had a lamp chimney in constant use for seven years.

Rice Pudding—One-half cupful of rice, one and one-half pints of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of lemon rind chopped fine. Put all into a quart pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven two hours; stir it frequently the first hour, then let it brown delicately. Serve cold with powdered sugar and cream, flavored.—Boston Herald.

Deviled Salmon (foreign recipe).—Cut the salmon in slices one and a half inches thick; pepper them well, bind a large sage leaf on either side and fry, either in butter or lard, or broil on a gridiron. If for broiling, the slices of fish should be cut one inch thick only, highly seasoned, laid in half sheets of buttered paper, and broiled until hot. Garnish with thin slices of lemon, and serve with mustard or piquante sauce.—N. Y. Ledger.

Brown Mushroom Sauce.—To make this get one can French mushrooms, one pint good stock, two tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, salt and pepper to season. After melting the butter, add the flour and let it brown, then add the stock. When it creases up stir in the liquor from the mushrooms; let this simmer for fifteen minutes and skim off all grease that arises. Now add the mushrooms and let it simmer for just five minutes longer.—Detroit Free Press.

Lemonade.—This favorite and well known drink is very delicious when well made. Take four lemons to every quart of water, and eight tablespoonfuls of sugar; rub or squeeze the lemons soft, and slice them upon the sugar; pour over them a little boiling water and let them stand fifteen minutes; then add the necessary amount of water, well iced, stir well and serve. Orangeade is made in the same way, substituting oranges for lemons, but much less sugar is needed.—Boston Budget.

Snow pudding may be made with one-third of a package of gelatine in a little cold water, and when softened stir into it a pint of boiling water; add one cupful of sugar, the juice of two lemons; when cold and beginning to thicken add the well-beaten whites of three eggs. Beat all lightly and smoothly together, pour the mixture into a mold and set it aside to harden. Serve in the center of a dish, with a boiled custard poured around it. Make the custard with the yolks of three eggs, one pint of milk and half a cupful of sugar, with flavoring to taste.—N. Y. World.

TAKING AN OATH. Explanation of the Origin of the Custom and Its Phases.

The topic of kissing the Bible upon the taking of an oath was the subject of a discussion by the Cogburn club the other evening. Nobody seemed to know just why the discussion was started, but several members who have not been heard from lately had pronounced views upon the subject.

One of the members declared that the kissing habit was the relic of an idolatrous age, when men kissed the mouths of idols to such an extent that they wore them away, and it was believed that he who kissed the mouth of an idol and then told a lie would immediately die. Said he: "The practice of kissing the Bible in courts of justice is more than ten centuries old. In every court, or upon the table of every justice, you will find a soiled book upon which you are sworn—a book not soiled by reverent hands in turning its pages—but made unclean and unhealthy by the constant handling of unclean witnesses, and the contact of impure lips and mouths."

"There is very little reverence to modern oaths. Men take them so frequently and unhesitatingly that it is almost shocking, and perjury must be common. The court officers are much to blame for this. An oath is usually administered to a witness in a confused jumble of words, without pause or emphasis. As one listens to the oath as it is being recited over to the witness all that can be understood is the start-off, 'Do'smslyswear,' and then it runs into a confusing murmur which you are trying your best to make out, when the flourish comes, 'SelppeGod.'"

"It is a senseless piece of mummery when compared with the administration of the oath only a few years ago. I am not an old man, but I can remember the time when oaths were administered with an impressiveness and a reverence and a sanctity that made them worth heeding. But we were talking about kissing the Bible, weren't we?"

"The medical profession condemns the practice for the reason that disease may be thereby communicated, and it is my opinion that people who contemplate taking the oath and kissing the public Bible might better carry an edition of their own in their pockets than put to their lips a greasy covered copy that has been pressed by the lips of all kinds of people, from the tramp to the politician."—Utica Observer.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

"Ypsi-Ann" is the name given by Michiganders to the Ypsilantic and Ann Arbor Electric railway.

The draw of the new Harvard bridge will be operated by a 6-horse power electric motor, instead of a steam engine, as was at first intended.

Simply a piece of Norway iron of the best quality, and no wire at all, says Practical Electricity, constitutes the armature of a motor just brought out.

A new came for reporters' use at night is supplied with an electric light in the handle, fed by a storage battery. The light will enable the reporter to see the door number.

An electric typewriter is said to have been invented by a Philadelphian, by means of which the operator can transmit his typewritten manuscript hundreds of miles.

The Paris meter competition has been decided by the division of the first prize of £10,000 between Prof. Elihu Thomson's watt-meter and Dr. H. Aron's coulomb counter.

An electrical exhibition on the same lines as the ones which proved such a great success in 1881 will be opened at the Crystal Palace, London, in November, 1891, and be continued for several months, according to English papers.

Sir William Siemens's method of applying electric light to glow flowers and fruit by night or on cloudy days has been employed with good success on board a West Indian steamer to keep alive exotic vines and other plants.

The repairing of rails by electricity is said to be the inventor's latest achievement. The inventor proposes, first, to soften the metal by the passage of a great volume of current, and then, by means of a saw, cut out a defective portion. A sound piece of rail is then fitted into the gap and welded, electrically, into place.

Enterprising fishermen out on the Pacific coast are keeping a watchful eye on the experiment of a vessel owned there, which has gone to Clemente Island to fish in deep water by the aid of incandescent lights and net. It is said the bright lights will attract the fish, and those in charge are therefore counting on making a big haul.

Dubuque, Ia., according to the Western Electrician, claims to have the first complete system of electric traction by storage batteries in the world. Favorable reports of the operation of the system have so far been received, and the final verdict, after the lapse of sufficient time to allow a comprehensive judgment, will be awaited with interest.

If you ever observe it, the electric light is responsible for many grotesqueries nightly painted on respectable walls and matter-of-fact sidewalks. Shadows are only shadows, but they give one the shivers sometimes, especially at an hour when honest folks are supposed to be in bed. Giants of despair then stretch out long arms at the corners of silent streets and strange profiles are thrown against the unconscious houses and weird traceries of dancing branches make the pavement rise and fall in a style that most puzzle a person who knows he is sober.

An aluminum boat, propelled by electricity from an aluminum battery, is being constructed by the inventor, Mr. D. J. Cable, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The battery, Mr. Cable says, will weigh but about a couple of pounds, and will be sufficient to produce the power necessary for running a pleasure boat of good size. A boat of this metal capable of carrying four to six persons can be made of a weight not exceeding sixty or seventy pounds, and would be very easily handled. Mr. Cable states that he has found means of overcoming the great difficulty aluminum presents to soldering.

A PATIENT ANGLER. He Always Gave the Fish a Fair Chance at the Bait.

Trose was a well-known character in Blank, some years ago. He was a born pedestrian, and held in supreme contempt any other method of travel than walking. It was no unusual thing for him to "step across the country," as he termed it, a distance of fifty or sixty miles to spend a few days with a friend or relative.

On one occasion, when he was going some ten or fifteen miles, he was asked to take along a horse, and leave it near the place at which he was going to stop.

He delivered it safely, trudging the entire way on foot, leading the horse.

"Trose was a great fisherman, and was never happier than when seated on the bank of some winding stream, rod in hand.

One day a passer-by called out: "Well, 'Trose, what luck?" "Jes' tollerble," answered "Trose." "Have you caught many?" "N-o-o-o," drawled "Trose in his peculiar way, 'I haven't caught any yet, but I had one mighty fine bite yesterday."—Light.

She Made Her Point. "What is the gender of sausage?" asked the lady teacher of a class in the Jefferson school.

"Feminine," responded a bright-eyed girl near the front, with a saucy little shake of the head.

There was a chorus of objections, called forth by the teacher's look of pain at such ignorance, but the girl never flinched.

"I say it is feminine," she insisted, with the same saucy smile, "and I can prove it," she added, as a clincher.

"Pray, how?" inquired the teacher, sarcastically.

"It's feminine," she explained, "because it never tells its sage." The teacher is young and pretty herself, or there's no telling what might have happened to the girl with the pun.—Detroit Free Press.

Driven Forth. "So you've rented an office, eh? I thought you did all your work at home?"

"Well, I did; but my wife bought a canary-bird."—Judge.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

THE TEACHER'S DREAM.

The days of June are rich and rare, But in the schools are dreary days; The bright sun goes to outdoor plays...

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

The Old Gentleman Delivers a Lecture on "System."

The Worst-Run House in America—Carelessness in a Wife a Very Reprehensible Trait—Mrs. B's "Way of Getting Even."



RS. BOWSER," began Mr. Bowser, as he came downstairs the other morning...

"No, I don't believe there is one in the house." "I presume not! I presume the two hundred pairs I bought in Detroit...

"I can't tell. We may have lost it in moving and unpacking." "Don't doubt it in the least. While a shoestring is not as big as a piano...



"I FOUND A BOY WALKING OFF WITH THIS MAT!"

in my vest and bring the same one back with me. If you go out on the street to-day, you had better have a policeman go with you.

When Mr. Bowser came up to luncheon he entered the house with a smile on his face and the door-mat in his hand, and said:

"I found a boy walking off with this mat! Has anyone taken the range out of the basement? It's a wonder to me they haven't come in after the carpets."

"That's a mat the girl put out in the barrel to be carted away," she explained.

"Oh! It is! More reckless extravagance, I see! Mrs. Bowser, I want to sit down with you some day and have a long talk. I think you mean well, but you are deficient in judgment, and your knowledge of the world is very, very limited."

"Do you know everything?" she sarcastically queried.

"Mrs. Bowser," he replied, as he folded his hands under his coat-tails and assumed his favorite attitude, "there are probably one or two things I don't know. I don't claim to know it all, and I don't say you know nothing whatever."

"Was your bonnet taken off your head?"

"No, sir."

"Lucky—very lucky! You are to be congratulated. I don't—"

"Mr. Bowser, where's your watch?" she interrupted.

"I dropped his hand to find the chain, but it was not there. He felt for the watch, but it was gone."

"Did you leave it at the jeweler's?" she asked, as he stood with open mouth and stared at her.

"Jeweler's! No! It's gone! I've lost it! I've been robbed!" he shouted, as he danced around.

"It can't be. Feel in all your pockets."

"Pockets! Pockets! Do you s'pose I carry my watch in my coat-tail pocket! I tell you I've been robbed!"

"Well, don't take on so; your wallet is safe, isn't it?"

"G-gone!" he gasped, as he put his hand up—"watch and wallet both gone!"

"You must have been robbed in some crowd," she suggested.

"Robbed! Crowd! Robbed! Of course I've been robbed!" he shouted, as he pranced about.

"Where's that camphor?"

"She ran for the bottle and he flopped down, and for the next three minutes he had his nose in the opening."

"You ought to go to the police at once," she finally said.

"G-gone! G-gone!" he gasped.

"But how could you have been robbed?"

"I dunno! Hold the bottle a little higher."

"You are so careful, you know."

"Yes."

"You never mislay anything or forget anything?"

"No."

"And never lose anything, and have so much worldly wisdom?"

"Oh! my head!"

"I can't make it out. I am so careless that I might lose a shoestring in moving here from Detroit, but you—"

"Don't talk to me! Over six hundred dollars gone!"

"A woman tried to steal my reticule in Buffalo and I had her arrested, but it seems that you—"

"Gone! Gone!" he groaned.

"Have you no idea of when it was taken?" she persisted.

"No!"

"Well, I am sorry, but this will be a great lesson to you. You will be more—"

"Mrs. Bowser!" he interrupted as he suddenly sat up. "I see through it all now. It's as plain as daylight!"

"What do you mean?"

"I thought it necessary this morning to give you a little advice. I felt it to be my duty as a husband. This is your way of getting even!"

"Why, Mr. Bowser?"

"Don't why Mr. Bowser me! It's as plain as that chair over there!"

"How could I rob you or tell anyone else to?" she demanded.

"Never you mind! I see it all! It's all right, Mrs. Bowser—all right! Just let go this camphor bottle and take a seat in the other room! A husband will bear a great deal from the woman he loves, but when crowded too far he turns at bay. I have turned. As soon as I feel a little bit better we will come to an understanding, and you can probably take the noon train for your mother's in Detroit. Robbed! Plundered! But I see through it and know my duty!"—M. Quad, in N. Y. World.

A Fable for Society Young Men.

A pert young ostrich, inflated by the beauty of his growing tail-feathers, encountered a hippopotamus taking the evening air by the bank of the river in which he conducted his business.

Sauntering insolently by, the bird returned the sedate beast's salute with a negligent nod, affecting at the same time to yawn. "My young friend," said the hippopotamus, in a tone of reproach, "if you must indulge in that practice let me at least show you how it is done by those who have pursued it from youth." With these words he split his face, and, laying back the lid, exposed a cavern which presently closed on a paralyzed ostrich. Then the level beams of the sun fell with superfluous illumination on the feature of a hippopotamus already lighted up by a saintly smile.

In the social game the bumptious youth who plays splendor of attire against an expert pair of jaws courts the destruction awaiting any other flushed bobtail that runs up against any other pair.—N. Y. Sun.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SMUTS OF CEREALS.

The Different Kinds of Fungi Described and Illustrated. Dr. Oskar Brefeld, professor of botany in Munster, has given many years to study of the smuts of the various cereals—wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, sorghum, etc. The practical results of his prolonged labors have been given to the world in an address before the Society of Agriculturists of Berlin.

A translation of the published address by Prof. E. F. Smith appears in the Journal of Mycology of the division of vegetable pathology of the United States department of agriculture, from which many of the facts herein stated have been drawn.

The time of year is now approaching when smut may be looked for. Unlike the rusts they, as a rule, are confined to the heads or fruiting portion of the grain, and therefore are not conspicuous until the grain begins to develop its flowers into grain.

That the reader may have a pictorial representation of the subject before him, several forms of smut are presented in the accompanying engraving.



nying engraving. At 1 is a spray of oat smut; 2 wheat, and 3 a smutted ear of corn.

These figures are not, of course, drawn to the same scale. In order better to understand other parts of the engraving, it may be said that smuts are minute plants, so small as to require the high powers of the microscope to be seen.

They prey upon the grain plants, sending their vegetative filaments into the substance of the host supporting them. Therefore the smut fungus consists of two portions, namely, the threads, usually colorless and therefore not seen unless looked for with great care, and the bodies, known as spores, which are minute and spherical and in mass constitute the smut as seen by the naked eye.

Fig. 4 shows the tips of two such threads, and in them the spores are beginning to form, as shown by the small spherical masses near the center of the threads.

At 5 is seen a more advanced stage of the spore formation, while at 6 two spores are shown free and two below with the tubes, formed in germination, united.

At 7 is seen a spore that is germinating by producing a number of smaller spores end to end, which are able to start new colonies elsewhere.

There are several kinds of smut, and the one shown at 8 is known as the stinking smut, a grain thus smutted being shown at 10, both whole and in cross-section, the whole interior of the grain consisting of a powder with an offensive odor.

A healthy grain, whole and in section, is shown at 8 to illustrate the difference in size and shape between the good and the smutted grain.

At 11 and 12 is shown the formation of the spores of this smut, while other forms with large and more complicated spores are seen at 13 and 14.

Dr. Brefeld's method of treating plants was by means of an atomizer loaded with the spores grown in nutrient solutions. He sowed his seeds of the smut in a wide range of selected places with the above results. The spore germination, produced free from cereal, was able to effectively inoculate, so that the two branches of the experiment were carried out at the same time.—Byron D. Halsted, in Country Gentleman.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

We suppose that it will do no particular harm to again suggest that shade of some kind should be provided in the pastures.

Of course, if we can always keep a cow healthy, she will do her best. Bad luck at calving time is usually the result of an impaired system.

It is of no use to attempt to run a dairy properly unless the utensils are thoroughly cleaned. Rinsing is not enough. Use a little elbow grease.

The vast majority of cows will respond promptly to kind treatment. If a cow has the mischief born in her it is better, as a rule, to get rid of her.

Do not permit the cows to run where there are exceedingly foul odors. The rules of purity should operate before the milk is drawn as well as afterwards.

Do not let the cream become too sour before churning. Souring, remember, is a process of putrefaction, and rotten cream will never make nicely-flavored butter.

A sick cow will not produce good butter. Nor will a sick dairyman make good butter, as a rule. The dairy requires too much close attention and regular work for an invalid to attempt to do the practical work in it.

Kick a heifer and treat her brutally generally, and she will probably give convincing proof of the truth of the saying that whatever a man sows that shall he also reap. Sow ideas and you will raise a big crop of them.

STACKING SHEAVES.

A Way of Doing It That Has Proved Popular and Satisfactory.

I have stacked much grain in my day, and none of it became wet in the stack. Begin by setting two bundles on end, leaning together at angle of about 30 degrees, then continue around and around until the stack-bottom is large enough.

The center sheaves should be pressed in as closely together as possible. As the circle enlarges each succeeding course should be given a little more slant, so that when the last course is laid it will have but a slight slant.

The stack-bottom is then highest in the middle. This rule is followed until the stack is finished. As the laying proceeds from the center the sheaves should be laid less closely in a diminishing degree, so that the stack will settle least in the center.

After the first course the stacker should be on his knees and press down every sheaf. When the foundation is about 6 feet high the outside tiers of sheaves must be laid to project a little over the ones immediately beneath, to give the stack the proper bulge, that the water may be conveyed away from the base.

The outer courses when being "laid out" must be secured or some way slide when considerable weight presses upon them.

Grasp each sheaf with both hands, raise the head end almost perpendicular and "chuck" the butt end into the butt of the one beneath, then lower and push out to place; the ends of some of the straws, catching into the sheaf beneath, hold it from sliding out.

I continue this practice when "drawing in" to "top out." A good man is needed to pitch from the wagon to the one on the stack who pitches to the stacker.

The sheaves should be thrown within reach of the latter, who has to move around as the stacker does. The wagon should not be unloaded from the same side of the stack twice in succession.

The pitching-off should be done all around, to prevent packing down the sheaves more in one place than another. The stack-pitcher should not stand in one place longer than two minutes, but keep moving in different circles about the center. His place is never nearer than 6 or 8 feet to the edge of the stack.

Keep the center full, keep it pressed solid and even, and then the stack will settle squarely. Stacked thus, sheaves will turn water as readily as a duck's back. For a stack of 25 feet diameter the center should be kept 4 feet higher than the outer edge.—Galen Wilson, in N. Y. Tribune.

SOFT SHELLED EGGS.

The Different Causes Which Produce Them—A Number of Remedies.

The laying of soft shell eggs at this season of the year is very common. Says Annie Webster in an exchange, and many remedies are suggested to prevent it. The fact is, the causes are many, and if they are all treated alike it will be a matter of chance whether success is obtained.

The most common cause, and one on which the most stress is always laid, is the lack of calcareous matter in the chicken system, and hence in their food. The common remedy is a good one. Give the fowls the freedom of beds of old mortar or of oyster shells broken up. If the lack of this substance in the system is the cause of the complaint, such treatment will bring about a change shortly.

A second cause, very common among the Dorkings, Crevecoeurs and other heavy breeds, especially at this season of the year, is undue excitement. In the spring of the year they are exposed more to excitement when they are on the range than at any other season, and this induces them to lay soft shelled eggs. Fowls that are driven about much, or worried in any way will be apt to lay soft eggs. The only remedy for this, of course, is complete rest and removal of the causes of excitement.

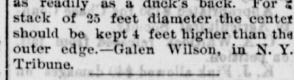
Disease and inflammation of the egg passage is another very common cause, which causes the production of eggs unfit for market, and those which are often broken before they can be secured for home use. The best remedy for this is to give the hens a dose or two of calomel one grain, and one-twelfth of a grain of tartar emetic, in their meals. This may be repeated a day or two after.

This complaint is sometimes caused by over-stimulating food, such as highly-spiced food from the table. At such times the food ration should be very simple, consisting chiefly of rice and potatoes, with no seasoning whatever in it. Unwholesome food will also sometimes bring about the same unhealthy condition.

POULTRY HOUSE PLAN.

A Convenient Structure That Can Be Built for Twenty-Three Dollars.

A plan for a poultry house has been sent to Farm and Fireside by Mr. S. Johnson, Indiana, the cost of which is \$18 for lumber and \$5 for labor, or a total of \$23. It holds 100 fowls. It is 10 feet wide, 6 feet high in front and 4 feet at the rear. The house is 32 feet long, having two rooms, each 8 feet



PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE.

wide, and one 16 feet wide, the room A being the laying-room; B, the feed-room; and C, the roosting-room. The perches are 1 foot from the floor. D D shows steps for reaching the floor. Underneath is lattice railing, inclosing the under portion as a resort in rainy weather. W W are windows. E E E are ventilators. The house can be made of any size or height.

WHAT is the cost of a pound of milk? asks a correspondent. Manifestly the question cannot be answered. It depends altogether upon the management, price of food, etc. Sometimes it costs nothing and is good for nothing.

ALL OF ONE STRIPE.

Three of a Kind Who Are Typical Republican Managers.

"Well, Mr. Quay?"

The interrogation is made by a republican journal which pauses for reply, and, doubtless, will long continue to pause. The question is prompted by the attitude of many influential republicans of Pennsylvania, who have publicly expressed the opinion that Quay's character and methods are such that he ought not to continue in the leadership of the republican party of Pennsylvania.

Were he to withdraw thence it would follow as the night the day that he would be compelled to abandon the chieftaincy of the republican national executive committee. In such place he conducted the canvass of 1888 for Benjamin Harrison, and the Pennsylvania republicans, assembled in convention the next year, declared that the glory of the victory was Quay's.

It would be a gross insult to millions of honest and respectable republicans to describe Matt Quay as the average republican. He is, however, the typical managing republican politician, who gets money by indirection and spends it corruptly. There are heavy moral indictments against Quay. Both as treasurer and as secretary of state for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania he was an astute John Bardsley, for while "Honest John" despoiled the Philadelphia treasury, speculated and lost, and pays the penalty in solitary penal confinement, honest Matt was successful in saving himself from all charges of technical embezzlement. In political activity he was the lion of the Harrison campaign. Among the jackals was the present postmaster general. It is not noted that the republican journals now querying "Well, Mr. Quay?" are hinting "Well, Mr. Wanamaker?"

Since he entered the senate of the United States no imputation has been made upon Quay's integrity as a member thereof. He has not trafficked in his official position. He has not asked for a share in the plunder of a pending measure and promises to be no dead-head in the enterprise. He has not got in on the ground floor of corporations owing their chance of money-making to the favorable legislation of congress. He has not taken stock in any new Credit Mobilier or Northern Pacific, or Fort Scott & Little Rock, and paid for it with the twinkle of the speaker's eye or the tap of the speaker's gavel. He has cast no legislative anchors to the windward. At least no legislative inquiry has developed such prostitution of the power of official place on his part. We do not find, however, that republican journals are putting forth the inquiry: "Well, Mr. Blaine?"

On the contrary, most of these journals are endeavoring to show that if the republican nominating convention were held to-day Mr. Blaine would assuredly be selected as the true standard bearer, and Mr. Harrison would be left his lone watch keeping. Official dishonesty has not been charged among Mr. Harrison's shortcomings. He has been, and, despite the verdict of the country rendered last November, continues to be, a servant of protection. This position he defends on party grounds, even upon allegations of principle. He accepts seaside cottages and sumptuous special trains. He is a spoilsman. But no legislative investigating committee ever ascertained, nor has there ever been a hint that they should inquire in that view, that as a legislator he sold his vote for stocks and bonds. Nor, having no profession, has he become a millionaire in a public service never generous in its compensation. Harrison is not magnetic. He is neither alert nor astute. Not until long after his wily secretary of state had discovered that it would be well to coat the pill of protection with the sugar of reciprocity did he discover the value of the trick. In the politician-managed republican party Mr. Blaine is at a premium, Mr. Harrison at a discount.

Just so long as the legal maxim concerning the turpitude of the receiver as compared with the thief shall express the truth just so long will Matt Quay be as respectable as Ben Harrison. They are typical managing republicans both. Adroitly than either, Mr. Blaine is of the same general type. While Blaine holds his place in the republican party there is no reason why Matt Quay should step down and out. He has less repute but more honesty than Blaine, the writer of the Mulligan letters.—Chicago Times.

A FRAUDULENT STATEMENT.

Juggling the Funds to Cover Up Republican Inactivity.

Secretary Foster's "explanation" of the new form of treasury statement with which the administration begins the fiscal year does not explain anything and was neither intended by Mr. Foster nor expected by anyone else to explain. Mr. Foster is not in a position to tell the truth, which, as well understood, is simply that the treasury, outside of its trust funds, has nothing in it except the current collections, which on the average of the coming year will be exceeded by the expenditures. The object of the change is to avoid stating the amount of available cash, if any, and, by juggling the \$100,000,000 gold reserve trust fund for the redemption of outstanding notes, to make it appear that there is a large balance in the treasury.

In the statement for May the cash balance (net cash, net amount in banks of deposit and fractional currency) was given at \$53,721,000, and the net balance of cash in the treasury at \$10,138,000.

In the "new form" of statement for June the "net cash balance" is given at \$53,893,000 and the "cash balance" at \$15,893,000, though in the meantime there has been a net increase of \$4,992,000 in expenditures above income.

That is, with a net balance in the treasury of \$10,138,000 in May there is now only \$5,146,000. Instead of \$53,893,000 which is the "cash balance," instead of \$15,893,000 as Mr. Foster pretends by juggling in the trust fund of \$100,000,000 in gold.

The \$53,893,000 "cash balance" includes \$23,592,100 in the "pet banks"

and \$19,650 in subsidiary coin. The secretary has "eliminated" \$600,927 of interest due and unpaid and \$2,367,011 accrued interest from the statement of liabilities. He has also "eliminated" the matured debt of \$1,647,000—net by paying it, but by leaving it out. A further elimination is a failure to include as heretofore in the statement of available cash the trust fund of \$54,200,000, the use of which the Reed congress authorized to cover the expected deficit.

The difference between the amount of this fund and the cash available at any time is the amount of the existing deficit. Measured by this trust fund, turned into available "cash" and spent, there is now a deficit of about \$5,000,000, which the gold reserve trust fund of \$100,000,000 is juggled to cover in the statement.

The purpose of the statement is fraudulent. It is not devised to show, but to conceal the condition of the treasury. But it is an idle device. As soon as the administration has the courage to call in the money the pet banks are now using without interest it will spend it. Then it will have only the fractional silver it cannot spend, which will soon be exceeded in amount by the amount of expenditures above income. The treasury will not get through the year without either defaulting on payment of expenses, or else filching from the trust funds, as the secretary has already proposed to do "at a pinch."—St. Louis Republic.

RAUM'S ECONOMY.

The Pension Office Run to Suit the Perplexed Commissioner.

Gen. Raun, commissioner of pensions, makes his boast that "the pension office has been run on such an economical basis that of the \$125,000,000 appropriated for the office" for the fiscal year just closed, "only \$116,000,000 has been expended."

No doubt if the whole had been expended and certificates for \$20,000,000 more ground out, Gen. Raun would have bragged of the great things done by him for the soldier, and complained of the stinginess of congress. The official who cannot find something to brag about under any and all circumstances is not a good enough politician to deserve an office under the civil service rules of a president who wants to succeed himself.

The general now brags of the economy which has resulted in the expenditure of \$9,000,000 less than the appropriation for the year. Wait a little until he appears before some soldiers' gathering and you will hear him bragging about the strenuous efforts he made to spend the last dollar. The Washington correspondent of the New York World tells how the pension office was run at terrific speed during the last week of the year in order to get rid of all the money, if possible. He tells how, with ingenious aid from the bureau department, nearly 28,000 claims were disposed of in that time against a possible 1,050 under the less ingenious and effective system under which the bureau was formerly operated. Here is good matter of boasting when the able commissioner comes to tell the old soldiers face to face how good he has been.

The truth seems to be that a certain kind of economy—the economy of delay and postponement—was practiced when there was an excellent prospect that the treasury would be in a tight place before the end of the year, and that when the bookkeeping device for increasing the balance set, to work on claims at breakneck speed to make amends to the old soldier for the previous dilatory policy. The result is that the commissioner is able to brag of economy when addressing the general public and of prodigious diligence and activity when addressing the old soldiers.

Thus the pension office is not run on business principles, but partly for the accommodation of the perplexed treasury department and in still greater part for political effect. The kind of economy practiced is not for the good of taxpayers. The money ultimately required to meet pension claims will not be one dollar less on account of delay in passing them, and it is likely to be considerably more on account of the tremendous rush at the end of the year, which no doubt swept in in the flood thousands of fraudulent claims.—Chicago Herald.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

Judge Gresham has a pocket boom for the presidency, but his pocket will be picked within fifteen minutes after he goes into the republican convention.—St. Louis Republic.

If the party has lost ground under this administration it can never be recovered. If a different line of policy is adopted, the party will cease to be republican, and its career will end.—Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.).

A republican cartoon represents Maj. McKinley in the act of touching off the first gun—a big cannon, marked "Protection"—in Ohio. Isn't this the same gun that kicked the majo so hard in the stomach last autumn?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Calico Charley" emerges from his little political dicker with the Knights of Labor in much the same spotted condition as that, after exposure to the rain, of the famous fabric in which he made the money that commends him to the good offices of the republican party.—Chicago Times.

It will be glad news for the McKinleyites to learn that the grain harvest in Russia threatens to be the worst on record, and that India will be in a similar plight. The farmer will be told that the demand for his grain is the direct outcome of the blessed system of high protection. He will not be so easily gulled this time.—Albany Argus.

A billion dollars are not too much for one congress to spend on the country in the opinion of Secretary of the Treasury Foster. It is only seventy-five dollars for a family on the average. With an eight-thousand-dollar salary to draw upon, Mr. Foster looks at the matter in a different light from that of the man who is working for twenty dollars or less a week or who is trying to lift a farm mortgage.—Albany Argus.

**The Chase County Courant.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher**  
 Issued every Thursday.  
 Official Paper of Chase County.

The Atchison Globe says: "The latest old soldier to receive a position, under the law granting old soldiers the preference, is Miss McBride, who gets a \$1,200 clerkship in the office of her father, the state insurance commissioner."

The Michigan Legislature passed an electoral act by which the Presidential Electors will be elected by Congressional districts. The outcome of that will be the election of several Democratic Electors, at the election in 1892.

There is much talk of Mr. Lucien Earle as a candidate for judge of the district on the democratic ticket this fall. He is a fine lawyer, competent, an excellent gentleman in every respect, and has many friends in all parties who would like to see him on the bench. —Lindsbury News.

Twenty-two triplite factories are to be built in the United States, says the mill baron's organ in New York. Several Kansas "organs" in Kansas publish the item, "twenty-two triplite factories are being built," by the time the paragraph reaches California, it will be, "twenty-two triplite factories have been built." —Topeka Journal.

The preliminary hearing of James Brennan, the man who killed Col. Sam N. Wood, will be held on Monday, July 27th. Attorney-General Ives feels justified in looking after the case and will be present at the hearing. Brennan is confined in the Reno county jail, at Hutchinson, where he will, in all probability, remain until his trial.

The expressions of opinion favorable to Lucien Earle for Judge are numerous and emphatic from all over the district. The Democrat's suggestion is taking more favorably than we had reason to hope and there now seems little doubt that Mr. Earle can be placed before the people and elected by a pronounced majority. No better selection could be made. —McPherson Democrat.

"The only law which the user of capital is bound to observe is that law which finds its origin, end and sanction in himself—the law of self-interest," is the way Judge Doster expresses his views.

Judge Doster, of Marion, says: "The owner of property does not possess, with respect to such property, an equality of right with the user of it. The rights of a thing are paramount to the rights of the owner." —Kansas City Journal.

The time is past, in this glorious State of Kansas when a Democrat need fear to boldly avow his principles. The time never was when a Democrat need blush to acknowledge his adherence to the principles of that organization. And now that we have attained to a position where we may demand recognition, it would be magnified folly to invite disorganization, if not extinction as a political factor, by straying off after false gods. Let us be true to our principles our party and ourselves. —Junction City Sentinel.

The Republicans pretended, last year, that they were passing a law to increase the price of American wool. The following table, from the wool reports of the Philadelphia Record, gives a comparative showing of June wool prices for three years:

Ohio XX.	Michigan X
1889 (Before wool was McKinleyed).....	35c
1890 (Before wool was McKinleyed).....	35c
1891 (After wool was McKinleyed).....	37c

The situation here presented has been described as "a conundrum." This is not correct. The table is a statistical anagram and the sentence it conceals is "Death to Republican High Tax Frauds."

Hon. Judge Doster is advocating doctrines for in advance of anything ever claimed by any party in America. He distinctly asserts and affirms, as between the owner and the user of property that the user has the best right. It seems to us that this declaration, coming from the Judge, is a dangerous one. If such a belief should become general, this country would rapidly disintegrate and the Judge would be out of a job. Courts would become a thing of the past, might would make right. Anarchy would reign supreme. No, Judge, we yet believe in the rights and sacredness of property. You once destroy those rights between landlord and tenant, lessor and lessee and we will become little better than the average aborigine. —McPherson Democrat.

The Philadelphia Press, a confirmed McKinley organ, is depressed because railroad building has dropped very low, and because, as it expresses it, "trade limps and credit halts. Listen to this from a supporter of the McKinley idea that "cheap and nasty go together."

Meanwhile trade limps and credit halts. Summer dullness has come just as it did a year ago at this time, with gold moving abroad, prices falling and speculation in stocks and staples inactive. Iron shows no change at any point, but there begins to be rumors of differences over the amalgamated scale, as there is apt to be when profits are narrow. Tin has fallen. So have lead and copper. Chemicals and building materials are both low, sluggish. Strong proof of a want of activity in manufacturing and in building. Shirting last week touched the lowest price on record, 33 cents a yard, the chief occupation of the cotton trade this year being to break the records on low prices. Spot cotton remains below 8 cents a pound, the lowest range in thirty years; but with a belief that the next crop year is to see higher prices, as the news is not favorable to a large yield. Wool has weakened again and looks lower by a

cent or two a pound, though the consumption of American mills is larger than for many years, perhaps than for any year since 1880.

**RALLY, DEMOCRATS!**

The duty of every Democrat in Kansas at this time is to come to the front and announce and declare himself as a Democrat by avowing his allegiance to the party organization. There are two great parties in this country that, for weal or for foe, as the same may be determined by the people, direct and decide all those matters effecting every material interest; those of us who, as Democrats, believe in and abide by Democratic principles, think for the better administration of public affairs, that the Democratic party should be in control. Now, that being the fact, what is the duty of every man calling himself a Democrat? It is plainly and without argument to get to the front and go to work; in the first place to put good, straight out Democrats in nomination for places of honor and public trust and, second, to see that these men are voted for. It is an honor and a credit to any man to be selected as a representative of the Democratic party for any office in the gift of the people, and when we, as a party organization, select these men and offer them to the public, inviting their confidence and votes, it is our bounden duty to sustain and support them in every way possible.

Now, as Democrats, we are coming shortly into committee and convention meetings for the purpose of taking political action in reference to county affairs; let us act in harmony, let the fairly expressed judgement of the majority rule, let us all of common consent abide by the expressed will of whoever committee we may have and support our committees in the conduct of the campaign.

To compass the demoralization of our arch enemy, the Republican party, it may be expedient in some localities to work in harmony with the People's party—whose every principle worthy of advocacy is Democratic—but this can only be done where reciprocal relations may obtain. But it matters not what temporary arrangements may be made with the People's party, it is still the duty of every Democrat to lend earnest assistance in the maintenance of the Democratic organization, to the end that Democratic principles may be promulgated. —Newton Journal.

**FOWLER-JUSTISS.**

Under the headlines "de merrie chimie," "Ring on, sweet angelus, ring on," and "two loving hearts made one last evening," the Carisiana (Texas) Light, of June 22, 1891, thus announces the marriage of a former resident of Cottonwood Falls:

"Yesterday, at 3:30 p. m., Mr. J. H. Fowler, of Dallas, and Miss Mary E. Justiss, of this city, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, by the Rev. Dr. Jerry Ward, at the residence of her father, John Justiss, on West Second avenue. It was a quiet affair, only a few of the relatives and very intimate friends of the bride being present."

Miss Justiss, who is a sister of Mr. A. N. Justiss, of the business department of the Light, has only been a resident of the city for a short time, and consequently, was not so well known as some of our young society ladies; but every one that did know her knew her to love her, and many a tear of sorrow was mingled with the expressions of joy at her happy union with the man of her choice. Being the only sister, and having been her father's and brother's main stay in the home circle, she will be exceedingly missed from that happy fireside, but they are obliged to be reconciled, as their great loss is her husband's gain. A filial daughter and a devoted wife, and such is Miss Justiss.

Mr. Fowler is a well known young business man of Dallas, who has already a home prepared for his lovely bride. Here goes an old shoe and a handful of rice for good luck. That their pathway of life may have a rose, at least, for every thorn, is the wish of all the Light force. The bride and groom left for Dallas, their future home, on the 4:50, p. m. Central train."

Mr. Fowler, better known as Hal Fowler, learned his trade, in part, in the COURTANT office, about ten years ago; and the COURTANT extends to him and his happy bride its most hearty congratulations, and wishes them a long and joyful life in time and a blissful entrance into eternity.

**SUMMER TRIP TO CANADA.**

Why not go to Toronto this summer? The National Educational Association holds its meeting there in July. The Santa Fe Route offers a rate of one fare for round-trip, plus \$2.00 membership fee. Tickets on sale July 8 to 13, good until Sept. 30 returning. Cheap side trips can be made to St. Lawrence resorts, New England, and Atlantic seaboard. Stick a pin here, please: Going via Santa Fe Route, no transfer is required in Chicago. We occupy the union depot with the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Wabash Railroads, "direct" routes to Toronto. We are also 30 miles the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago. Elegant vestibule trains and dining car service. Several large parties now organizing.

Call on local agent Santa Fe route for particulars, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

**LETTER LIST.**

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 16, 1891:

Dupriez, Mrs. Annie Knox, J. G. C. Roth.

All the above remaining unclaimed for, July 30th, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BARBER, P. M.

**ATTENTION TEACHERS.**

On account of the fact that Mr. White was unable to get down from Clements, Tuesday, as expected, the certificates may not reach applicants through the mail before Saturday.

**NOTICE.**

The People's Party Central Committee, of Chase County, will meet at Alliance Hall, Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, August 1, 1891, at 1 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is desired.

M. W. GILMORE, Sec.

**THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.**

The demand for the issue of the Dominion Illustrated for June 20th, devoted to a splendidly illustrated account of the funeral of the late Sir John Macdonald far exceeded the supply, though a very large edition was issued. The work on this number was most artistically done, and reflects the highest credit on the enterprise of the publishers. The Dominion Illustrated is a journal that deserves a wide and generous support from the people of Canada. It is the only high class illustrated journal published in the Dominion.

**A PROPHECY.**

Snooks—"The Shakers never marry, do they?"  
 Phillips—"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."  
 Phillips—"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 girl down and get a glass of that delicious soda. She will never shake you again."

**COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.**

Minutes read and approved.  
 Fred Gurney road, Cedar township, established.  
 Rafferty road laid over until conference with Butler county commissioners.  
 Wm. Young allowed \$200 personal property exemption.  
 G. H. Austin instructed to repair Bloody creek bridge.  
 Appropriated \$155 for Chase County Agricultural Society.  
 C. A. Whitlock released from jail, on petition.  
 K. J. Finn allowed \$40 damages on Caleb Baldwin road.  
 Clerk instructed to notify trustee of Diamond creek township to open the road from Cottonwood Falls to Elmdale, where it is fenced up.  
 Appropriated \$75 to help Falls township replace Peyton creek bridge.  
 Matt Bledsoe appointed constable for Strong, City vice Chas. Hagans resigned.

**PERSONAL NOTES BY EDITOR.**

We have traveled a few miles in our lifetime, and know what it is to be uncomfortably housed in a poorly upholstered car and rudely tossed up and down on old iron rails that are laid on a dirt road bed. We have been there; but it was always on other roads than the Santa Fe. Their main line between Chicago and Denver is hard to beat. The rails are of heavy steel, the track smooth and rock-ballasted; and the through "Cannonball" train that flies at a 60-mile-per-hour speed over this elegant roadway is as pretty a bit of workmanship as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibule sleeper is a model of luxury, and as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, library cars, and day coaches are all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line."

**HOTTER EYE AND EYE.**

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**PERSONAL NOTES BY EDITOR.**

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**LETTER LIST.**

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 16, 1891:

Dupriez, Mrs. Annie Knox, J. G. C. Roth.

All the above remaining unclaimed for, July 30th, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BARBER, P. M.

**J. A. GOUDIE,**  
 DEALER IN  
**FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.**  
**STRONG CITY, KANSAS.**

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**B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS.**  
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 SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.  
 All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.  
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**JULIUS REMY,**  
 Tonsorial Artist.  
 SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

**JOHNSON & FIELD CO.**  
 RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of  
**"THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANING MILLS**  
 DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.

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

They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.

Size different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.

**ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.**

Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—Editor.

**COTTONWOOD COLLEGE**  
 HIGHER EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. ROBT. IRWIN, D.D., Pres't.

**ST. CHARLES, MO. (near St. Louis)**  
 Content full and thorough. Location beautiful and healthy. Art and music specialties. Christian Home School. For catalogue, etc., address, St. Charles, Mo.

**PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS**

Complete Ready For Use.

\$35 TO \$80.

**THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.**  
 Catarrh of Deafness Cured. No More Use For Ear Trumpets.

Triumph at Last.

An infallible remedy for the cure of catarrh and deafness in all its stages, by one who has been a great sufferer from catarrh and almost total deafness.

No catarrh or slimy green and yellow sticky matter discharging from the nose. No rattling, crackling or grating sounds in the head. No mucous matter lodging in the throat. No occasional hacking cough with throwing up slimy green and yellow sticky matter. It is a blessing that words cannot describe.

For further information write for circulars. Address Frank Wertz & Co., Wausau Wis. Drawer 1029.

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**YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE**  
 and SUCCESSFUL METHODS, that we Alone own for all Diseases.

**CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
 MADISON, INDIANA.

Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its own.

**CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
 MADISON, INDIANA.

**HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.**

Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY, remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY of UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

**SUCCESS!**

The success of the Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company is already assured.

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

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

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 think 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.

Farmers, write to W. R. King, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., for list of cheap and good farms.

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

LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS comprises all these requirements.

THE LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS COMPANY has 619 beautiful lots on Shoal Creek, high, mostly covered with lawn trees, and very beautiful, which it proposes to make into an elegant and exclusive resort.

100 OF THESE LOTS TO FIRST PURCHASERS, for \$25 for inside and \$50 for corner; C.A.H. Titles are perfect. Lots 50x150 feet, every lot good. In order to get more such interested in Lawrenceburg and vicinity, this company has undertaken to help the Lawrenceburg Heights company to dispose of some of its holdings. Every person buying one of these lots, will make several hundred per cent. on his investment. The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company will make selection of lots for non-resident investors.

Remit by New York or Chicago Draft. The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company has not offered any of its lots for sale, but will place a few on the market June 1st, at \$5.00 per front foot for resident lots in good location.

Terms, one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 6 per cent. interest. No such investment was ever offered every lot we own is good, there is not a bad lot in our plan. Send for prospectus.

Address the company at Lawrenceburg.

The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,

Lawrenceburg, Tennessee,

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

**MONEY** can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those who work for us, by Anna Ferguson, Austin, Texas, and Mrs. J. H. Jones, Toledo, Ohio. Our own localities wherever they live. No work for nothing. We furnish everything. We start you. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new and long sought-after success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No agent to explain here. Full information FREE. Write to E. B. OSBORN, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

**YOU WANT ONE**

OF THE CELEBRATED JACKSON CORSET WAISTS.

MADE ONLY BY THE Jackson Corset Co. JACKSON, MICH.

LADIES who prefer NOT to wear STIFF and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try the JACKSON Corset. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by every lady that has worn them.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent,**  
 66 RICHARDSON BLOCK,  
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Send little fortunes have been made working for us, by Anna Ferguson, Austin, Texas, and Mrs. J. H. Jones, Toledo, Ohio. Our own localities wherever they live. No work for nothing. We furnish everything. We start you. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new and long sought-after success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No agent to explain here. Full information FREE. Write to E. B. OSBORN, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

**WOVEN WIRE FENCING**

BEST STEEL WIRE WIRE ROPE SELVAE.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST for Lawns, Gardens, Farms, Ranches and Railroads.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE

THE LADIES' FAVORITE



# THE NATIONAL ZOO;

It Will Soon Be a Credit to Washington and the Nation.

Buffalo Bill's Handsome Donation—How a Baby Bison Was Named—What Congress Has Done for the Enterprise—American Birds and Beasts.

[Special Washington Correspondence.]

The National museum is an outgrowth of the Smithsonian institution; and the Zoological garden at the national capital is an outgrowth of the museum. Three or four years ago a few animals were collected in little pens called cages, back of the big brown stone pile which came to this country from the bequest of Smithsonian. Gradually additional curiosities were added, until last winter congressional notice was taken of the embryo zoo, an appropriation was made, and now a park is in progress of completion under skillful management by landscape gardeners and natural scientists.

For some unexplained reason wild animals exercise a peculiar fascination over civilized men and women, and ever since it was ordained that the serpent should be symbolic of the enmity between man and the embodiment of evil, efforts have been made to educate, train and domesticate that peculiar species of vertebrate. In all menageries there have been snakes and snake charmers, until it has become an accepted theory that a show without a snake is a failure. Our great national Zoo is not snakeless, but the specimens are as yet confined in cages at the Smithsonian and are not granted the freedom of the park. Originally, the collection was started by reason of the kindness of heart of Prof. Hornaday. All manner of animals were sent here for dissection and mounting in the museum, some of them living when received but most of them dead. One of the living was spared, placed in a cage, and soon thereafter others were added until the collection became of public interest. Then there was expressed a desire for the salvation of all kinds of American animals which seem likely to become extinct, and the Zoo was started. A wealthy gentleman of Detroit contributed a small herd of buffaloes, and very soon afterwards Buffalo Bill contributed a live elk, called a Wapiti. Then a pair of giant raccoons, a silver-tipped grizzly bear, and some rats, owls, partridges and prairie chickens were sent by believers in the American collection. Then came the birth of a baby bison, and it became necessary to enlarge the pens or cages. Baby bison waddled up to a lady who stood by the wire screen which surrounds her cage one day last month and kissed her hand. There happened to be a little white human baby in a carriage close by, and her mother asked the keepers to name baby bison after her infant, and it was done, so that she is now known as "May Weedon"; and she answers to her name, too.

When Noah builded his ark he must have been a good architect, to have planned apartments for all manner of bird and beast on earth, for they are legion. It has been quite a problem with the keepers of the growing Zoo to provide quarters for their charges, in a limited area; but that difficulty is past, now that we are to have a regular park northwest of the city in a picturesque spot on the banks of Rock creek, in the midst of the trees, among the rocky hillsides, the smooth sward and craggy projections of earth's surface. When completed we will have something greater and grander than Central park of New York, and far more in accordance with nature than Lincoln park of Chicago. There will be very little that is artificial, for the managers are clinging close to nature in everything. But it was hard work to get the economists in congress to agree to an appropriation for this work. They were willing to vote for improvements of rivers and harbors in their districts, so that money could be expended during campaigns on Bitter creek, Sallow Sal run, Cannon Ball brook, and other imaginary navigable streams which have long been strangers to water. The property for the Zoo

"Oleomargarine" is the name of a splendid Angora goat, because he is such an original butter. He gnaws at one of the boards which surround his cage, and then, walking composedly away for about five feet, turns around and throws himself at the board, thumping it with his head so violently that the contact can be heard all over the Zoo. He has horns almost as big as a deer's, his eyes look very wicked, and if he were loose somebody would surely know it. There are four other Angoras with long silky hair, but they have no quarrel with *ate fas* Oleomargarine seems to have.

There is a young grizzly bear, three years old, who makes friends with everybody in sight. He reaches out his paw to shake hands, licks the hand of anyone offering him a biscuit or cookie, and tries in every conceivable manner to say: "I'm a harmless little fellow and want to get out and romp and play." But he is safer in the cage, and probably the visitors like him better there.

There is a very nice little spider monkey, about six months old, who attracts a great deal of attention. For a long time he was kept in a parrot's cage, because he was so small and helpless that his life wouldn't have been worth a farthing if he had been left to the tender mercies of his companions. But he is growing, and now has a larger cage. In about another year he will be let out to mingle with the other quadrupeds; I had almost said bimana, for the little pet is so human in appearance and action.

"Bob White," sang a shrill voice, "Bob White," and I turned about to see a dozen beautiful partridges frisking around and running all around their pretty cage. How familiar the sound and how attractive to the ear of a sportsman. Nearly all of these beauties were hatched right here in this cage. While admiring them and listening to their history, there came a sound of "Caw," "Caw," "Caw," and behold there was a trained crow perched upon a window, looking in at the taxidermists at their work. He just then saw his master, the keeper, and flew down upon his shoulder and commenced pecking at his ear and whiskers with his black beak. That is one way of kissing, and the only way known to the crow family.

There are half a dozen homing pigeons in a cage to themselves and a very happy family they are, too. Their eyes, small though they be, are exceedingly intelligent and they know



BABY WEEDON AND MAMMA.

and love their keeper. Every summer they are taken away off to the Blue Ridge mountains or over to the seashore and released with messages which they deliver with wonderful speed. It is remarkable to witness their antics and manifestations of joy, affection and pride when they return home after a long, swift course through the air. Each one of them wants to be patted upon the head and told that he or she deserves a special commendation.

There are sparrow hawks, a porcupine, barred owls, monkeys, all kind of rats and other animals of American nativity. The barred owls eat rats which are caught in traps and then loose in the owl cage. They never escape.

A pig is used for scientific purposes. A lot of venomous snakes are let loose in his cage. They bite him, recoil, are taken back to their cages and the effect upon the pig is carefully noted. The observing students find that little noticeable effect is produced upon piggy and they are studying how to use pigs as antidotes for snake bites.

There is a magnificent cougar or puma in one of the cages. It looks like an enormous brown cat and has the most beautiful violet-colored eyes ever saw. She is very wicked and evidently is scheming all the time, trying to devise ways and means to escape and do some damage.

You have probably read of the two big elephants recently given to the Zoo by a prominent showman. They have already become accustomed to their new home and are no doubt better pleased with their surroundings than when they were traveling all over the country and enduring unwelcome vicissitudes.

SMITH D. FRY.

**What Was Needed to Make Her Happy.**  
A few days ago a prominent New York clergyman who is noted for his benevolence received a letter from a woman asking for \$1,000. This was her plea: She had had a friend, she said, who married about the same time as herself. They had married men of about the same social standing and could afford to have about the same things. Lately, however, the friend's husband had been more prosperous than her own, and matters had now come to such a pass that her friend had been able to buy a new inland upright piano, "while," she wrote pathetically, "I am obliged to wear life out with the old square piano my father gave me when I was married. Now, my dear doctor," she went on, "you will at once see the sadness of this and send me a check for \$1,000, which will be sufficient, I think, to get an upright a little better than hers."

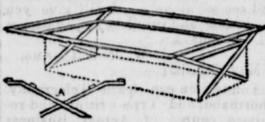
**A Game of Draw.**  
"You say a Montana man drew on you for nine hundred dollars?"  
"Yes, he drew his revolver on me."—Light.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

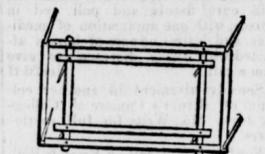
## SEVERAL HAY RACKS.

They Fill the Requirements of Every Section of the Country.

Several hay racks are illustrated here which may fill the requirements. The first is in common use for cart or wagon, being made of 2x3-inch scantling bolted together at the angles. The chief precaution necessary in making this rack is to make it upright enough to prevent the wheels from rubbing it and so increasing the draft for the team. The objection to this style is its height and the increased weight of a crooked tree is cut and saved to make the end cross-pieces the shape of A in Fig. 1. When this is done the wheels have to be arched over as in Fig. 3. For a cart, a hay rack like Fig. 2 is excellent, though the same may be applied to a wagon or adapted nicely to a sled. It is made of hemlock or chestnut poles of a uniform diameter

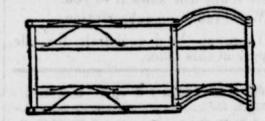


of 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Peel them when bark slips easily and they will dry and become lighter than plank, durable and tough. Two short pieces are first laid across the body, being slightly heaved where they are to rest, to lie flat. A middle support makes the rigging still stronger. This rack is pinned together with seasoned white-oak pins three-fourths of an inch in diameter. These pins must project to the bottom of the body at the corners to hold it in place. At the outside corners they are elongated eight or ten inches and pointed.

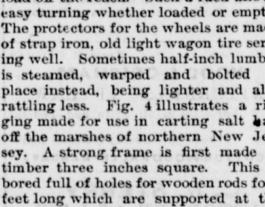


Here is a cheap, low rack and one from which a load will seldom or never slide. It has the advantage also of being easy to take off or put on, as it is in sections and can be stored in small compass when not in use.

Fig. 3 shows a form of rack that is popular in the west and in the Champlain valley, where the crops are great and the season a long and busy one, mainly because crops requiring such hauling are made a specialty. Placed directly on the wagon bolsters, enormous loads may be put on suitable for



four or six horses. The frame only is shown. This is boarded over, as the wagon body is removed and otherwise there would be nothing to keep the load off the reach. Such a rack allows easy turning whether loaded or empty. The protectors for the wheels are made of strap iron, old light wagon tire serving well. Sometimes half-inch lumber is steamed, warped and bolted in place instead, being lighter and also rattling less. Fig. 4 illustrates a rigging made for use in carting salt away off the marshes of northern New Jersey. A strong frame is first made of timber three inches square. This is bored full of holes for wooden rods four feet long which are supported at the



top by a board four inches wide through which they project. It is the same shape as the box to a charcoal wagon. Salt being so heavy and slipping about so easily it is seldom piled above the rack. The contrivance is heavy, clumsy to turn around with, hard to hitch into and only commendable for its service in the salt meadows, unless some "city gentleman" is to load, when its use will be imperative if the load is expected to reach the barn.—Farm and Fireside.

**RURAL BREVITIES.**  
You can run in debt but you have to crawl to get out.  
FERTILITY increases from the north side to the south side of the farm.  
It is a poor crop that will not pay for keeping an account of its cost and receipts.  
It is the last load of manure that feeds your crop. All before that feeds the land.  
KEEP the barnyard cleared up. A nail in a horse's hoof may cause you more trouble than it would to keep the yard clean for a life time.  
BURN nothing that can be rotted by plowing it down or burying it in the manure pile. One exception to this—weeds that have seeds mature enough to grow. Burn them root and branch.  
BETTER farming is to be secured by more intelligent effort on the part of the individual. Better laws can be had only through the organized efforts of the producers at the caucuses, conventions and polls.  
KEEP a cheerful spirit, stop all wastes, study the possibilities of your family and the demand of your market, and take courage, for we must make the best of the times that are here if we are to succeed.  
THE ambition needed among farmers is not to be lawyers, doctors nor politicians, but to be better farmers. When this ambition is general, agriculture will look up and taxation be more evenly distributed.

# MONEY IN SHEEP.

Unquestionably One of the Most Profitable Branches of Agriculture.

There are few more profitable branches of agriculture even on the high-priced lands of the eastern and middle states than sheep breeding and wool growing. It is true that wool can be produced more cheaply on the large plains of Australia and the cheap land of our own southwestern states than on land worth perhaps from \$50 to \$100 per acre. But the question of the relative cheapness of production has little to do with the profit of sheep husbandry on the higher priced lands. While sheep can be bred and wool produced at a small cost in Australia, yet as an offset to this advantage they have no home market there sufficient to consume the product, and when farm products are obliged to cross the ocean is materially lessened. In other words, we produce in New England and the middle states wool which sells in our market in competition with wool grown in Australia. While our cost of production is greater our cost of transportation is much less, and on the whole we average more profit; and again, our fat sheep and spring lambs never go begging for a market, and on the whole there are few industries that will pay the farmer more good money for less work than sheep growing. If the farmer who keeps sheep pays a fair amount of attention to his flock and uses average intelligence the profit from his flock can be materially increased. Early lambs of a good mutton breed will always command a good price in the home market. Judicious care at the right time will usually prevent losses among the young lambs. And again, unless the flock is of excellent quality to start with, judicious breeding and selecting the best bred ewes to remain in the flock will be apt to increase the average clip of wool several pounds per head.

The one great drawback, however, and it exists in all thickly settled countries, is the ravages of worthless curs. Two or three dogs in a single night will destroy good sheep and lambs enough to offset the greatest prospective profit for an entire season. If there is any one evil that requires more stringent legislation than another it is the dog nuisance. There is hardly any family so poor as not to be rich enough to own a dog, and the pleasure and comfort of that useless cur they will protect by every means possible, always ready to deny the possibility of their dog doing any injury. One of the best means for protecting the flock against the attacks of dogs is by using a liberal number of sheep bells. If the flock numbers forty or fifty, at least a quarter of them should have each a small bell, and as noisy a one as possible, attached to her neck. If the flock is small a greater portion should possess bells. The reason why bells are a good protection is because sheep-killing dogs are naturally sneaks. They are afraid of detection, and the noise created by a flock of sheep wearing bells will cause them to desist. I have never known a flock of sheep wearing bells to be injured by dogs. We need more stringent laws for the protection of sheep.—American Agriculturist.

**A DIRT WHEEL BARREL.**  
It Is Better for Farm Work Than the Average Wheelbarrow.

There has been a fierce struggle in New York city for clean streets. Almost every known system has been tried with but poor success. The authorities have now decided to try hand machinery in preference to horse-power machines. Hundreds of workmen go about with the implements illustrated herewith. They brush up the dirt with stiff brushes, shovel it into the barrel and wheel it off to some central point where they meet the dump cart. The machine is simply a barrel on wheels, so nicely balanced that it will tip easily. The hooks in front make a place for broom, hoe and shovel to hang. For many purposes a wheel barrel like this is better for farm work than the usual wheelbarrow. One can



take a heavier load with less work on two wheels. One novel use to which we recently saw one of these wheel barrels put was in planting potatoes. The barrel of seed was wheeled through the field, and five or six rows were dropped at one trip, making short journeys to the barrel.—Rural New Yorker.

**When to Shear the Sheep.**  
Early shorn sheep winter much better than others. Recently I met with a pretty good judge, in whose opinion I concur that late-shorn sheep do not winter so well, with as much thrift or as little mortality, as those that are divested of their old fleeces early in the season of spring feed. Indeed it is easy to perceive that sheep, if young and growing, that have not made good growth, or if full grown have not fully recuperated from their condition usually preceding spring feed, before the first and best half of the grass season has passed, cannot be in as good condition or possess as much vigor and robustness with which to meet and combat the inclemency of the weather.—Ohio Farmer.

**Nitrate of Soda on Wheat.**  
The wonderful properties of nitrate of soda are being strikingly exhibited at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, where wheat is being grown continuously under different methods of fertilizing. Although the nitrate was not applied until the middle of April, it stimulated such a big growth that the plots which received nitrate in large quantities carry almost thrice as great a weight of vegetation as do the plots that had no nitrate.

# "THE BALANCE OF TRADE."

How Protection Tries to Keep Money in the Country—Exports of Coin Greater Than Imports—McKinley's Imported Industries.

During the fiscal year 1890 our exports amounted to \$357,000,000 and our imports to \$390,000,000, an excess of exports over imports of \$33,000,000. According to the "balance of trade" theory of the protectionists this difference ought to have been returned to us in gold and silver. Such, however, was not the case; but, on the contrary, our imports of gold and silver coin and bullion amounted to only \$34,000,000. At the same time our gold and silver went abroad to the value of \$52,000,000, or \$18,000,000 more than came in.

Combining the excess of exported merchandise and coin we get a total excess of \$86,000,000, apparently unaccounted for. This amount of values went out of the country in 1890, with no visible return payment; and the idea of the protectionists that we must maintain a high tariff in order that we may keep down imports below exports and get back gold and silver to make up the "balance of trade" dismally failed.

But how is this matter accounted for? Did the foreigners cheat us in trade? By no means. It takes two to make a trade, says the old adage; and all the separate transactions going to make up our foreign trade were agreed upon by two shrewd merchants who know their business, the American merchant certainly not being behind the foreigner in shrewdness and business judgment. How, then, is this great "balance of trade" against us to be accounted for? The explanation is simple after all. Foreigners, especially the English, own vast properties in America in the form of government, state and corporation bonds. The operations of the British syndicates last year were famous, and it is well known that many mining properties, many breweries and other manufacturing establishments have fallen into the hands of foreign buyers.

Now the larger part of these millions, not yet accounted for, went to pay the dividends on these foreign investments. Another large part went to pay freight to the owners of the foreign ships that carried away our goods, for only a ridiculously small proportion of our products went out in American bottoms. Besides these two ways for absorbing the excess, there is a third which deserves mention. Thousands of Americans go to Europe every year. These travelers take with them drafts which are cashed at banks in Europe, and our goods must go to Europe to satisfy the holders of these drafts finally.

The export of coin in 1889 was even greater than in 1890; and already in the present year we have sent out between sixty and seventy millions in gold, notwithstanding the higher protection given by the McKinley law. With the increasing number of "imported industries" which the McKinley law has forced to come here, while their owners live on the other side and take their profits there, will not the export of coin be greater in the future than ever before? Protection evidently fails to "keep money in the country."

# IMPORTS AND PROTECTION.

**A Protectionist Fallacy Completely Knocked Out.**  
The protectionists delight to point out that we import more now per capita than we did thirty years ago, and they straightway construct the theory that high tariff promotes importation. But in this hasty conclusion they overlook some important considerations.

The great improvements in ocean steamships have lowered freights enormously in thirty years. In 1860 the freight on a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool ranged from 13 to 27 cents a bushel, while last year the average was slightly less than 6 cents, and it is now sometimes as low as 3 cents. Cheaper and quicker transportation has greatly increased the demand for foreign goods.

At least twenty Americans travel in Europe now for one who traveled there in 1860; and the result of this increased travel is that all Europe has become as it were a vast exposition in which Americans find the things which meet their tastes. These are bought in Europe in the first instance; but later orders are filled by American importers in New York.

There, too, the more intelligent and wealthy class of our people is far larger now in proportion to the population than thirty years ago. Education and money are factors which tell very greatly in making a market for a large class of foreign goods in which artistic designing and skilled workmanship have been combined.

Besides all this, the invention of hundreds of machines and processes has produced an enormous number of special forms of manufactures and has tended in various ways to promote international exchanges.

But this notion that protection increases importation is far from being in harmony with the high tariff faith as held by McKinley. In his speech on his tariff bill in the house of representatives last year he said: "The chief complaint against this bill comes from importers and consignees here, on the one hand, and the foreign merchants and consignors abroad. Why do they complain? Manifestly because in some way this bill will check their business here and increase the business of our own manufacturers and producers; it will diminish the importation of competing foreign goods, and increase the consumption of our home made goods."

Our nail making industry is claimed by the protectionists as a good example of the effects of protection. It is claimed as a tariff industry. But this claim is a tariff industry. It is nearly all other tariff industries—it has been moving in the direction of a trust. A trade paper says: "A number of the largest manufacturers of steel cut nails in the Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky districts, are about to organize for mutual protection. Several meetings of the representatives of some ten or twelve factories have been held to formulate some remedy for the present demoralized condition of prices."

# ENEMIES OF PROGRESS.

How Selfish Interests Block the Path of Progress—Protection and Opposition to Inventions—What the People Must Do.

Every step of progress which the world has made has met the opposition of people with contrary interests. The building of a parallel line of railroad is always resisted by the old line which wishes to enjoy a monopoly and to gather in profits at its own sweet will.

In 1660 Lord Dudley discovered the method of making pig iron by the use of coke. Up to that time iron was smelted with charcoal, and naturally enough the charcoal men were up in arms against the newly discovered method. They defeated the introduction of the coke method for seven-five years; and only in 1735 was the latter put into successful operation.

The same spirit of opposition to invention and progress prevails in our own day, and in this so-called enlightened land. In the government bureau of engraving at Washington the rapid steam presses are stored away, and hand presses are used exclusively—all because the employes of the bureau were opposed to the steam presses on the ground that they saved too much labor. Not long ago it was found impossible, for the same reason, to introduce in New York an improved machine for making button holes.

The great system of protection itself is but another form of the same narrow-minded spirit. At the instance of our window glass manufacturers, for example, an enormous duty is levied on foreign glass, since its free admission would not permit them to pocket the handsome profits which they now realize every year. The cheapening of glass to the millions of Americans is prevented by duties averaging over 100 per cent, and by a combination of the domestic glass manufacturers. The opposition of these men, very few in number, prevents any reduction of the glass duties; and he pleads go on paying the extra tariff prices for glass for their benefit.

Is it not the same thing as if teamsters should oppose the establishment of a stage line, or as if the owners of the stage line should oppose the building of a railroad? In each case it is a selfish private greed setting itself against the interests of the community for its own enrichment.

The loud outcries of highly protected interests, when their protection is about to be reduced, need not alarm anybody. Their gloomy prophecies about closing up their business need not frighten the consumers of their goods. If we can dispense with a stage line in order to have a railroad, surely we could do without a few glass factories, if it should come to that, in order that all the people may buy glass at a reduction of from one-third to one-half of present prices.

The thing for the people to say to all these enemies of progress—whether buttonhole makers, government employes, stage drivers or protected window glass makers—is, stand out of the way of progress! If you cannot give us the best and cheapest service, stand aside and let others take your places. Machines which save labor and laws which lower prices are the same thing, and we are going to have both.

# AN EXCEPTION.

Massachusetts Should, at Least, Be Excepted When It Is Declared That Protection Increases Wages.

All orthodox protectionists claim that protection makes wages high and keeps them high. This specious plea is put forth as the main argument for protection, all the McKinleyites asserting that protection is "a question of wages."

If it be true that protection raises wages and maintains them at a high level, there ought to be abundant evidence of that fact in a great manufacturing state like Massachusetts. But in that state, with its thousands of factories of all kinds, wages have actually been lower under the high tariff period since 1890 than they were at that time. Proof of this fact can be found in the official report of Carroll D. Wright for 1888, he being then labor commissioner for the state of Massachusetts. Mr. Wright has for some years been in charge of the United States bureau of labor statistics, and in that capacity he has issued several volumes of statistics which are everywhere recognized as entirely honest and impartial. Republicans and democrats alike accept the figures gathered by him as being the most accurate that are in reach. His work as labor statistician of Massachusetts may, therefore, be accepted as equally trustworthy.

In Mr. Wright's report for 1888 he gives the following figures as the weekly average wages prevailing in the various industries of Massachusetts in 1850 and in 1880:

	1850	1880
Boots and shoes.....	\$11.42	\$8.69
Carpets.....	6.42	5.87
Clothing.....	8.25	8.81
Furniture.....	11.77	9.95
Leather.....	10.01	8.68
Linen and jute.....	4.53	4.82
Paper.....	8.68	8.17
Silk.....	6.91	5.87
Worsted.....	6.19	6.13
Average in all industries.....	\$8.10	\$7.52

Whenever protectionists claim that a high tariff makes high wages they should add, "except in Massachusetts."

—Andrew Carnegie has built a great music hall in New York, said to be the finest in the world, and is getting himself much praised for his public spirit and generosity. But the public has some claims on Andrew; their tariff taxes have swollen his pockets till he is now many times a millionaire. If there had been no tariff on steel rails there would have been no music hall for New York, and we should have heard less of Carnegie.

—McKinley put heavy duties on all kinds of wool and woolen goods; and the shoddy business of this country is on a great boom. Here are two shoddy quotations from a prominent trade journal: "The great shoddy mills at Cleveland, O., are running nights." "One of the finest shoddy mills in the country is now being built at Cleveland, O. It is of brick, three stories high and 15x350 feet."

WANTED: A WIFE.

I want a wife to roast and toast, To boil and bake and brew;

FIRST AND LAST.

Why One Night in a Gambling House Cured the Doctor.

This is the story the doctor told me: "When I left college after winning all the honors there I was sent to Paris to finish my medical education under the care of a famous French surgeon living and practicing in that gay city.

"It was during my wild-out period, I am sorry to have to confess, when one night I paid my first visit to a gambling house—and my last, for the experience I had taught me a much needed lesson and satisfied my curiosity forever in that line.

"The house in which I was introduced by a supposed friend was gorgeously arrayed and a great game of roulette was going on and which I knew not the first thing about.

"But with a young man's conceit increased by the wine which flowed free and freely I found a place at the table and, instructed by my companion, commenced betting.

"With a greenhorn's luck I kept winning and doubling the stakes in spite of my guide's endeavors to make me quit with what I had before my wonderful good fortune changed. Soon the other players withdrew from the game, leaving me alone against the bank. The play had become intensely exciting and I was the center of all eyes.

"My companion I had offended by refusing angrily his advice to stop, so he would speak no longer on friendly terms—for which I neither cared nor thought.

"A great pile of gold lay before me on the table stacked against the bank's for the last deciding throw.

"If I won the bank was broken. With my fool's luck I did win.

"The game was over and my pockets bulged with their load of yellow French coins, swept into them without counting.

"Then more wine from the polite and smiling waiter and my head swam and things danced confusedly around me.

"I remember some one offering to help me and saying I shouldn't risk being murdered and robbed by going home and telling me I could have a bed in that house where I could sleep off my wine and excitement and be perfectly safe till daylight protected me.

"I remember, too, shaking his hand and vowing eternal friendship and, arm in arm, going with him to a room upstairs and getting into a bed and hearing him wish me a bon soir, monsieur, and then softly close the door and leave me.

"I must have fallen asleep immediately and slumbered not long. When I awoke, though my head felt weak it was clear, and in a few minutes I came to myself a bit and lay there trying to think if all was a dream or reality.

"The room was handsomely furnished and lighted by a gas jet turned rather low.

"A picture hung on the wall at the foot of the bed, which I began to notice had four high posts reaching to the ceiling and holding some sort of top canopy extending over the whole width short curtains at the sides.

"The picture which I was watching listlessly was a figure of an old soldier standing grimly, sternly and straight, gazing, too, at me. After awhile I got tired of the old fellow and shut my eyes. When I opened them after some minutes half dozing my grim sentinel's hat had disappeared. That seemed strange, and I closed my eyes again. When I looked the old chap's head was gone.

"I lay, puzzling over the affair, and wondered if my head was to be depended upon yet, until, to make sure, I stepped from the bed to the floor.

"The first thing that struck me was that the canopy of my bed looked queer. It seemed lower, and the four posts holding it seemed to have pierced through its corners and into the ceiling above. While I was trying to understand I saw between the canopy and the ceiling a glistening, long, thick iron rod, apparently grooved like an immense screw, and twisting so noiselessly and slowly as to be scarcely perceptible.

"At once it flashed on me that I was in peril of some kind, and, though hardly startled, I managed to avoid making a noise, while I tried to comprehend what devilry was going on.

"Soon I saw through it all. The canopy was begun—merely hiding a soft mattress or something, which was being forced gradually down by the screw worked from the room above, and was intended to catch and smother whoever slept on the bed, after winning

the gamblers' gold and being drugged, with their wine, like myself.

"Judging from the movements the screw was making, I calculated a half hour must intervene ere my murderers would pay me a visit—providing I didn't bring an attack sooner by alarming them.

"Without a sound I got a window open and gazed out in the darkness. The wind was blowing and rattling shutters, and might prevent the noise of an escape being heard in case one was possible.

"Thick clouds were flying over the sky, obscuring the moon, just rising.

"I could see that my room was in the back of the house on the floor below the attic, and that I looked out on a yard bounded by a wall too high to scale, and, no doubt, made so purposefully.

"Beneath me on the first floor a window shot forth bright streams of light illuminating the ground where I would have to drop. Every now and then moving shadows there showed plainly that inside that window were my watchers waiting to dispose of my corpse as soon as it was ready.

"The house stood by itself, otherwise I might be able to somehow climb into the next, as I had seen firemen do with a scaling ladder.

"That gave me an idea. If I could rig a ladder of that kind I might reach the roof, cross it and escape by climbing down the water pipe in front of the street, which, thanks to my athletic college culture, I would be probably able to do.

"How quickly a person's wits will act sometimes when death seems sure and soon.

"I looked around the room for material to make my scaling ladder, which seemed my only hope.

"Two bed slats luckily I found beneath my mattress. The wire which hung the old soldier's picture and others on the wall bound them securely together.

"I had a knife of many blades, one being a screw-driver. In the closet were large and strong clothes hooks. Quickly I unscrewed four, and as quickly put them upside down on my slats to within a few inches of the top. Half a dozen chair rugs, which I easily got from some chairs, bound at proper distances on the slats with the picture wire made my scaling ladder complete and I thought strong enough to support my weight. If it wasn't I'd be killed anyway.

"I looked at my bed. The canopy was three-quarters of the way down. I had no more time to lose. Taking the gold, which had been tied tightly in my handkerchief and placed under my pillow by my loving host, I fastened it about my waist and in stocking feet noiselessly went to the window with my ladder. Peering above I could see the gutter's edge and raising the ladder found it reached and managed to hook it fast. Then I got out of the window sill and prepared to mount.

"Trying it carefully with my weight, which made it swing inward against the house, thereby holding better, I nerved myself and stepping from the sill I began my perilous ascent.

"Half way up I thought of the window of the room above where the machinery for my suffocation was being worked—but it was too late to retreat and I must take the chance of not being detected by the worker.

"When my head came above the gutter I saw a light inside that room, but the curtain was fortunately drawn over the glass. With strong but trembling arms I raised myself on the gutter and quietly pulling the ladder after me crawled along like a cat to the corner of the house. As I expected, the mansard roof had the gutter's ledge all around it, but before I could turn its corner my escape was discovered, and I heard low voices evidently proceeding from the window I had just climbed out of. In another moment men with lanterns and a fierce dog were searching the yard, thinking, of course, that I must have gotten down into it.

"Not daring to move and fearing that the bright moon then breaking through a rift in the clouds would expose me to the fellows below, I flattened myself against the roof's edge and waited. Then the moon burst forth shining directly where I hid and I saw or felt that the searchers had found me, for leaving the yard they reentered the house and I could hear them calling to the worker in the attic room behind me. Like a snake but quicker I squirmed around the house corner to the right, found the water pipe and grasping it let myself over and down and slid without much trouble but with many scratches to the street, just as the front attic window opened and a head came forth.

"When I stopped running I was blocks away and safe with my hard-earned gold and only half dressed, but I found a little inn where people were honest and there rested until daybreak among a lot of early-rising market folks who were polite enough to ask no questions.

"Not wishing to make a scandal concerning myself, in which case I would have lost not only my reputation but my bag of gambler's gold, I said nothing to the police."—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

Trying to Make Coin Sprout. Little Eddie's papa, while digging in a flower bed the other day, found two cents embedded in the soil, much to the little fellow's surprise. Papa gave him the money, and Eddie asked him if money would grow.

"Yes," said papa thoughtlessly, "if it is in a bank," and laughed heartily at his joke.

Little Eddie, however, looked very serious. He made no comment, however. The next day his mother saw him dig a hole in the garden, plant something in it and cover it up.

"What have you been planting, Eddie?" she inquired when he came into the house.

"All the pennies and five cent pieces I had in my collar box. They will grow, papa said, and when they do I'll have heaps of money."

And his mother had much trouble in convincing the little boy that his coin would never sprout.—N. Y. Herald.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

"There is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth," no matter whether he has any money in the bank or not.—Ram's Horn.

—Florida has 1,973 Sunday-schools, 11,993 teachers and 94,405 scholars, showing an increase over 1890 of 593 schools, 5,535 teachers and 35,901 scholars.

—Asia, the cradle of the human race, has 102 Young Men's Christian associations. "Darkest Africa" has 13, and Oceania, comprising the islands of the sea, has 16.

—God is the only being who has time enough, but a prudent man, who knows how to seize occasion, can commonly make a shift to find as much as he needs.—Lowell.

—The University of Upsala, in Sweden, during the present term has an attendance of 1,658. Of these 254 are in the theological department, 740 in the philosophical, 443 in the law, and 221 in the medical.

—If there be one thing on earth which is truly admirable, it is to see God's wisdom blessing an inferiority of natural powers when they have been honestly, truly and zealously cultivated.—Dr. Arnold.

—Before Christianity entered India, lepers were treated with shocking humanity. Many of them were buried alive. The English rulers have put a stop to this custom, and for fourteen years there has been a special Christian mission to the 135,000 lepers in India.

—The total property valuation of the Catholic church in the United States in 1850 was \$9,256,728; in 1860 it was \$26,774,119; in 1870 it was \$60,283,565. That is to say, the aggregate wealth of the Catholic church increased about 18 per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and about 128 per cent. from 1860 to 1870.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

—Mrs. Gen. Custer is one of the few semi-professional women in New York who can hold the interest of a school full of boys. In her talks on frontier life to these restless audiences, who must be interested before they will consent to be instructed, she begins with some true Indian stories, bristling with tomahawk feathers and scalps, and presently has the listeners spellbound.

—As science can not determine origin, so it can not determine destiny; as it presents a sectional view of creation, so it gives only a sectional view of everything in creation. It is not only a sectional view in time, but in scope and reach. Everything rises out of its view in that larger world which is about it; a crystal and a man are equally inexplicable within its necessarily limited range of vision.—Rev. T. Munger, D. D.

—The baccalaureate degree was conferred by President Taylor recently at Poughkeepsie, upon thirty-six young women who graduated at Vassar; and the second degree in art on Louise S. Fagan, Myra Reynolds and Ellen C. Semple. The baccalaureate degree in music was conferred on one person, a diploma in the school of painting was given to one person, and the diploma of the school of music to three persons. After the conferring of the degrees President Taylor announced the receipt of the John Guy Vassar bequest; also that the board of trustees had accepted the offer of Mr. Frederick F. Thompson to build a library at his own expense and present it to the college.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—About the poorest occupation you can find is to sit down and admire yourself.—Ram's Horn.

—Baggins says it's the man who pays summer hotel bills for a large family who knows what it is to be sea sick.—Washington Post.

"Everything is mild and sweet in the spring," said Miggett. "That's a fact," returned Boggles. "Even landlords."—Harper's Bazar.

"When it is Convenient—Tom—" "When shall I pay this money back to you?" Jack—"O, whenever it is convenient." Tom—"Thanks for the gift, Jack."—Yankee Blade.

"Here's double fare, cabby. Now get me to the railroad station just as quick as you can." "All right, sir, I understand. I've drub bank presidents and cashiers before."—Pittsburgh Press.

—At an Agricultural college.—Professor—"What is the best time for gathering apples?" Young Student—"Please, sir, when the farmer's back is turned and there is no dog in the orchard."—Petit Parisien Illustré.

—One Sure Sign.—Wibble—"They may talk about their corn-things, musk-rats, and all that sort of thing, but there's one sign of a cold winter I new saw fall yet. Wabble—What's that? Wibble—"The thermometer.—Demorest's Monthly.

—It was Charged.—Teacher—"So you can not remember the names of the great lakes. Can't you keep them in your head? Johnny—No, mum, if I was to keep them in my head I might get water on the brain.—Albany Telegram.

—She—You're getting too proud to recognize your friends. I bowed to you yesterday and you didn't deign to return it." He—Return it! Of course not. I think too much of anything coming from you to return it.—Boston Transcript.

—Supreme Gall.—"You remember Vickars and his wife were divorced about a year ago?" "Yes." "They are going to remarry. I have just received an invitation to the wedding." "So have I. I wonder if they have the nerve to expect a second batch of presents."—Indianapolis Journal.

—A Dismal Outlook.—Tommy Binge—"There is another fellow in the next room with sister. Featherstone (waiting for audience)—Do you know who he is? Tommy—No, I don't know who he is, but just before he came she had the big arm chair moved in there.

—Removing the Cause.—"Doctor," said young Goslin to his medical adviser, "I am suffering from insomnia." "Do you hang up those trousers in your sleeping chamber?" asked the physician, nodding his head at the pair Goslin was wearing. "Yahs." "Put them in the hall when you retire. Five dollars, please."—Epoch.

ROMANCE OF A SILVER DOLLAR.

It Contained the Portrait of a Prominent Man's Wife.

A Buffalo man in buying some articles recently received in his change a silver dollar. Something in the way the piece struck the counter attracted his attention, and he rung it a second time. He looked closely at it. The face of the goddess upon it looked up at him with the most honest eyes in the world. Then he called the shopkeeper's attention to the way it struck the wood. It sounded like lead, but it surely looked like silver. He finally pocketed the piece, but went on pondering about the strange contradiction in its sound and its look. A few hours afterward he happened to be in a bank, and, drawing the dollar out of his pocket, he asked one of the clerks to look at it. He, too, acknowledged the queerness of the coin, but could not explain it. Another clerk came up, and still another, and had a spin at it. Suddenly, in the midst of the investigation, the face of the dollar sprang up like the lid of a locket, and inside appeared the face of a pretty woman. Here was a bit of romance sure enough! One of the clerks instantly recognized the face as that of the young wife of a prominent man, to whom a note was dispatched asking him to come down and get back his picture-dollar by exchanging a solid five for it. It is, perhaps, needless to say that he went at once, and that his anxiety to keep the matter from his wife's ears was not regarded.—N. Y. Sun.

A Suspicious Symptom. A young man recently called on Dr. Perkins Soonover.

"Doctor, I am not feeling right. I believe a change of climate would do me good."

"Are you a cashier of a Philadelphia bank?" asked the doctor, who is of a suspicious disposition.—Texas Siftings.

—The primrose according to the poets is a quiet flower. According to the facts it is pronounced yellor.—Vermont Watchword.

Picknickers. Excursionists on the "bring" yachtsmen, commercial tourists, sojourners in the tropics, mariners, miners, emigrants to the far West, provide yourselves betimes with the finest defense against fatigue, the effects of a wetting, malaria, unaccustomed diet and exposure in existence. The world knows it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, sovereign for dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness and rheumatism.

"I went to the camp at Framingham. Even the tents were warlike." "How was that?" "Why, they were made of drilling."—Lowell Citizen.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Will's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

WHY is a mercurial temperament considered a drawback in a student? It certainly should help him in taking his degrees.—Baltimore American.

POOR little child! She don't look well. She don't eat well. Papa, she needs a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

In order to fight flies successfully a cow has to make a good many flank movements.—Buffalo Express.

THOSE who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

MANY men tie their horses very carefully, but let their tongues run loose.—Ram's Horn.

THE best cough medicine is Pisco's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

"Why do they say 'sure as a gun'?" "Because a gun is cock-sure."—Puck.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, July 13. CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$4.25 @ 5.55

Butchers' steers... \$3.70 @ 4.40

HOGS—Good to choice heavy... \$5.85 @ 6.83

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 80 @ 82

CORN—No. 2... 77 1/2 @ 80 1/2

OATS—No. 2... 63 1/2 @ 65 1/2

RYE—No. 2... 70 @ 71

FLOUR—Patents, per sack... 2.15 @ 2.25

HAY—Baled... 3.50 @ 3.75

BUTTER—Choice creamery... 14 @ 16

CHEESE—Full cream... 9 1/2 @ 10

EGGS—Choice... 10 @ 11

BACON—Hams... 9 @ 10

LARD... 6 @ 6 1/2

POTATOES... 50 @ 1.25

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4.50 @ 5.80

Butchers' steers... 3.00 @ 4.45

HOGS—Packing... 3.90 @ 4.80

SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3.50 @ 5.00

FLOUR—Choice... 4.00 @ 4.50

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 91 @ 92

CORN—No. 2... 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2

You Don't Get What You Want,

if you expect to buy Dr. Pierce's genuine medicines at less than the regular prices.

You can buy counterfeit, imitations, dilutions, and substitutes from unauthorized dealers, at what are called "out prices," but the genuine guaranteed medicines cost more, and are worth more.

If you do get the genuine, they're the cheapest medicines you can buy, for they're guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or you have your money back.

But you won't get the genuine, except through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and at these uniform and long-established prices:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (the remedy for all diseases arising from a torpid liver, or impure blood), \$1.00 per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (the remedy for women's chronic weaknesses and derangements), \$1.00 per bottle.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (the original and best Little Liver Pills), 25 cents per vial.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, 50 cents per bottle.

The genuine guaranteed medicines can be had only at these prices. But remember, in buying them, get only for the good you get. There's value received, or there's no pay at all.

MISS CLINTON—"Why does that young man ape the English?" Miss TULLY—"Because he is a monkey, I presume."—Washington Star.

WHEN the fair skin is disfigured with ugly eruptions, when boils, carbuncles and sores make life miserable, when the whole system feels weak and feeble, and mere existence is painful, do not hesitate but commence at once use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It will drive out all blood impurity and make you well and strong.

"The more you admire a thing the more trouble it will make you." This may be true, but it is pretty hard to make a self-made man believe it.—N. Y. Recorder.

DO NOT suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Dogs and men both have summer pants; but dogs has a fit sometimes.—Richmond Recorder.

SYRUP OF FIGS

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

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

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

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumption his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

HAY FEVER CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U.S. and Canada. Address, P. Harold Bays, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

DO YOU WANT TO EARN GOLD, SILVER, OR GREENBACKS? Write HUNT & EATON, 150 5th Ave., N.Y. City.

EDUCATIONAL. HOME. Young Men learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Socialia, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, based upon the latest discoveries in medicine, and to be attended to by a staff of the most eminent physicians and surgeons.

Special attention is given to the treatment of all chronic and surgical diseases, and to the cure of all forms of insanity, epilepsy, and other nervous diseases.

11th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

PISCO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils, Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Address, E. T. HAZELTON, Warren, Pa.



Stamped out — blood-poisons of every name and nature, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It's a medicine that starts from the beginning. It rouses every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system.

All Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. For Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, it's an unequalled remedy.

Don't think it's like the sarsaparillas. They claim to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. And it not only claims to do good—it guarantees it. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

You pay only for the good you get.

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.

FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES WHY IS THE W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no laces or wax threads to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, style and easy, and because it wears more where they walk more than any other manufacturer. It equals hand-made shoes costing from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for sale at this price. Imported shoes which cost from \$10.00 to \$12.00.

\$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt shoe, the finest calf shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$10.00 to \$12.00.

\$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men, and Letter Carriers will wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extra strength edge. One pair will wear a year.

\$2.50 Fine calf shoe better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

\$2.25 and \$2.00 Workman's shoes have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they build on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies' \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$1.75 shoe, best imported shoe costing from \$10.00 to \$12.00. Ladies' 2.50, \$2.00, and \$1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine English, stylish and durable. Caution—See that W. L. Douglas name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

Tutt's Pills

CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every two or four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, result from their neglect.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION! are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Pills have gained a popularity unparelled. Elegantly sugar coated.

&lt;

## BARDSLEY'S CHARGES.

The Alleged Confession of Philadelphia's Late Treasurer.

Bardsley's Story of His Defalcation—The Keystone Bank Failure and the Parties Who Bled It—A Statement by Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The subcommittee of the finance committee of the city council inquiring into the failure of the Keystone national bank and the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley, held a protracted session yesterday afternoon. The main witnesses were Robert McWade, city editor of the Public Ledger; William McKean, editor in chief of the same paper, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The testimony of McWade and McKean had reference to two statements obtained by the former from Bardsley on June 18 and 19—four days before the accused city treasurer made his public statement in court when brought up for sentence.

McWade was the first witness. He said in answer to questions that he went to the county prison on Thursday, June 18, and interviewed the imprisoned ex-city treasurer. Bardsley talked freely and understood that the interview was for publication. He told Bardsley at the beginning that in view of certain charges that had been made in the newspapers he thought it proper for him to make a full statement, particularly as to what had become of the \$945,000 deposited and which had disappeared, the charge being made that it had been stolen.

After Mr. McWade had written out the first statement he said a consultation was held between Mr. McKean, himself and another member of the editorial force of the Ledger and after full deliberation and discussion it was decided not to publish it, because of strong preference, unsupported by facts, was made to certain people.

Both interviews were submitted to the committee, and it was decided by a vote of five to two to at once listen to the public reading of the statement. Mr. McWade, being familiar with the manuscript, was asked to read the papers, which he willingly consented to do.

Such that Bardsley told McWade was afterward incorporated in the statement he read in court when called up for sentence June 23, and which has already been published. In these Bardsley again went over the story of the Keystone bank and stoutly maintained that he put the \$930,000 in the bank, but did not know what became of it any more than he believed that President Marsh got it.

Bardsley said that Bank Examiner Drew had been a heavy borrower from the Keystone bank and was completely under Lucas' and Marsh's thumbs.

In regard to John Wanamaker Bardsley said that Marsh told him that he knowingly held over-issued shares of the bank stock and demanded \$100,000 for them and upset the plans for reorganization of the bank. Bardsley advised Marsh to engage counsel and make a demand on Wanamaker for the over-issued shares, as he was guilty of a crime in holding them. Marsh retained Mayor Sulzberger and John O. Johnson as his counsel, and they made a demand on Wanamaker, which he refused. Wanamaker's proposition was that the Lucas estate should pay him \$50,000, Marsh \$25,000 and the bank \$25,000. The lawyers then notified Wanamaker that if the fraudulent shares were not delivered to them at a specified date they would resort to legal measures to get them. The shares were then turned over without delay.

Mr. Wanamaker had made a threat that he would see Comptroller Lacey in Washington and have the bank closed before they expected it.

"In March, 1890," said Bardsley, "Marsh came to me and said Wanamaker wanted \$200,000 at once. Marsh told him that he did not have the amount on hand, and Wanamaker told him where he could get it. Two days later, Marsh came to me saying that Wanamaker was persistent and must have the money. I loaned him the money and Wanamaker got it."

Bardsley also talked a great deal about his connection in the past with several prominent Philadelphians and blamed them for the stand they had taken against him. He is accredited by Mr. McWade with having spoken of Col. McClure, of the Times, in the following terms: "When I was a candidate for city treasurer I called on Col. McClure and told him everything in my past life and said that if he would say so I would withdraw. He said: 'Go ahead; the Times will be for you.' But he weakened afterwards. You remember the scheme to get the gasworks from the city? Well, McClure was in that. McClure was to get a big block of the stock for his advocacy in his paper and was not to pay a cent for it. McClure was also in a number of other schemes."

"When I became city treasurer," Bardsley declared, "Colonel McClure called on Mayor Fitter and asked for the appointment of Magistrate Bob Smith as one of the magistrates to collect delinquent mercantile taxes. Mr. Fitter said to me: 'Bardsley, there is some money for the magistrates in the collection of those mercantile taxes, isn't there?' I answered: 'Yes, I have heard so.' 'Well,' he continued, 'Col. McClure has been to see me about having Magistrate Bob Smith appointed as one of the fellows.' 'Mr. Mayor,' I answered, 'I can not appoint him for that man, anyhow, but if you want me to do it I'll name him.' Mayor Fitter wanted to oblige Col. McClure and said so. Then I agreed to appoint Major Smith. Not long after that he sent for me and told me that Bill Singlerly wanted Richard J. Lennon, a democrat, appointed mercantile appraiser, and that he had promised to do what he could for him. He asked me to make his promise good. I said I would vote for Lennon. He was delighted and hurried off to tell Singlerly,

who came and crawled all over me. After Singlerly left I learned that Matt Quay was pushing Al Crawford for the place and that the auditor-general, who was Quay's man, would support Crawford.

"Strong pressure was brought to bear on me by Quay and his men—Porter, Martin and others—but I held to my promise. Quay, however, 'pulled' Singlerly and got him to withdraw Lennon, promising him to keep \$100,000 of the state funds continuously in the Chestnut street national bank. Singlerly came to me twice about it and got me to say that I would see that Quay's pledge was kept. I did so, and Singlerly has the money there now. The Inquirer has been very wild and ridiculous in some of the charges it has made. Elverson has no reason to attack me or to allow me to be attacked in this way by his people. In fact, he has every reason to be the other way, and I could stop it if I send him the word. But I do not want to commit myself on paper. The conduct of that paper has been abominable, outrageous in its treatment of my poor wife. And did you notice that he demands that the investigation should go on. He is a pretty fellow to talk about reform. If a strict investigation should strike in his direction his record would astound the community. But look at Bill Singlerly. As I said before, he should be in jail along side of me. There are more men than one who got money out of the treasury."

H. H. Yard, Bardsley said, got a great deal out of the Keystone bank money. He was in the pool with Lucas and Marsh and Marsh allowed him to overdraw his account \$90,000, even when the run on the bank was going on. Widener & Elkins, the traction magnates, he said, never sold him any traction stock or had any dealings with him.

McWade also asked Bardsley if Judge Wilson had ever borrowed money from him as city treasurer. He said no; and on being asked what judges had borrowed money, he answered in a whisper "Finletter and Ashman." The money, he understood, was simply an advance and he did not know whether he was lending the state money, city money or his own.

The remainder of the statement was simply a long story of Bardsley's troubles given in his own words with numerous comments, all of which contained no new facts.

### Mr. Wanamaker's Denial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who had entered the committee room while Bardsley's statement to Editor McWade was being read, then stood forward and requested that he be allowed to testify. "I have been anxious to appear ever since the question was raised regarding the stock of which I previously testified," said he. In answer to the question Mr. Wanamaker said his interest in the bank arose out of his acquaintance with President Lucas and his brother when they were young merchants. He stated that he never pledged the over-issued stock after he was told it was an over-issue, and it was out of his hands at the time; that he did not know H. H. Yard, and had met Mrs. Lucas but once and that was at an interview about the over-issued stock.

As to the story told by Bardsley to McWade that he had threatened to close the bank unless he was paid for the over-issued stock and Lawyer Sulzberger and Johnson had forced him to return it, Mr. Wanamaker said it was absolutely false. Granville B. Haines and Samuel B. Huey went to Washington to see him about the over-issued stock and he told them that they must settle for it, and that if they did not, in justice to himself, he should inform the comptroller of the currency. After the bank closed he gave up the stock. Bardsley's statement that Marsh obtained from him \$200,000 for Wanamaker in March, 1890, he said was absolutely untrue and without the slightest foundation, and invited the committee to inspect his books.

### WILLIAM AT GUILDHALL.

Reply of the Emperor to the Lord Mayor's Address.

LONDON, July 11.—The city was in gala attire yesterday on account of the kaiser's visit to Guildhall.

The emperor replied to the lord mayor's address in the following terms: "My lord, please receive my heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome extended to us by the citizens of this ancient and noble metropolis. I beg your lordship to kindly transmit the expression of my feelings to those in whose name you have spoken. I have always felt at home in this lovely country, being the grandson of your queen, whose name will ever be remembered as that of a noble character and of a lady great in the wisdom of her counsels and whose reign has conferred lasting blessings upon England. Moreover, the same blood runs in English as in German veins, and, following the examples of my grandfather and my ever lamented father, I will, so far as in my power, maintain the historical friendship existing between these our two nations which, as your lordship has mentioned, have so often been seen side by side in defense of liberty and justice.

"I feel encouraged in my task when I see that wise, capable men, such as are gathered here to-day, do justice to the earnestness and honesty of my intentions. My aim is above all the maintenance of peace; for peace alone can give the confidence necessary to a healthy development of science, art and trade. Only so long as peace reigns are we at liberty to bestow earnest thoughts upon the great problems, the solution of which, in fairness and equity, I consider the most prominent duty of our time.

"You may therefore rest assured that I shall continue to do my best to maintain and to constantly increase the good relations existing between Germany and other nations. I shall always be found ready to unite with you and with them in common labor for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse and the advancement of civilization."

A dinner in the Guildhall followed the proceedings in the library.

## CHRISTIANS IN COUNCIL.

Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies at Minneapolis—Encouraging Annual Report—The Societies Increasing at a Rapid Rate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor convention was formally called to order shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Dr. Clark Rev. Dr. Vassar, of Kansas City, formally opened the convention with prayer. There was a preliminary service of prayer and music, and then Frank B. Daniels, chairman of the local committee, made the opening address of welcome.

Rev. H. H. French, D. D., of Centenary Methodist church, followed on behalf of the Minneapolis pastors. "Minneapolis," he said, "had a church to 1,000 persons. All of these joined in a hearty welcome." He thanked God for planting in all the churches a society where no one was asked whether he was a Calvinist or Arminian, high church or low, whether he sprinkled or immersed, whether he was in the settled ministry or the itinerant, but where the love of Christ was the supreme test of fellowship.

The evening session was begun with a half hour praise service by the Twin City Christian Endeavor chorus. Rev. D. R. Tiffany presided and began the formal service by having the twenty-third Psalm repeated by the audience. After singing, the annual report of General Secretary J. W. Baer, of Boston, was read. It stated that one year ago the membership records showed 11,013 societies—an increase over the previous year of 3,341 societies. There were now 16,274 societies. Three hundred and seven societies were supported from across the water. There were others from whom the society have not heard. England has 128 societies; Austria, 28; Turkey, 19 and China, 7. The five leading Canadian provinces reported as follows: Ontario 458 societies, Nova Scotia 156, Quebec 63, New Brunswick 36 and British Columbia 25. The five leading society states were: New York 4,354 societies, Pennsylvania 1,463, Ohio 1,061, Illinois 1,043 and Massachusetts 918. A number of other states were close behind. The banner for the state, territory or province showing the largest percentage of gain was awarded to the territory of Oklahoma, British Columbia second, Nova Scotia third, Virginia a close fourth, and Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi, with the same ratio, fifth.

A banner was decided on last year for the greatest aggregate gain and Pennsylvania, having a gain of 645 local societies, would hold that banner for one year. New York was second with 559. Iowa had increased her list 232, Ohio 390, Arkansas 277. Kansas reported more gain than the entire membership the first five years. Town, city and district unions had been formed with much benefit. Philadelphia had a union of 182 societies, Chicago 160, New York city 80, St. Louis 67, Brooklyn 65. There were four floating societies on men-of-war. Great growth was reported in the junior organization of which fifty-five societies were reported. Illinois led with 123. Among the denomination the Presbyterians had 4,195 Christian Endeavor societies; Congregationalists, 3,845; Baptists, 2,381, Methodists, 2,060, and Christian (Disciples) 801. As to the individual members the growth was marvelous. In Philadelphia in 1888, 31,000 members reported; at Chicago, 1889, 485,000; at St. Louis last year 660,000, and now the 16,274 local societies had 1,008,980 members. No money was collected from the societies, all the expenses being paid by the sale of Bibles, literature and printing for local societies. The Golden Rule, the paper of the society, was heartily commended. It was known that 282,000 members of the society had become church members within the year. He closed with an appeal for greater Christian endeavor.

General Secretary Baer read a number of telegrams, among others one from Bishop Vincent regretting his inability to be present on account of his bronchitis. He said Bishop Vincent told him in Chicago yesterday that had he been a Congregationalist or a Presbyterian he would not have started, but being a Methodist he thought he should try to come. This remark was greeted with applause because of the rival Epworth league work of the Methodist church.

About 15,000 persons are in attendance at the convention.

### MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH.

Washington Politicians Discuss the Value of Statements From Bar Harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The statements telegraphed from Bar Harbor that Mr. Blaine had been suffering from mental and not physical exhaustion and that he was rapidly mending while somewhat reassuring to his friends, nevertheless received with considerable misgivings.

The fact that Mr. Blaine is closely watched by Mrs. Blaine and that all sorts of schemes are resorted to by those surrounding him to divert his mind, and, as admitted, subtleties are adopted to prevent him from brooding over his official duties, is regarded as indicating a very serious condition of ill health.

The further admission that Mr. Blaine, "if left to himself for a short time would be found studying some book, or history, or biography, or else scribbling notes on scraps of waste paper," is interpreted by physicians as indicating a feeble condition of mind produced by the inroads of chronic disease.

Wheat Fields Ravaged by Gophers.

TACOMA, Wash., July 10.—The wheat crop is in danger of destruction by gophers and squirrels. For several days wheat buyers have been receiving dummies that for five or six days these animals have been appearing in large numbers in the Big Bend and Palouse districts. In some instances not less than 10 to 20 per cent of large fields of grain have already been devastated. Arsenic poison spread over the field, mixed with grain, is killing large numbers of the rodents. If the devastation continues it is estimated that not less than 17,000,000 bushels of grain will be destroyed.

## AWFUL TRAGEDY.

The Terrible Work of a Crazy Nebraska Farmer—Kills His Wife Children and Himself.

ELLIS, Neb., July 11.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Dr. Allen, of Beatrice, came to Ellis on a visit to her brother, John H. Puterbaugh, who lived a mile and a half south of town. She was driven to the farm by Louis Perling and knocked at the door, but receiving no response entered, the door not being locked.

As she entered Mrs. Allen saw her brother lying on the floor near the door and supposed he was asleep. She spoke to him, but there being no response looked more closely and saw blood on her brother's ghastly face.

Mrs. Allen called Perling in and he made an investigation and found a horrible state of affairs.

In a bed in a room in which the husband and father lay was the mother, with a bullet through her head. In bed with her was a two-year-old baby, also shot through the head.

On a lounge in the room lay a lad of 10 years, dead, shot through the head. In the room above was another bed, occupied by two young girls, one 11 and one 15, both dead, with bullet holes in their heads.

The dead were John Puterbaugh, his wife and four children.

The general belief is that the terrible deed was the work of the husband and father, but no motive can be found as he was a peaceable man in comfortable circumstances and it is believed that no trouble existed in the family.

It seems certain that a terrible crime was committed by Puterbaugh. By his side under his arm lay a .32-caliber six chamber revolver with all the chambers empty.

The scene in the house was a horrible one and made the strongest hearted turn away. The faces of the dead, although covered with blood, were as calm as though sleeping. No signs of fear were portrayed on any of them and there were no evidences of a struggle. All seemed to have been killed while sleeping and to have been shot directly through the skull. In every case the pistol was placed close to the head, as the powder stains were visible upon pillows or bed clothing.

Puterbaugh was not a drinking man, and had the reputation of being honest and a good citizen. He suffered from the grip last spring and since then had not been in the best of health, subsequently complaining of a pain in his head. He was a man about 38 or 40 years of age.

Mrs. Puterbaugh was a year or two younger. The murdered children were aged as follows: Carrie, 15 years; Mabel, 13; Charlie, 10, and Ralph, 2.

One son survives—Allen, 17 years of age. He was away from home at work, having left Wednesday last.

Puterbaugh was in Beatrice Wednesday, and it is said he then purchased the revolver with which the deed was committed.

### LOWER GRAIN RATES.

The Missouri Commissioners Request a Reduction.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 11.—The state board of railroad commissioners has made the following order: On Tuesday, July 7, the commissioners made an inquiry regarding the rates in force for the transportation of grain from Missouri points to St. Louis. For the purpose of proper investigation they had cited the traffic managers of two of the principal lines running into St. Louis to be present at the inquiry to cause why a reduction in existing rates as aforesaid should not be made. A full discussion of the matter was had, with the following results:

It was agreed that a reduction in wheat rates should be made over the territory affected by the existing rates, said reduction varying in accordance with the varying conditions governing from 1 to 2 cents per 100 pounds, the average reduction being about 35 per cent. The reduced rates are to be put in force as soon as practicable, the understanding being that, if not promptly put in force, the commissioners will make their order compelling the reduction to take effect on the day after the receipt thereof by the proper officer of the railroad upon which said reductions are made.

This notice is made public for the reason that letters are constantly received at this office in regard to the wheat rates and urging the commissioners to take some action to bring about a reduction therein. It is deemed proper to make the notice in this way without waiting for the new tariff of rates, the matter being one in which a very large number of citizens of Missouri are directly interested.

By order of the railroad and warehouse commissioners. JAMES HARDING, Secretary.

### A FEELING OF CONSERVATISM.

Dun & Co. on the Tired Feeling That Seems to Have Possessed the Business Community.

NEW YORK, July 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: The feeling of conservatism which prevails in all sections and branches of business impresses many as a most disheartening symptom. But it may with at least equal reason be interpreted as the very best ground for confidence in a healthy and solid improvement when new and large crops come forward more freely. The absence of speculative excitement, the indisposition to buy in haste, are having a most wholesome influence. Prices of materials and products are thus kept in such a relation that large and fairly profitable business is possible, but that will be based when it comes upon the actual demands of consumers and not upon inflated hopes. This conservative attitude is the more necessary this year because while money is abundant here and cheap on call, the possibility of disturbance abroad or of difficulty in obtaining needed supplies for moving crops at the west is not yet entirely removed.

### DECLARED OFF.

Mr. Powderly Issues an Order With Reference to the Industrial Union and Farmers' Alliance Convention.

NEW YORK, July 11.—General Master Workman Powderly issued a special circular to all local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, declaring off for the present the proposed industrial conference, which was to have been held on July 29, to take up the platform of the Farmers' Alliance and join hands with the third party. The call of this conference has met with so little response that Mr. Powderly deems it wise to take this step.

## HEALTH RESORTS.

A New York Medical Journal Gives Some Timely Advice in Regard to the Spread of Consumption.

NEW YORK, July 9.—In an article on the selection of health resorts for patients by physicians the Medical Journal calls attention to the factors of climate, water supply and others, but particularizes with regard to one, saying:

Among communicable disorders consumption or tuberculosis takes rank as the chief destroyer of mankind. Moreover, it is precisely those afflicted with this dread disease who receive marked benefit from certain climates, and who, therefore, congregate in large numbers in such regions as seem most favorable for their improvement. In this country they select Florida, the Carolinas, Colorado and Southern California; in Europe certain portions of the Mediterranean coast. A legion of hotels and boarding houses has sprung up to meet the requirements of this migration.

Now, in the light of recent medical discovery, each tuberculosis patient is to be regarded as a nidus (nest) of tubercular germs. From him others may be contaminated by inhaling the specific microbes which exist in his lungs and which are continually being ejected from him by expectoration.

Comparatively few tuberculous patients are as yet aware of the infective nature of the discharges from their lungs and of the need for their destruction, although it is now ten years since Weichselbaum, of Vienna, caused numberless rabbits to die of tuberculosis by having them breathe air which was made to pass over the sputa (spittle) of human consumptives before it reached their cages. The bacilli of the disease, discovered by Koch, are at present in large numbers in the expectoration, but they are not specially dangerous so long as they are not dry enough to be blown about in the atmosphere and to be inhaled and begin their healthy pulmonary organ.

We say, then, and desire to emphasize these facts, that consumptive patients are not fully aware of the venom that is in them, that their relatives and friends do not know of the danger, and particularly that this knowledge has certainly not yet reached the hotels and boarding houses of the health resorts; and we might further add that even the physicians at many of these climatological stations seem not yet to have awakened to the need of acting upon the results of recent medical researches.

Let us examine almost any one of their hotels or boarding houses. In many of their rooms for years consumptive patients have passed whole seasons, taking no precautions as to the ultimate destination of the bacilli which emanated from them. They spend whole days upon spacious verandas, on whose floors are numerous tell-tale stains, each at some time or another the temporary resting-place of numbers of tubercular germs. The warm sun and the gentle airs, which are the special features of such resorts, both favor microbic desiccation and local dissemination.

What chance, then, we ask, has the consumptive to avoid further inoculation of his wounded pulmonary tissues? What opportunity have the healthy relatives or friends who accompany the patient or other winter visitors to escape the risks of breathing this bacillus-laden atmosphere?

It will be seen that the consumptive owes it to his fellow-men to protect them from contagion as far as possible. This he can do to a great extent by the careful destruction of his expectoration. At the large apothecaries' shops paper cups are to be had by the dozen at a small price which after use can be burned. The keepers of hotels should see that the rooms of tuberculous patients are plainly and appropriately furnished for their special use under the advice of a physician, and after the departure have them properly disinfected and renovated. In such rooms, in the long corridors and upon all of the piazzas there should be an abundant supply of cuspidors; these should always be half filled with water, and the contents should be burned or otherwise destroyed daily.

The verandas should be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water, or with some antiseptic solution daily. But naturally our chief reliance must be placed upon the education of the invalids themselves and their relatives or attendants to a knowledge of the facts, and upon their conscientious and scrupulous carrying out of the procedures recommended. In the meantime, until these innovations are made, consumptives and other delicate visitors to such winter resorts will do better to flee to farms or to tents and camp out upon the hotel grounds or in the pine woods or among the mountain solitudes than to endanger their future in rooms which reek with the germs left by former occupants, or upon verandas where lurk virulent and insidious enemies.

### A New Cure for Consumption.

PARIS, July 9.—Dr. Lannalogue's method of treating tuberculosis is to inject a solution of chloride of zinc into the affected tissue. The solution hardens the tubercle tissue, producing a condition unfavorable to the existence of the tubercle bacilli. The process of treatment is tedious, but it is a remarkable scientific application of the Pasteur and Koch methods. The doctor himself admits that he proceeds according to the Pasteur method and operates on the Koch bacillus.

### Struck on a Reef.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 9.—In the great storm of Sunday night the fishing schooner Danica struck on a reef at Smith's Point, on the northern shore of Galveston bay. The heavy sea soon swept the entire crew, six in number, overboard. But one man, Vincent Sagovitch, reached the beach alive. The other five men—Capt. Robert Franovitch, Frank Miltovich, Peter Strenzel, John Speech and a man whose last name is unknown—were drowned. Sagovitch made his way to this city and a party to search for the bodies was soon organized, and departed for the scene of the disaster on the sloop Mattie.

## A CINCINNATI BLAZE.

A Great Fire House Destroyed Together With Other Business Property—Loss Estimated at \$1,500,000.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A little after 10 o'clock last night came an alarm of fire calling a relay of engines to the great building occupied by A. E. Burkhardt & Co., manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in furs and fur goods. Fire had started in the lower of the two cellars and soon grew so great that the entire department was called out.

At 11 o'clock the building was a furnace of white flame. The streets were full of spectators. The store room of this building has been pronounced by traveled citizens and visitors the finest in America.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock the east wall of the Hooper building rocked and tumbled and then fell onto the roof of the Pape Manufacturing Co.'s building next east of it with a roar and crash, followed by a crash after crash and filling the air with blinding dust, making darkness where a moment before was brilliant illumination.

The Pape Manufacturing Co.'s building was a three story brick. It was an extensive picture framing establishment, one of the oldest and most extensive in the city, and carried a large stock of pictures, paintings, engravings and moldings. The front three-quarters of the building, where the most valuable goods are kept was completely ruined a mass of debris crashed into the cellar and the outer walls thrown into the street. The loss can hardly be less than \$100,000, while the loss to the building is possibly \$20,000, as it was very old.

The building was the property of William A. Hooper, banker and financier, and was 100 feet wide on Fourth street and extended back 150 feet to an alley. Its fourth street front was seven stories high and its height on the alley was eight and a half stories. It also extended two stories deep under the ground. It was newly new and cost \$200,000 to put up, while Burkhardt added \$90,000 in interior adornment within the last two years.

Burkhardt said that he could only give a rough estimate of the value of the stock in the building and that was to the best of his belief between \$500,000 and \$700,000.

The east frontage on Fourth street of the Hooper building was occupied by Henry Geiershofer & Co., dealers in clothing and manufacturers. They estimated their stock at over \$400,000. Probably \$125,000 worth of this is under tarpaulin on the north side of Fourth, near Race street, thanks to the energy of the salvage company, the fire having started in Burkhardt's establishment at the corner, which gave time to save some of the goods. The rest went with the great Goodman building. Geiershofer's loss will not be less than \$250,000 and they have that amount of insurance that their loss will be fully covered. The loss of the building will not be less than \$250,000, and if Mr. Burkhardt's estimate of his stock is correct, the loss by this fire will reach \$1,500,000.

### HAMLIN'S FUNERAL.

Services Held in the Unitarian Church, Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., July 9.—The city was in mourning yesterday. Business places generally displayed festoons of emerald flags and draped portraits of the dead ex-vice president, Hannibal Hamlin.

The remains were placed in a casket at 9 o'clock. At 10:20 they were escorted by a guard of honor composed of G. A. E. men to the Unitarian church, where they were viewed by a constant stream of people passing through the church.

The funeral services were held at 3:30 p. m. The funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever held in this state. At the time of the funeral and passage of the funeral cortege all business houses were closed.

At two o'clock a special train arrived in the city from Portland and Augusta, which brought among others, Gov. Burleigh, members of the executive council, members of the Loyal Legion, and President Libby, of the state senate. Senator Frye and many other distinguished citizens arrived on the regular trains. The Unitarian church was filled almost to overflowing. The services, which were conducted by Rev. S. C. Beach, pastor of the church, were brief but impressive. The pall bearers were: Hon. S. E. Humphrey, A. C. Boutelle, Senator Hale, Philo A. Strickland, L. J. Morse and W. S. Dennett.

### A Defeat For Parnell.

DUBLIN, July 9.—The election yesterday at Carlow for a successor in parliament to the late O'Gorman Mahon resulted in a crushing defeat for the Parnellite candidate. This district Parnell admitted was his stronghold, and if defeated he had nothing to fall back upon. The result was: Hammond, McCarthy, 3,755; Kettle, Parnellite, 1,539; majority against Kettle, 2,216.

Carlow is the smallest county in Ireland. It contains a population of 45,000 and an electorate of 7,000. Andrew Kettle, the Parnellite candidate, is a farmer of Dublin county, who had already been twice defeated at the polls. Mr. Hammond is a popular merchant at Carlow.

### The Utopia Raised.

GBRALTAR, July 9.—The Anchor-line steamer Utopia, which was sunk on the night of March 17 last by running upon the spur of the British ironclad Ansonia, as a result of which accident nearly 600 Italian emigrants lost their lives, was raised by means of cofferdams on a superstructure of timber built from the ship's sides to the surface and forming an immense tank. This tank was lined with canvas and was 310 feet in length. Six powerful centrifugal pumps exhausted the water in the tank, which, with the vessel ascending inside of it, was dragged onto shore and was eventually rested on the beach.

### Struck on a Reef.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 9.—In the great storm of Sunday night the fishing schooner Danica struck on a reef at Smith's Point, on the northern shore of Galveston bay. The heavy sea soon swept the entire crew, six in number, overboard. But one man, Vincent Sagovitch, reached the beach alive. The other five men—Capt. Robert Franovitch, Frank Miltovich, Peter Strenzel, John Speech and a man whose last name is unknown—were drowned. Sagovitch made his way to this city and a party to search for the bodies was soon organized, and departed for the scene of the disaster on the sloop Mattie.

### DECLARED OFF.

Mr. Powderly Issues an Order With Reference to the Industrial Union and Farmers' Alliance Convention.

NEW YORK, July 11.—General Master Workman Powderly issued a special circular to all local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, declaring off for the present the proposed industrial conference, which was to have been held on July 29, to take up the platform of the Farmers' Alliance and join hands with the third party. The call of this conference has met with so little response that Mr. Powderly deems it wise to take this step.