# 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 2, 1891.

NUMBER 40.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

COMMISSIONER RAUM has signed invalid army pension certificate No. 600,000, granted for disabilities incurred during the late war. Widows' and minors' certificates have been issued to the number of 295,471, navy invalids 11,510 and navy widows 6,687.

THE treasury department claims to be fully able to meet any of the obligations likely to accrue.

In the Bardsley investigation at Philadelphia Postmaster-General Wanamaker was declared to have owned stock in the Keystone bank, which he unloaded before the collapse. This was denied emphatically by Mr. Wanamaker when interviewed on the subject at Washington.

ACTING SECRETARY SPAULDING has directed that uncurrent silver coin be sent to the New Orleans mint for recoinage from the following subtreasuries: From Boston \$52,800, from Chicago \$142,000, from Cincinnati \$14,000, from St. Louis \$137,000, from the United States treasury \$12,000 and from New

CHIEF POST OFFICE INSPECTOR RATH-BONE has tendered his resignation. Mr. Rathbone will be appointed fourth postmaster-general.

An important cabinet meeting was held on the 26th. The financial question was discussed and changes agreed to in the treasury statement. New bullion would not be coined into silver dollars for some time, or until the mints had worked up the trade dollars.

THE international postal congress has decided that the next congress shall be held in Washington.

## THE EAST.

THE coke troubles in western Pennsylvania cost the state \$35,029 for

For the first time in nearly a quarter of a century the city treasury of Philadelphia is presided over by a democrat, William Redwood Wright having assumed charge of the office. The transfer was entirely informal.

CATHERINE N. SINCLAIR, the widow

of the tragedian, Edwin Forrest, died at 62 West Eighty-fourth street, New York. recently. She was 74 years old Though once well known as the wife of the famous star, and later as an actress of no mean ability, her closing years were passed in the darkest obscurity.

FRED BROKAW, eldest son of Isaac V. Brokaw, of New York, wasdrowned at Asbury Park, N. J. Three young women were carried away while bathing. Brokaw and another young man plunged in, but Brokaw and Annie Donohue, whom he attempted to rescue, sank before reaching shore. The others were saved, greatly exhausted.

A STATUE of Henry Ward Beecher was unveiled at Brooklyn on the 24th, the anniversary of his birth. He was born June 24, 1813.

COLUMBIA won the freshman race at New London, Conn., by three lengths. Time, 9:41. Yale second, two lengths ahead of Harvard.

THE establishment of the Jenness Miller Magazine Co., which has been the headquarters for the women's dress reform movement, is in the hands of the sheriff.

EMIL MARQUEZ & Co., leather dealers of Boston with a branch house in New Orleans, have assigned. Liabilities are

said to be from \$300,000 to \$400,000. Dr. Joseph Alsop, the democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in New Hampshire, is dead.

THE trial of the New Haven railroad directors at New York for heating their cars by stoves contrary to law, by which life was lost, ended in their acquittal.

Dr. T. G. TALMAGE, of Somerville, N. J., brother of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, is dead. He was one of four brothers who entered the ministry. THE big stable of the gas works at

Philadelphia was destroyed by fire. About half a dozen horses were lost. The loss was \$30,000.

KIMBALL BROS., carriage manufacturers of Boston, have assigned with \$100,000 liabilities and \$75,000 nominal assets.

DR. ISAAC L. NICHOLSON, of Philadelphia, recently elected Episcopal bishop of Milwaukee, has decided to accept

A TORNADO near Mount Carmel, Pa. destroyed the Patterson Coal Co.'s breaker, killing six men.

HARVARD won the university boat race at New Haven, Conn., on the 26th, defeating Yale for the first time since

Two bricklayers were killed by the fall of scaffolding at Elizabethport, N. J. Several other workmen were in-

## THE WEST.

Hog cholera has broken out with great severity about Waterloo, Ia. One farmer has lost 150 hogs. THE bricklayers' strike at Denver,

Col., which was the cause of two deaths by shooting, has been declared off. THE new federal court of appeals at

San Francisco has been opened. THE government troops have found no "intruders" in the vicinity of Russ creek, I. T., and have returned to Mus-

ACTING SECRETARY SPALDING has directed that three Chinamen who were arrested at Detroit for entering this go into effect. country in violation of the law be sent to San Francisco for deportation to

Iowa democrats met at Ottumwa and renominated Gov. Boies.

THERE is a report that Mrs. Cora Belle Fellows Chaska will apply for a divorce from her husband, Sam Chaska. The

couple have one child. THE New Albany (Ind.) division of Minor, says that a band of brigands the Knights of St. Edward has been ex- has carried off two of the wealthiest communicated by Bishop Chatard for residents of the place. Gendarmes giving a Sunday excursion where beer have been sent in pursuit of the outgiving a Sunday excursion where beer and dancing were among the attrac-

THE Indiana supreme court has decided in favor of teaching German in the public schools, holding the language must be taught wherever the requisite number of patrons shall petition for the same.

COL. SAM N. WOOD was shot dead by James Brennan in the court room at Hugoton, Kan. Col. Wood's career was identified with the history of Kansas and his untimely death was due to a dispute over the county seat troubles of Stevens county, which had previous-ly occasioned much bloodshed.

THERE is trouble in the Moqui Indian reservation, New Mexico, over the order from Commissioner Morgan concerning the attendance of children at

THE heaviest rainstorm in the history of Fairmont, Minn., fell the other day. Some wind and hail accompanied it. Lake Sisseton reported eight inches in one hour. The lowlands were flooded and the damage to crops was considerable.

WILLIAM H. COOK, late police clerk of Toledo, O., pleaded guilty to embez-zlement of \$5,000 of the city funds and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

DISASTROUS rains have occurred in Iowa and South Dakota. At places twelve inches fell in a deluge. At Cherokee, Ia., many houses were swept away and at least eight lives were lost. DURING a street parade of the Salva-

tion Army at Colorado Springs, Col., a frightened horse dashed into the ranks, knocking down three of the women and striking Mrs. Alvira Stevens in the stomach. The woman died a short time after.

THE Michigan senate has reduced the world's fair appropriation to \$100,000. The house will concur.

A PLEASURE party, consisting of five the seven days ended June 25 numbered persons, left Cincinnati recently in a 234, compared with 253 the previous yawl and were run down by a barge. All of them were drowned. One of the party was a Miss Steins, stenographer to Hon. Richard Smith, of the Commercial-Gazette.

MRS. E. L. Philo, a woman in custody of a deputy sheriff on a charge of forgery, escaped recently by jumping out of a car window eighty miles west of Chicago while the train was going at great speed.

BRAVE Capt. Manning of engine company No. 6, Chicago, whose deeds of of falling off the roof of a burning in the stomach. agon shop.

STEVEN STAKENBURG, a student at the normal school at Marion, Ind., fell dead while playing football.

FIRE in C. N. Nelson's lumber mills at Colquitt, Minn., destroyed lumber and sheds valued at \$140,000. There was an insurance of blanket form amounting to \$400,000. A SLEEPER on the Northern Pacific

was ditched near Rosebud, Mont. Among the injured was Francis Murphy, the temperance man.

THE SOUTH. THE Florence (Ala.) national bank

has suspended. THE principal business block of Jef-

ferson, Tex., was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$75,000. THERE was a terrible cloudburst in Cherokee county, N. C. Two illicit dis-

tillers lost their lives in the storm. THE remains of Gen. Jackson have been removed from his grave in the city cemetery at Lexington, Va., to the vault over which his monument is now building and which is to be unveiled July 21.

Two negroes living in Cass county, Tex., ten miles from Dangerfield, named Will Hartsfield and Mun Shepard, were taken out and shot to death by unknown parties. Shepard had a notoriously bad reputation and was a very troublesome negro.

In a fight at a park near Louisville, Ky., Sidney Smith was killed and Clay Stuart was mortally wounded. They had been rivals in love.

Tom HARRIS, colored, was hanged inside the jail yard at Shreveport, La., for the murder of his mistress DURING the celebration of St. John's

day by the masons at New Orleans a runaway occurred. A man was killed and two women badly hurt. THE Pulaski county, Ark., grand jury

has returned an indictment against ex-State Treasurer William E. Woodruff, charging him with embezzlement.

## GENERAL.

PROF. FRANCIS BROWN, the celebrated author composer, is dead. THE French senate has rejected, 185

deputies extending the privileges of trades unions.

GEN. BRONSART VON SCHELLENDORF. formerly German minister of war, is dead.

THE vintages of the Rhine, in the Palatinate, are reported to be a complete failure, owing to severe and protracted frosts which prevailed during the earlier part of the season.

THE French Senate has fixed July 10 as the date for reduced grain duties to

DISPATCHES from Manila, the capital of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine islands, say that England has annexed the island of St. Rulan, which is claimed by Spain.

### THE Czar has increased the levy troops for Russia for this year from 212,000 to 262,400.

A DISPATCH from Broussa, Asia

laws. THE St. James Gazette says that Mr. Gladstone's friends are seriously alarmed at the state of his health.

PARNELL was married to Mrs. O'Shea at the registrar's office at Steyning, near Brighton, England. THE German authorities are taking

extraordinary precautions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases from the Russian Jews who are flocking through the country.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has devised a plan for raising by lottery a fund of 8,000,-000 marks to be used in combatting the evil of African slavery.

The total value of the exports of mer-

chandise from the United States during the twelve months ended May 31, 1891, was \$879,894,894. The value of the imports of merchandise in the same time Was \$846.877.039

THE British steamship Cid, 976 tons, bound from Newcastle-on-Tyne for Naples, has been wrecked off the French REPORTS from England announce the

ecent death there of Lillian Conway, the actress. She has recently lived in England with her sister Minnie, who is the wife of Osmond Tearle. COL. THOMAS FITZGERALD, of the

Philadelphia Item, who has been travdied suddenly in London from an attack of la grippe. Col. Fitzgerald and has been promixent in all the founded the Item. He was the oldest newspaper man in Philadelphia, being questions. 72 years of age.
The people of British Honduras are

expected to make a notable display at the world's fair. JOSEPH A. McDonald, of Baltimore, has been elected president and M. J. McDermott, of New York, secretary of

the Master Plumbers' National associa-Business failures (Dun's report) for

week and 202 the corresponding week of last year. JACK THE RIPPER has informed the Whitechapel vigilance committee that he is about to perform another "operation." In his letter he said he had

been nearly caught twice. It is said the Wabash road has secured control of the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield road.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, of Battenburg, formerly ruling prince of Bulgaria, who gallantly defeated King Milan in heroism are well known to members of the Bulgarian-Servian war of 1885, is the fire department, died as the result dangerously ill, suffering from an ulcer

THE British ship New York, Capt. Thomas, from Swansea, February 6, for San Francisco, has been wrecked on Staten island. Terra del France while and would bob up serenely at the next Staten island, Terra del Fuego, while attempting to round Cape Horn. The officers and crew escaped.

An iron bridge which the Empire Portland Cement Co. was building over Portland Cement Co. was building over the Erie canal at Warner's, near Syracuse, N. Y., collapsed and carried nine workmen into the canal. William B. Cadd was killed and William F. Austin seriously injured. seriously injured.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., China commission merchants, Fenchurch street, London, have failed for a large amount. THE emperor of Germany has signed renewal of the dreibund for six years.

THE strike of longshoremen at Chicago has spread until it includes 800 men. The only line not involved is that of Leopold & Austrian. LEVERING's coffee warehouse, Balti-

more, Md., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$125,000. STRIKING miners rioted at the Frank

lin mines, Seattle, Wash., having a pitched battle with the negro laborers and Pinkerton guards. Two strikers were killed and several wounded. One negro was probably fatally shot.

THE collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., indignantly denies stories of fraud in the admission of Mexican silver lead ores and threatens libel suits. Persons supposed to be well informed say the United States will not recognize

the Chilian insurgents. FIRE destroyed a lodging house in Chinatown, San Francisco. The charred remains of one Chinese woman were found in the ruins, and it was stated that five other Chinese women were

burned to death. WALTER A. FREEMAN, wanted at Forrest, Tex., for starting a terrible riot, as been arrested at Louisville, Ky.

In an explosion at the Forest City oil well at Cornopolis, Pa., the works were destroyed and drillers badly injured. ALL the last edition of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser and Home Journal has been seized for containing to 40, the bill passed by the chamber of lottery advertisements and the officers of the company fined \$500 and costs.

THREE workmen were killed at Janesville, Wis., by the fall of a school building which they were rasing.

BRITISH officers engaged in fighting the slave trade in East Africa declare that the trade is upon its last legs, and that the Brussels anti-slavery act will positively kill the whole business.

GEN. ALGER says the republicans of the west are for Blaine for president. THE Japs imported to work the jinrikohas at Chicago will have to return under the contract labor law.

A LARGE meeting of prominent Philadelphia Irishmen decided to affiliate with the new Irish federation of America, which is against Parnell,

## TRAGIC AFFAIR.

Col. S. N. Wood Shot Down in a Court Room.

A Man Who Took a Prominent Part in Kansas History From Pioneer Days to His Tragic Death.

HUGOTON, Kan., June 24.—This eity was thrown into a ferment yesterday by the shooting of Col. Sam N. Wood James Brennan. Col. Wood was in attendance upon the court, which is sitting here, and got into an altercation with Brennan over the former troubles over county seat wars and Brennan deliberately shot Wood down, killing him

almost instantly.

The murder of Col. S. N. Wood, took place in the presence of his wife. Wood was shot three times, dying in a few

moments. After the shooting Brenasn defied the officers and said that he would not be arrested by Sheriff Cann, of this county, but would allow Sheriff Weir, of Morton county, to take him, as he is

a citizen of that county. The arrest was made and Brennan is now in charge of Sheriff Cann, who received him from Weir directly after the

arrest. Brennan is recognized as one of the tough characters of this section and was one of the principal witnesses in the famous Cross murder trial which has recently been returned by the sueling in Europe for the last two months, preme court for a new hearing. He is one of the principal men in Hugoton

HIS EVENTFUL CAREER. Col. Sam Wood was a native of Ohio. He was born at Mount Glead, December 30, 1825. He was the son of David and Esther Mosher Wood, Quakers. From early youth he wa educated to uncompromising opposition to slavery and became an abolitionist of the most pronounced type. At the age of 19 he was made chairman of the liberal party in his native county and in 1854 he was admitted to the bar in Morrow county.

An earnest opposer of the Kansas and Nebraska law, Wood moved to Kansas in 1854 to

asset his principles in that fight. He lo-cated near Lawrence, where he resided during the exciting times of 1855 and 1837. His bravery soon made him prominent in the anti-slavery pariy and he at once took a prominent part in the early struggles, the with that of Kansas as a territory. He was not only an effective stump speaker but a fighter, and incurred the hatred of the border rafflans. He was a candidate for member of the first territorial legislature, but not with defeat. At a meeting out of which net with defeat. At a meeting out of which grew the "Waukarusa war." he was one of the principal speakers. He was a Kansas delegate to the Pittsburgh convention in 1856, at which the Republican party was first formed as a national organization and at the subsequent convention which nominated Fremont for the presidency. Wood was an extremist in everything he

did. His outspoken manner on any and all state convention with as much energy as at the previous one when he had been so un

mercifully sat down upon.

The first home of this pioneer on Kansas soil was a claim taken in 1856 six miles west of Lawrence. Here he erected a small frame house for his wife and two children and characteristic, rasping, personal articles in which he so delighted in attacking an enemy. He was thoroughly well posted on the Bible, having read it through more than twenty-five times. He had a happy faculty of quoting copiously fitting paragraphs in political arguments. In 1859 Wood established the Kansas Press

at Cotton wood Falls. The same year he was elected to the territorial legislature and re elected in 1860. He was afterward elected to the senate and in each house was made chairman of the judiciary committee He was appointed collector of customs at Paso del Norte, Tex., by President Lincoln, but resigned at the breaking out of the war. As captain of the Kansas rangers Wood won distinction at Wilson's creek and in other battles. He was removed to Missouri and placed at the head of Fremont's battal ion and finally made lieutenant-colonel. After the war he was several times elected to the senate and house. He was speaker of the house in 1867. In that year he established the Chase County Leader. He was appointed judge of the Ninth judicial district in 1867. During 1869 and 1870 he was engaged in the cattle business in Texas. In 1872 he left the republican party, which he had helped to found, and ardently supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. From that time he advocated financial and labor reform, taking more advanced and radical grounds than either of the old parties. He edited the Kansas Greenbacker at Emporia from 1878 to 1879, and was editor-in-chief of the Kansas State Journal in 1881. The same year he was a candidate for congress from the Fourth congressional district and contested

the election of Judge Peters.

Col. Wood was probably sent to the legislature as representative or senator as often, if not more often, than any other man in his presence could most surely be relied

upon during the entire session. Col. Wood's career during the past three years has added to his notoriety, if not to his fame. First he became conspicuous be cause of the Stevens county troubles from which he absented himself when they be came too warm. Then his well known abil ity gave him a prominent place among the counselors of the people's party. He was made clerk of the last house judiciary com mittee and outlined the course which the people's party took in much of its financial legislation. He early got into a quarrel with Speaker Elder and the two men were

at outs most of the session. His main fight during the legislature was to secure the impeachment of Botkin. He caused the impeachment proceedings to be instituted in the house and furnished the evidence which was submitted to the senate.

At the time of the trial of the Cook brothers at Paris. Tex. Wood was present and the drunkenness of Botkin and the action taken by the citizens of the town when the latter was rorced to flee to escape their wrath. Returning home he began to work up the feeling against Botk n, and he sys. rematically followed the matter through the Richter, Murdock and Howard.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A carload of new wheat was shipped to Chicago from Sumner county on the

The wheat harvest in northern Kansas is reported as giving an extraordinary yield.

Larned wants to be an experimental station for producing rainfall by aerial disturbances

The Capital Insurance Co. of Topeka has, at the request of the officers, been placed in the hands of a receiver. Dr. J. W. B. Hewitt, one of the old settlers of Lyon county and a promi-

nent allianceman, was killed by a Santa Te engine the other day. Belden, who was to have been hanged Wichita on the 26th for the murder

of Grant in Oklahoma, has been respited by the president until July 24. A neighborhood quarrel led to a quar-rel between Mrs. Mary Ryan and her

husband at Leavenworth which resulted in Ryan shooting his wife twice, probably fatally. The governor has appointed William

M. Rice, of Fort Scott, director of the penitentiary to succeed W. H. McBride, appointed state insurance commissioner, and who will enter upon the duties of his office July 1. Topeka grocery merchants have late-ly been suffering from the depredations

of forgers who made a business of pass-

ing forged checks for small purchases

and receiving the change. The checks were uniformly of the denomination of Spreading rails caused the ditching of an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train near Thomas recently. The loco-motive turned over and Fireman John

was learned that she had a comfortable bank account and she adopts this

method of adding to it. C. W. Brown and Sol Williams, living near Johnson City, had an old feud to settle and Williams threatened to whip Brown and the other day attempted to carry out the threat, when Brown emptied a shotgun into his adversary's body, killing him almost instantly.

Both the men have families. The board of railroad commissioners t a late meeting granted the demand of the people of Tisdale, Cowley county, and ordered the Missouri Pacific road to construct and open a station house of standard dimensions, with telegraph and express office, and to maintain a competent agent in charge on or before

September 1. cide at Topeka recently by taking poison. Timely discovery and medical aid saved her life. She is a dressmaker and some time since fell and broke her arm. This prevented her working and it was thought had something to do with her attempt at suicide. She has a husband and three

children. The other day Francis Titeler, aged 1 years, was playing at the mouth of an abandoned coal shaft at Weir City. when he was overcome by black damp and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of twenty-eight feet. His father ran for the shaft and started down the ladder, when he, too, was overcome with the gas. Both were

taken out dead. Antonio Llama, the Mexican who cut boy's throat with a razor near Garden City June 10, was arraigned in the district court the other day and pleaded guilty to the two charges of horse stealing and assault with intent to kill. For the former he received a sentence of nine years in the penitentiary and for the other twenty-one years. boy, though fearfully bruised and gashed by his assailant, will recover.

Mrs. Claudia Keller, the young wife of the newly-installed Baptist minister of Leavenworth, had a startling encounter with a burglar at an early hour the other morning, and came near being murdered. About four o'clock she arose and went into an adjoining room to get a glass of water when she discovered some one crouching in the room. She restrained a strong impulse to scream and turned to go back, as though unaware of the presence of the burglar, when he struck her on the head, rendering her unconscious. The villian immediately afterward fastened a small rope around her neck with a loop and drew it up tight. She laid unconscious on the floor for over an hour, when her husband awoke from hearing her heavy breathing and with much trouble resuscitated her. The burglar escaped.

The senate committee appointed to investigate the state house construction has reported to the governor. committee finds that the board of state house commissioners having in charge the erection of the main building of the state house had given proper attention to their duties; had acted with wisdom and discretion, and had conducted the business with absolute fairness and impartiality, guarding the interests of the state not only in the making of contracts, but what was of equal importance, keeping a watchful eye that all contracts were faithfully executed. Also that the material used in the construction was of the best quality, and that the work on the main building was far superior to that on either of the wings. The report is signed by Senators H. B. Kelley, Berry,

## KANSAS EDITORS.

Senator Plumb Gives His Experience and Some Advice to Kansas Editors at Clay Center—Tribute to the Country Press.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., June 27 .- The feature of supreme interest in connection with the meeting of the editors of northwestern Kansas at Clay Center was the address of Senator Plumb. He did not arrive until 8 o'clock having been delayed by a washout between Kansas City and Lawrence. The train on which he came also brought Maj. J. K. Hudson, Col. D. R. Anthony, George W. Martin, ex-Lieut.-

Gov. Riddle and other noted Kansans. Upon being introduced to the association Senator Plumb received a hearty and enthusiastic welcome. He spoke

substantially as follows:

Ifeel that I am a sort of a false note on this occasion. I have very little idea of what the modern newspaper association is. My knowledge of journalism goes back to the earlier days and to the old matters of concern which used to engage editorial meetings thirty years ago, but I knew that in coming here I would find a Kansas crowd, which is always a model crowd, well dressed, well behaved, good natured, kind and appreciative. I come rather desiring to refresh my memory of the profession by hearing others speak, and I have really no copy on the hook. I find in my own experience, as the future narrows and grows less, that the past broadens and brightens, and I dwell with increasing pleasure upon the memories which this occasion renders so vivid. I am to night simply a retired member of a profession which I have always loved and to which it has always been my hope to some day return. substantially as follows:

hope to some day return. hope to some day return.

It is now forty-two years since I left the home roof to answer an advertisement for a boy of 14, which appeared in a religious paper taken in my father's family. With \$1 in my pocket I started out to walk the 75 miles which then seemed to me such a great journey. An apprenticeship which embraced two nights out of every week working an old-fashioned single roller finally fitted me for taking charge of an office and then for train near Thomas recently. The locomotive turned over and Fireman John Welsh was caught underneath and killed. The engineer, Peter Newcomb, suffered bad injuries.

A "poor widow with a large family of children" and a pleasing appearance has recently been "working" the business men of Salina. When she left it has been seen to be a suffered by the salina say with gratification that as the editor of that paper I at least earned the reputation that paper I at least earned the reputation of being a radical in politics. I look back upon all that experience as having been of

upon all that experience as having been of great value to me, and I am fully persuaded that one of the elements of true education is service at the case.

With the advent of the daily paper in Kansas, there was much doubt as to the future usefulness of the weekly. But I am satisfied, and I think that experience has proved that the great agency in molding and enlightening public sentiment is the country weekly. It goes into the homes of the farmers and reaches a vast audience which the daily papers do not appeal to. There are a good many jokes about the poverty of the rural editor, but all the same the country newspapers continue not only to multiply in numbers but to grow in excellence and improve in quality. Those in Kansas are better than are found in any other state. It could not be otherwise. It is the logic of could not be otherwise. It is the logic of the situation. Kansas ought to have the best papers. It has the most inspiring and interesting history and the brightest peo-ple, and the standard of intelligence among ing public determines lar

style of the papers.

This leads me to a few thoughts and sugcalculated to exert the largest influence for good. No paper can print all the news. No person has time to read all the news. To select from the great mass of current intelligence that which is best and most instruct ive is the mission of the true aswapaper man. To eliminate those things which illusman. To eliminate those things which illustrate the worst side of human nature and which ought not to be introduced into the family, and to give prominence to things which the people will be better for knowing, is the duty of the true journalist. As the population of the country thick. ens and the relations between the people become more intimate, new questions are coming up which concern in a vital manner the moral and material welfare of the people. The social conditions are changing with the development of the country and problems are crowding for-ward for solution which demand earnest study and thoughtful consideration. To discuss these questions and to open up the way for their adjustment on a basis which will conserve the highest interests of society is the duty and the privilege of the press. Into this great domain of effort the newspaper man must go, and not without a sense of his great responsibility. We are apt to think that the weight of influence in fashioning public sentiment is in the great centers of population, but it is among the people of the inland and upland, where the blood is purer. where the air is more invigorating, where action is freer, where the great problems are to be worked out for the emancipation of

society Noble L. Prentis spoke in an interesting and felicitous manner of the mission and history of the press in Kansas, with which he became identified many years ago. In introducing him, President Valentine of the association observed that Mr. Prentis had said more pleasant things about Kansas in a pleasant way than any man in the state, and there is no doubt that he has a rightful claim to that distinction. His address sparkled with bright sayings and was received with much favor. Col. Anthony was called out and

spoke for some time on newspapers,

making a succession of hits which were

greeted by continuous laughter and applause At the business meeting of the Editorial association of northwestern Kansas a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and it was decided to take out a charter under the state law. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. A. Valentine of the Clay Center Times, president; J. W. McBride, of the Cawker City Times, vice-president; J. L. Bristow, of the Sa lina Republican, secretary; C. B. Kirt land, of the Salina Journal, treasurer, Salina was chosen as the next place of meeting, the time to be fixed by the

## executive committee. Pinkeye Prevalent.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 27.—Pinkeye is prevailing among horses in Vandalia and vicinity to an alarming extent. Several valuable horses have died here within the last week, and others are seriously afflicted with the malady.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

### SAM.

Seemed like about the roughest, toughest job I ever had
Was a payin' for a license to git married,"

sald my dad.
"After that hit weren't so tryin', for I'd call

upon Elviry When my calkilations stumbled and the road

of life got miry; So hit weren't so very long before we had five

hundred dollar—
Lord, weren't I proud! Says I to her: 'A thousand's sure to foller.' "The thousand came. Says I: 'By jing! for

fear we git in trouble, We'll rustle 'nd we'll tussle tel our bank account is double.'
And so we buckled to agin from airly morn tel night, Until we had it salted down where intruss

was all right.
But then Elviry she got skeered and low'd "To live and raise the children up,' said she,

Down to it then we got oncet more, and slaved, and pinched, and saved, But seemed to me the more we made, the

more we allus craved. And when it come to spendin' here and there an extra dime,

we never could say yes, though workin' harder all the time.
Then Elviry, she grew feeble with the rheumatiz and ager,
While I was laid up half the time with phthi-

"And so the children they took holt, and things went wus and wus;
They spent our money right and left, nor never cared a cuss;

Our workin' and our scrimpin' and our savin' here and there, All went for dressin', fuss and fun, and no one seemed to care
'Cept Sam, our youngest son,
racked off to the city.

The rest have scattered here and you, with no one left to pity.

"And now we're old and feeble, it seems right hard to me That the poorhouse only's left us; but Elviry

says, says she:
'Ef we had thought of others more, and less of savin' gold.

on us got old, We would not be leff helpless here, with no one round to care;'
And I guess Elviry's hit it 'bout ez clost ez

"What's me and her a goin' to do? P'raps you're the one can tell. What you coung bucks think you don't know these days hain't much. Oh well!

these days naint much. On well:

Hit ain't no reason you should laugh, kase
two old folks is down—
Hey—how—wu're Sam! Well, well; I swan!
So you ve got rich in town.
Come to take keer of us! Lord, how Elviry'll

ery for joy!
Wal, Sam, 'twixt us, I allus thought I'd
raised up one good boy."
—Browne Perriman, in Yankee Blade.

## MR. JACK CONNYNGHAM

### A Comedy of Errors Caused by the Similarity of Names.

Mr. Jack Connyngham, aged fortyfive, and his nephew, Jack Connyngham, twenty years younger, lived in Washington city.

They belonged to the same club, and,

in mite of the difference of their ages. went in the same set. How it came to scribbled a note to his uncle. pass that the elder man was not called "Old Connyngham" and the other "Young Connyngham" is not known. Thele retained the prefix "mister" that many years, even after the nephew had hair in desperation. grown to man's estate and might also

Jack Connyngham. This rule was generally adhered to. Had there been no exceptions to it we

would have no story to tell. Angela Morningstar was a beautiful child of indulgent parents, she was much sought after.

Jack Connyngham was foremost in her train of adorers; but although Angela was kinder to him than to any of the others, he yet lacked courage to risk a possible rejection.

He felt ashemed of his indecision, and at last resolved to know his fate at the earliest opportunity. Two days after this determination the British minister and his family gave their

annual ball. Jack attended, hoping to find his divinity and be able to tell his love in the dreamy mazes of the waltz or in some propitious nook in conservatory

or tete-a-tete room. It was rather late when he entered the ballroom and looked anxiously around for Miss Morningstar.

He discovered her quite at the end of the room, conversing animatedly with his Uncle Jack. He started leisurely a charming girl off of my hands." toward them, but the crowd was large and it was several minutes before he could reach the corner they were en-

sconced in. In the meantime Mr. Jack Connyngham and Miss Morningstar were talk-

"The decorations are extremely lovely to-night," the lady said, glancing, as she spoke, at a mass of gorgeous blossoms near her. "These roses are simply superb."

But see those orchids, Miss Angela; did you ever see beauty more fully embodied in a flower?"

Miss Morningstar was silent for a moment, then, evidently yielding to an impulse, turned to her companion and

"I am ashamed to confess it, Mr. Connyngham, but I actually do not care for

Mr. Connyngham was shocked. He had an unbounded admiration for orchids, and thought everyone else should took her away. Don't laugh, old felsee their beauties. Desiring to make low; it's turned out pretty serious busithis charming girl a convert to his ness. Yesterday morning I received a views, he leaned toward her in his zeal. note from her saying she accepted my

know I positively adorethis is our waltz." interrupted a distin- l adored her instead of orchids. Angela guished attache of the legation, and Morningstar has always been a great Angela, with a graceful adieu, glided favorite of mine, but she is too proaway from him, and Mr. Connyngham gressive possesses too much imaginalost his opportunity of telling her why tion.

he adored-orchids. Jack reached his uncle's side just as light began to dawn upon him. the young couple disappeared. He 'Let me see the letter, uncle," he

stood around, furious at himself for missing his chance, until the evolutions of the dance brought Angela almost to his side as the last strains of the music

were dying away.

Going up to her he offered his arm and led her to the conservatory. There, amid the sweet odors of the flowers and the silvery tinkle of the fountains, Jack fondly imagined his tale of love could be easily told.

Not so! The glowing words of the speech he had so carefully composed forsook his tongue. He sat by Angela's side for some moments, talking of indifferent things, trying in vain to recall them. At last, in despair, he spoke: "Miss Angela, you know I adore you. Can't you love me a little, and-marry

me, Angela?" "I've found you at last, after a fearful hunt, Miss Morningstar," broke in a joyous voice, and the tall form of one of Jack's friends loomed up before

them Until now Jack had counted Frederick Trewayne a prince of good fel-"Confound the man!" he mutlows. tered beneath his breath, then turned to Angela, who, though inwardly annoyed, had managed to put on a smil-

ing face. As she rose Jack rose too, determined to say something more.

"Ah, Miss Angela, that little matter we were discussing, you know. Would you kindly drop me a note at the club in the morning, telling me what you will do?'

Angela was almost convulsed with mirth at Jack's confused manner, but she loved him, and intended to make him happy. Repressing her mirth, she promised to send the note, and passed out of the conservatory with Frederick Trewayne, leaving Jack to cast maledictions on that "confounded idiot!"

Miss Morningstar's chaperone was taken ill and they left the ball early. Jack heard the unwelcome news while searching for her hopes of continuing their interesting conversation. He had to content himself with the

thought of her note in the morning.
It was late that night when he fell asleep; as a consequence, he did not waken until quite late the next day. His first waking thought was of Angela's letter awaiting him at the club. Dressing hastily, he rushed off to procure it. It was now noon. The winter sun was shining brightly, the happy and light as he hurried into the club-house.

"My mail, please, Billings," he said going up to the old servitor.

"Nothing for you this morning, sir," said the old fellow, with a shake of his head.

"What! Nothing? Are you positive, Billings?"

Yes, Billings was quite positive. Jack sank into a chair in a dark corner of the room and tried to think. Suddenly the thought flashed over him that Angela's silence meant a refusal. She intended to refuse him, after all, and could not bring herself to write unkind words. He had been deceived. She did not love him.

Then came a wild desire to get away away from his thoughts, from all that might remind him of her. Acting on a hasty impulse, he sat down and

"Gone to New York. Wire me at the Fifth vanue if wanted. JACK." Then, calling a cab, he drove to the station just in time to catch the New But it was a singular fact that the York train. Thirty minutes later, when his uncle arrived at the club and had been attached to his name for so found his message he almost tore his

Jack's train was not wrecked, as he lay claim to it. He was simply called in his wretched state of mind almost hoped it might be. He reached New York safely and, worn out by his emotions, went to bed and slept a dreamless sleep.

When he awoke there was a telegram

girl. Bright and accomplished, the only awaiting him. It was characteristic of Mr Jack Connyngham that the message contained only three words: "Come home instantly."

This was something new to think of. The telegram gave vast scope for imagination.

Jack was able to catch the early morning train, and reached Washington a few hours later. He was met by his uncle who drove him to the club, saying that they could talk while they lunched.

After freshening himself up Jack sat down and waited impatiently. He felt instinctively that Angela was concerned in the matter.

The elder gentleman seemed to have a hesitancy about beginning. Finally he spoke abruptly:

"Five thousand dollars is a neat little sum, isn't it, Jack? It shall be yours, my boy, if"-dropping his voice to

Jack stared in amazement, unable to speak.

"She's everything that's sweet and good, lovely, and every way desirable," he continued in nervous haste. "But you know, Jack, I would not marry for all the gold in the world."

Spite of his wretched feelings, Jack burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. His uncle looked the very picture of woeful anxiety as he told his story. He waited until Jack had subdued his

ill-timed mirth, then continued: "You see, Jack, at the ball Tuesday night I was talking with Miss-well, we won't mention names yet-and we spoke of orchids; she said she didn't care for them at all. You know my weakness for the orchid. I wanted to make a convert of her. I leaned over. alas! I fear too devotedly, and said: 'My dear Miss ---, I positively adore-' and before I could finish and say what I adored an idiotic attache came up and

"Why, my dear Miss Angela, do you interrupted offer, had loved a long while, and called me 'dear Jack!' Do "Beg pardon, Miss Morningstar, but you understand? She thought I meant

At Angela's name Jack started, and a

said, and it was handed to him. Seanning it eagerly Jack saw with toy that it was his longed-for letter. A mischievous fate had tossed it into his uncle's unwilling hands.

With subdued emotion he read the sweet words Angela had penned for his eyes alone. His heart bounded with joy, but he repressed his feelings and put the letter absent-mindedly into his own pocket. Then turning to his dis-tressed relative he said: "Til do my best, Uncle Jack, to help you out. To-day's sun shall not set before I offer myself to Miss Morningstar and endeavor-to take her off of your hands!"

"Remember the five thousand," called the elder man, as a further incentive, as his nephew stepped out of the door and walked with a firm, rapid step in the direction of the Morningstar resi-

Miss Morningstar entered the reception-room in a dignified and stately manner. Jack rose cagerly to greet her. Giving a distant inclination of her lovely head, she ignored his extended hand.

"Angela," cried Jack, in tones of deepest, reproach, "what does this mean? Why do you meet me in this

"It means," said Angela, coolly, but giving signs of repressed emotion, "that I accepted your offer, and gave you permission to come last evening and talk it over. I waited, but you did not come. This evening you put in a tardy appearance. Have you anything further to say to me, Mr. Jack Connyng ham?"

At her last words Jack actually laughed. Miss Morningstar drew her self up to her full height and started to leave the room.

In a moment Jack was on his kneed before her explaining.

"You see, darling, Uncle Jack is 'Mr. Jack Connyngham' to everybody; I'm to know about a horse, and when he only Jack." Then as rapidly as possible gets on the box with his livery on a firehe told the history of his disappoint engine wouldn't make him turn his ment and despair when the letter failed to come; of his hasty trip to New York dignified that he is almost awe-inspirand of his recall, to find his precious letter had been given to his uncle. Before he was through Angela's coolness had quite thawed and Jack was in possession of her hands.

"So you are 'only Jack,' are you?" she asked. "Ah, well, it's 'only Jack' I want, you know. But in spite of your uncle I shall be Mrs. Jack skies were blue, and Jack's heart felt Connyngham, after all," she said, with a willful toss of her pretty head.

When Jack returned to the club his uncle was still there. He came up to him, and his eyes asked the question his lips dared not ask.

"Oh, it's all right, uncle," announce Jack, joyously. "I have Miss Morn-ingstar's promise that she will be my

"Gcd bless you, Jack! You are a noble, self-sacrificing gentleman," cried Mr. Connyngham, as he dropped into chair with a sigh of relief. Drawing out his checkbook he began to write the promised check. There was an air of elation and lightheartedness about him that Jack had never seen before. When the pen was dipped in the ink per, gasped, and finally said:

Jack spoke: check, uncle. The fact is it's due Angela that I tell you that letter was never intended for you. I was proposing to her that night at the ball, when we were interrupted. She promised to send me her answer at the club. Old Billings it, but I was wild when I thought she you from your promise."

It took several minutes for Mr. Jack Connyngham to recover from his astonishment. Then he took up the pen he had dropped and wrote the check as he had intended.

"It will help build the new home, dear boy," he said, handing it to Jack. ! "Take it with my blessing. I should have had more sense than to suppose such a beautiful young girl as your Angela would look at an ugly old fellow like myself, when a charming young man like yourself was at her

Jack and Angela were happy. Mr. Jack Connynham, confirmed old bachelor as he was, was happy too. He had learned a valuable lesson.

It was, never to say anything to maiden, young or old, that could be possibly construed into a proposal of marriage.—Caroline S. Valentine, in Leslie's Newspaper.

## REYNARD COULD REASON.

The Clever Scheme of a Fox for Securing

Prey. A huntsman in Norway one day observed a fox cautiously approaching the When near stump of an old tree. erough, the fox jumped up on top of it, and after looking around awhile, hopped down to the ground again. After Reynard had repeated this feat several times, he went his way. In a short time he returned to the spot, carrying in his mouth a pretty large and heavy piece of wood. As if to test his vaulting powers, he renewed his leaps on the stump, keeping the stick in his mouth. Finding that even with this weight he could jump up quite easily, he dropped the piece of wood, and coiling himself up on the top of the stump, remained motionless as if dead. Some time after, an old sow, with a number of young ones, came out of the wood, and passed the spot were the fox lay. Two of the little pigs having fallen behind the others, the fox pounced down on one of them, seized it in his mouth, and sprang up again to his tree-stump. On hearing her little one cry, the old sow came rushing back to its assistance, and spent the greater part of the night in vain attempts to reach Reynard. He, however, took the matter very coolly, devouring his prey under the very nose of its mother, which was at length obliged to move off without being able to avenge herself .- Chicago Journal.

Editor's Child-What's the matter with papa to-day? He's in an awful bad humor.

Editor's Wife-Yes, my dear. The regular funny man of the paper is sick, and your father is trying to keep the department going. -Good News.

"SCARLET FEVER HERE."

How & Linden Avenue Woman Will Use the Sign During the World's Fair. Forethought is a rather common quality, but a Linden avenue woman has carried it to a rather extravagant extreme. Her little boy had been sick several days when the doctor was summoned, and at once declared the disease to be scarlet fever. The little fellow grew worse rapidly, and persons on passing looked at the glaring placard on the front of the house and shunned the place with that horror we all feel in the presence of a contagion. Many of those who had formerly gone by on the hither side of the street now crosse over at the corner, even if they had to cross back again at the next. Some of them went by a block away, and the good woman who was wearied with the care of the little sufferer in the house soon came to notice that travel by her door was by no means as frequent as it had been.

In the course of time the little boy died, and in the midst of the mourning the neighbors noticed that the woman carefully took down the "Scarlet Fever Here" sign and put it away on a shelf in the closet.

"Why, what are you saving that for?" asked one of them, almost inclined to think the woman's reason had fled with the breath of her boy.

"Oh," said she, with that resignation which only partially cloaked prevision, "I will tack it up again during the World's fair, to keep our relatives in the country from eating us out of house and home."-Chicago Herald.

AN ARISTOCRATIC COACHMAN. Consequently He Believes in Upholding

He's coachman for a North Side family. He apparently knows all there is vehicle an eighth of an inch. He is so ing. He is a coachman with all the

trimmings. He came into the house a day or two ago shortly after breakfast, and said he would like to go away for an hour or

two. "I want to take some clothes to shop to be mended," he said. "Certainly, James," assented his em

ployer. "I won't be gone long," he said apologetically. "All right."

"And I won't tire the horses, so if you want them later-"The horses!" exclaimed the head of

the house. "For heaven's sake, how far is it?" "Only a short distance, sir, and I'll be careful to keep them fresh.'

"But what do you want them for?" 'So awkward to carry a bundle, sir. Then it looks bad. People would say: 'There goes Brown's coachman with the week's washing.' It wouldn't do the family any good, sir."

Then Brown dropped his morning pa ack spoke:

"All right! Take 'em. Do you want
"I guess you'd better not write that a footman, too?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Oriental races are not without sense of humor, which is often of a very grim sort. A European traveler, was visiting the court of the Imam gave the letter to you. You didn't want of Muscat not long ago, relates the following:

I had heard that no ruler of Muscat for the last hundred years had died a natural death, and was interested when, in our conversation, the Imam himself introduced the matter of this extraordinary fatality among the sovereigns of his country.

"Is it true," I ventured to ask, "that no Imam for a hundred years has died in his bed?'

"Certainly not," said he, with a perfectly grave face. "Let me see-four of them have died in bed." "And they were not assassinated,

then?" "Well," he said, "it is true that they were found under the mattress instead of on top of it, but they unquestionably died in bed.' They had been smothered by their

heirs apparent. - Youth's Companion. An Accomplished Wife. "Ah, old fellow," said a Texas gentleman to another on the street, "so you

are married at last. Allow me to con-

gratulate you, for I hear you have an excellent and accomplished wife." "I have, indeed," was the reply; "she is accomplished. Why, sir, she is perfectly at home in literature; at home in music; at home in art; at home in science-in short, at home everywhere, except--'

"Except what?" "Except at home."-Texas Siftings.

"Yes," she murmured, "I loved him

He was not worthy of me, but I felt I could not give him up, So my parents took me across the ocean." "Did that make any difference in your feelings?"

"Yes. The second day out I felt as if I could give up everything.' And she changed the subject.-Chicago Tribune.

Supernatural Intelligence Simple Sam-Missus, a silvah watch was stole from me by anoddah coon, an' I wants it back.

Fortune Teller-Half a dollar, please. You know the thief? Well, cause his arrest, and if the watch is not on his person it will be found where he has concealed or otherwise disposed of it .-Jewelers' Weekly.

## Brine-By careful experiments made

at the United States mint it has been shown that \$5 are lost by abrasion every Journal. time \$1,000,000 in gold coin are handled. Jones (with elegant nonchalance)-Ah? Then I shall not handle mine any more. Lend me a plain silver quarter, please. - Washington Star.

A Clear Case. "She never said she'd marry you.

can't see where breach of promise

"Why she said she'd be a sister to me

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Grease may be removed from silk by applying magnesia to the wrong

-Keep spice cans, bottles of extract, etc., well labeled, so that mistakes will not occur when one is hurried.

-To clean paint so that it will shine like new mix whiting with water until it forms a soft paste; rub the mixture on with a cloth and then cleanse thoroughly with warm water.

-Corn Cake. -Three cupfuls of flour, three cupfuls of Indian meal, one pint of sour milk, one-half cupful of sugar. two teaspoonfuls of soda, salt. Bake in sheet .- Good Housekeeping.

-Fried Frogs.-Trim and eighteen frogs' legs. Season with salt, pepper and lemon juice, then dip in egg and crumbs and fry in boiling fat for five minutes. Drain and serve.-N. Y. Observer. -Escalloped Tomatoes.-Put in a pudding dish a layer of bread crumbs

with small pieces of butter, then a layer of tomatoes, add to these salt, pepper, a little chopped onion and a little sugar, continue in this way until the dish is full; set in the oven and bake ten minutes.-Boston Herald. -Any sort of dark wood may be freed

from all traces of dirt and grease by a good sponging of strong tea, just warm; it will, not, however, answer for light, unpolished furniture, as it would stain it. Very old furniture that is becoming wormeaten may be greatly preserved and improved if some carbolic oil is poured into the wood.

-Cherry and Tapioca Pudding-Soal one cupful of tapioca over night in cold water. Place on the fire with one pint of boiling water. Stone one and onehalf pounds of nice cherries, stir them into the boiling tapioca, and sweeten to taste. Pour into a dish and stand away to cool. Serve very cold, with sugar

and cream.-Ladies' Home Journal. -Greene Mountain Cake-One and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, two cups of sifted flour, three teaspoonfuls baking-powder, three tablespoonfuls water; bake in jelly pans; for the icing take the beaten whites of two eggs and one and one-half cups powdered sugar; spread on each layer, and sprinkle with cocoa.

nut.-Detroit Free Press. -Cabbage-Put one pound of bacon in cold water at nine o'clock, and set it to boil. At half-past ten, put in with it the nicely-washed quarters of two heads of cabbage. Add boiling water as needed, so there will be as much liquor when the cabbage is done as when it began to boil. Arrange the quarters on a wide, flat dish; slice the bacon and

lay over the cabbage. - Housekeeper. -Traveler's Biscuit .- Two pounds of flour, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, one teaspoonful of dissolved saleratus, milk sufficient to form a dough. Cut up the butter in the flour, add the sugar, and put in the saleratus and milk together, so as to form a dough. Knead it till it becomes perfectly smooth and light. Roll it in sheets about the eighth of an inch thick; cut the cakes with a cutter or the top of a tumbler. Bake in a moderate oven. -Boston Budget.

-An economical, nourishing family dish which warms up well, being ever better the second day than the first, is stewed steak. Remove all fat from two or three pounds of beefsteak and cut into pieces of convenient size for serving. Put into a stewpan with a quart kewarm water, two carrots cut pieces, half a dozen pepper-corns and allspice, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of curry powder. Let it boil up and skim well. Then cover the stewpan and stew two hours. Take out the steak. Rub into a dessertsnoonful of flour as much butter as it will take up, stir this thickening into the gravy and let it come to the boil. Add a teaspoonful of mushroom or tomato catchup and stir. Return the steak to the stewpan and let it simmer in this gravy for ten or fifteen minutes. -N. Y.

## BIG PAY FOR LITERARY WORK. Writers Who Have Been Offered Princely

This is undoubtedly the day of big things in literature ventures. A man who wants a success nowadays, in the periodical field more especially, must be prepared to send a small fortune after it. The small, common-place things no longer have their effect. In the editorial field the freshness of literary material, novelties, old authors brought into new pastures, tell, and these things

An editor of one of the largest periodicals in this country lately offered Chauncey M. Depew a yearly salary of \$100,000 for five years if the railroad magnate would write his editorial page for him over his own name. Think of investing a round half million dollars in one man, and then think of that man declining the offer! Another editor of my acquaintance recently paid \$10,000 for a single feature for his magazine. and the feature had to be worked out, involving a very large additional expense. Senator Ingalls has had two offers to take the editorial helm; one of \$10,000 a year, the other of \$25,000, to which latter offer was attached the proviso that he would write only three editorials each month. A single business literary idea-nothing startling, only unique-brought its creator a check for \$1,000, and it will take fully \$25,000 properly to advertise the idea! One periodical recently paid \$2,500 for a single short story by a famous pen which had never yet turned to fiction. Another magazine pays one of its edit ors several thousand dollars per year, and all traveling expenses, just to travel around, keep his ears open, and his memorandum book full.-Boston

## No Grief in His.

"I am truly sorry, Johnny," said the friend of the family, meeting the little boy on the street, "to learn that your father's house was burned down yesterday. Was nothing saved?"

"Don't you waste no grief on me." replied Johnny. "All of paw's old clothes were burned up in that fire, and maw can't make any of 'em over for me and she never has."-Munsey's Weekly. this time. I'm all right!"-Troy Press. Toronto and Return.

Toronto and Return.

We call the public's attention, especially school superintendents and teachers, to the fact that on account of the National Educational Association meeting to be held at Toronto, July 14th to 17th, the Jacksonville Southeastern Line and Santa Fe route will sell round trip tickets from St. Louis and all points on its line at ONE FARE, plus \$2 membership fee. Tickets will be sold July 8th to 13th, and the limit will be arranged so that those who wish can make a visit or take side trips to points in Canada and the East at reduced rates. Our route is via Chicago and any direct line from Chicago. Don't fail to call on or write to a railroad agent for particulars of the "Red Express" route.

We run the finest chair and compartment Sleeping Cars in the world.
D. W. Rider, Sup't. Jacksonville, Ill.
H. A. Suttle, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dep't.,
513 Chestnut Street, St. Louis.
W. W. Kent, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Jacksonville, Ill.

"Now," said the carpenter to his wife, "we'll be off to the party as soon as I get out my clawhammer, brush my nails and clean up a bit."

Baling Presses for Hay, Straw, Etc.

No investment will pay farmers better than the purchase of a good Baling Press; a poor one will be money thrown away. The Whitman Agricultural Co. manufacture a full line of presses that have no equal, and are warranted superior in every respect to any in use. They are also headquarters for Cider Mills and other Farm Machinery. Send for free illustrated catalogues, circulars and prices of machine wanted.

THE soda water clerk who cannot draw yours without drawing your wife's atten-tion is no expert—Union County (N. J.) Standard.

Don't use mercury and iodide of potash for blood diseases. If your blood is bad Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla will quickly restore it to a healthful condition. It is the best vegetable blood purifier in the world, and it never leaves any evil after effects. It is pleasant to take and exhilarating, yet a discontinuance of its use will not cause a craving for more.

WOODEN—"Why do they say when a man is a little intoxicated that he has an edge on!" Wagg—"Why, because he cuts up so."—Boston Courier.

ANY one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

TAKE care of the pennies and you will soon have a larger legal tender.—Puck.

HALF-CURED eruptions will return. Eradicate them with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dve. 50 cents. Don't rely too much on the man who-pools at superstition; his is often merely a-sham-pool.—Binghamton Republican.

Wasting away, growing thinner every day. Poor child, won't Mama get you a-box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers?

Money spent for adhesive plasters can be charged to payment of a back tax.—N. O. Plcayune.



A prompt return

of your money, if you get neither benefit nor cure. Risky terms for the doctor, but safe and sure for the ing to lose. There's just one medicine of its class that's sold on these conditions-just one that could be-Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's a peculiar way to sell it-but it's a peculiar medicine. It's the guaranteed remedy for all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst Scrofula. It cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood, and cures Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and all manner of bloodtaints, from whatever cause. costs you nothing if it doesn't help

you. The only question is, whether you want to be helped. "Golden Medical Discovery" is the cheapest blood - purifier sold, through druggists, because you only pay for the good you get.

Can you ask more? The "Discovery" acts equally well all the year round. Made by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

German Syrup"

sufferer from Asth-Asthma. ma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought

because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine,

Gentle, Refreshing Sleep.

Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle re-freshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immedi-

Boschee's German

ately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee-unsolicited-that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton, Ontario."

### DOUBLE LIVES.

We all lead double lives. We laugh, We sing the while our hearts are sore And bitter with a grievous pain. Our lives are spent in two fold parts: In adaptation's hollow form, In giving up our inner selves That we may please our fellow-men

When in a silent mood we long When he a shear mood we long For nature's stillness and her charm; For stately trees and leafy shade, For dewy, fragrant, flowery path, For cool gray rock and clinging vine, For all the hushed, strange, magic deep That haunts the wood in autumn time— When sounds, that find their echoes sweet In silent silver pools at night, Call to our hearts in dulcet tones And bid us wander forth alo To hold sweet converse in the eve With bird and tree, and flowing stream— Then are we called by circumstance To every common phase of life: To wipe away the childish tear, To give the kindly word to friend Or neighbor who is sore distressed; To smile perchance upon some one To whom a smile is like a pearl

But may we not Be building better than we know In doing thus for others? Time In its mysterious noiseless way Shall rear a structure fair and true. Whose stones shall brightest jewels be, And every kindly word and deed Shall find a holy niche within That palace fair—whose towering walls— Which we are daily building, when We sacrifice our own desires
And lead these shining double lives—
Shall glorious rise beyond this earth.
—Helen N. Packard, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-

# LITTLE PRINCE DUSTY

## By Kirk Munroe.

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CHAPTER X .- CONTINUED In the meantime, Arthur had been suddenly awakened from his nap, by a peculiar jarring jerk that accompanied the starting of the train, and by a loud in the cars. barking from Rusty. For an instant the caboose stood still, though he could hear the other cars in motion. Then it began to move backwards; at first very slowly, but increasing its speed with moment. Although he did not realize in the least what had happened, the boy felt uneasy, and stepping to the door he looked out. Even to his inexperienced eye the situation was clear at a glance.

A coupling pin had broken, and the caboose was running away, down the steep grade the train had just climbed. 'Quick, Uncle Phin!" he shouted. "Come here, quick!" and the old man, hobbling to the door, found the boy ex-

erting all of his strength upon the iron brake wheel.

Together they tugged and strained at it, until at length they got the brake set, after a fashion. Of course not as Brakeman Joe's powerful arms could have done it, but so that its iron shoes ground with considerable force against the wheels.

At first it did not seem to have the slightest effect, and the car still rushed, at a fearful speed, down the mountain side, whirling around the sharp curves with sickening lurches that nearly threw its passengers off their feet.

Suddenly a new terror was added to the situation. From down in the vallev came the shrill whistle of an approaching train, and they knew it was climbing the grade, toward them, on the same track. Now their runaway car she agreed that it was just the thing struck a short place of comparative level, and its speed seemed to slacken.

If they could only set that brake up one more notch! It seemed impossible: but they did it, and red sparks began to fly from the grinding wheels.

They were certainly going slower, and at last, on the beginning of an abrupt curve, they stopped. Another hundred feet would have sent them flying down the steepest grade of the mountain.

Arthur bade Uncle Phin take one of the two red lanterns left in the car, and swing it from the front platform, then, with the other in his hand, he jumped



"GOD BLESS YOU, LAD: YOU'VE DONE A THING THIS NIGHT THE OLDEST TRAINMAN ON THE ROAD MIGHT WELL BE PROUD OF."

to the track, and ran, at the top of his speed, around the curve ahead of them. He was not a second too soon; for within a hundred yards of the caboose he was nearly blinded by the sudden glare of an approaching headlight. Standing steadily in the middle of the track, he swung his danger signal to and fro, until he could feel the hot breath of the approaching monster, and then he

sprang aside. Its powerful air-brakes were already at work, and the "Atlantic express," filled with sleeping passengers, came to a standstill within a few feet of the runaway caboose, just as the freight engine bumped softly against it from the other

direction. As Conductor Tobin picked Arthur up in his arms and carried him back to the caboose tears were blinding his eyes, and he said: "God bless you, lad! You've done a thing this night the oldest trainman on the road might well be proud of

The runaway caboose was hauled up to where the rest of its train was waitpress followed slowly. Here it stopped for a few minutes, while the engineer the same brave, dust-covered little cooler."-Detroit Free Press

and fireman and conductor and the conductors of the sleeping-cars all crowded into the caboose to see and shake hands with the boy who had saved their lives. They wanted him and Uncle Phin and Rusty to go with them and travel to the end of the road surrounded by every comfort and luxury that their train could afford; but Arthur said he would rather stay where he was. This decision made Conductor Tobin and Brakeman Joe very happy, for they were so proud of their young "railroad man," as

they called him, that they could not bear the thought of parting with him. So, with many a full-hearted "God bless you!" and "we'll not forget you in a hurry," the trainmen of the "Atlantic express" went back to their places, and it rolled away over the mountains without its sleeping passengers being any



TANK DE LAWD, MARSE KUNNEL, I'SE FOUND YOU ONCE MO'!"

the wiser for what had happened. Nor did they ever know of the danger they had escaped; for passengers on railway trains are never told, if it can be helped, of their narrow escapes from accidents. It might make them timid about riding

Only one passenger knew. He was an elderly gentleman who, unable to sleep, had been lying in a lower berth gazing out into the darkness through his uncurtained window. He knew of the sudden and unusual stopping of the train, had seen the swinging lanterns, and had noticed the engineer and conductors of his own train crowding into the caboose of freight No. 15. When the express was once more in motion he called the porter of the sleeping-car and made him tell all he knew of what had

When the story was finished the gentleman sighed regretfully, and said he wished he had known of it in time to go and see that boy for himself. He had no boys of his own, and had never cared much for them; but recent circumstances had caused him to change his mind, and long for one. He had even come to regard all boys with interest, and now the more he thought of the one who had in all probability saved his life, the more desirous he became of making the lad's acquaintance. He waited impatiently for morning, that he might talk the matter over with a young lady who occupied an adjoining section in the same car, and whom he addressed as "Niece Harriet."

She was intensely interested in what he told her of the events of the night; and, when he said: "I've a great mind to stop at Harrisburg and see the boy when that freight train comes in,"

to do. Thus it happened that, when freight yard, some three hours behind the Atlantic express, the elderly gentleman and the beautiful young lady who called him uncle stood between the tracks gazing eagerly at its caboose.

Arthur was the first to see them; and for a few moments he gazed at them in speechless amazement. Then he cried: Look, Uncle Phin! Look there! I do believe it's--" Before he could finish his sentence the old negro, who had glanced in the direction indicated, was hastening from the car with a most surprising activity, uttering confused exclamations of wonder and delight as he

The next moment Uncle Phin had seized the elderly gentleman by the hand, and was crying amid his choking sobs of joy: "Tank de Lawd Marse Kunnel! Tank de Lawd I's fonn' you once

At the same time Arthur, who was but a few steps behind him, was almost smothered in the embrace of the young lady, who, after giving him one startled glance as he left the car, made a swift rush at him, and threw her arms about his neck, calling him, in the same breath, her dear little Prince Dusty, and her own Cousin Arthur.

Then Colonel Dale had to be told, over and over again, that this little hero was none other than the grandson whom his niece thought she had discovered, while visiting in Pennsylvania a few months before, and for whom they had since been searching in vain.

Rusty danced frantically about the excited group, with wild barkings of delight, as though he fully understood the great happiness that had so suddenly and unexpectedly come to them: while Conductor Tobin and Brakeman Joe, and the other train men, gazed at the scene in silent amazement.

Two days later the happy party reached Dalecourt, where the rejoicings of the colored people over the homecoming of "Miss Virginny's boy" and their own "lil marse" were no less sincere than those in the stately mansion in which the voice of a happy child had

been for so long unheard. Uncle Phin, once more installed in his own little cottage under the magnolia trees, is regarded by all his dusky neighbors not only as a hero, but as one of the greatest of modern travelers. Rusty is probably the most petted dog in all Virginia; and as for Arthur, there is no happier, loving or more loved boy in the country than he. He has declared his intention of being a railroad man when he grows up, and is already direct-

ing his studies toward this end. Although he seems much older and is ing on the siding, and the Atlantic ex- much wiser than when this story opened, Miss Harriet still sees in him lieve that I am taking you to the

fellow whom she first met protecting Cynthia from the big dog, and every night, as she goes upstairs to take away his candle, just as he is dropping to sleep, she bends over him and says, softly:

"Good-night and pleasant dreams to you, my dear little 'Prince Dusty.' "

[THE END.]

## LEARN TO BE POLITE.

A Road to Popularity That Will Never Prove Misleading.

It is never too early to begin to learn to be polite. I know a little girl, who is only twelve years old now, who for at least five years has written a letter acknowledging any courtesy received that she could not acknowledge by voice. She always answers all letters within a reasonable time; every little gift no matter how small, is acknowledged at once, and this has become such a habit that if any thing prevents her writing it distresses her greatly. Being polite is as much of a habit as is cleaning her nails or brushing her teeth. No one will ever hear that little girl, when she grows to be a woman, say that she had no time to write a letter if it is impolite to neglect writing it. No one will ever hear her say that she has no time to return a call, or acknowledge any social attention. She will make time, for she will feel that it is as much a part of her duty to acknowledge and return social attentions as it is to keep her house clean, or care for her children, or do any of the things that our mothers have to do.

One of the pleasant things said of the late President Arthur is this, told by a famous photographer in an article in a popular paper, in giving his experience in his profession with Presidents of the United States:

"General Arthur, when President of the United States, made several appointments to come to my studio for a sitting. He was a busy man, but I never knew one who paid so much attention to the details of life as did he. He was scrupulous in his dress, and even in the manner of making an appointment; when he found that he could not give me the hour mentioned, he wrote me a courteous note with his own hand, said he was obliged to leave the city on business, but would return soon, and, when he did so, would at once come to my studio.

"'I shall expect you to remind me of this promise,' he said in a postscript, 'for you know I am busy and may for-

get "'It was not necessary to do this, for in a few days he called, gave two or three sittings, and I made some of the most satisfactory pictures of him that he ever had. He was as dignified and as easy under the fire of the camera as he would have been in a quiet party in his own home. He was very much interested in the work of photography, and how the impression was produced on the plate. Upon my invitation he went into the dark room with me and saw his picture developed. When the pictures were finished I sent them to him, and was astonished a day or two afterwards to receive a call from him in person to thank me for the work. After that he ordered many photographs, and of all the public men I have met he more than any other impressed me with his ease of manner and courtliness."

Surely if any person were justified in excusing himself from these exacting courtesies it would be the President of this country; and if he could find time to be polite no one is so pressed that he could not if he wished.

Most of us think that tapt, and through negligence lose many pleasant and helpful friends, and we can never begin too young to make friends, or to learn how to keep them, or to show our gratitude for attentions received, no matter how trivial. -Christian Union.

## A SOLEMN FRATERNITY.

Wherein Undertakers Differ from the

The gentlemen who provide humanity with its last lodging require no cards to designate their calling, or to indicate what they are ready to undertake for their defunct fellow-beings. It is written on their faces, in their deportment, on their habiliments-all over them. They are their own cards. If one was to meet an undertaker under the shadow of the pyramids, or at Spitzbergen, there could be no difficulty in recognizing him as a member of the funeral profession.

Undertakers, as a rule, are moral, estimable men, but they certainly do differ in aspect and manners from the mass of mankind. There is an indescribable air about them, which, for lack of a better word, we must call posthumous. Constant intercourse with the bereaved makes their voices mournful; for your undertaker ever assimilates his tones to those of his afflicted customers, and ne thereby acquires a habit of talking as if he had lost all his friends. In like manner the "'havior of his visage" becomes woe-begone past all remedy. His very smiles are only deadly-lively. Then there is a severe plainness about the cut of his black suit which, to say nothing of its melancholy hue, is a rebuke to worldly vanity and a solemn hint that fashion and frivolity are of small account when his duties are to be performed. Nevertheless, the craft is a highly respectable craft, and we have not a word to say against it -N. Y. Ledger.

## He Had Got On,

"I tell you, sir," said a real-estate agent at Boomopolis, "this is the place to get on. Look at me! I came here six years ago with nothing but the clothes on my back!"

"I suppose you have one hundred thousand dollars in bank now?" "Not exactly; but, sir, I owe seventy-five thousand dollars."-Munsey's

Weekly.

"Now, then," said a patrolman who arrested a man on Michigan avenue the other day, "will you come along quiet-

"I will," replied the prisoner. "It's the only way I can make the public be-

## THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

A Campaign That Will Be of Great Ben efit to National Democracy.

Having decided in advance to make the putative author of the McKinley bill and its acknowledged champion their candidate for governor, the Ohio republicans put as bold a face as possible on their action. The audacity with which they commended many of the outrages which their party has committed against justice and liberty will make some impression possibly upon those who admire that quality even when it is displayed in a bad cause. Still one can scarcely help suspecting that their sanguine professions are more than half insincere, and we may set it down as certain that whatever confidence they really feel is based upon a want of harmony which may exist among the democrats of the state.

It was, of course, out of the question to attempt to separate Mr. McKinley from the bill that bears his name. call him the putative author of the bill because numerous representatives of monopolies, or would-be monopolies, have boasted that they themselves drew the clauses of the bill that proposed to tax the American people for their benefit. It is not easy, therefore, to determine how large a part of the bill was actually drafted by Mr. Me-Kinley. However, the bill as it passed the house had his approval, or at least his assent, and he is entitled to the bad eminence of being its father. We regret to note, however, that Mr.

McKinley, in his speech to the Lincoln club, talked a good deal about reciprocity, and did not tell his audience that the tariff bill, as he drew it, and as it passed the house, had no reciprocity in We regret that he did not say that this was no oversight; that the secretary of state had been before the ways and means committee months before the bill passed the house, pleading for reciprocity in a different form from that in which it afterward got into the bill, and that his counsel was rejected and despised. The platform adopted commends reciprocity, also, but without any hint of the coldness which Mr. McKinley displayed toward it until the senate forced it upon him.

The platform commends the McKinley bill as the ablest expression of the at the rate of 60,000 tons a year." principle of protection. Such an inlorsement could hardly be withheld to head the ticket, but it is wellknown that it does not express the views of many republicans in and out of Ohio. It was reported that a part of the committee on resolutions thought it a safer plan simply to indorse the general doctrine of protection. This view was overruled, but it will be observed that it was deemed best to put in a saving clause looking to such modifications of the measure "as changed conditions or experience may require." A little while ago republicans were declaring that "tariff tinkering" was in the nature of a misdemeanor at least, if not of a graver crime, but now they tacitly admit that some modification even of the ablest expression of the doctrine of protection is likely soon to be needed.

The Ohio republicans are not yet convinced that the tariff on wool has outlived its usefulness as a resource for fooling the farmer. They menace the advocates of free wool among the manufacturers by declaring in favor of protection to the wool industry equal to that accorded to the most favored manufacture of wool. Now the tariff on some manufactures of wool exceeds 75 per cent. If Mr. McKinley is in favor of so much protection to wool, why did he not put it into his bill?

While the committee on resolutions were putting this wool clause into shape, other republicans were reading in the issue of the Chicago Tribune which appeared on the day the Ohio convention assembled, an article on "Mr. McKinley's Oppression of the Eastern Wool-Growers," in which the decline of Ohio wool is noted and in which occurs this passage:

"Instead of the foreign wooi producers pay-ing the increased duties, as McKinley fancied they would, they are being paid by the wooiraisers of his own and neighboring states. The sheep farmers between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi are getting less for their fleeces than the prices which they grumbled about last November. Thus they are handing over out of their own pockets the increased duties which the manufacturer pays on the imported mixing wools he must have, and they will continue to do so until congress legislates for their benefit."

When the wool-growers of Ohio note the indisputable decline of wool, and when good republican authority such as that above given can be quoted to show that Mr. McKinley is the cause of it, it is just possible that they will not be greatly impressed with the sop given them in the republican platform.

The canvass in Ohio this year must necessarily be one of education upon the tariff, and to that extent will be beneficial to the democratic party at large.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

### RANK CORRUPTION. When Harrison Bought Wanamaker He

Made a Bad Bargain.

When Hon. John Wanamaker was promoted from a Philadeiphia bargain counter to the elevated and responsible position of postmaster general of the United States, the people of the United States beheld the first open and acknowledged sale of a high public office by one of the great political parties. Wanamaker was taken into the cabinet, not because of his supposed executive ability, nor because he had the confidence or admiration of even a faction of the republican party. was known personally to only a limited number of people in Philadelphia, and by reputation only to those who read his "bargain" advertisements in the Philadelphia papers. The country at large had never heard of him. The first intimate knowledge that the peovertisements of Wanamaker & Brown's cheap clothing which postmasters were asked to circulate shortly after Hon. John became comfortably settled in of-

He was made postmaster general simply because he raised \$400,000 for purchased in 1888. To a man of Mr. | Sentinel.

Wanamaker's enterprise the office was cheap at that price. The firm of Wanamaker & Brown doubtless made some money, though not so much as was expected, through the advertise-ments which Hon. John caused to be circulated by postmasters. In the light of subsequent events it is probable that if he could have gotten his postal telegraph scheme to work there would have been "millions in it" for the republican party and for the saints of the republican party. Instead of being squeezed in his stock jobbing operations by Jay Gould, Mr. Wanamaker might have danced gleefully upon the financial coffin of the great Wall street operator.

But it begins to look as if the Harrison administration is gradually finding out that it sold itself too cheap; gave itself away, in fact, when it let Wanamaker in for \$400,000. The scandal of the Keystone bank is slowly permeating too many branches of the government in Washington to be at all comfortable to the occupant of the white house. The derelictions of official duty already shown in connection with that bank point strongly to the conviction that men who are dishonest enough to use money corruptly in polities are also dishonest enough to resort to crooked practices in order to get their money back with interest.

The Harrison administration owes its existence to shameless fraud and corruption practiced in the election of 1888. Mr. Harrison owes his office largely to bribery and purchase. If his latter months in the white house shall be clouded with scandalous exposures of his associates, it will be simply another case of the engineer blown skyward with his own dynamite cartridge.-St. Louis Republic.

## THE TIN PLATE HUMBUG. Phenomenal Decline of the Productive

Capacity of the Industry. The output of domestic tin plate has fallen off in the office of the Cleveland Leader, as well as in the columns of certain other McKinley papers. On May 21 the Leader said, in an editorial paragraph relating to a meeting of the tin plate manufacturers of the United States:"

"It was reported that mills now in working order in the United States are turning out tin

That is to say, that American manufacturers were at that time making tin after the nomination of Mr. McKinley plate at the rate of 134,400,000 pounds, or 1,200,000 boxes, per annum. But the Leader said on June 9, about three weeks later:

"No protectionist expected that any great amount of American tin plate would be until the higher duty went into effect. What was counted on was that arrangements would be made for its manufacture, and this has been done. Small quantities have been made and sent out over the country as samples."

Here is a phenomenal decline of the productive capacity of the industry in less than three weeks from 134,400,000 pounds per annum to "small quantities sent out over the country as samples." from which our second extract is taken is composed chiefly of the customary references to the "lies" and "free trade howls" of journals that are unwilling that the people should pay millions of dollars for these "samples." -N. Y. Times.

## POLITICAL POINTERS.

--- If Maj. McKinley will now condescend to put his ear to the ground he will hear his doom in the slogan: "The Campbells are coming." - St. Louis Republic.

--- Mr. McKinley at Columbus said he republican party could look backward or forward. If it is glory and victory it is after the farther backward it looks the better defined will be the objects.-Chicago Globe.

-It will not be for the lack of practical object lessons if workingmen and women fail to understand the tariff question this year. President Cleveland in 1887 told them that it was not a theory they must look at, but the facts. - Albany Argus.

-It does not make Mr. Sherman any warmer to know that the republicans of the Ohio convention cheered Mr. Foraker until they were hoarse. The Ohio republicans evidently prefer a buckfuss to a financier.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-President Harrison apparently took advantage of Secretary Blaine's temporary disablement to push to a conclusion the negotiations for a closed season in Behring sea. Mills, Elkins, et al. are no doubt convinced by this time that one of Blaine's anchors to windward has dragged badly. - St. Louis Republic. -Another of the "beneficial effects

of the McKinley bill" is to be seen in Fall River, where 22,000 mill operators are to suffer a cut in wages. Napoleon McKinley, republican candidate for governor of Ohio in search of a vindication, will not dwell upon this fact in his speeches this summer and fall.-Chicago Herald.

-The great American tin-plate industry which was to cripple and dwarf the Welch platers and shut up the Cornwall mines, to say nothing of a reduction of the price to a point below the wildest dreams of the most avaricious free trader, has joined Hans Breitmann's party and is lost in the Ewigkeit.—Boston Transcript (Rep.)

-Noting the fact that children are working in Cincinnati for wages as low as six cents a day the working woman is listening for protests from Senator Sherman or Maj. Mc Kinley, yet hears none about these Ohio children. It does not believe in that kind of protection but wants the babies protected from the mills and factories -- Keokuk Constitution-Democrat.

--- Maj. McKinley says the democrats are pledged now to impede if they can ple gained of him was through the ad- the prosperity of the country until after the next presidential election and that "their tariff legislation would benefit every country but their own." What rot is this to come from a man who sets up as a statesman! Of course Maj. McKinley does not entertain such an idea, and in pretending that he does he the big corruption fund by which Har- merely advertises his belief in popular rison's election to the presidency was credulity and ignorance.-Indianapolis

## IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The laundries in Rutland, Vt., are now run by electric power.

-A new switch for electrical work looks like an ordinary door bolt. When the bolt is thrown forward it makes a contact been two lugs on a split copper ring. When thrown back the contact is completely broken.

-The number of sentinels in the garrison at Halifax has been reduced nearly one-half, and, instead, electric bells have been substituted, which are attached to the sentry boxes and connected with the guardrooms, so that the sentries can send in a prompt alarm to the guard.

-Report comes from Canada that Dr. Selwyn, of the dominion geological survey, has hit upon a new insulating material in the shape of petroleum-saturated sand, of which immeasurable quaratities exist in the Athabasca district. It has been tried by Mr. Gisborne, the dominion electrician, and is reported upon most favorably, especially for underground wires.

-R. S. Hunton, one of the leading mine owners in Colorado, says that electricity opens up a new era in the production of silver. The reason of this statement is that many of the high mountain mines have been almost valueless because of the expense of transporting fuel to them. Now through the utilization of water power with the electric motor these mines can be operated cheaply, and a notable increase of output may be looked for.

-A writer in an electrical journal has proposed to measure thought by means of the heat developed within the brain acting upon a thermopile. The proposition was received in some quarters with considerable skepticism. The thing, however, can easily be done. Not long ago a celebrated electrician stated that he could "think a hole through an inch board," and by connecting a drill so that it could be actuated by the current produced he actually did it.

-One of the novelties at the St. Pancrast exhibition in London, Eng., was a sausage machine driven by electric motor. In conjunction with this maehine it has been proposed to employ an electro heating attachment, whereby the savory dish can be delivered cooked and smoking hot to the purchaser. It begins to look as if the shrewd individual who conceived the idea of a universal pig-utilizing machine, into which the animal could be put at one end, to emerge at the other as cured hams and blacking brushes, was no visionary, but only a prophet a little in advance of his times.

-A new lamp has appeared which will be a boon to those who are anxious to save the eves all unnecessary strain while carrying on all clerical work. This lamp is designed especially for desks or tables where it is desirable to concentrate a bright light for writing or reading, while the eye is afford-The remainder of the editorial article ed the maximum amount of rest possible. The sides of the lamp are almost straight, while the bottom or large end is as nearly flat as possible. It is claimed that the straight lines provide better reflecting surfaces, and prevent as much as possible uneven intensities of light upon the object. The inside of the butt and the outside of the globe are silvered and the incandescent filament is actually surrounded on three sides by a mirror, reflecting all the light downward. While the lamp may be placed on a level or a little above the level of the eye, no light strikes the eye directly from the lamp, as the silvering is substance.

### TRUE POLITENESS. The Difference Between That Quality and

Frankness.

Frankness is commonly regarded a virtue, yet frankness is too often unkindness. Our frank friend is not the friend whom we love best. We may have great respect for him, but we do not enjoy his society as we do that of our polite friend. We never part company with our frank friend with a light heart and a beaming face. No; we hasten away from him to our polite friend to get our tranquility restored, as we hasten for a spoonful of strawberry jam after taking quinine.

Politeness is another name for kindness; and, leaving out of account all affected politeness, is it not politeness that makes life worth living? Frankness frowns upon our faults, and tells us of them with saucy relish. Politeness ignores our faults and loves us for what we wish to be. Frankness scans our clothes and makes haste to tell us of any defects. Politeness sees something to praise in our attire, and if there are any blemishes it fails to see them.

The friend whom we say has the virtue of frankness, is to one who exclaims: "What a pity it is you are growing so gray! It makes me sad to see you growing old and getting crows' feet around your eyes." Our polite friend sees the gray hairs and crows' feet, perhaps, but he ignores them. He sees something to compliment instead, and makes us forget we are growing old.

We instinctively avoid our frank friend who accosts us with: "What is the matter? Are you sick? You look awfully sallow!" But we would cross the street to meet the polite friend who says: "Ah, a fine morning! Or is it your bright face that makes the morning seem so fine?"

Pray, what is the value of this so called frankness? If we are sallow or have moth patches, or are losing our youthful roundness of feature, or have a boil on our nose, you may depend upon it we know it without being told of it. We keep a looking-glass at home, every one of us, and know a little better than anybody else how homely we are, and the frankness that wants to keep telling us of our blemishes is noth-

ing but maliciousness under a cloak. Blessings on the polite friend who ignores all our blemishes and makes us forget them ourselves. Blessings on the man who makes us feel we are not un-pleasant if we are homely. Blessings on the man who thinks so well of us that it inspires us to perfect living in order to deserve his approval. Bless-ings on the polite man, the sunshine of the world .- Farm and Fireside.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

A Kansas man, occupying an official position which requires him to travel all over that state, offers a very sensible explanation of the quiet condition of trade among the merchants. He says that the principal object now of every farmer in Kansas is to pay what he owes, and that the past year what he owes, and that the past year has witnessed the cancelation of a large volume of mortgage indebted. This liquidation is going on at his spirit had been released from its large volume of mortgage indebted-his spirit had been released from its ness. This liquidation is going on at a rapid rate in all localities, and its effect on trade has been somewhat de effect on trade has been somewhat de pressing. The farmers have been doing without everything excepting what they actually need and must have, and have been applying all of their revenue to the wiping out of their financial obligations. The result is they are getting in better shape, and will pressing. The farmers have been dothey actually need and must have, and have been applying all of their revenue to the wiping out of their financial obligations. The result is they are getting in better shape, and will very soon be ready to replenish the household supplies and the conveniences around their farms, which have run by reason of enforced economy. When they begin to buy again they will be on a cash basis, for the farmers are tired of running in debt, and will not repeat the folly which has caused them so much trouble. If the present crop prospects in Kansas be realized this year, prosperity will be assured and commerce will receive assured, and commerce will receive a new impetus.

## DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS FROM THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman J R. Blackshere, of the Democratic County Central Committee, has received the following address from Chairman W. C. Jones, of the State Committee. Every Democrat in the State should carefully read it and act on the good advice

HEADQUARTERS Democratic Central Committee, Topeka, Kan., June 11, 1891.

DEAR SIR: -At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Demo-pratic State Central Committee held in the Ryus House, Kansas City, Kan., June 6th, 1891, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First.—It is earnestly recommended to the Democrats of the several counties in the State that they preserve and maintain their party organization intact so as to be ready for the great political battle of 1892 And that Democratic clubs be organized in each county and the chairman of the State Central Committee be notified of such organization by the secretary of such clubs, in order that

with all matters in the comming county campaigns this fall. It was pleasure for me to essure the committee at that meeting of the faithful services, good judgment and energetic effort made by the chairman and their committees in almost eveay county in the State during the memorable campaign of last fall. And while we were only in part successful, it was only by the well directed effort of the Democracy and their magnificent organization in many counties that compose the overthrow of the Republican party in Kansas, and displaced five Congressmen and one United States Senstor with an equal number of gentlemen who are pledged to support only those measures most beneficial to the whole people and a piatform, all worthy planks which have been contained in the Democratic platform for years, and battled for by our Democratic Statesmen in Congress at almost every session. I hope and believe they will redeem their pledges I believe that in all cases where the Democracy and the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat cases where the Democracy and the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Republican county ticket, you should call your committee together and from the select a Conference Committee together to confer with committee of equal number from the Alliance or People's to be filled at the Alliance; then you should call a regular Democratic county convention, perfect the organ-ization of your Demogratic county committee, if you wish to make any changes, you then proceed to regu-larly nominate that portion of the county ticket allotted to the Democracy by the Conference Committee, and by resolution adopted that por-tion of the ticket nominated by the Alliance, and the Alliance should effective in the local campaigns this fall, and make the overwhelming defeat of the Republicans in this State certain in 1892. But under no circumstances should your local Democratic organization be abandoned, and if the Alliance or People's party are not willing to treat the Democracy fair, you should place a full Democratic ticket in the field and fight hard for its success, but in any event

### BURIAL OF S. N. WOOD.

The remains of Col. S. N. Wood, whose tragic death was announced through the medium of your paper, in last week's COURANT, arrived to extend to all our kind friends and at Strong City, at 1 olock, a. m., Sat-urday, having been carried a distance forward and gave to us their aid and of seventy-seve miles overland, from sympathy in the hour of our bereave—Hugoton to Hartland, the nearest ment of a husband and father, the most sincere thanks of each and all tragedp, and from there, by rail. to of us; and may the good Gcd, who Strong City. They were accompanied alone can cure mortal wounds, who by Mrs. Wood, who was an eye witness to the brutal murder of her husband, and who was by his side during the few minutes that he lived after ward them for their gentleness and who saw him draw his last breath, that breath which was the signal that his spirit had been released from its ever returns; by David Wood, a son

Jont Wood, a brother of the deceased, and wife, of Herrington, as also six pall bearers from the Woodsdale Lodge I. O. O. F., of which Col. Wood was a member, viz: J. C. Gerrond, L. Farmer. W. P. McClure, J. J. Smite, E. M. Watrous and J. E. Thomas, the first two of whom acted as pall bearers at the funeral and burial that afternoon. On arrival at the Strong City depot the remains were taken to the Hall of Felix Lodge I. O. O. F., of that city, of which Lodge the Colonel had been a member, and they remained there until 1

Triumph at Last.

An infallible remedy for the cure af catarrh and deafness in all its stages. by one who has been a great sufferer from cetarrh and mand the feeling stages. No catarrh or slimy green and yellow sticky matter discharging from the nose. No deafness. No ringing crackling sounds in the head. No nuccous matter lodging in the throat. No occasional hacking cough with throwing up slimy green and yellow sticky matter discharging from the nose. No deafness. No ringing crackling sounds in the head. No nuccous matter lodging in the throat. No occasional hacking cough with throwing up slimy green and yellow sticky matter discharging from the nose. No deafness. No ringing crackling sounds in the head. No nuccous 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 intomation write for cir, culars. Address Frank Wortz & Co., Wausau Wis. Drawer 1029.

PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR.

We have traveled a few miles in our life. Lodge the Colonel had been a member, and they remained there until 1 o'clock, that afternoon, at which time they were taken honee and conveyed to the Presbyterian church in Cottonwood Falls, escorted by the Odd Fellows of this city and Strong City, and followed by a very long funeral Cortege, the pall bearers being J. C. Gerrond and L. Farmer, of the Woodsdale Lodge; G. K. Hagans and H. A. Chamberlain, of Felix Lodge. Strong City; John Zimmerman and Wm. Cougher, of Angola Lodge. Cottonwood Falls. Because of the heavy weight of the casket, zinc and wooden boxes and their contents, C. wooden boxes and their contents, C.

Chase county, a pioneer of Kansas, a man who, perhaps, had been to them by the National and Congressional Committees and other kindered Democratic organizations, for their education upon the political questions of the day.

Second.—That the chairman of the committee be instructed to communicate this resolution to the chairman of the State.

In the discussion of the political situation by the Executive Democratic Committee, at Kansas City, Kan., on the 6th instant, it was well understood that a very different state of affairs existed in many counties in this State, and the Democracy of the State would have to rely upon the good judgment of the local county committees to handling and dealing with all matters in the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a pleasure for me to essure the comming county campaigns this fall. It was a ple man who, perhaps, had been to them

sion of which Col. A. C. Meckey read a farewell letter of Col. Wood to his party, and this joint Conference Committee agree to the particular offices to be filled at the Alliance; then you should call a regular Democratic ducted with little show, and that no priest nor minister be allowed to preach at his burial; and in which he expressed a belief that while his body would return to the dust from whence it came, his spirit would go onward and upward, to a higher glory than that which can be had on earth, and yet it would know what is going on here below. After the reading of this letter, J. D. M. Wood, of Ponca, I. T., also in convention assembled, regu-larly nominate that part of the ticket allotted them by the Conference Committee, and by resolution indorse that portion of the ticket nominated by the Demogracy This plan will by the Democracy. This plan will preserve, perfectly intact, both organizations and make them doubly few years, but whose presence will be izations and make them doubly effective in the local campaigns this fall and make the overwhelming de Webb, who had known the Colonel for

### CARD OF THANKS.

MR. EDITOR:-Please to permit us,

Mrs. Florence Abbott.

THE CREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE

Catarrhal Deafness Cured. No More Use For Ear Trumpets.

Triumph at Last.

## INCERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA.

wooden boxes and their contents, C. I. Maule and G. W. Crum, of Felix Lodge, were appointed to assist in bringing the remains down stairs from Felix Lodge room. On arrival at the church the remains were not taken from the hearse because the casket in which they were contained was sealed in a zinc box, but those in attendance entered the church which had, long before the hour appointed for the services to begin, been well filled with people from this town and from near and distant parts of the county, who had come hither to pay their respects to an old settler of Chase county, a pioneer of Kansas, a man who, perhaps, had been to them

## HOTTER BYE AND BYE.

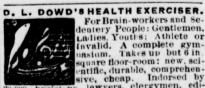
## ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING.

This institution occupies seven large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms in the new Y.
M. C. A building, and is in all respects the most complete, best conducted, arranged and disciplined in the country Full information and circulars sent free. Address, P. RITNER, A. M., Pres.,

CAN YOU REMEMBER DATES? "Date Memory and an Abbreviated Arith-metic," will learn you how. For circulars, address, Bert P. Mill, Schaller, Iowa.

## PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled; Dependent widows, and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. It you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, JAMES TANNER, address Late Commissioner of Pensions, je4-lyr Washington, D. C.



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

## Important to Ladies Only.

the grave yard, where Judge F. Doster hard for its success, but in any event keep your party organization perfect.

Please inform me of the action of the Democracy in your county, after all parties have nominated that will.

Respectfully,

W. C. Jones. Chairman.

W. C. Hankins, Temp. Sec.

The grave yard, where Judge F. Doster made a most touching and eloquent little address; after which the Odd for the concluded their services, and the remains of S. N. Wood, of Kansas, were left in the tomb to await the coming of the resurrection morn. The choir sang between each of the address, with references, dresses made at the church.

W. C. Hankins, Temp. Sec.

## J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

FURNITORE, PICTURE FRAMES.



STRONG CITY. KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

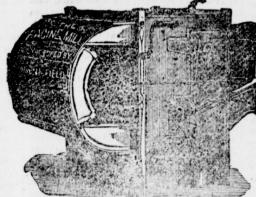
ROLAND ROBERTS.

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTON WOOD FALLS, -- - - - KANSAS

RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grainaud 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.

on.
They do the work more thoroughy, have greater capacity, built
tronger and heavier and better
inished than any other Mills.
Six different sizes, two for Farm
Use, four for Warehouse, Elevater 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 youch for the reliability of this firm.—EDITOR.

YOUNG LADIES, ROBT. IRWIN, D. D., Pres't.

PORTABLE SODA

FOUNTAINS



## Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.

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

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, · · · · INDIANA.

<u>alaceraneere</u>



## SUCCESS!

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

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

another woodworking establishm re Seven brick stores are in process of erection on the public square, be ause 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 turniture 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, pe: haps, a little

fishing and bathing). LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS com-

prises 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 PURCH-100 OF THESE LOTS TO FIRST PURCHASERS, for \$25 for inside and \$50 for corrers; CA-H Titles are perfect Lots 50x150 feet. Every lot good. In order to get more men 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.

June 1st, at \$5.00 per front foot for resident lots in good location
Terms, one-fifth east, 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.

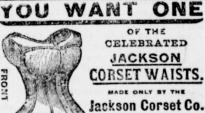
Address the company at Lawrenceburg.

The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,

Lawrenceburg Tennessee.

r Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full on FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.



JACKSON, MICH LADIES who profer not to wear stiff and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and rec-

ommended by every lady that has worn them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent,

66 RICHARDSON BLOCK, Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOOGA, TENM.





SAVE YOUR CHILD'S LIFE Beldin's GROUP Remedy THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, M.V.



The Busse County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS: KANS. THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms-no-ves-\$1.50 cash in advance; af set three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 for six months. \$1.00 cash in advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. | 2 in. | 3 in. | 5 in. | 4 col. | 1 eol



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. NY.X. Chi X MR X. KC. X. WFt. EAST. NY.X. Chi. XMR X, KC. X, WFt.

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## LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Businesslocals, underthis head, 20 cents a rine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for cich subsequent insertion.

Raining again, this morning. Henry Bonewell was out to Marion, Monday.

Joe King, of Emporia, was in town, James McNee is on the sick list,

Guy Johnson, of Cedar Point, was in town over Sunday.

James Roach, of Strong City, has gone to Austin, Texas. Roasting ears, watermelons and ripe golden eggs.

tomatoes on the market,

down to Topeka, last week.

Miss Lotta Ryan, of Strong City, has gone to Pueblo, Colorado. Frank Daub is now working at the livery stable of J. G. Atkinson.

Vol Gassett, of Council Grove, was

All the bids for building addition to school-house in this city were rejected. Twenty-five men are now at work

at the Lantry crushers, west of Strong Ray Hinckley went to Concordia,

Tuesday, to join a traveling musical

Miss Hattie Perrigo, of Strong City, has returned from her visit to The County Commissioners will

meet, in regular session, Monday, July 6. Miss Eva Kilgore, of Strong City. has returned from her visit at Muncie,

Indiana. Theodore Fritze, of Strong City, was out to Marion, Tuesday, on

A wooden awning has been placed in front of Jabin Johnson's store building.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and daughter, Myra, were visiting at Lincolaville

Mrs. Chas. M. Frye and her son, Neale, have returned from their visit

at Chetopa, Hon. J. S. Doolittle returned home, Monday, from his cattle ranch in

New Mexico. Bros. & Co.'s quarry, is very low she leaves are children and severa grand-children to mourn her death.

The Strong City Fourth of Jul

Mr. A. Z. Scribner is walking on crutches, having cut his foot with a

Manie Scribner left, Monday morning, for Cass county. Iowa, his old home, to remain there.

Born,-on Tuesday, June 23, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weibrecht, of Strong city, a daughter.

R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

The Emporia Brass Band will furnish music at the 4th of July celebration at Strong City.

The people of the south end of the county will celebrate the 4th of July, in grand style, at Matfield Green. Mrs W. H. Cushing, nes Nellie Lantry, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, is

visiting at her parents', in Strong City.

Mr. John Frew's mother and his daughter of Strong City, have returned nome from their visit at Chicago, Ills.

recently.

Mrs, Frank Miller, of Strong City, who had been in the hospital at Em-poria for three months, returned

bration at that place.

time it was given to the printer.

Miss Minnie Davis, of New York, who is visiting at Mr. H. S. F. Davis's. on Peyton creek, will return home, about the middle of July. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard McCabe and daughter, Miss Julia, of Bazaar, and Messrs. Wm. Hillert and W. C.

Giese were down to Emporia, Mon-There was a very heavy rain and wind storm in the east end of the county, Sunday night, and the roof was olown off the the depot at

Mr. A. D. Rilea has just completed a very surperior job of roof painting for Peter's Hardware Company. For particulars inquire of Mr. Geo. B Peters.—Emporia Republican.

There was a game of base ball played, Sunday afternoon, near Elmdale, between the Second Nines of Elmdale and Cottonwood Falls, resulting in a score of 15 to 25, in favor of Elmdale.

The merchants and business men water. advertising in the county papers, must have never heard about the killing of the goose that laid the of this city and Strong, who do no

J. C. Scroggins, of Kansas City, David Biggam. of Strong City, was Kan, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to ralatives and friends. He is

Miss Nannie Pugh will teach in the Lawrence High School, next year.

advertised in this county that, if the parties defendant desire to, and know enough about law to do so, they

the Domestic sewing machine, one of, the best machines on the market.

with a machine that will do satis- a. m factory work, you will be hard to

While playing base ball some time ago Dell Rose was hit on the thigh granted privilege to make said purby a ball, causigg a small rupture which finally gave him so much trouble that Dr. C. E. Hutcheson was called in and applied the proper ligatures.

Kanted privilege to make said purchase, at appraised value.

Mary F. Groundwater was appointed, and filed her bond, as guardian of minor hiers, Effic E. and Lillie M.

the road by some miscreant, no doubt, and threw him to the ground. breaking his left shoulder-cap.

Died,—At 2 o'clock, Sunday after-noon. June 21, 1891, at her home, on South Fork, Mrs. Hatty Evans, con-sort of J. V. Evans, Esq., in the 79th year of her age, after an illness of several years. Besides her husband, she leaves five children and several

The Strong City Fourth of July relebration will take place on the west side of Fox creek, in Lantry's

to do for them. The people of this city should also 30 miles the shortest line beturn out en masse, and attend the 4th tween Kansas City and Chicago. of July celebration at Strong City, Elegant vestibule trains and dining this year, and thus show that on that car service. Several large parties to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weibrecht, of Strong city, a daughter.

Supplies for all kinds of sewing machines are constantly on hand at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

Supplies for all kinds of sewing ation of American independence.

The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable tor all chronical ments. Supplies for particulars, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, ation of American independence.

Kansas.

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT now organizing.

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

Kansas.

Did you know that C. B. Hager will repair Gasoline Stoves or Tinware, or put new bottoms in Chairs and guarantee all work; or will sell Pocket Knives, Hosiery, Stationary, Notions or Tinware cheaper than any other man in the county. Call in and, get the proof, for proof is free.

C. B. HAGER. 1891, at the home of the bride's parents, in Pueblo, Colo., Mr. Brooks Stewart, formerly of Elmdale, this county, to Miss Lizzie Heintz, daugh-

Council Grove, who is recommended Capt. D. C. Ellsworth and family the celebration that will please the on South Cottonwood avenue. in Strong City.

Mrs. Frank Miller, of Strong City.

who had been in the hospital at Emporia for three months, returned home, last week.

Mrs. D. C. Allen and Miss Burt Conaway, of Toledo, are visiting their brother, W. S. Conaway, railroad agent at Courtland.

Col. K. Hagans, of Strong City, will be in command of the Calathumpians, at the 4th of July celebration at that place.

neighbors and friends.

The Cottonwood Falls B. B. Club, consisting of Chas. Evans, E. W. Ellis, June Smith, Dr. J. M. Hamme, Wm. F. Rockwood, Billy Martin, W. H. Winters, J. H. Mercer and Wm. Clark, with Fowler of Emporia, as catcher, played the score standing 12 to 15, in favor of Emporia. Messrs. C. M. Gregory, J. L. Cochran, Frank Howard, G. R. Pennell and Harry Young went along, as

A. Ferlet went to Hamilton, Greenwood county, Saturday, to visit his farm near that place, and returned home, Monday afternoon.

The Epworth League will carry out the following programme, at the M. E. church, Tuesday evening, July 6, 1891: Recitation, Miss Blanch Simpson; Sollowing Miss Taylor: Besides the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Domestic, R. L. Ford, the jewler, is also agent for the Standard, a most excellent sewing maching.

Born,—On Saturday, June 27, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. John Judd, of Rock creek, a son. "Dick" says he will celebrate the Fourth at home.

The Chase County Fein Branium ative, Ed. D. Forney: negative. Those brate the Fourth at home.

The Chase County Fair Premium
List is now out, having been printed and bound in sixteen days from the speeches of three minutes length.

One of the heaviest rains of this year fell in this county, last Thursday morning. The bridge across Fox creek, northwest of Strong City, and Mr. B. Lantry's private bridge, to the crusher, were washed away. crusher, were washed away. On Bloody creek considerable damage was done to growing crops, and C. W. Jones lost all of his hogs. Diamond creek was higher than it had been for many a year. The Widow Dixon house, unoccupied, on the place now owned by Geo. Drummond, above Rocklend, was washed over the fence and near to the railroad track. Ira Senter lost some hogs, also some corn: and near to the railroad track. Ira Senter lost some hogs, also some corn; Adam Griner. some hogs: Jim Payne, his corn and potatoes, and Arthur Metcalf, his corn. Shaffer creek was also very high, and while Bud Pierce, was attempting to cross it. near Hymer, his horse was washed from under him and drowned, and he himself was wished under the bridge where he lodged for awhile, but was soon swept out and got hold of some limbs of trees and got out of the water.

ary selections will be entirely different from any heretofore given in this city. Among the recitations will be the Gypsy Flower Girl (in costume), Diamond Cut Diamond, Sherman's March to the Sea, Rock of Ages (with tableau). The drill and marches will be executed by twelve young ladies of this city, who are now practicing daily. Miss Romaine is engaged with Miss Mints, in the G. A. R. College, at Ellsworth: and the proceeds are for that cause. Admission—adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

If you wish to buy a Wheeler &

PROBATE COURT.

Philipps—"I believe not. Why?"
Snooks—"Nothing much, only my
girl has given me the shake and I'll
periness done in the Probate Court
het shall and un iner like the rest of visit to ralatives and friends. He is suffering with a very sore thumb on his left hand, stepped on by a horse that threw him.

The premium list of the Ninth Annual State Fair to be held at Topeka, Kan., Sept. 14 to 19, has been received. The management began work early and will leave nothing undone to make the fair a success.

business done in the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, for the May of Chase County,

There are Sheriff's sales now being divertised in this county that, if the carties defendant desire to, and know enough about law to do so, they can have them set aside; though we can have the most aside. Report received. The same admini-strator, on the same day, asked to be allowed to sell the personal estate of good rates, and privilege to pay part or know enough about law to do so, they can have them set aside; though we are no lowyer nor the son of a lawyer.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is agent for R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is agent for was so ordered, said sale to be for not was so ordered.

the best machines on the market.

What with the different styles of Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic and Standard sewing machines, if R. L. Ford, the jeweler, can not furnish you with a machine that will do not in the standard sewing machine that will do not in the standard sewing machine that will do not in the standard sewing machine that will do not in the standard sewing machine that will do not in the standard sewing machine that will do not in the standard sewing machine that will do not in the standard sewing machine sewing machines of the standard sewing machines. If R. L. Ford, the jeweler, can not furnish you with a machine sewing machines of the standard sewing machines. If R. L. Ford, the jeweler, can not furnish you with a machine sewing machines.

June 10—A S. Stiles, Isaac N. Smith and John Adams came, and said A. S. Stiles made proof, and is

Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son have the road to M. W. Gilmore's, yesterday afternoon, his horse fell over three wires that had been stretched across

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and daughter.

As Hugh Roberts was going along the road to M. W. Gilmore's, yesterday afternoon, his horse fell over three wires that had been stretched across the road by some misorcent and daughter. Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and all Comercial branches are taught at Ritner's Comercial College, St., Joseph, Mo. Send for circulars.

strator of J. B. Brown, deceased, makes first settlement of his administration. The June 27 1891 flicted with these diseases, to give one o'clock, p. m. June 27 1891.

There were issued during May, three marriage license; in June, none. G. W. KILGORE. Probate Jndge.

## SUMMER TRIP TO CANADA.

Mr. A. Z. Scribner is walking on crutches, having cut his foot with a mowing machine.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, recently sold a car load of mules to the Santa Fe R. R. Company.

Miss Stella Davidson, of Strong City, visited Miss Flossic Myers, in Emporia, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kirk, of Kansas City, who were visiting at Strong City, have returned home.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, at Burlington, last week.

Manie Scribner left, Monday morn. direct" routs to Toronto. We are

## NEW FIRM.

## NEW GOODS

Having purchased the general merchandise business of P.C. Jeffrey, we will continue the business at Married, -On Wednesday, June 24 the old stand, under an entirely

## NEW MANAGEMENT.

and in Prices. Our terms will be Cash or its equiva-Mrs. G. B. Carson, who was visiting at her son's, Mr. Geo. B. Carson, has returned to her home, at Rich Hill, Mo.

Council Grove, who is recommended as a most eloquent speaker, will address the people of Strong City, on the Fourth of July. Besides this address, there will be many things at

## TRADE WITH US.

Our buyer is now in New York making our Spring purchases of Dry Goods, Ladies' Shoes, etc., etc., etc. which will soon begin to arrive, and be ready for your inspection. Remember the place.

JEFFREY BROS. & CO., MAIN ST.

ELMDALE

LOST BOY.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

A PROPHECY.

Snooks-"The Shakers never marry,

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he

cine, and desires owners of horses af-

See advertisement in another col-umn, of Ritner's Comercial College St. Josep, Mo., Write for full partic-

Something new, neat, and nobby. Pete Kuhl will show it to you. Wood taken on subscription.

ELECTRICITY

as supplied by

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT

children, 15 cents.

Bro.'s, Strong City.

-large and small.

Kansas.

KANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Mike Melcher, a lad about 15 years old, disappeared from a neighbor's JOSEPH C. WATERS house, where he was attending a party, in Clear Creek township, on the evening of June 14, and has not since been heard from. His folks are in great distress, and can not imagine what has become of him, as he had no ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. THOS. H. GRISHA

WOOD & CRISHAM.

cause to leave home. He speaks English and Bohemian, has a big round face, light hair which grows straight back from the forehead in a peculiar manner. Had on blue shirt, black hat, black suit mixed with gray. Anyone ATTORNEYS - AT LAW Will practice in all State and Federa Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS.

> ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage contices, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

C. N. STERRY.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder

## PHYSICIANS.

al courts

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Fine Poultry at one-half Price;

Young men can learn Telegraphy, Shorthand, and Type-writing, and receive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Comercial College St. Joseph Mo. Send for full information. Rose & Single Comb Black Leghorns, Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Silver Laced Wyandottes;

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. All of First-class Stock; J. W. McWilliams wants town loans Thorough bred cockerels for sale. Apply at this office.

Warranted Pure Rred; Eggs—One sitting, 75 cents; two sitting-or more, 50 cents per sitting. Stock— Pairs, \$1.50; Trios, \$2

will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medi-LEVI JARVIS, INWOOD, IOWA

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Vill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams.

-AND LOANS MONEY .--COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

For Sale:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, G. H. SEDGWICK, Geo. A. Scott, Anita, Iowa. Breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs in season, at \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Manufacturer and Dealer in Stock for sale after September 1st. Satisfaction guaranted. my14-4m

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Willow Grove Poultry Yards-HIAWATHA, - - - KAN.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Black Langshans.

Of the above varieties, I have the finest stock in the State, and I want to hear from every one who is interested in either variety.

There is no use raising dunghill fowls when thoroughbreds are so much more profitable and satisfactory.

Why not stock up this spring. I can ship eggs for hatching to any part of the country, and will GUARANTEE them to HATCH. I rices per setting \$1.00 to \$3 00. Prop me a postal for further particulars.

G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kansas.

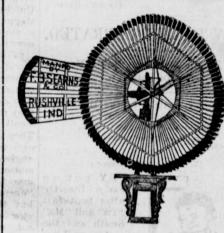
# FRAZER

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saves your horse labor, and you too. It received int medal at the Centennial and Paris Exposi-ons. Sold everywhere. FRAZER LABEL.

THE

-:-STEARNS WIND MILL:-

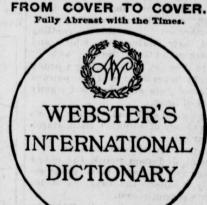


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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. a vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising soutracts may be made for it IN NEW YOR is

north Rise patriotic To-day I am the hap In all the happy Amid the frolio sport and fun, My Fourth in quiet passes.

For me our valiant Declaration; For me they fought The freedom of Yet as the cannon

No jarring sounds annoy me; And while the crowds applauding shout, Their tumult cannot cloy me

I see, with an approving smile, The antics of the drummer Who pounds the drum in frantic style
This torrid day of summer. I watch the speaker eloquent

Who leads the celebration; And wonder at the strength that's spent I smile to see the crackers flare,

While boys display their ardor; When two go off beneath my chair I only smile the harder. Perhaps you think my tastes must be

The strangest ever known, sir? But then the reason is, you see, I'm deafer than a stone, sir! -R. H. Titherington, in Light.

### THANKS, AWF'LYI

Great declaration, I am glad Our fathers kept you in their trunk Until July. 'Twould have been sad Had April showers wet our punk;

Had May-time blossoms on the trees, Or roses sweet that June reveals, Been burned by matches and fusees, Or scorehed by flery spinning wheels;

Had August's heat, September's cool October's crisp, November's joys, Or dear December's time of yule Been ruined or enhanced by noise;

Had January's blizzard blast Or February's slush and thaw A gloom on independence cast; Had winds in March, so piercing raw,

E'er had the chance to wreak their woe, And eggs of discontent thus hatch By bringing up their fearsome blow Extinguishing both torch and match.

Right well ye chose, ye signers great, From east and west, from south and north. Had ye preferred some other date, We'd ne'er have had our July Fourth.
—Harper's Bazar.

## HOW THEY CELEBRATED.

The Smith Family's Jolly Fourth of July.

Preparations "Fitten to the Day"-The Sights and "Doin's"-Premature Pyrotechnics.

[Written for This Paper.]



HEY got up early. Directly after breakfast "Pa" and "Ma" Smith and the eight small but lively Smiths raved, as "ma" said, "fitten to the day." Ma bustled hither and you

in much excitement, getting ner brood ready for an early start to the main street of Libertyville to see the "wonderful doin's."

As soon as she got one little Smith polished and done she sat the clean one down hard in a chair to emphasize her instructions. Ma soon had her four girls dressed in their best lawn 'frocks," a wealth of long-drawn-out, stiffly-starched "panties" rustling around their ankles, red, white and blue sashes and their "Sunday hats."

There they sat, each holding a penny flag stiffly in her hand, and four pairs of pantaletted legs stretched out rigidly in front of them.

They looked stiff and shining proofs of the efficacy of mingled soap, starch and patriotism.

Next ma tackled her four boys.

Thomas Jefferson Smith the oldest boy, seemed to have been made especially to satisfy the longings of his mother's patriotic soul.

His hair was fiercely red. When he was done up in a white "spencer" and was done up in a white blue breeches Thomas J. was a

patriotic study. Seven of the Smith s were done ready for "celebratin"." Then the

eighth small Smith, fat Grover Cleveland, was jumped, coaxed and squeezed into some long, white linen breeches and a beruffled waist that he filled well nigh

to bursting Much curied as to his hair and violently red as to his face he was promptly sat on a chair.

Then ma surveyed with a satisfied air her long, patriotic sentence of Smiths; from her oldest "Marthy" Washington, who began the sentence, to Grover Cleveland for a round, fat period at the end.

She told the girls they might wave their flags if they would "set still a

spell longer an' keep cleau." Ma then decorated the spencer waists of her sons with small samples of the

rockethandkerchief on each small even heard one or two words of the Thomas J., ma stalked into the house. ton Star.

Smith in turn, whether there seemed to be a pressing need for it or not.

They were now pronounced ready. Stepping to the front porch ma called pa to "come in and keep an eye on

Then she hurried away to don her best "sprigged muslin," her black silk "mantilly" and her "Neepolltown straw bunnit" that had been fearfully and wonderfully adorned for the occasion with red and white roses, and, as forgit-me-nots."

Ma had insisted on the three colors in spite of the village milliner's protes- of it! There were to be more "doin's." tations, as they seemed "so fittin' to her feelins' and the day."

Soon after ma's exit the doorway was brightened by the resplendent figure of the small Smiths' sire.

He wore plaid breeches and white vest and long tailed linen coat, from the lapel of which floated gayly a red,

white and blue ribbon, tied by his own Celindy's patriotic hands. On his head was an ancient bell crowned silk hat.

The eight small Smiths gazed up at their sire with admiring awe.

That hat was MA. only brought out on Fourth of July or

circus day.

Marthy W. waved her flag more slowly and fixed her eyes on the hat with a thoughtful air. Finally she pointed her United States flag hand straight at it and asked: "Pa, is that there the old liberty bell ma's allus tellin' us about?"

Pa carefully lifted off what seemed to small Marthy's excited, Fourth of July brain the veritable, patriotic relic itself.

Thomas Jefferson snickered and called Marthy Washington a goosey. Pa smoothed his hat with his sleeve and then said, simply:

"No, tain't, Marthy, but mebbe it dooz look a leetle the shape, jest a Marthy Washington just had time to run out her tongue triumpantly at

Thomas Jefferson when ma bustled The procession now started, with pa and ma arm in arm bringing up the

The first of the wonderful "doins" this family spied was the "Flying Dutchman" proprietor. They all stopped on the edge of the sidewalk in a sloping line, and with openedmouthed wonder listened to his:

"Forty times around the California world for only a nickel, a nickel, a half a dime. Secure yer tickets for the next wings.

Of course they all tried it. Before they revolved forty times several of the small Smiths showed signs of nausea. They gagged. They leaned their heads over the edges of the seats at various angles. Pa stood up and frantically motioned to the

man to stop the 'durned thing:" but the proprietor only chanted, exasperatingly: "Forty times

around the California world for a nickel, a nickel, a half a dime.

Finally their swing and nausea came to an end. They scram-

bled out, and ONE OF THE MISSES. strayed on to halt again before the Rag Doll targets. Here they listened with the same wonder and delight to the man's persuasive:

"Come, try your luck at knockin' down the babies. Every time yer knock down a baby yer get a seegar, two ba



PA TAKES A SHY AT THE BABIES. bies two seegars, an' three babies five

seegars. Pa's face soon wears a broad grin. He settles his "liberty bell" hat more firmly, pushes back his sleeves and takes a shy at the babies.

"Down goes Sal!" said the man. "Ah! very near, very near; try it again, try it again." Pa tries. "That's the time yer done it! Down

goes Betsy! Try it again?" But pa pocketed the "seegars," and strayed on after his family, who had tarried before a stand to fill up the eight small Smiths with pink lemonade and buy popcorn balls, peanuts and

candy. They saw everything to be seen. They stood in the scorehing sun with upturned perspiring faces, and gazed at the man who was trying to climb the went clean through Towser, an' the greased pole. They looked with admiration at the marshals of the day, show Libertyville a celebrashin fittin' stars and stripes.

Next she moved briskly along the line, dexterously using the family line, dexterously using the small line, dexterously using the small line of the line o

declaration of independence as it was read in the courthouse "square."

They listened with open mouths and ears to the braying of the Libertyville brass band, and they screamed, and pa he beamed down on the home of the haw-hawed with delight at the procession of "out and outers."

Finally, the "doin's" came to an end. Ma now found some difficulty in peruading her brood to go home.

At last she remembered her bait and said: "Mebbe yer Uncle Tom sent that ma said, a few "choice sprigs of blue there box o' rockets an' crackers he promised last Independence day." These words acted like magic. Think

> The procession started for home. All the small Smiths had sunburned checks and noses. The girls 'frocks' were streaked with dust and sticky with candy, their

their hats were bent out of shape by Thomas Jefferson, their "inter-everything" son, had spilled pink lemonade outside as well as inside of his once white spencer. His pockets bulged with peanuts and candy. Grover Cleve-

'panties" hung down limply, and

lands' fat body seemed fatter than ever with its load of popcorn balls,

all seen the "doin's," and were happy and ready for works, or anything else that turned up to complete this wonderful day's "cele-bratin'." They reached home.

A PATRIOTIC STUDY. laid aside her "fittin-to-the-day bunnit." and pa had deposited his "liburty bell" hat in a safe place, when Thomas J. rushed in from the back porch, and shouted: "Ma and pa, come 'ere quick. The box has come.

Ma remarked to pa that: "It was jest like Thomas. He allus wuz pow-



"WHO KEERS FER YER OLD HAT?"

erful fond of doin' things fittin' to the Now, by Thomas, ma meant her rich prother and "favoright relashin," Thomas Jefferson Simpkins, who lived in Chicago, and for whom their son

T. J. was named. The whole family gathered curiously Towser, the dog, sniffed at it questioningly.

Thomas Jefferson ran to get the

Finally, pa, with a final wrench, and 'come off, durn ye," removed the cover. Great bundles of Roman candles, rockets, pinwheels, "nigger chasers," and big crackers were laid out on the porch floor before the awe

struck group.
"Don't tech em," said pa and ma as they started for the woodhouse to "rig up" something to "shoot em off on."

No sooner were pa and ma out of sight, than Thomas Jefferson tried a 'nigger chaser." This made the group of small Smiths laugh and scatter, only to rally around Thomas J. with renewed interest.

With an important swagger, he told them he'd "show em how slick a pinwheel went." He fastened one to a post of the

oorch, and lit it. It began to whirl and sizz. The children capered. Just then some sparks floated down among the patriotic bundles on the

porch floor. "Whiz! Crash! bang!" The Roman candles and the small Smiths shot in every direction. The rockets whizzed through the air, or plowed the distant end of the vegetable garden. The pinwheels whirled, the "nigger chasers" chased, and the big crackers banged. The children screamed. Towser howled

and fled Pa fell down the woodshed steps in his haste to see "what ailed the durned things."

Ma rushed to the pump for water. No pail. She tore into the house. In her blind haste and fright she grabbed up pa's

'liberty bell" hat, filled it with water and dashed the contents on the last of the shooting candles. Soon it was ended. They all

huddled around the ruins. Pa looked at his bent and dampened hat hage and said reproachfully:

"Celindy, 'pears like ye wuz a leetle hasty in using my hat.'

"Lord, pa," retorted Celindy, "who keers fer yer old hat when a rocket has best chance we ever will have to

The eight small Smiths, pa and the "liberty bell" hat straggled after her.

Then the door shut. Outside, the man in the moon smiled to himself as how they celebrated.

JENNY FAIRMAN SMITH.

AN OLD TIME "FOURTH." How Our Natal Day Was Celebrated Back

There seems to be a division of opinion about the celebration of Independence day. One class holds that patriotism is dying out, because the day is not celebrated with so much noise as formerly, while the other class contends that we are just as patriotic, but more sensible.

Whichever is right, it is certain that the day is not celebrated with the enthusiasm of forty or fifty years ago. In the "fifties," the revolutionary war did not seem so far away as it does now, and a survivor of the war was not an unusual sight.

First on the programme for an old time celebration was the morning salute. Cannons were scarce articles in those days, so anvils were utilized.

Anvils have a sunken recess in the base, and when two anvils are so placed But they had that the recesses come together, it makes a "box." These boxes were filled with powder, and when the appointed sentinels saw the first flush of dawn. they applied the match, and bang! went Uncle Tom's the improvised cannon with an explosion that threw the upper anvil in the air and a concussion that rattled every window in town. Then every church bell rang out, and

the courthouse bell joined in the clamor, while the anvils were successively fired until the number of reports equaled that of the states of the union By this time everybody was up and out in the streets. In those days, some people kept Christmas, and others Thanksgiving day, but everybody cele-

brated Fourth of July. Everybody wanted to celebrate, and if they had not, public sentiment would

have made them do it. It was a great day for boys-the only day in all the year, likely as not, when then were allowed unlimited liberty to enjoy themselves. It was also the one day in the year when they could spend their money on ginger-pop, soda water and peanuts without question. Firecrackers and fireworks were almost unknown in those days outside of the large cities.

At about ten o'clock in the morning the "parade" began to form, generally starting from the courthouse.

The marshal of the day, on the shiniest and most spirited horse in town, was the leader, and he usually had four to six "aide-de-camps," wearing patriotic regalia, generally red, white and blue sashes and immense rosettes. Then came the "survivors" in carriages. If any revolutionary heroes were present, they took precedent; if not, the veterans of the war of 1812 or

Mexico. Next came a buggy with the "orator of the day"-generally the village lawyer - accompanied by the mayor, burgess or sheriff of the county. Then came the old settlers in carriages, and after them came the militia company and all sorts of other companies.

the heroes of Scott's campaign in

Behind the companies came anybody who wanted to march in procession, in ranks more or less aligned, and almost invariably a big wagon crowded with girls dressed in white, each wearing a broad blue or white ribbon marked in around the box on the back porch. red with the name of the state she rep-

resented. This feature of the parade was always sure of uproarious applause. Finally came the boys, without any

alignment at all. This procession moved to somebody's grove, where a stand had been previously erected, the militia stacked arms, the marshals and committee took the stand, the multitude were seated or otherwise arranged, and the exercises began.

First there was a miscellaneous salute. and then a selected band of girls sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Next the schoolmaster read the declaration of independence, with a deep voice and appropriate gestures, and then the played something patriotic. Finally the orator of the day spoke his speech, about an hour in length, and you may be sure it was full of patriotic fire, denunciation of foreign nations, laudation of the union, and more than one declaration that we were the greatest nation on earth.

The orator of the day was always sure of generous applause, and the oration always voted "the best ever deliv-

This ended the "exercises," and after that came the informal festivities. There was always a barbecue, an ox roasted whole, maybe two, according to the crowd, and perhaps a half-dozen sheep

As for the minor "fixings"-bread and butter, cheese, pickles, pies and cakes -there was a general contribution and more than enough for all mouths. Sometimes there was a dance in the

grove, a foot race, a wrestling match, or perhaps a horse race. At night there was a big bonfire in front of the courthouse, at which the

small boy held high carnival and generally was master of ceremonies. By the way, this was about the only night in the year he could stay up after nine o'clock, and he enjoyed the privilege so much that he generally had to be hauled in by his parents or big sister some time near midnight.

And so the celebration ended and everybody went to bed so full of patriotism that they wondered how the other benighted nations of the world managed to exist without a Fourth of July.-Golden Days.

-The Shad Weakness. - They had shad for breakfast yesterday morning, and the small boy of the family was allowed to have a trial at it. After a minute or two he stopped. "What's

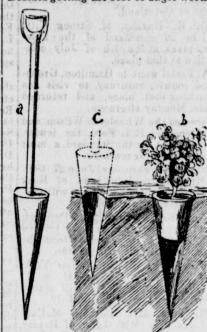
## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A USEFUL IMPLEMENT. The "Pot Dibble" Devised by an Ingeni-

ous Ohlo Farmer. I have a pot dibble used in plunging pots in summer in the line of flowering plants, strawberry runners, etc. Its chief value is the remedy it provides against angle worms entering the pots from the drainage hole below. a point that will be highly appreciated by all who know how troublesome these worms usually are in plunged pots.

In my drawings a shows the tool as made from a block of maple wood six inches square and twenty-two inches long. I had mine turned by a cabinet maker although with considerable care, one could be shaved down with a draw knife. The nearer perfectly round it is the better it will be suited to its purpose. The tool is completed by the addition of a handle as shown and this might be from an old spade.

Figure b shows the use of the tool in the case of a geranium pot plunged in soil. The pot in this instance was of a size that required the dibble to be thrust into the plunging soil to its entire length. In putting the pot down it should be pressed in rather firmly. Besides getting the best of angle worms



DIBBLE USED FOR PLUNGING POTS.

two other important gains are secured, namely: the pot is afforded perfect drainage, and the trouble of "rooting through" the drain hole of the pot is overcome.

Figure c represents the use of the dibble for a smaller-sized pot. Coming to a point as it does, the tool can be used for pots of the smallest size quite

as readily as for larger ones. In getting ready for plunging pots by this means, the soil should first be worked over to a depth equal to the length of the dibble, otherwise it will be difficult to thrust it into the earth. In pressing it down the weight of the body may be applied through the foot placed on top of the dibble. This tool also comes into play at times in transplanting small shrubs, vines, etc.-C. C. Warlander, in Popular Gardening.

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

CALVES fed milk like a drink of water hot days.

Is THERE any shade in your pasture? There should be. PROVIDE a regular supply of salt for the cows. Let them help themselves.

If the cow's teats get scratched or

cracked grease them after each milk-WE believe a regular time for milking is more important than a regular

milker. REMEMBER that the eye often condemns butter that would be relished if

put up in neat packages. Ir you are a patron of a cooperative factory-cheese or butter-insist upon every patron taking the best care of his

IF you are selling cream be sure it is in good order when delivered to the driver or at the station, then insist upon

full payment for it. A PIECE of muslin fresh from the bolt is more attractive over a package of butter than a piece of cloth with one or

two buttonholes in it. THE early care of the calf has much to do with the milking qualities of the cow. Stunted in early life, the calf can never make a cow of the best .- Farm,

Field and Stockman. To Make Manure Available.

Ordinary farmyard manure is a very natural fertilizer, coming as it does wholly from vegetation, and to return it to vegetation is a very natural process. To make it as immediately available, and the plant food contained in it as readily soluble as these conditions are found in concentrated fertilizers, all waste liquids from both the stable and the house should be turned upon the solid manure. All tie ups and horse stalls should be arranged to this end. Throw a layer of earth upon it from time to time while the manure accumulates. In spring the heaps should be well forked over. When in field incorporate it thoroughly with the soil. If it gets into the ground at just the right time and in a soluble state, nature will attend to the rest of fhe process. - Popular Gardening.

Chauges in Potato Growing.

Great advances are made all the time in the introduction of improved varieties of fruits and vegetables, and this necessitates cleaner and richer land. Thirty or forty years ago we thought potatoes must have poor land or they would run all to vines. Now our improved varieties will stand a liberal dressing of superphosphate and nitrate of soda, and it is not easy to determine who exhibits the greater folly, the man who fertilizes his land and then plants poor varieties, or the man who plants the best and most improved varieties the matter?" asked his father. "Don't and then neglects to furnish them with

## STORE UNDER SHELTER. Hay Stacked Outside Loses by Leaching

and Evaporation. Upon the manner of storing away the hay largely depends its value a feed during the winter. If cut at the right stage, well cured and stored away in a good condition, hay makes one of the best winter feeds that can be secured. Stock can readily be kept in a good thrifty condition if well sheltered and fed plenty of hay, and very little grain will be needed. With machinery to cut and handle the hay it is one of the cheapest feeding materials that can be used. It is always an item to get hay cured and stored without getting wet if possible, and in hot, dry weather

it will cure out very rapidly.

So far as possible the hay should all be stored under shelter. No matter how carefully stacked outside, there is always more or less loss by leaching and evaporation, while if the work is done a little carelessly the loss is often quite serious. With a good shelter every load that is stored away is that much saved. In most cases it will prove good economy to build sheds in which to store the hay if there is not storage room enough in the barn.

Hay stacked outside not only loses by leaching and evaporation, but the work of handling in feeding out, as well as the waste, is increased.

If, however, it is necessary to stack outside, arrange to put the hay in long ricks. This will materially lessen the quantity of hay exposed to rain, snow, sleet and sun. The hay knife can be used to good advantage when only a part of a rick at a time can be hauled in. Putting up in round, small stacks greatly increases the proportion of waste, because a greater surface is exposed, while there is no possible advantage to make up for the greater loss. If necessary to stock build a platform so that the hay will be up from the ground, build long ricks, taking pains to top out, so that it will shed rain readily. Stack as conveniently as possible to the barn or feeding lots so as to lessen the work of handling. If there is room to store a part and not all put the clover and millet under shelter and stack the timothy and red-top outside.-St. Louis Republic.

## HINTS ABOUT RENNET.

Proper Way of Preparing It for Cheese-Making, Purpose

A rennet is at its best when a healthy calf is between three and five days old and has a stomach full of milk. The contents of the stomach should be emptied, but no washing of the inside should be allowed. Salting and stretching over a bow is better than to fill full of salt. None but the best and cleanest salt should ever touch it. If stretched over a stick or filled with salt, hang it in a pure dry air, so that the skins do not touch one another-as they will mold if they do. Many believe the older they are, if kept dry and white, the stronger they are, but we don't know about that, but used

them when dried to a crisped condition. When ready to extract the rennet element from them, soak them in water that has been boiled and cooled, with salt enough in it to keep the liquor from tainting, as it is an animal substance and will taint nearly as quickly as fresh meat. Lukewarm water will hasten the process, but in no case use water up to 120, for that temperature ruins the rennet and makes the coagu-

lating element inert and worthless. Let the skins soak a week or more, then handle and squeeze, getting strong liquor as possible from them. Then set them again, in more fresh water, and get liquor of less strength, always bearing in mind to avoid weak dilutions as much as possible. Then mix the first and second tinctures, so that all will be of one strength. To purify the liquor filter it through layers of straw, clean gravel and charcoal, after having strained out all animal

tissues by passing through cloth. Be sure and have it salt enough to keep well; then put in jugs, or well covered jars, and set in cool cellar till It is well to make enough early in the spring, when the calf crop is plenteous, to last the season. As the whole has the same strength, the cheesemaker can soon learn how much of it to use per 1,000 pounds of milk .-Hoard's Dairyman.

## HARNESS ATTACHMENT.

A Good Way to Hold Down Horses In-

Mr. Joseph Hannan, of Bartholomew county, Ind., sends to the Rural New Yorker this drawing of his device for holding down a horse that is inclined to rear and prance:

It is made complete with four snaps, HARNESS ATTACHMENT.

one ring and one buckle, as shown in the cut. To put on the contrivance snap the ends marked B to the rings in the breeching straps, bring the ends A inside the girth, pass up through loop in the breast strap and snap to the rings in the bits.

The Strain on Horses' Legs. A horse trotting a 2:40 clip strikes, says an exchange, with each descending foot, a blow equal to 800 pounds. As the speed increases the force expended is also increased. No bands of steel would stand this strain, and yet we see horses of fine, small bone, driven to their extreme speed, and still the bones remain smooth and sound. The strength of these bones in measure comes from the food given. How all important that this be in right proportions, and composed of the proper elements to build up and strengthen these bones and muscles. Unless the legs are sound the horse has but little value, and unsoundness is often the result of neglect in feeding or of improper rations. It is no slight task to build up a complete structure, yet only as we approach this do we find the highest excellence in the individ-

ual. In practice, one of the chief uses of the milk tester is to mark the unprofitable cows for the butcher.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

I am inclined to think that these two questions are the most difficult ones a single tax advocate is called upon to

(1) Are there not unearned increments in other things besides lands? (2) Can not a tax upon land values be shifted?

When I say these questions are difficult, I mean that it is not always an easy matter to convince, even intelligent people, that buildings, e. g., do not increase in valuation as population in-creases; or that on land values is unlike most other taxes, i. e., can not be recovered from some person other than the one upon whom it is levied. However plainly single tax men may see these truths, it must be borne in mind that the ultimate adoption of the single tax proposition depends upon the conversion of our opponents, or at least those of them who are thoughtful, to our views. I offer the following suggestions, not as containing anything original, but as possibly helpful in certain emergencies:

In the first place, it ought to be understood that when we assert that there is no unearned increment in anything except land, we are stating a general truth. We are not denying that there are fluctuations in the values of labor products or of land. But while increase of population is accompanied by no increase in number of natural opportunities, it is accompanied by a more than ulation will have so far outstripped the proportional increase of labor products. Consequently, while the price of land tends to rise, that of labor products tends to fall. If a person starts from, say, Portsmouth, N. H., and proceeds to the summit of Mount Washington, he will frequently find himself going down hill then begin to be invested more freely before he reaches his destination; but, in the production of houses, because it upon the whole, his ascents will amount | can now count upon receiving the averto more than his descents by several age return. This same explanation will thousand feet. It seems to me that his apply to all other products of labor be-progress inland is a fair illustration of the course of land values in most, if not ducts discourages production, and deall, civilized countries; and his return crease in production ultimately causes to the seashore likewise illustrates the rise in prices. mode of the decline of the values of labor products.

writer had the following instance brought to his notice as an example of unearned increment in a house:

A man leased a lot of land for a period of ten years at the rate of \$100 per year. and if the tax were so adjusted as to On this lot he erected a house costing \$3,000, from the tenants of which house he received during the first year \$150. But population began to increase in that vicinity, and the second year he received \$300 from his tenants, and the year after \$400. Had not that house increased in value, and was not the increased value due to increase of population? Now, the average assessor and the average real estate dealer know that the house was not worth any more, in fact not quite so much, at the end of the third year as it was when first erected. They know that if the house had been destroyed during the third year, that it could have been replaced for \$3,000, unless building materials and the wages of labor had meantime varied appreciably. They know that no insurance company would insure the house for any more than it would cost to replace it. would not keep its contract. But there are many intelligent people who have to have these things distinctly pointed stronger. He says: to have these things distinctly pointed out to them. Clearness of statement and frequency of repetition are essential to the removal of doubt upon such points as this. Sarcasm, spoken or printed, does not do one bit of good.

Prof. Seligman, I think it was, cited the improvement of wine in quality as it grows older as a case of unearned increment, and I have heard the same citation made more than once since the meeting at Saratoga last September. It does not seem to have occurred to the man of letters, and possibly it has not occurred to others, that he might as well have called attention to a hill of growing corn as a case of unearned increment. The farmer brings certain elements into juxtaposition, and leaves nature to do the rest. It is generally considered that he earns about all he gets out of a cornfield. The producers of wine do precisely the same thing that the farmer does-bring grapes in contact with a press of some sort, the juice in contact with a vessel, and the vessel in contact with a cellar or other storehouse. Labor makes the press, the vessel and the storehouse, the ultimate object of all which appliances is to retain the wine in a position where it may be affected by natural forces or processes. Probably wine producers are of the opinion that their product in the end "costs about all it comes

Congressman R. G. Horr recently cited the case of a colt's developing a 2:13 gait as an example of unearned increment. But horsemen know that colts of uncertain pedigree do not often develop that rate of speed, and that the training of a trotter is a task which few men are equal to.

But it is not my purpose to attempt to meet all the instances of alleged unearned increment to which my attention has been called I merely wish to remark, as in the beginning, that while it may be plain enough to us single tax men that there is no unearned increment except in land, nevertheless, it is not so plain to other people, and it be-hooves us to deal with every alleged instance of such increment in other things in a careful and thorough manner, above all, avoiding even such faint suspicions of sarcasm as the writer may have already laid himself open to in the course of this article.

As to shifting the tax on land values. it ought to be understood that the proposition that such tax can not be shifted is a general one, as is likewise the proposition that a tax imposed upon an article in the course of production can be shifted. Nobody, so far as I am aware, asserts that under no circumstances whatever can a tax upon land values be shifted, or under all circumstances a low, will you not find wages relatively tax upon, say, houses can be shifted. high? And wherever land is high, will they first fall, and the tendency of a pauperism appears.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT, tax upon houses is to rest finally upon

If a tenant rents a piece of land sub-ject to taxes, he will have to pay those taxes, and if the valuation of even the bare land is raised before his lease expires, he will usually have to bear the consequent increase in taxes. But by taking a lease subject to taxes, the tenant is for the time being the virtual owner of the land. On the other hand a tax upon an empty house can not very easily be shifted, and other exceptions to both propositions might be adduced. But generally speaking, if there is an increase in taxes upon houses, capital employed in building must do one of two things-either itself shoulder the increase, or charge it over to occupants, i. e., consumers of houses. If capital accepts the former alternative it must content itself with smaller returns. But it was receiving, presumably, no more than the average return before, and rather than receive less it will look for investment in some other direction. But, if the increased taxation is to be charged over to the consumer of houses, practically the consumption of houses will decrease, i. e., people will try to content themselves with less expensive or narrower quarters.

The first effect of the increased taxation might be, consequently, a rise in the rental value of inferior houses, and a decline in the rental value of superior houses; but upon the whole, there is a decreased demand for houses, and, consequently, capital lacks encouragement to invest in that sort of production. After awhile, the increase of popproduction of houses, or existing houses will have so far worn out, that house rents will rise, and the owners of houses will begin to collect the increase of taxation from tenants in the shape of increased house rents. Capital will

Taxation upon land values can not discourage the production of land. On the contrary, it, so to speak, increases such production. It causes some land, at least, which was being held for an advance, to be offered at a lower price, amount to all, or nearly all, of the annual rental value of bare land, all land now held for a rise would either be improved by present owners or offered for

I am aware that this has been stated before, at least the substance of the preceeding paragraph; but I do not recollect having seen in The Standard any very elaborate attempt to explain just how increased taxation upon labor products in the course of manufacture finally tends to rest upon the shoulders of the consumer in the form of increased prices.-H. J. Chase.

## The Pennsylvania Law.

Mr. H. C. Lea, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, has written a letter to the Pennsylvania legislature vigorously protesting against the passage of a bill to list and tax personal property. Mr. or if a company did do so it Lea is a large owner of real estate and

> As a heavy taxpayer I have naturally given the subject of taxation some thought for many years past, and my conviction is settled that real property is the surest and fairest basis on which to levy the public revenue. It can not elude the assessor, as the great bulk of personal property can; its value can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. and is not subject to violent or sudden fluctuations. The difference between land at \$25 an acre and \$25 a square foot is simply that the latter is surrounded by capital and business, while the former is remote from these sources of value. Of all classes in the com munity, the land-owner is the one most interested in having capital and business untrammeled to earn the largest profits. He gets, sooner or later, his share in those profits, and it is suicidal for him to drive away that which alone gives his land its especial value over government lands in the territories.

The bill provides for a complete inventory of the personal effects of every person, firm and corporation, including household furniture and tools, and then provides that the inventories shall be printed and distributed to all the taxpayers, so that each one may play the spy on his neighbor and see whether he has made a true return or not. As there are 225,000 taxable persons in Philadelphia, the lists would fill several volumes, so that each person would have a small library presented to him every year at the public expense, consisting of a detailed statement of everybody's assets and liabilities.

## Where the Single Tax Would Fall.

One wouldn't think that the area of New York city and Brooklyn was larger in 1880 than that of Arkansas, Missouri, lowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas combined. Well, it isn't in superficial area, but when it comes to the value of the two areas, it is much larger, as is shown by the figures. The total for the two cities in that year was \$1,149,406,282. and for the six states \$1,-101,952,049. This fact was brought out by William Bloch in the Osage county, Kas, Times, to show that the really valuable lands that would have to bear the burden of taxation under the single tax would not consist of farm lands at than the joint committee itself. all, but of the immensely high priced lots in our cities. The new census (for 1890) will probably show that the land values of New York city and Brooklyn have increased in the last ten years sufficiently to necessitate the adding of a couple or three more states to the list prepared by Mr. Bloch.

WHEREVER you find land relatively The tendency of taxes upon land values you not find wages low? As land inis to remain with the person upon whom | creases in value, poverty deepens and COUNTING THE COST.

We are told on high authority that a wise man, before building a tower, will

sit down first and count the cost. If our political tin plate makers, that are to be, had done like wise they would not have been filling the air for a year or more with their extravagant promises that we can make tin plates and sell them in America at lower prices than in Wales.

Unless our makers of sheet iron and steel have been squeezing the most exorbitant prices out of the consumers during the past ten years, it may be confidently stated that tin plates can not be made in America and sold at a profit in competition with Welsh plates, even with the addition of the McKinley duty of 2.2 cents a pound to the price.

Tin plates are made of very thin

sheets of iron or steel dipped in molten tin, the latter forming only about five per cent of the weight of the finished sheets. Now the fatal fact which hangs gloomily over our new-born tin plate industry is that our sheet iron and steel have themselves ranged considerably higher in price during the past ten years than the finished tin plates made in Wales.

The following table shows how prices compared during the years from 1881 to 1890 inclusive. The first column gives Philadelphia prices for common sheet iron, the second Chicago prices for re-fined sheet steel, the third the price of galvanized sheet iron (covered with zinc), and the fourth the price of imported tin plate at New York, not including the duty. The prices are given in cents per pound:

Year.	Iron, No. 27	Refined Sheet Steel, No. 27 W. G	Galvanized Sheet Iron No. 27 W. G.	Tin Plate					
grant and on the	. 20	. 20		0.00					
81	4.55		9.03	3.88					
84	4.9		10.25	8.78					
83	4.10		9.81	3 67					
84	. 3.06	6.64	7.41	3.58					
85	2.98	5.08	6.94	8.28					
84	. 2.82	5,31	6.13	3.08					
87	. 3.05	4.70	6.0	2.95					
84	3.00	4.63	5.78	8.01					
89	. B.21	4.34	5.86	2.88					
90	. 3.17	4.23	6.00	3.07					
Average since 1886.	3.15	4 64	5.87	2.99					

These figures alone do not bring out fully the difficulty of making cheap tin plates in this country. The thickness of sheets in the first three columns is No. 27 wire gauge; but sheets for making by far the greater part of the tin plates used are much thinner, being what are known in the trade as No. 30 wire gauge. Only roofing tin is made of a thickness so great as No. 28.

Now a thinner sheet means additional labor and expense in rolling, and sheets thin enough for tin plates are ever at higher prices than the above. More-over, all the best grades of plates, except roofing tin, are now made from steel sheets, and it is therefore the second of the above columns which principally concerns the American manufacturer. These sheets, too, must undergo an operation called pickling before they are to be dipped in tin.

The third column, that for galvanized iron, is given in the above table, since this is a product somewhat similar to tin plate, only being covered with tariff laws: "At one time, many years zinc in place of tin. But zinc costs less ago, when a heavy duty had been laid than one-third the price of tin, and this on imported lead, statues and busts of difference must further be taken into both marble and metal were admitted consideration in the comparison here free of charge, as works of art. Forthmade. Even with this difference in favor of the galvanized iron men it is vision of the tariff as a loop-hole seen above that they have been charg- of advantage. Busts of Washinging 2.88 cents a pound more for thin ton, Hamilton, Franklin, Jeffergalvanized iron than the tin plate mak-

ers get for their product. cannot be made here, even under the McKinley duty, unless the sheet steel makers offer their sheets at very much lower prices. Vice-President Wiegand, greatest men, once safely in the hands of the Neidringhaus company in St. Louis, whose concern has been making a little tin plate for exhibition purposes at republican banquets and conventions, has recently confessed in a public interview that the McKinley duty is too slow. He claimed that a duty of 41/2 cents a pound would be necessary to establish the tin plate "infant," as it costs two cents a pound to coat steel sheets with tin

He seems to be right, but what will the consumers say when they foot the bill of \$15,000,000 a year for our tin plate experiments?

## TARIFF MAKING IN FRANCE.

How That Country Is Copying McKinleyism—Higher Duties on American Farm Products—Our Own McKinleyism Re-sponsible—Our Large Trade With France. The tariff bill which has been agitating France for some months has finally reached the stage in the chamber of deputies where amendments are offered and voted upon; and some of the amendments recently adoped are of no little interest toour farmers.

The French have a somewhat peculiar method of procedure in tariff making. First the government fixed up a provisional bill with the duties which it would recommend to the legislative power for approval. This preliminary measure was submitted last fall to a large joint commission of the senate and chamber of deputies. All winter long this committee was pothering and tinkering away at the government's bill, raising the duties recommended by it in nearly all cases. But now that the bill has gotten to the amendment stage in the chamber that body is showing itself to be infested with the disease of McKinleyism to an even greater extent

American farmers will be interested to know how French McKinleyism is hitting some of their products. Last year we exported to France 7.316,000 pounds of canned beef. In its preliminary bill the French government proposed to make the duty on this 70 cents per 100 pounds, but the tariff commission raised the duty to \$1.75, and this latter figure was adopted by the cham-

On salted beef and pork, of which we exported 560,000 pounds to France last year, the old duty was 75 cents per 100 pounds. The new duty proposed by 1859.

the government was \$1.97 on beef, but Figures For Our New Tin Plate Industry— Our Sheet Iron Costs More Than Welsh Tin Plate—A Higher Tin Plate Duty Needed—A Gloomy Outlook For the In-salted pork, but a maximum duty of government wanted a duty of \$1.05 on salted pork, but a maximum duty of

\$1.75 was voted by the deputies.

Duties on lard and tallow will be announced in due time, the chamber having apparently not yet acted upon these. Both are on the free list now; but the commission recommended a duty of \$1.00 on lard, as well as a duty on tallow. Our exports of these two articles to France increased greatly last year over those of 1889, tallow reaching 4,-500,000 pounds and lard 44,000,000 pounds

Our own McKinleyism is largely responsible for this high tariff craze in France. In the recent tariff agitation in that country the example of the United States was often cited as a strong reason for raising duties. In it all a decided spirit of retaliation was shown, and M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu. the most distinguished free trade econo mist of France, has to confess that "all this talk about retaliation has a vexa-

tious appearance of being provoked." The corrupting example of our Me-Kinleyism in France may be seen still more clearly from the report which the joint commission prepared to accom-pany its tariff bill. Criticising that part of the report which refers to the United States, M. Leroy-Beaulieu says: 'The expose of motives, which serves as a preface to the new tariff bill proposed by the French government, next leaps the Atlantic at a bound. In America it finds a soil upon which it delights to expatiate. The United States have not ceased to increase their tariffs; that of July 14, 1862, adopted during the war of secession, and the duties of which were already very high, has been revised in an upward direction by a whole series of laws, codified in 1874, modified again in 1875 and in 1879, recast by the act of March 3, 1883, then by another still more vigorous of October 6, 1890, and fortified by the rigorous formalities which Mr. McKinley has invented, the new regime of American tariffs makes the unhappy importer a slave of the custom house authorities, which can use these duties against him almost ad libitum."

Our trade with France is of no small importance to us. We sold the French \$49,000,000 worth of goods in 1890, and we bought from France goods to the value of \$77,000,000. If we adopt the foolish McKinley notion that buying in France is harmful to us and seek to prevent it by McKinley duties, we must not wonder that France is equally foolish and tries to prevent her people from buying American products.

It must be noticed that in order to protect our manufacturers McKinley arouses a spirit of retaliation in France which is directed against our farmers. This is but another case to show that while the manufacturer dances to the music of protection, the farmer must pay the piper at the end of the frolic.

Beating the Tariff.

A tariff tax is never popular with people who have to pay it, and there have always been attempts to evade it. Some of these attempts exhibit the ludicrous side of the tariff, as well as display the ingenuity of the mind in working out ways and means to beat it. The Industrial World gives the following instance of the shrewd evasion of the with the evaders seized upon the proson and other eminent Americans, all cast in lead, began to appear on In the light of these facts tin plate ships' manifests in considerable numbers, and were passed free, without question, through our custom houses These counterfeit presentments of our of the consignees, were melted down and molded into lead bars. It was noticed with astonishment that the busts were received from on shipboard without complaint even when the nose was flattened, or an eyebrow broken in, or the face and head otherwise bruised and battered: vet months rolled away before any suspicion of the true inwardness of the importations dawned upon the minds of the authorities."

That Wire Nall Canard.

It is to be hoped that Robert P. Porter knows more about compiling census reports than he knows about the tariff. He has recently returned once more to that stale wire nail story in an an intervew. He says: "In 1882, when I was on the tariff commission. I voted to double the duty on wire nails which were then selling at 10 cents per pound, with a duty of 2 cents. This country at that time was manufacturing 50,000 kegs of these nails yearly. Congress doubled the duty. What was the result? The price of wire nails has gone down to 21/2 cents a pound and we are now producing 3,000,000 kegs annually. Thus in less than two years we have established an industry and reduced the price, and the McKinley bill put the tariff back to 2 cents per pound.'

Mr. Porter's figures may be true enough, but his conclusion is all wrong. Everybody knows that the great expansion of the wire nail industry was due to the invention six or seven years ago of a machine which works almost automatically, turning out an enormous quantity of nails with very little labor.

Wool Prices.

Some republican organs are alarmed over the low prices of wool. They fear that as the McKinley duties have failed to raise prices or even to keep them up to last year's level, the wool growers may desert the g. o. p. in the next election. The New York Press is even driven by its anxiety to assert that farmers are selling their wool at about the same prices as last year.

But this will not begin to go down. Here are the prices on the 20th of June for three years, as given by the Boston Commercial Bulletin, itself a high tariff paper:

Ohio XX. Mich. X.

The Owner of Woodlands. Aunt Priscilla-So that is an English obleman?

Penelope (proudly)—Yes, a real one. Aunt Priscilla—Has he an estate? Penelope—I suppose he must have. He has never spoken about his man-sion, but he is always talking about his family tree. - Munsey's Weekly.

An Unbidden and Unwelcome Guest An Unbidden and University of the pain, and often it abides with us for years, if not for life. When it visits us in the guise of rheumatism or neuralgia, it may be checked before it obtains an abiding foothold in our bodily tenement with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most effective of blood depurents and anodynes. The of blood depurents and anodynes. The Bitters also removes liver and kidney com-plaints, constipation, nervousness, malaria and dyspepsia.

It is peculiar that the faster a man is the sooner ago will overtake him.—N. Y. Herald.

Ir you are tired taking the large old fash-ioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill adose. Try them.

The old woman who "lived in a shoo evidently had neighbors who kept hens.-Puck.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

۹	THE GENERAL III				
19	KANSAS C	ITY.	Jur	e 29.	
4	CATTLE-Shipping Steers				
3	Butchers' steers				
ı	Native cows				
ı	HOGS-Good to choice heavy			4 50	
	WHEAT-No. 2. red			90	
ı	No. 2 hard	84	0		
1	CORN-No. 2			611/2	
ı	OATS-No. 2			36	
ı	RYE-No. 2	65		68	
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 15		2 25	
ï	Fancy			2 15	
,	HAY-Baled			10 00	
	BUTTER-Choice creamery	14	0	16	
	CHEESE-Full cream	91	90	10	
	EGG8-Choice	12		1241	
ã	BACON-Hams		0	10	١
1	Shoulders	6	0	61/9	
١	81des	81		9	
	LARD	7	0	745	
1	POTATOES	90	0	1 00	
	ST. LOUIS.	10.8		bon	
•	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 50	@	6 00	
	Butchers' steers	8 00	0	4 80	
Ü	HOGS-Packing	3 90	0	4 50	
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 50	0	4 75	
	FLOUR-Choice	4 00	0	4 95	
ı	WHEAT-No 2. red	971	200	58	
	CORN+No. 2	554	20	. 56	
	OATS-No. 2		40		
	RYE-No. 2	72		74	
	BUTTER-Creamery	16	0	19	
	DODE	10 90	-	10 98	

СПІСАСО. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 450 @ 580
HOGS—Packing and shipping 8 90 @ 455
SHEEP—Fair to choice...... 400 @ 510
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 440 @ 510 944/20 55 @ 841/4@ RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Oreamery..... 
 CORN—No. 2
 55½ æ
 56

 OATS—Western mixed
 25
 43

 BUTTER—Creamery
 18
 24

 PORK
 10
 50
 21

 50
 60
 11
 50

SYRUP FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

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

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

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The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

# Is better than any soap; handier, finer, more effecform of a powder, for your convenience. Takes, as it were, the fabric in one hand, the dirt in the other, and lays them apart—comparatively speaking, washing with little work. As it saves the worst of the work, so it saves the worst of the wear. It isn't the use of clothes that makes them old before their time; it is rubbing and

MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM For the Treatment of all Chronic and

straining, getting the dirt out by main strength.

For scrubbing, house-cleaning, washing dishes, windows and glassware, Pearline has no equal.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

Washington, June 27.—A regular business meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday. The absentees were Secretaries Blaine and Proctor and Attorney-General Miller. The principal topic of discussion was the continued coinage of silver after July 1, and the secretary of the treasury presented considerable data on the sub-

After the meeting, Secretary Foster made the following statement in regard to the silver question: "After a full and careful consideration of the law relating to the coinage of silver Secretary Foster finds that the act of March 3, 1891, requires that the secretary of the treasury shall, as soon as practicable, coin the trade dollar bars into silwer dollars. He also finds that \$150,000 has been appropriated for the recoinage of the subsidiary coinage into such denominations as shall best serve to give it circulation. There is constant demand for small coins, principally dimes, which the mints have not been able to supply. The secretary of the treasury has decided that his first duty in this matter is to obey the direction of congress. Congress has ordered the coinage of the trade dollar bars into standard silver dollars. The coinage of the trade dollar bars in this manner will transform what cost \$5,-087,795 into \$5,148,281, standard dollars. The secretary finds that it will require perhaps four months to perform the work of coining trade dollar bars into standard dollars and recounting subsidiary silver. Therefore the question of the continued coinage of silver dollars as heretofore is not a practical one at present."

The trade dollar bullion will probably be coined in an amount equal to monthly coinage by the treasury during the present fiscal year, which has been at the rate of about 2,000,000 ounces per month. The bullion is stored at the mints at New Orleans and Philadelphia and resulted from smelting trade dollars which were redeemed under the act of March 3, 1887. The total number redeemed was 7,689,036, of which a portion have been coined into subsidiary coins, but the act of March 3, 1891, provided that the balance on hand should only be coined into standard silver dollars and that as soon as practicable. Owing to mandatory coinage of 2,000,-000 ounces, or 2,583,000 silver dollars per month, as required by act of July 14, 1890, until July 1, it has been impracticable to coin any of this trade dollar bullion. It will take between three and four months to complete the work of recoinage at New Orleans, and also about two months at Philadelphia in connection with the large amount of subsidiary silver and the continued coinage of minor coins.

The cabinet also decided to change the form of the assets and liability statements issued from the treasurer's office daily and at the beginning of each month. In the new form, the net surplus will disappear, and only an available cash balance will be carried. Other changes of a minor character will be made, but what they will be has not yet been decided by Secretary Foster. In a general way the new form of statement, both of the debt and assets liabilities, will closely resemble the statements put out when Senator Sherman was secretary of the treasury. These changes go into effect July 1, beginning is 21/4 cents on the dollar or what it is. the next fiscal year.

## SWIFT DESTRUCTION.

Fatal Work of a Tornado in Pennsylvania

Six Men Hurled to Their Death. MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., June 27.-The Patterson Coal Co.'s breaker at Natalie. two miles north of this city, was destroyed by a cyclone yesterday afternoon, and the following persons were killed:

J. N. Blossom, Hawley, Pa.; J. Bently Dodson, Shickshinny, Pa.: Richard Roberts, Luzerne borough; William Lodge, Luzerne borough; an Italian, unknown; a stranger. The breaker was located on the summit of Big mountain, about 1,600 feet above the sea level. It ran almost due east and west. It was about 300 feet in length, and the highest point was 165

Lodge, Roberts and the two unknown men were slaters and were engaged in roofing at the time. The others were carpenters and met their death while at work on the interior.

Shortly after noon the sky in the north became black and the darkness grew in intensity. The men perched on their high tower gazed on the advancing storm, expecting to descend in time to avoid the rain. Suddenly a flash of lightning illuminated the horizon, a thunder peal that shook all the neighboring mountains followed, and the next minute the terrible wind gathered up the mighty structure as though it were a doll's house and whirling it around dashed it to ruin. The men were mangled almost beyond recognition.

## Parnell's Marriage.

LONDON, June 26.-Charles Stewart Parnell and Mrs. Kate O'Shea were married this morning. At 6:30 o'clock a close carriage left Mr. Parnell's residence at Brighton and was driven by a coachman to Steyning, a small town in Sussex county, ten miles distant. The ceremony was performed at Steyning by the registrar, the only witnesses present being two of the clerks employed in that functionary's office.

Two Whites Murdered. FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., June 27.-For some time past an outbreak of the Moqui Indians has been daily expected, and Tuesday a courier arrived at Holbrook from the Moqui reservation with the news that the Indian agent and another white man had been murdered and 750 bucks in war paint were encamped in Keam's canyon, armed with Winchesters and ready to fight. The troops at Fort Wingate were immediately ordered to proceed to the scene and at the present time are now on the march over the trail. They have with them a Hotchkiss and several smaller guns.

### SILVER DEBATE.

Ex-Governor Anthony and Senator Peffe Discuss the Silver Question at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 27 .- At the Cha tauqua assembly yesterday the leading event of interest was the silver debate between ex-Gov. Anthony and Senator Peffer. Gov. Anthony spoke first. In taking up the silver question he said that his desire was to treat the subject fundamentally as a business proposition. The question was: "Shall we adopt free, unlimited coinage of silver—\$1 equal to 371 grains of silver to be open to the whole world without cost?" He thought not. He asked: "What makes value? How are we to determine value? It depends upon cost measured by the labor to create it. There can be no rule set up by the government in favor of any commodity against another. If we raise more wheat than we can use, we are entitled to all we can get for it. It is the same with silver mine owners."

Here the speaker took occasion to say to the audience that he owned 120 acres of wheat, the best in the state. He asked what right of law had the government to force him to accept silver in payment for it when its value had been depreciated. He admitted that congress had the right to regulate the amount of the circulating medium according to law, but it did not have the right and could not have it to regulate the prices of commodities because of their liability to fluctuations.

The speaker said that the democrats vere sending around Senator Stewart's circular advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but it must be remembered that Stewart was the same man who substituted for the recent silver bill a measure favoring the free coinage of gold. Then John Sherman arose and said that he could not vote for the bill because he was opposed to any bill which favored any one commodity as against another. If silver had ever become demonetized it was in 1854. Its purchasing power became greater. Gold decreased as silver advanced and vice versa. . The cost of producing silver was 83.2 in Oregon; in Colorado, 64 per ounce; in Montana, 52.4. According to other statistics the cost in Arizona was 83.7; California, 51; Colorado, 60.2; Montana, 43.3: Utah, 52.5. Yet a certain element had the audacity to ask that the nation have free, unlimited coinage of silver and that the government allow the producer 129 cents, which was only meant to enrich the silver producer and not the laborer or farmer. In Mexico an ounce of silver costs 44 3-8; in South America, 44 5-8; in Germany, 23; in Australia but 16. Yet certain citizens asked that this government institute a system of free and unlimited coinage, which would result in enriching the silver king instead of the farmer.

Senator Peffer said: "I am not here in the interest of the silver monopoly, but for the people. If we insist upon using silver as one of the metals for the circulating medium we have the right to do so. The constitution provides this. The constitution did not authorize us to regulate the value of any commodity but to coin money and regulate its value. Originally congress fixed the law regulating the value and kind of metal which is to be used. We are now proposing to change the law. We want more money and we have a right to have It makes no difference to us whether the cost of production of silver The masses lose nothing by it. The point is that it is desired to increase our circulating medium, regardless of what the metal costs. If a citizen should go to a merchant to purchase any given article, it would concern him little what the medium of exchange had cost to produce it. But his principal concern would be how far it would go toward purchasing necessaries and how difficult it would be to earn a like amount. It would make no difference to him what kind of money it was, whether paper, silver, gold or what it was, so that it was accepted in exchange for family necessaries."

The senator here produced a paper dollar, an article not worth a quarter of a cent, and asked the audience what they would give for it. He then produced a \$10 bill-only a piece of paper of the same size-and asked what it was worth. The echo came, \$10.

Yet the real value of the bills, the speaker said, was nothing, and it therefore was made evident that the real value of money was faith in the ability of the government to meet its obligations. The people accepted money because they had faith in it, because of the government's credit which had issued it.

Speaking of the silver kings, Mr. Peffer cared nothing for them. The laboring man was his chief concern. It was his cause he had assumed to champion. In order to show the influence which money, concentrated in the hands of few, could exert over the affairs of the many, he referred to where a man had received hundreds of thousands of dolday. He referred to the case of the banker and the lawyer who could afford many carriages and gorgeous luxury while across the way a farm was advertised for sale because the farm did not pay over 2 per cent. while the banking average was 20 per cent. After the close of the war and previous to the resumption of specie payment was a most glorious period in America's history. Wall street was responsible for America's ills. It was Wall street which was fighting free coinage; it was Wall street which was seeking to ruin farmers; it was Wall street that was seeking to enslave the laboring farming element.

The speaker had traveled all over the east and upon diligent inquiry had found that farming only paid 2 per cent. He thought it would be fair to allow a like amount for the use of money. If Wall street did not accept it, the people would make their own money and let them keep theirs. He had a better fered and issue silver certificates for it.

It is not to favor the silver king that he asked this, but justice to people.

The matter no consideration inasmuch as he has not received the commission-er's resignation, but the latter has already made preparations to leave Washington. remedy than free, unlimited coinage of the matter no consideration inasmuch

### THE CROPS.

The Report From the Department at Washington-Some Damage By Rain But the General Prospect Good-Summary By States.

Washington, June 29.—The signal service crop review of last week is as follows:

Indiana-Weather very favorable to wheat harvest, which is nearly completed. Rye, clover and hay are also being harvested; corn growing very fast; oats much improved.

Michigan-Local rains poorly distributed and more rain much needed. Crops are, however, doing well. light crop of wheat will be ready for harvest in the southern counties next

Iowa-Excessive rains in west portion of state caused considerable damage to crop and buildings, but the prospects are generally good over a larger portion of the state. Wheat harvest in progress in southern counties, where the oat crop is too heavy and some damage reported by lodging and rust.

Wisconsin-Favorable weather has improved crop and fruit conditions during the past week. Cranberry crop will be slightly less than last season, owing to May frost. Rain needed badly in east and central counties.

Arkansas-Weather greatly beneficial to all crops. Cotton and corn growing nicely. Fruit of all kinds doing well

Some sections used rain. Texas-Good showers in all sections. Cotton blooming in south Texas and crop very promising throughout the state. Corn average, except in some localities where it is short on account

Louisiana-Showers in all sections greatly benefitted all crops. Cotton bolls forming; fruit very promising; rice in excellent condition. Grass and weeds getting a start in some localities. North Carolina-Much sunshine and warm weather very favorable. All crops improved. Rainfall badly dis-

tributed and excessive in a few places. Cotton improved but small and grassy. Virginia-Much sunshine, but rather too much rain for harvesting; weather generally beneficial to growing crops; wheat harvest well advanced.

Missouri-A fine week for all farm operations. Wheat harvest two-thirds finished; yield good, injury from rain less than expected. Oats improving, meadows never better.

Ohio-Week very favorable. Grain crops promising. Corn weedy in places. Apples dropping. Wheat harvest commenced in middle section, large yield. Illinois-Rainfall badly distributed. Wheat harvest nearly completed in southern district. Corn excellent. Hay cutting in progress.

Tennessee-Corn, cotton and tobacco growing finely. Wheat threshing begun, fine yield. The weather of the week was favorable for cleaning crops and the outlook is encouraging. Kentucky-Wheat harvest completed, crop above the average. Corn and oats greatly improved. Fruit prospects promising. More rain needed.

Kansas-Excessive rains in Cottonwood, Neosho and Verdigris valleys. Rain deficient in west. Conditions generally greatly beneficial to all crops except in flooded districts. Wheat harvest general. Corn fair: flax and oats

Nebraska-Corn is improved in condition, but still very backward. Small rainfall on Thursday and Friday de-

Minnesota-Fine growing weather. Crops in excellent condition throughout the state. Corn late and greatly improved.

The Dakotas-Fine growing weather in both states. Small grain ripening rapidly; general prospects best for

Colorado-Weather for the week very

beneficial to all crops. First crop of hay about all harvested. Hail did some damage in east Colorado on Thursday. Middle Atlantic and New England States-All crops have been improved by the favorable weather during the past week. New Jersey reports the most favorable week of the season for growth and cultivation. Hay cutting in progress as far north as southern New England, where the hay crop is estimated to be above three-quarters of the average. Fruit is reported as excellent in New York. Harvesting will be general in the middle Atlantic states during the coming week with prospects of a large crop and the sea-

son promises to be very productive. California-All crops have been bene fited by the warm weather in the northern part of the state. Hav is over an average crop in southern California. Excellent growing weather and the crops are in fine condition.

## SOUR AND BITTER.

The Relations Between Prince Bismarck

and Emperor William.
BERLIN, June 29.—Much indignation exists in government circles at the renewed bitterness of Bismarck's organs toward the kaiser and his policy and especially the covert assaults upon the lars for organizing a sugar trust in a triple alliance. The belief that the articles are inspired by Bismarck widens the breach between the ex-chancellor and the emperor, and there is yet a possibility that Bismarck may find himself called to account, not in the way of judicial prosecution, but as an officer of the imperial army endeavoring to undermine the faith of the people in the sovereign. Those who are near the kaiser say that his animosity toward Bismarck has grown rapidly of late, and may take a form unpleasant to the Mitchell to Retire

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The resignation of Commissioner Mitchell, of the patent office, will take effect on August 1, the end of his thirty days' leave of absence. There are three candidates for the commissionership: Ex-Representative Symonds, of Connecticut: Assistant Commissioner of Patents Frothingham and T. A. Banning, a member of a well known patent firm. Secretary Noble has as yet given

## FATAL WATERS.

Deluge in Nebraska Attended By De-struction of Property and Lose of Life-Sad Accident at Cincinnati-Other Storm

OMAHA, Neb., June 26. - Specials from various parts of Nebraska indicate that the rain amounted to a general deluge.

At Wahoo it took the form of an electrical disturbance and for nearly an hour the heavens were ablaze with lightning. A house in the northwest part of town, occupied by Peter Gunderson and family, was struck by a bolt of lightning and literally torn to pieces. The windows were torn out and all the glass broken. The doors were torn from their hangings and the frame of the house so damaged that it will be impossible to repair it. The family were in bed at the time and the springs of the bed on which they were sleeping were melted. No one was hurt aside from being badly shaken up except one child that was cut by falling glass.

At Harrison the sixteen-year-old daughter of John Peterson left home about 9 o'clock in the evening on a short errand. Yesterday morning her dead body was found in a ravine. She missed her way and fell into the ditch,

drowning in the terrible swirl of water. At Kearney a considerable electrical display accompanied the rain. Many buildings were struck by lightning, but

no one was seriously hurt.
At Grand Island four inches of rain fell during the night. Much small damage was done in town. Movements of Union Pacific trains were interfered with, but no serious washouts are reported. Mrs. Louise Westphal, who lived a few miles south of Grand Island, was struck by lightning during the storm and killed.

IOWA'S GREAT FLOOD.
AURELIA, Ia., June 26.—This region is entirely cut off from telegraphic communication, the wires working only to Aurelia and by courier from there. All the bridges across the Little Sioux at Cherokee are gone, together with the railroad and telegraph wires.

A courier who has just arrived from Cherokee states that 100 houses have been washed away, but no further loss of life has been reported. It is impossible to learn the names of the four unfortunates of yesterday as everything is in the wildest confusion. The number of people driven from their homes was between 1,200 and 1,500.

The destruction of property alone in Cherokee is about \$200,000. Besides almost all of the stock pastured along the Sioux were carried away by the flood, only a few animals being saved as they came down the river. All passenger trains were stopped at Storm

It is known that six persons met their deaths around about Correctionville, and the number is reported increased to eight.

FATAL CLOUDBURST. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 25.—A re-port comes from Cherokee county, North Carolina, of a terrible cloud burst there. Two illicit distillers named Harvey Agnew and Jacob Newton, who happened to be near by, were instantly killed. A number of farms for miles be low were inundated and growing crops suffered a loss of several thousand dollars.

SAD ACCIDENT AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, June 26.—Last evening Thomas Thurman, member of the Banner Tobacco Co., of this city, aged 54; George Zeins, bookkeeper of the same grains promise very large yield. Heavy firm, aged 22; Miss Edith Zeins, his sister, aged 20; Miss Catherine Cox, a niece of Miss Kate Ridelle, of Burlington, Ky., aged 18, a cousin of the Zeins brother and sister, went up the river in a vawl. and had just passed a steamer going up stream and were floating down on its waves when they met the tow boat, Frank Gilmore, going upstream with a large tow of empty barges and no lights out on the barges. They steered clear of the steamer, but were run down by its barges, and all five were thrown into the water.

People on the shore heard the screams, divined the result and put out to the rescue. The empty yawl, a man's hat, a girl's hat, a couple of handkerchiefs was all they found.

## DIRECTORS ACQUITTED.

Declared Not Responsible For the Fatality on the New Haven Railroad. NEW YORK, June 26 .- The trial of the New Haven railroad directors for misdemeanor in heating their cars with stoves instead of steam was continued vesterday.

Judge Van Brunt said that dispite the able argument of the district attorney he was of the opinion that no man could be made to suffer vicariously. All the cases cited were cases where principals had directly authorized their agents to do certain things. The present case was quiet different. The directors of the railroad are cos rvants and agents, with the carbuilders and others, and the New York & New Haven Railroad Co. alone is responsible. The evidence did not connect the directors closely enough with the heating of cars by stoves. The directors were indicted as individuals and not as directors. They could not be held liable in accord with the doctrine of respondent superior, because they themselves were the servants of the railroad corporation, and the coservants of those who actually heated the cars contrary to law. There was no ground for holding them. "As to the president, there is some ground of belief that he had active participation. I, therefore, advise the jury to acquit all the defendants except President Clark." This was promptly done. The jury in the afternoon acquitted Clark.

Squirted on a Lawyer. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 26. fire here this morning Max L. Mitchell, a prominent young attorney, fearing that his father's property, adjoining the burning building, would ignite, directed a fireman to divert the nozzle to a point where Mitchell thought water would do the most good. The fireman did not comply and Mitchell undertook to take the hose from him, whereupon the former turned the stream on the lawyer. A fight tol-lowed and Mitchell was struck. The police interfered and stopped hostil-

### IOWA FLOOD

Cherokee and Other Iowa Towns Suffer

CHEROKEE, Is, June 25 .- The terrors of the Johnstown flood were in part repeated in this place yesterday, seventy houses being carried out of sight in a Niagara-like torrent. How many lives have been lost is a matter of uncertainty. A terrific cloudburst thrice repeated and wind almost a hurricane are what consummated the dread work. The storm, which began Tuesday

night, appears to have swept a vast circle of northwestern Iowa fully 100 miles in diameter, with Cherokee as the center. Up to 10:30 last night, owing to the destruction of wires and railroads, only the vaguest reports have reached here from the devastated territory to the west, north and south. The damage here, taking into account the relatively small size of the town, is enormous.

Most of the destruction in Cherokee was wrought by the extraordinary rise in the Sioux, resulting from the mendous downpour of rain. Some idea of the immensity and suddenness of the flood can be inferred from the fact that it carried off, apparently without an effort, the big truss bridge on which the Illinois Central railroad crossed the river, and with the bridge went 400 feet of trestle.

At least four persons were drowned here and four at Correctionville. railroad depot at Calumet was blown down and much damage to town prop-

erty is reported. Sutherland, O'Brien county, a small station on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, fifty miles from Calumet, is reported to have been wiped out, over forty buildings being blown down

BAD REPORTS FROM SIOUX CITY. SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 25 .- The terrible rain of yesterday almost devastated this portion of Iowa. No roads are running trains from this city east. The Floyd river valley is inundated for thirty-five miles north of this city. Many houses in Lemars are flooded over the first floor, while the towns of Merrill, Hinton and James are completely submerged.

Thirty-five miles of track on each of the Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and Sioux City & Pacific are flooded north of this city, with bad washouts at Lemars.

The Little Sioux river bottom at Cherokee is entirely inundated and thousands of acres of crops are under

The water at Cherokee carried away forty houses and barns in the bottoms, but no fatalities are reported. At the same place both approaches to the Illinois Central bridge over the Sioux river are gone. On the Central Iowa branch 100 feet of track was carried out. On the Central Sioux Falls branch seven bridges were washed out.

The Chicago & Northwestern tracks in the Sioux valley are out for over half a mile at Sutherland. The same road has a washout at Carroll.

### THE RAIN MAKERS. Unfavorable Result of Preliminary Ex-

WASHINGTON, June 25.-Some interesting experiments were made near this city vesterday in the way of carrying out the provisions of the agricultural appropriation bill to ascertain the possibility of producing rain in the arid regions. Prof. Dybremfurth, as special agent of the agricultural department, exploded at a high alti- debts, public and private, and denounce as several balloons inflated with hydrogen gas. The concussions were of great force, the first bal loon being exploded at a height of 800 feet. The balloons were held by wires, and when they reached a sufficient height a battery was applied, which fired fuses in the neck and exploded the gas. It is the first time that hydrogen gas has ever been manufactured in any quantity. The object of the experiments was to determine the availability of the apparatus, both for manufacturing the gas and exploding it. The machinery is still crude and imperfect, but its success is assured. Whether the purpose for which it was designed, that of causing rain, remains to be demonstrated. The ballons used

### 1 a larger appropriation will be available and some satisfactory results may be reached. CONTRACT LABOR DECISION.

held 525 cubic feet of gas. The appro-

priation is small and will not go beyond

the experimental stage, but after July

Another Fine Point Excludes a Lone Car

penter From Canada. Washington, June 25.—Assistant Sec retary Nettleton has decided that a carpenter can not come from Canada, engage work and upon his return with his tools, enter upon such work without violating the contract labor law. The question came up in the case of William Knight, a carpenter, who arrived by ferryboat at the port of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on June 2, and on being questioned stated that he had previousy crossed the river from Canada into Michigan and arranged for employment at his trade; that he then returned to Canada to get his tools, and was now on his way to fulfill his engagement. The inspector at that port barred him, as coming within the law prohibiting the immigration of contract laborers, and Assistant Secretary Nettleton ruled that the case comes within the prohibition of the statute, and that Knight was properly prevented from landing, since he did not come as an intending citizen, and had entered into a contract to labor before crossing the boundary line to remain.

Statue of Beecher Unveiled. NEW YORK, June 25.—The statue of Henry Ward Beecher in City Hall park in Brooklyn was unveiled to-day with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a great crowd of people. The day for the ceremony was well selected, for it is the anniversary of Mr. Beecher's birth. The great preacher was born in Litchfield, Mass., in 1813. Four years ago, on March 8, Mr. Beecher died, and ten days later the movement was started which now results in the completion of a splendid bronze statue of the great preacher. It is the work of John Quincy Adams Ward.

### IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Bov. Boles Renominated Amid Much En thusiasm—Hawkeye Democrats Deter-mined to Make Iowa a Pivotal State— The Platform.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 25.—What is probably destined to be the most decisive campaign ever waged for political supremacy in the state of Iowa was opened yesterday when Chairman Fuller rapped to order 1,000 of the most enthusiastic democrats ever assembled in convention in the Hawkeye state.

Hon. H. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs, was elected permanent chairman and in short order the name of Gov. Horace Boies was placed before the convention. for renomination. This was received with shouts of approbation and Gov. Boies was declared the unanimous choice.

The ticket was completed with Samuel L. Bestow, of Chariton, for lieutenant-governor; L. G. Kinne, of Tama county, for supreme judge; J. B. Knoep-ler for superintendent of public instruction, and Peter A. Dey for railroad commissioner.

The greatest interest was manifested in the report of the committee on resolutions. The platform as finally presented contained the silver clause of last year and was unanimously adopted without discussion.

The first resolution indorses the administration of Gov. Boies; the second demands the repeal of the prohibitory law; the third favors such changes in the state law as will insure, under stringent penalties, full and equal taxation of every species of property; the fourth favors the Australian ballot system, and the resolutions continue:

Fifth—We reafirm our adherence to the doctrine of the control and regulation of railroads as now enseted into a law and we railroads as now enacted into a law and we favor such changes as experience may show to be necessary to protect the people from evasions of law; from encroachments and extortions through imperfections of the law, and as will establish just and equitable relations between the people and railroad cor-porations in all travel and traffic over railvide stringent safeguards in the organization of all corporations, protect the people from fraudulent and bubble concerns provide that when any such artificial creation of the law is found to be engaged in harmful prac-tices, the law shall promptly put an end to

its existence. Sixth—We denounce all trusts or pools and combines and we favor such action, state or national, as will forfeit to the public all franchises and property made use of by cor-porations or others to form trusts in manufactures, trade or commerce to the injury and spoliation of the people; and also to in-sure the punishment criminally of the indi-viduals thus conspiring against the public weal. The democratic party declares that in the division of the products of labor and capital, labor does not receive its fair proportion.

Seventh-On behalf of our laboring and producing masses we renew that resolution to their interests in denying that which has always been a fundamental doctrine and practice of the democratic party We favor all other fair and lawful methods by which labor may secure laws establishing free pub-lic employment agencies and adequate com-pensation undiminished by any device for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the enrichment of the lew at the expense of the armies of toilers. And we condemn the practice of importing contract labor for work in mines and elsewhere. Eighth—We are in favor of the election of United States senators by a direct vote of

the people, and until an amendment to the national constitution can be secured requiring their election by such direct vote, their nomination by state convention or individual preference. We hold in detestation the alarming corruptions which are so wide-spread in senatorial elections by state legislatures, and which have defeated the will of the people in the United States as now con-stituted.

Ninth-We reiterate our demands of one year ago for the free coinage of silver and that it be made full legal tender for all uningt and dishonest the law recently enacted allowing parties to stipulate against payment in silver and silver certificates, thus setting up a standard for the creditor and another for the debtor, one for the poor man and another for the

rich man. Tenth—We declare in favor of just, liberal and equitable pension laws for all invalid and dependent soldiers and sailors, their

widows and orphans.
Eleventh—We denounce the McKinley bill, the motives of its authors and defenders and the theory under which it is submitted for the approval of the American people. We demand equal opportunities for every section of our country and for every citizen, and we insist that every oppressive feature of the tariff be eliminated to the end that our merchant marine may be restored to the sea, and the markets of the world opened to the producing classes. The sugar bounty is nota tariff. It is spoliation of the treasury for special classes and interests which are no more entitled to be aided by the government than the farmers of Iowa in raising hogs and corn, or the pioneer settlers of the frontier in their hardships and sufferings as the van-

guard of civil soldiers.

Twelfth—We denounce the wasteful and lavish appropriations of the last congress which in time of profound peace expended an amount equal to one-third the total publie debt incurred in four years of unparal-leled war for the preservation of the union.

The resolutions close with opposition to the non-residential ownership of lands and of foreign syndicate ownership of industries; demand that all unearned railroad land grants be reclaimed by the general government for actual settlement; tender to the Irish. people profound sympathy in their struggle for home rule; abhor the persecutions of Russia toward the Jewish people and believe that all civilized nations should protest against sugh barbarism and inhumanity; and declare for a world's fair exhibit.

### Omaibus Employes Ahead. PARIS, June 24 .- The Bordeaux omni-

bus strike has resulted in a victory for the drivers and conductors, who all returned to work to-day. The municipal authorities promptly modified their agreements with the omnibus company so as to make it possible for the latter to accede to the strikers' demands for a working day of twelve hours. The result naturally gives satisfaction to both parties to the struggle and to the people of Bordeaux.

Heavy Rain in Minnesota FAIRMONT, Minn., June 25.—The heaviest rainstorm in the history of this city fell yesterday. Some wind and bail accompanied it. Lake Sisseton reports eight inches in one hour. The lowlands are flooded and the camage to crops is considerable.

A swimming race between Dalton, an American, and a man named Fisher took place at London and resulted in the defeat of Dalton. After being two hours in the water Dalton was obliged to desist, as the cold water had chilled him so that he could hardly move his