Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

NUMBER 37.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE state department has been officially informed by Consul-General Kimberly of a change in the ministry of the government of Guatemala and of the appointment of Senor De Leon as min-

ister of foreign relations.

The president has reduced the six years' sentence of Robert Sigel, son of Gen. Sigel, to two years and nine months, and directs that a pardon be issued to young Sigel then.

UNDER the act of March, 1891, the treasury department has assumed entire control of the immigration in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

THE secretary of the treasury has called upon a number of national bank depositories to transfer to the subtreasury a portion of the amount of public moneys held by them and not needed for the transaction of public business.

THE Wichitas and affiliated tribes have commenced signing with the government commission.

THE report has again been started that Secretary Noble will resign on account of bad health.

THE president has appointed William D. Owen, of Logansport, Ind., superintendent of immigration. Mr. Owen is 45 years of age, represented the Tenth congressional district of Indiana in the last three congresses and was the author of the new immigration law. He was strongly backed by labor organizations for the position to which he was appointed.

THE EAST.

WALTER P. FRANER, of Williamsport, N. J., and William R. Smith, of Hallesville, N. Y., freshmen in Rutgers college were drowned while bathing in the canal at New Brunswick, N. J.

THE New York Dispatch Publishing Co. is in the sheriff's hands under executions aggregating \$44,175. Capital stock, \$125,000. The company published the New York Dispatch, the Daily Traveler and Hotel Record, Drake's Magazine and the Evening Call.

THE Connecticut supreme court has decided the "for" ballot case in favor of Morris, the democratic candidate for governor. This decision favors the democrats and is a point gained by them in the contest for the governor-

John You, an inmate of the county hospital at Reading, Mass., deliberately starved himself to death in that institution. He went without food for twenty-seven days. He was terribly emaciated.

GEORGE W. TURNER has resigned th office of publisher of the New York World and has been succeeded by Manager Dillon, late of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. Turner goes to the Recorder, in which he is said to have acquired a proprietary interest.

BENSON J. Lossing, the well known historian, died at his home in Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., on the 3d of heart failure at the age of 78 years. The deceased was born at Beekman, February 12,

1813. CAPT. MOONEY, of London, England, defeated Murphy, of New York, in a pigeon shooting match at Hollywood, Asbury Park, N. J. The score was 87 Twenty-five thousand dollars was wagered. The stakes were \$1,000

a side. HENRY CLEWS says there is no doubt but Secretary Foster will agree with the bankers that it will be to the best interests of the country to extend the maturing of the 41/2 per cent bonds after September, at 2 per cent.

THE Union seminary has voted to retain the services of Dr. Briggs, thus to a certain extent defying the Presbyterian general assembly.

THE WEST.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER JOHN HANCOCK, of Ohio, dropped dead at his

office from apoplexy. CHIEF JUSTICE O'BRIEN, of the New Mexico supreme court, has handed down his opinion in the celebrated suit brought by the heirs of David D. Mitchell, Benjamin Walker and others of St. Louis, against the Maxwell Land Grant Co. for nearly 2,000,000 acres in New Mexico and Colorado. The decision is against the plaintiffs.

Incorporation papers have been filed at Columbus, O., for the Consolidated Oatmeal Co., with a capital stock of \$3,500,000. All the oatmeal mills of the country are thus brought under one management with headquarters at Ak-

THREE white men have been killed Shawnee Indians on the north fork of the Canadian river in the Indian territory. The Indians asserted the men were horse thieves, but a good many believed they were Oklahoma boomers. The Indians bear a good

THE Shufeldt distillery, Chicago, was on fire the other day. The loss was \$100,000. This is the distillery the whisky trust is said to be energetically endeavoring to destroy. COL. SIDNEY D. MAXWELL, for twenty

years superintendent of the Merchants' exchange of Cincinnati, has resigned. A FRAME building on the west side, Chicago, fell the other day, killing three men who were carousing under

the structure. THE celebrated trotting stallion Tom Roger was burned to death on the Woodland stock farm near Cincinnati. He was worth \$20,000.

AT a general meeting of the five central labor bodies of Chicago organized labor took a radical stand against any further move to give public assistance to the world's fair as long as their demands for a minimum rate are refused.

HARRIS A. SMILER, James J. Slocum and Joseph Wood, all under conviction to suffer death for murder, but who had appealed to the federal courts, have been resentenced by Judge Barrett to theless. be electrocuted at Sing Sing prison dur-

ing the week beginning July 6 next.
BISHOP FLASCH, of the Milwaukee Catholic diocese, is suffering from caneer of the stomach and his recovery is doubtrul.

BILL WYATT, alias "Six Shooter Jack," who killed the telegraph operator at Horton, I. T., last fall, has been

captured. JUDGE T. N. EDWARDS, district attor ney of Carson, Nev., committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been suffering for some time from nervous prostration, brought on by acute ill-do without the skilled labor of their prostration, brought on by acute ill-

THE people's party of Iowa has put a full state ticket in the field, headed by A. J. Westfall for governor.

A suppen gale caused a panic on the Latonia race tracks, near Cincinnati. Fortunately no one was hurt in the mad

A BOILER explosion at Dusard's saw mill, near Bedford, Ind., on the 3d killed eight men.

THE victory of the single trolley system in the Ohio supreme court was harvest. based on the ground that the telephone The n companies have no exclusive right to the earth for return circuit purposes.

CAPT. CAVANAUGH'S company of the Thirteenth infantry, which has been stationed at.Guthrie, Ok., since the opening of the territory, has left on an order from the war department for Fort Sup-

RECEIVER E. D. MIX. of the Commerport to the court. It shows that the bank from its inception was run to take in all it could in deposits and then fail. THE Shawnee Indians who recently killed three white men in the Indian territory have been discharged. The dead men were recognized as outlaws. The Shawnees, on being released, headed a party in pursuit of the Dalton

gang of train robbers. THE whisky trust has at last secured possession of the Shufeldt and Calumet

distilleries, Chicago.

While engaged in a row over a game of monte at Fort Douglas, Utah, Rufus Smith, a private of company C, Sixteenth infantry, shot and fatally wounded William Carter, of company

A PASSENGER train on the Denver & Rio Grande ran into a rain washed culvert about fifteen miles south of Den-The passengers were considerably shaken up.

THE SOUTH. THE Buckingham variety theater, Nashville, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

EUGENE STORY was hanged at Lexington, Miss. The scaffold was strongly guarded to prevent a rumored rescue MARTIN FLYNN, roadmaster of the El Paso (Tex.) division of the Santa Fe railroad, was cut to pieces by a train

near that city. THE confederate monument at Jackson, Miss., was unveiled on the 3d.

On the Grand Bay plantation in Coupee parish, La., a number of negroes were playing craps. A dispute arose, which resulted in the killing of Willie Jennings. Levee hands at once hanged Alexander Campbell, Sam Hummell and another negro.

A TAIL-END collision occurred at the water tank west of Aledo, Tex., on the Texas & Pacific railway. Ten cars, a caboose and an engine were burned, while Engineer Kuhlhoff and Conductor Johnson were fatally hurt.

THE wholesale dry goods and shoe concern of the Connell-Hall-McLester Co., of Nashville, Tenn., made an assignment. Liabilities, \$473,000; assets, estimated at \$725,000.

GENERAL.

THE pope, in order to provide against all possible contingencies, has just concluded a definite will. In this he bequeaths all his personal property to the

THE German government is reducing the staff of Spandau arms factory from 1.000 to 400 men. There is much discontent among the men in consequence. NARCISSE LAROQUE, who October 17

last brutally outraged and murdered two little girls named McGorigle, was hanged at L'Original, Que.

PERU is extending its consular sys tem and will appoint consuls-general to reside in New York city, Havana, Panama and other points of commercial importance.

A CORRESPONDENT at Odessa tele graphs that the recent heavy rains have benefited the wheat crop in southern Russia so greatly that the harvest will probably be but little below the average. It had been expected that there would be an extensive shortage, owing to drought.

THE new Chilian congress convened by Balmaceda, which is now in session and in which Balmaceda's friends claim all but two provinces are represented, has placed absolute power in his hands.

THE band of brigands who recently seized a number of passengers on an express train between Constantinople them made good their escape over her and Adrianople and who sent one of the prostrate body. The one who remained prisoners to secure a ransom of \$40,000, now decline to receive the ransom unless Israel dismisses the escort accompanying him.

FAMINE prices were said to be prevalling at Iquique, Chili. Meat was selling at 70 cents a pound, potatoes at \$20 a bag and flour at \$30 a bag.

in Spain. They were given pompous Prasants are reported starving to

tions of tax collectors continue never THERE has been another fight between an insurgent vessel and the government flotilla at Valparaiso, Chili.

death in parts of Russia. The exac-

The flotilla was defeated and the cruiser steamed away. THE Itata was quietly surrendered to Adm. McCann on her arrival at Iquique. The surrender had been prearranged. MICHAEL DAVITT'S Labor World has

uspended publication. THE miners who were shut out of former men. It is also said that the government gave a hint favorable to

exercise of lenity. THE British consul at Hamburg reports that the time is not far distant when that place will be lost to the British coal industry. The English coal producers now send about £1,500,000

sterling worth of coal to Hamburg. THE Italian wheat crop is at present in a strong and healthy condition, and there is every prospect of an excellent

THE machinery of the steamer Itata is in a bad state and it will require some days to put it in order again. When the necessary repairs are com-pleted the Itata will leave for San Diego, Cal., convoyed by the United States steamer Charleston.

M. Pobiedoposteffc, chief of the holy synod of Russia, has issued regulations which provide that students of cial bank of Guthrie, Ok., which failed some months ago, has handed in his rethat all industrious establishments must have an orthodox church within a

distance of twenty kilometers. Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended June 4 numbered 224, compared with 254 the previous week and 205 the corresponding week of last year.

BARON LUDWIG FISCHER VON NAGYS SZALATUIAS, proprietor of the great Wernburg estate in Hungary, is about to join Emin Pasha in German east

THE kaiser is said to be utterly astonished at the baccarat trial, as in Germany nobody playing against the heir of the throne would think a moment of winning.

THE schooner C. F. Hill brings news that the grip is creating great havoc among the natives of Alaska. Hundreds have died, at the rate of a per day. There are no doctors on the island and no medical stores.

THE census of London shows a population of 4,211,056. The outer ring has a population of 1,422,276-a total of 5,633,332.

THE LATEST.

THE great glassware manufactory of Willis & Nelson, Glasgow, Scotland, has been destroyed by fire. The damage was over \$250,000.

A DISTINCT shock of earthquake from southeast to northwest was felt at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 7th.

THE report that Gen. James Longstreet is seriously ill is unfounded. Jerome Hill has received a message from the general dated Gainesville, Ga. June 7, saying that he is in excellent health.

THREE hundred persons were put to death at Port au Prince, Hayti, by Hippolyte's troops during a late rebellion. THE International typographical union met in annual convention at Faneuil hall. Boston, on the 8th.

Don M. Dickinson wants the next democratic convention held at Detroit.

THE indictments against ex-Senator Stevenson, Otto Mears, president of the Rio Grande Southern railway, and ex-Secretary of State Watson, charged with bribery, were quashed at Denver, Col. This is the not unexpected end of the great legislative scandal of last winter.

A DISPATCH from Stockholm says that the Swedish riksdag has passed a law prohibiting Roman Catholics from seeking to make converts to their faith. The exercise of the faith is freely permitted. The law is prompted by the growing number of Catholic converts. THE rabbis of the principal cities of Russia have ordered a day of fasting, prayer and intercession against persecution. Renewed rumors are current

Petersburg intend to quit the city. BISHOP KNIGHT, of the Episcopal dioese of Milwaukee, is dead.

that the Jewish merchants of St.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER testified in the Bardsley defalcation case at Philadelphia on the 8th. Bardsley was indicted on seventeen counts.

W. S. SNEED, an insurance agent at Wichita Falls, Tex., supposed to be the correspondent of the Kansas City Sunday Sun, was tarred and feathered by indignant citizens. COL. LEBEL, the inventor of the Lebel

rifle, is dead. SHERIFF MORRIS' wife was feeding the prisoners in the Blount county jail, Ala., at dinner time, when one of them knocked her down and all but one of

is charged with murder. THE execution of a Sepoy deserter who was one of the leaders of the rebellion at Manipur, is reported.

REBELS REMOVED.

THREE bull fighters have been killed Butchery of Three Hundred Haytians.

HIPPOLYTE'S FESTIVAL OF PEACE.

An Abortive Insurrection Suppressed By the Tyrant in Short Order—Degraded Ruffians Employed in the Work.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 1.-For the last two or three weeks there had been rumors that a revolution against Hippolyte was imminent in the capital and these having reached the ears of the chief executive he caused the arrest of about eighty suspected persons. Among those wanted was Gen. Sully, who, hearing he was wanted, hid himself. Failing to secure the general himself, his wife was taken instead and thrown into prison.

The outbreak of the rebels occurred Thursday, May 28. While President Hippolyte was attending church a former cabinet minister, at the head of eighty followers, all well armed, stormed the prison and released 200 political and other prisoners. The released prisoners were soon provided with arms, and when Hippolyte's troops arrived on the scene there was a

bloody battle. Hippolyte, fearing that he would be shot down by some of the rebels if he appeared on the street, remained in the church all day guarded by soldiers. He called out the reserve militia and the rebels were soon routed. The leader of the rebels, the former cabinet minis-

ter, was captured and shot at once. By noon of Thursday forty of the rebels had been captured and put to death. Others were captured and shot on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Every man suspected of being in sympathy with the insurgents was put to death, without trial, as soon as captured. Most of the 100 prisoners released from the jail by the insurgents were recaptured and shot.

The outbreak caused great excitement in Port au Prince, and thoroughly alarmed Hippolyte and his govern-ment. The full military reserve force was called out, the custom house and Africa and link his fortunes to those of all public buildings were closed, and the African explorer. without a passport from the govern-

The outbreak seems to have been precipitated by the killing of Ernest Rigaud, the largest merchant at Port au Prince, by an agent of President Hippolyte. Rigaud, who alleged that he was a French subject, had been in Paris some time and had only recently returned to Hayti. Ex-President Legitime is in Paris and is supposed to be in secret communication with his sympathizers in Hayti. Rigaud was suspected of being in sympathy with the Legitime party and of aiding. It was believed that he had brought from

Paris a cargo of arms for the rebels. Thursday morning, May 28, President Hippolyte went to the house of Rigaud, followed by a detachment of soldiers. The soldiers remained outside while the president entered alone. He asked the merchant if he did not have guns con-

cealed in the house. Rigard answered that he had no guns in the house. "Then you have them at your store," aid the president. The merchant replied that he had no guns concealed anywhere, but it is said he insulted Hippolyte and ordered him out of the

Putting his hand on Rigaud's shoulder, the president said: "Come with me." They left the house together and stepped out in the street in front of the waiting soldiers. Without another word to Rigaud, Hippolyte stepped aside and gave the order to fire. The soldiers raised the guns and fired a volley into the body of the rich merchant. He fell dead in front of his house.

Saturday morning, May 30, a nephew of Ernest Rigaud, who was associated with him in business, called on President Hippolyte's to ask about the killing of his uncle. The young man did not know that his uncle was shot by order of the president. He believed it was done by the soldiers without orders and he intended to demand an investigation. As soon as he addressed the president and stated the object of his visit, Hippolyte ordered him shot. He was at once dragged into the street by

the soldiers and shot dead. About the same time Mr. Alexis Rossignol, an inoffensive and much esteemed man, was executed in the streets; another man was put up against the cathedral wall and shot; seventeen were executed in a batch; and even at this date, an occasional volley tells that another poor wretch has been sent to his doom. There was no fighting in the streets to excuse this massacre. Every execution is carried out in the most cold blooded way, the executioners being soldiers belonging to the most degraded type of men, who seem to enjoy the bloody task.

Day and night troops of Hippolyte patrol the streets searching for persons suspected of being in sympathy with the insurgents' party. practically suspended. Business is

The bodies of the rebels shot are left lying in the street for several hours as a warning to their friends. The officers of some of the German vessels in port went on shore to look at the dead bodies.

To-day a great festival of peace, so called, was ordered by Hippolyte

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Frank Snow and the Hamilton Printing Co. have purchased the plant of Cliff Baker, the outgoing state printer. for \$25,000, and Mr. Baker will retire from the business.

A man who registered himself as R. H. Lyon, of South Bend, Ind., was murdered Mrs. Mettman and the para-found dead in his bed at the National mour of the man who is supposed to hotel in Leavenworth the other moraing. In the room was found an empty morphine bottle and a hypodermic syr-

inge.
J. L. Brown, a farmer, was recently feet deep, down which had fallen a post, blocking the passage of the bucket. While trying to fish out the obstruction the curbing gave way and he was dashed to the bottom of the

and the company will undoubtedly be told me to take care of the children placed in the hands of a receiver and its | while she was gone. She staid half an affairs wound up. The suit was brought hour, and then coming in told me I by one of the original stockholders, and | could go out. I went out and Benson, from the facts adduced at the hearing,

its affairs are in bad shape.

The grand lodge of the Knights of Reciprocity of Kansas held its first annual meeting at Topeka recently. It is a new organization, the first subordinate lodge being instituted in Garden City in December, 1890. There are now thirty-eight lodges in the state representing thirty counties. The Kansas

membership numbers about 5,000. The mutilated body of a man, apparently about 45 years of age, was found on the track of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad within the city limits of Fort Scott the other day. The remains were identified as those of Frank Cooper, a well-to-do farmer, living near

James W. Moxley was recently arrested at Fort Scott, and A. E. Penten, Thomas Johnson and Jesse Shaw at Seneca, Mo., who it is alleged are wanted by the postal authorities for various post office robberies which have been committed in eastern Kansas. The last case against them is the robbery of the post office at Coffeyville, Kan.

On May 24, W. Louis Locker, insane escaped from a private asylum at Atchison, and has not since been heard from. He is 47 years old, height 5 feet inches, weight 150 pounds, black hair, dark eyes, of German descent and speaks broken English. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be gladly received by Richard Howatt at Haven, Reno county, Kan.

The state board of railroad commissioners rendered a decision in the case of the Lincoln and Colorado branch of the Union Pacific. The company has been ordered to put on a regular passenger train between Salina and Plainville, to leave Salina in the morning and Plainville in the evening. The company withdrew its passenger service from the road last December because of the heavy falling off in travel and in its defense before the board claimed that its passenger train was run at a

The address issued by the board of managers of the Botkin impeachment case has been given to the public. It reviews the entire case, giving the damaging testimony against the respondent. The senate is severely critiised for permitting the respondent to demur to the articles of impeachment and for sustaining the demurrer upon three of the articles. It is also particularly severe upon one of the attorneys for the defense, who is charged with using improper reflections in his argument before the senate.

Prof. F. H. Snow's weather report for May says: "The coldest May in over twenty-four years' record, except that of 1882. There were two harmless white frosts on the 6th and 11th. The rainfall was more than 50 per cent. above the May average, and has been but three times exceeded, in 1873, 1876 and 1880. The total rainfall was 6.55 inches, which is 2.27 inches above the May average. The entire rainfall for the five months of 1891, now completed, has been 18.70 inches, which is 6.54 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-three

The rumor has been prevalent that the president has tendered the appointment to Chief Justice Horton as one of the judges of the new land court and that this would result in an election next fall for a chief justice to fill the vacancy. A recent Topeka dispatch stated that as a result of a consultation between a number of leading republicans and Gov. Humphrey, more than 200 telegrams have been sent to President Harrison, asking that the announcement of Judge Horton's appointment be deferred until too late for the November elections, and that if this were impossible, not made at all. A destructive hailstorm struck Shaw

nee county the other evening and did great damage to growing crops. It set in three and a half miles east of Topeka and ranged southeast. Among the sufferers were Allen Sells, who lost seventy acres of fine wheat and a field of rye. John Campbell lost ninety acres of wheat and considerable fruit; J. L. Campbell, wheat, oats, fruit and strawberries, and had all of the window panes knocked out of the exposed side of the house. The hailstones were very large and covered the ground. The damage was estimated to be fully \$50,.

THE BENSON CASE.

Mrs. Rautzahn, the Murdered Woman's Daughter, Gives Her Testimony Against

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 7 .- The sensation of the day in the Mettman case came Saturday afternoon when Mrs. Mary Rautzahn, daughter of the have killed her mother, was put on the stand by the prosecution and told freely

and fully the story of her wrongdoings. Mrs. Rautzahn gave her age as 28 years, a widow with two children. She the victim of a fatal accident near told of her improper relations with Cheney. On his place is a well sixty Benson, which was approved of by her Benson, which was approved of by her mother, and said:

"Benson saw me Saturday night, March 15, 1890. He came to my father's place by way of the back gate. I expected him and looked for him. He well and instantly killed.

Judge Eastland has appointed a referee to investigate the condition of the Kanapolis Land Co., of Kanapolis, me to call my mother. I did so and she after chatting awhile, asked me if I thought my mother would give him away. I did not know what he meant, but he continued and said that he would put a bullet in her head if she did. He told me to take my brother's money and give it to him, and he said that he would see that my mother would never come back to trouble me. About 1 o'clock he left, saying he was going to Kansas City. The next Saturday evening, March 22, at about 10:10 o'clock Benson came again, and I met him at the back gate. He told me that my mother was going to New York, and that I was to go and live with him in Kansas City. Then he said that my brother would meet with an accident, Terre Haute, Ind. The body was cut entirely in two. He had been killed by the cars.

and that my father would get his insurance money. After a time Benson promised my father would die, too, and then he said I would have all that was left. Benson made claims to be able

to prophesy future events. "That night Benson said my mother was going away to New York that night or the next and that he would meet her on Broadway when she went. He urged me to take the \$440 of my brother's and if any one remarked that the money was missing to say that it had disappeared with my mother. Sunday evening, March 23, 1890, the night of my mother's disappearance, I was alone in the house. My father and children were out in the stable. The \$440 was money that had been saved by my brother and it was kept in a white bag in my bed. My mother was in good spirits and in good health that evening. She the house about 5:30 p. m., taking no aggage of any kind. tomed to go out at night and would stay late. She, too, professed to be a fortune teller. The relations between father and mother were peaceful. The whole family had lived together more happily the year before mother's death

than ever before. "I never saw mother alive again after that night-that night I worried and watched for mother. I was not worried when I saw that it was 10 o'clock. I sat up the whole night waiting for mother. Yes, I expected her to come back when morning came. Father, noticing that mother had not returned, said that perhaps mother had stopped over some place over night. That morning, remembering what Benson had told me of the money, I took it from the bed and locked it in my

drawer. "Monday night Benson came up tha sidewalk to our house. Father was not asleep, so I took off my shoes and went in my stocking feet to meet him, I said to him: 'Richard, my mother disappeared at 5:30 Sunday; where is He answered: 'I don't know about your mother. Am I her keeper? Give me that money.' I did finally give him the money. He took it, kissed me and said goodby. I took the money because he told me to and gave it to him because I was afraid of him. I was afraid of him because in March when I went to see him in Kansas City at his request he said to while I was washing dishes: 'Mary, you are the twelfth woman I have had. I have had eleven before you, and if you don't do all I want you to I will send you to --along with them.' That's why I was afraid of him. After giving Benson the money I went back to the house and

to bed soon after, but slept little." The witness then identified the various articles of clothing found in Benson's room as hers. Continuing, she testified: "In Kansas City he called himself Richard Waldo. He introduced me as Mrs. Waldo. Those black mustaches were his. Benson had three revolvers that I knew of and a saber. He said he kept them to make use of some day. I did not see my mother killed and dismembered. I have no knowledge as to who did it. She was not killed in our house. She was not killed in our kitchen. No, sir -no, sir; nothing in the line of murder was ever done under our roof. My father always gave all of his wages to

my mother.' The witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Judge Webb, for the defense, but her evidence was not shaken.

When Judge Webb questioned her rather closely concerning some of the details she answered as she had done several times before: "I will not tell a lie. I have told my disgrace and will not lie about anything.'

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

RULES FOR DRESS.

It is not hard to be well dressed, If you'll observe with care Some fundamental principles About the clothes you wear.

Your hat should always be on straight; A trifle either way
Will make the girl you walk with feel
Uncomfortable all day.

The collar that you wear should be Not very high nor low,
For never to pronounced extremes
Allow yourself to go.

The necktie-herein lies a world Which few have conquered yet— Unless you feel sure of your ground A dark one you should get.

You should of course tie it yourself, And, when you do this, mind And stop by some ingenious plan Its getting up behind.

In clothes of course you will not wear Loud checks or stripes—it's best To get plain goods; and pray avoid The gaudy colored vest.

Never a silk hat and sack coat-With this rule be imbued; And patent leather shoes ere noon Should likewise be tabooed.

Each article of dress you wear Should have some use. If not, Then you should lose no precious time; Discard it on the spot.

And he who practices these rules-Is trim, but not too prim— Will find he is well dressed, because No one will notice him.

-Tom Masson, in Clothier and Furnisher. END OF THE STRIKE.

"Hard work, hard work, will make the man. It's not luck, nor fortune, nor influence, but hard, determined work. Root out every other idea of success in life, and then go to work,

"But, uncle"it's a fact I have learned from fifty you can leave these mills at once. We years' experience. Why, when I was youngster we used to buckle down to work before we were half grown, I'll pay you off." and we used to work in them days. But now. Pooh! the young fellows think they are killing themselves if

"You are unreasonable, uncle," young Ernest Cardiff broke in again, biting

his lips savagely.
"Unreasonable? Well, that's a nice way to address your uncle. Tell him he's unreasonable? Well, when you get to be as old as he is you'll have less

his breath. Then aloud: "I didn't work. Mr. Cardiff soon appeared on mean to be impudent to you, uncle, but the scene, but he was not in a mood to I said nothing about work. I'm wil- parley or coax, and after roundly cursling to work harder if you think it's ing the men for their shortsightedness, wise, but I merely asked to have my he ordered the mills to be locked. salary increased.

"Yes, yes, salary increased," broke to ask the same question. If I give it than you can." to you, others will come to me after | The strike was thus thoroughly orthe same request. Can't you live on what you get now?"

Ernest blushed and replied coldly:

to make a change. I wanted to" "Marry that little Duffy girl. Oh, well, if that's it, I won't increase your salary. You know I don't like her; she is not your equal; low-bred and vulgar; made only one offer to them, which

can't do it." Ernest made some hasty reply to these remarks and then hurried out of his uncle's presence.

He was superintendent of his uncle's flour mills, which numbered four all told, and his position was a difficult as well as a responsible one. There were the mills and to look after them, and see that their work was well done. required nearly all of Ernest Cardiff's time and attention.

He received a fair salary from his uncle, but when he fell in love with should increase his pay. Stern old bachelor John Cardiff, however, had a special dislike to the Duffr family ner, "They've got to suffer for their increase his pay." looked with disfavor upon the intimacy of the young people. Jim Duffy and John Cardiff had been companions in boyhood, but they became estranged when the former married the girl whom John Cardiff loved with his whole heart. His disappointment embittered his life; but years later when the couple came to him for help he had given them employment in his mills. He never visited them; never spoke to them; but in other respects he saw that they prospered well. Mrs. Duffy soon died, leaving her daughter Daisy to care for her

Matters soon became more complicated, however. Ernest Cardiff fell in self he struck one of the men violently love with Daisy, and wished to marry her; but his uncle steadily refused to listen to such a proposition. He tried to reason his nephew out of the idea, and then he threatened him with all serts of calamities; but his efforts were of no avail.

Ernest walked moodily down by the river which supplied the mills with water power, and began to plan for the future. He was determined to marry the girl of his choice if he had to throw up his position, and seek employment elsewhere. Suddenly his eyes brightened as he saw one approaching him who had been the unconscious cause of all his trouble.

"Oh, Ernest, come down to the mill at once," she said, rapidly.

"What is it, Daisy?" "The men are going on strike," she replied. "They are getting ready to shut off the water, and stop the mills. They won't listen to your uncle's prop-

"Is that so?" muttered Ernest "That means more trouble."

There had been trouble brewing at the mills for some time. The falling off in the price of flour had made the to keep the mills going even at a loss to himself. But the men about the stream, and the pressure of water was same time demanded an increase in such as to throw a powerful current a their wages, and the gruff owner had long distance. to explain that he couldn't listen to told his employes that he was losing money right along by keeping the mills running; but they did not believe it.

to the old mansion to acquaint uncle with the condition of affairs. The groups of men separated when Ernest appeared before them, as if they felt guilty about something, for there was not one on the place who did not like the young superintendent.

The mills had already stopped running, and the great waterwheels, fantastically covered with green moss and weeds, stood silent and immovable as the pent-up waters trickled gently over

"What's the meaning of this, men?" Ernest asked, knowing full well what it all meant, but unable to say anything else for the moment.

"We won't go to work, sir, again at the present rate of wages," replied Jim Hardy, the ringleader of the striking mill-men. "We must have more

wages."
Ernest bit his lip in vexation, for Jim Hardy was a character not very well once, and he loved drink better than work any day.

"Didn't my uncle explain to you why How Dalsy Won the Respect of he couldn't raise your wages?" the the Mill-Owner. young superintendent asked. "He's running the mills at a loss now. All of the others on the river have stopped, and he only keeps these going to keep his employes in work."

That won't go down," laughed Jim Hardy, harshly. "We've heerd that kind of talk before."

"Well, it's the truth," exclaimed Er-"There's no but about it. I tell you nest, hotly, "and if you doubt my word won't take you back under any circumstances. Step into the office and

"See that? Didn't I tell you so?" exclaimed Hardy, with a grim smile. "The youngster is in league with the old they work a few hours a day. It's non- man. Both of 'em are tryin' to grind us under foot. But we won't stand it. Down with the capitalists and their hounds! Down with them!"

The men shouted feebly at these remarks, and appeared ready to support their leader only in a halfhearted

way. Ernest made an appeal to the others, reason maybe."

"I hope not," muttered Ernest under his, and the strikers refused to go to

"I kept them going for your sakes," he said, finally, "but if you want them in irritable old Mr. Cardiff. "That's closed, well and good. I'm losing hunwhat they all want. There isn't a dreds of dollars every week, and I'll mill hand on the place that isn't ready save that now. I can stand it longer

It had been a hard season with the milling men, and the strikers soon re-"Yes, I suppose I can; but I wished gretted that they had followed the leadership of Hardy; but they had gone too far to back down. They made overtures with Cardiff to see if a comproold Jim Duffy's daughter. No, sir, I they were unwilling to accept. All who would return under the former rules and wages would be received back, and when business picked up he would confer with them about raising the wages.

Hardy urged the men to hold out, and not to yield to this offer. Like sheep following blindly a false leader, they some five hundred men employed in clung to him, and obeyed everything he said. Some of the strikers became bitterly pinched for food, and they grew silent, morose and desperate. flour was locked up in a huge mill, and while there was plenty near by the mill hands were suffering from hunger.

them a lesson."

The men soon became threatening, and once or twice they openly cursed the owner of the mill. John Cardiff, however, was a brave, determined man, and be ignored these threats. He laughed at the violent shouts of the men, and swore that he would bring them to terms.

But one day he was returning from one of the upper mills in his wagon when a body of the most desperate characters formerly in his employ, stopped his horse. He paled for a moment, and dreaded the final outcome of the interruption; but recovering himwith his whip, shouting at the same

"Let go of my horse; drop the bridle." The injured man sprang at the owner of the horse, and pulled him from his seat. With a wild shout the men then pounced upon the old man and threatened to kill him on the spot.

John Cardiff finally staggered to his feet, and made a rush for the bolted doors of the mill. The men dashed after him, still bent upon punishing him more. Suddenly as if by magic the door opened, and the bleeding man staggered inside. The strikers gave a yell, and made for the same opening. But before they could reach it, a girlish form stepped outside, and commanded them to halt.

"It's Daisy Duffy; never mind her," someone shouted, and led by Hardy they made another attempt to reach the mili.

"Back, I say, or I'll punish you." cried Daisy in a half-frightened, but determined voice.

The men jeered her, and laughed at little Fido?"-Chicago Tribune.

the idea of a weak girl punishing a set of strong men; but Daisy's threat was not void of meaning: Stepping behind the door she raised the nozzle of a huge business unremunerative this season, the door she raised the nozzle of a huge but old John Cardiff, rather than water-hose, and pointed it towards the throw his men out of work, determined crowd of men. The hose was con-

She warned the men again, and, as such a demand for the present. He they did not heed her, she pointed the weapon at them, and turned on the water. A tremendous spurt of water rushed out of the hose, and struck fair-Matters kept growing worse until ly in the center of the group of men. they culminated in the strike. The It knocked them over like so many men were all assembled around one of nine-pins, and then played upon them the largest mills when Ernest arrived in such a way as to make them sputter upon the scene. He had sent Daisy up and howl fearfully. It did not take many minutes for the discomfited strikers to crawl out of the way of the stream.

The half-drowned men then held a consultation, meanwhile hurling direful threats at the two occupants of the mill. Daisy paid no attention to them, but held her station bravely, determined to resent any attack with her weapon.

Once more the men attempted to reach the mill, but they were repulsed as formerly. They could not stand the powerful stream of water which checked their progress every time they

came within reach of it.

The men separated, and tried to approach the mill from different directions; but Daisy was still equal to the emergency. She caught one or two creeping up to the building, and she wet them so thoroughly that they refused to make another attempt. She kept her eyes on Jim Hardy, for his liked, and one whose past history was a mystery to all. He had been a tramp rage. He crawled down below the mill, and got out of the reach of water. He seemed to carry something in his hand, but the girl could not make out what it was.

He was hid from view so long that Daisy became alarmed, and determined to risk everything to ascertain his whereabouts. Leaving the strange weapon in the hands of Mr. Cardiff, to protect the building, she crept outside and crawled carefully down below the great water-wheel.

She could not see the man for some time, but a scraping noise soon attracted her attention. Jim Hardy was touching a lighted match to a fuse, which seemed to be connected with a small can of something. Daisy, in spite of her control, uttered an exclamation that startled the man.

He jumped up with a curse on his lips, and grasping the can in his hand he started to run away on the other side. Daisy, likewise, turned to flee back into the mill: but, before she had taken a dozen steps, she saw the man stumble and fall. The can fell from his hand, and struck a piece of iron. A terrific explosion followed, which seemed to shake the very earth.

Everybody was frightened and terrified at the loud noise. The great waterwheel and a part of the mill were hurled far up into the air, but the main part of the structure was uninjured. When Daisy returned to the part of

the mill where Mr. Cardiff was still standing, she was pale and trembling. The strikers were also assembling around the place of the explosion with fearful expressions on their faces. "What was it? What caused the ex-

plosion?" they gasped in a breath. It took some time for Daisy to tell ganized, and the great mills shut down. her story, but when she had finished, the strikers condemned their leader in one breath. They started in a body to catch Jim Hardy for his dastardly attempt to blow up the mill, with its two inmates. But they were too late. Torn and mangled almost beyond recognition, the man had long since expired. His instrument of murder had been turned upon himself, and he was the only one to suffer from the explosion

of his dynamite cartridge. The explosion had an immediate result for good. There was a revulsion of feeling in the strikers' breasts. They saw that they had been misled by a hardened criminal and a would-bemurderer. They assembled around Mr. Cardiff, and in penitent voices asked his forgiveness.

"Ask this girl's and not mine," the gruff mill owner said, as he looked admiringly at Daisy's pale face. "She saved my life and the mill, and prevented you fellows from becoming murderers."

The strikers were only too glad to do this, and they smiled, as they remembered the severe ducking they had recently received from the hands of Jim

Duffy's daughter. Daisy returned to her home in Mr. Cardiff's wagon. Neither had much to say. The mill owner was brief in his remarks, and Daisy was too timid to

venture an opinion about anything. Ernest met them on his way home, and he opened his eyes wide with astonishment.

"Jewhittaker," he whistled, "what's the meaning of this? Is uncle courting this season as Daisy?'

His astonishment was not decreased when Mr. Cardiff said:

"Here's your Daisy; take her, and be happy. She's worth the dozen of us, even if she is old Jim Duffy's daughter." -George E. Walsh, in Yankee Blade.

How Tea Came to Grow.

A Persian prince, on his way to meet his betrothed, vowed that he would not sleep until he saw her. toilets of After traveling seven days he stopped to rest under a shade tree, and there, scription, are being no longer able to resist the temptation, he fell into a sound sleep. When he wakened up he was so sorry that he cut off his eyelids and threw them on the ground. From them grew the tea plant. It is rather unfortunate black, white that the story stops here, because it would be interesting to know what the lady thought of a sweetheart without Blouses are worn at all times of day, eyelids, and whether it would be possible for them to grow again .- N. Y.

-The Main Thing .- Applicant for the Position of Governess-"And I do so dearly love children, Mrs. Kerstyle!" Mrs. Kerstyle—"Yes, of course. That is understood. But will you love dear

FASHION LETTER. tiful Summer Tollets in Great riety of Styles and Naterials. Special New York Correspondence.

The French bodice without darts save those in the glove-fitting waist lining is very generally adopted for the beautiful summer toilets. This has usually two seams visible; those under the arms; but when the figure is stout a gracefully arched side seam is added in the back. Round waists appear even among the handsomest full dress toilets, but these are not always becoming, and use is made of the very popular corsage that is slightly elongated—a waist that is neither a round one nor one finished with basques, but a compromise

between the two, extending beyond the waistline, with very often a drapery from the point front and back in panier fashion. Summer chevweight ladies' cloth tailor dresses in the latest style are made with graceful prinslightly trained, with long Louis coat fronts slashed deeply, and lined with silk the color of

the dress fabric. Instead of the princess form with a continuous back, from neck to skirt hem, many French and English tailors now arrange a pointed back to which the deeply-plaited fan-back of the skirt is sewed. To make this less heavy, the cloth skirt is unlined, as most of the cloth costumes, especially those with plaited effects, are made up without foundation skirts. The woolen fabrics of the present season are in every respect more comfortable wear than ever before, one great reason being that they are very much finer and

Tailor-made silk coats are very fash Tailor-made silk coats are very fashionable, and they are made of black brocades in striped satins, dotted with figures, or enriched with colored blossoms, in fine but brilliant shadings.

Some of these coats are close-fitted long basques, boned like a dress bodice, with large sleeves and low flaring collar. Black lace is set on flatly as a collar. Black lace is set on flatly as a collar. Black lace is set on flatly as a collar. collar. Black lace is set on flatly as a CORN—No. 2.



pocket flaps, and richly trimmed fronts, that open broadly perbly embroidered or jewel-wrought trimmings in silk and gold. Many of the bodices for slender, youthul figures are sharply point-ed, and fasten

under the arm, or passementerie trimmings cover the darts, or else the bodice lining alone has darts, with the outside laid in close surplice plaits, and very often the corsage buttons down the back. The sleeves are full but not so high in effect as in the early spring. Shot silk sleeves take the place of velvet ones, and jockey caps, bretelles, epaulets, and a graduated puff or gathered frills that stand erect on the shoulders, are seen on many handsome French gowns. Shot silk petticoats which produce the fashionable frou-frou as their wearers walk about, are made with flounced borders four or five in number, and pinked at the edges, or one a half yard deep, which is rather closely gathered.

Paris dresses made in the close sheath shape, have en suite, a shot silk princess dress, low necked, and short sleeved, that is worn beneath the rich forreat gown, the princess underslip doing away with all bands and gathers about the waist.

There is a great rage for lace, and it appears a garniture for nearly every article of dress. Summer lawns, zephyr ginghams, challie dresses, foulards, China silk, and evening every defest ooned. flounced and iaboted with leagues of

lace, either or colored, and even blouses are made of flouncing lace and fancy silk nets. and with skirts of every description. French shirt waists which fit the figare very closely are made of fancy surahs, wash silks, French flannel, percale and striped pique, and for midsummer wear they are made of the finest embroidered India muslin, linen lawn, crepe de chine and India silk, daintily buttonholed and embroidered on the fronts, collar and cuffs.

"The Quality of Mercy Is not strained," neither is the relief afforded by that incomparable medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its prime attribute is thoroughness. Very conspicuous is this quality when it is used for malaria. The poison of that malady in the system it rentirely expels. Equally effective is it is dyspepsia, constipation, billous and kidney trouble and rheumatism.

Children Enjoy

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or billous the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"Politics is so funny," remarked Miss Flipping. "A man rung for office, and then

Annut spring styles it may be noted that the ocean will wear a ruffled surge with white foam trimmings.—Binghamton Re-

WHY are you sick! Because you have neglected nature's laws. She continually tries to correct the trouble but cannot do it without assistance. Prickly Ash Bitters is the assistant needed, and with the help of this medicine your health will be fully restored. Give it a trial and watch the results.

East Justification.—Whose quarrels are shortest! Those of the composing-room foreman. He is always willing to make up.—Brocklyn Eagle.

lar a box for Bull's Worm Destroyers if they could not get them for 25 cents. They are always safe and always sure.

"That's what I call relief from an unex-pected quarter," said the tramp who asked for a nickel and got a 25-cent piece.—Yonk-

You can't helpliking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. One pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them. Two grip is said to be imparted by means of paper money. A good deal of paper money, doubtless, makes a man influenzial.—Demorest's Monthly.

GLENN's Sulphur Soap is a genuine remody for Skin Diseases. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"Wno was the author of the saying, There is always room at the top!" "The hotel clerk, I believe."—Boston Gazette.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jure &

ing that they are very much finer and lighter in weight, some grades being as soft and delicate as nun's veiling, making them desirable for summer wear.

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"August

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used Relieved in your August Flower

and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still firstclass. I am never without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The

effects on the system. Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of

beauty of the medicine is, that you

can stop the use of it without any bad

indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind." @

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But de not use the dangerous alkaline and mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The vegetable king-dom gives us the best and safest remedial agents. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this relia-ble and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of

Prickly Ash Bitters!

a name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIDNEYS and for the STOMACH. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that arguments as to its merits are useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name—PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Politics is so funny," remarked Miss Flippins. "A man runs for office, and then the first thing you know the officers are all running after the man."—Washington Post.

The gentler sex often suffer from peculiar weakness that gives them great distress. Let them not suffer. A use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla strengthens the female organization, and they soon grow strong and robust. It is woman's best remedy for weakness and declining health.

"Dear me," said old Mr. Boggs, hesitatingly, "I know I've forgotten something, but, for the life of me, I can't remember

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this. SILENCE may be the most effective weapon in a dispute, but is generally the hardest to use.—Evansville Journal.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

"Sweet nothings!" he exclaimed softly, as he looked at the row of ciphers after the figure on the check.—Washington Post



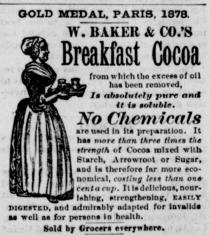
In the train of diseases that follow a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Scrofula, or any blood-taint it's a positive remedy. It acts as no other medicine does. For that reason, it's sold as no other medicine is. It's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

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Tutt's Liver Pills GIVE GOOD DIGESTION.

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Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y. HAY FEVER CURED TO STAY CURED.
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& ASTHMA U. S. and Canada. Address, P. Harold Eayes, M. D., Bufalo, N. Y. THE FARMERS ALLIANCE BOOK, by

THE EMPIRE OF THE RING.

See, my wedding ring, she said; Fretted to a slender thread; Yet it is the golden key Of a bright domain to me; Home, the heart's true paradise, In its sunny province lies; And than this no ermined queen Boasts a fairer gage, I ween.

Just a simple loop of gold.
Battered, and defaced, and old;
Yet within its magic round
Life for me is throned and crowned; For it shutteth in, my dear. Sweet contentment all the year, And that perfect earthly good—

Five-and-twenty years, she said, Since my love and I were wed It was in the month of May,
And the world was glad that day.
Oh! that blissful walk to church, Under budding elm and birch, Down long, grassy lanes, and over Meadows deep with dewy clover.

Past the old mill, weather browned, With its great wheel toiling round Churning till the troubled stream Boiled and bubbled, white as cream, Oh! that lovely walk to chur Under branching elm and birch, That all golden holiday, In the flowery month of May!

Yes, this little ring enfolds Aft of bilss my being holds! And within its magic round I am regally throned and crowned! In my Heaven-alloted sphere I am sovereign! For, my dear, In the empire of the Ring Love, they say, is lord and king. Ever since the world begun, Ever since the work And my love and I are one!

-N. Y. Weekiy.

LITTLE PRINCE DUSTY.

By Kirk Munroe.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED. "It'll be a goose, more like," muttered one of the men; and Arthur, looking pityingly at the lad, wondered which it

Now, it was the big tramp's turn to fulfill his part of the bargain. This he began to do by taking a bit of chalk from his pocket and drawing with it several rude figures like these: XX (1) - V on a piece of birch bark. Showing these to Arthur he told him that these were signs understood by all the tramps of the country, and that whenever they saw these chalked on gate-posts or fences or other conspicuous places near houses they knew at once what they meant. "This, for instance," he said, pointing to one of the signs, "means stingy people in this house; won't give a poor tramp any thing.' This one means 'savage dog in here,' and this, 'good people and plenty to eat." Another meant, "man here keeps a gun for tramps," and still another, "only women folks here, no danger." He also said that the older and best-known tramps had their private marks or autographs, which were very generally known and recognized by all the others along their particular lines

of travel. Arthur was greatly interested in this and made copies of several of the marks thus shown him, so as to impress them apon his memory, though at that time he could not foresee that they would ever be of any use. At the close of this



IT WAS BUT A FEW MINUTES' JOB FOR THE STRONG TRAMPS TO WORK HER OFF THE SAND-BAR.

novel lesson the big tramp told him that his name was Sandy Grimes, and showed him his own private mark or autograph. which was 8.

Then Arthur said he was tired and would like to go to sleep, whereupon Sandy Grimes showed him a bed of dry leaves beside a big log, near enough to the fire to feel its warmth, and told him he could lie down there. So there the tired boy lay, with little Rusty nestled close beside him, and watched the stars twinkling until he fell asleep.

Although on this occasion Arthur breathed great quantities of the night air that his Aunt Nancy had declared to be poison, its injurious effects were not apparent when he awoke the next morning looking as bright and fresh as though he had slept in the downiest of beds. To be sure he felt somewhat stiff and sore, but, after his encounter with the young tramp, it would have been most surprising if he had not.

The sun was just rising as he made his way to the brook to dip his face in its cool waters; but the camp was already astir. Tramps are proverbially lazy; but they are always among the earliest of risers. From the cheap lodging houses and police stations of the city they are turned out at daylight. The same thing happens in the country, where the thrifty farmer routs them out from the barn or haystacks, and hunger drives them from their camp at the same early hour. A want of food was what set this particular camp astir by sunrise on this occasion; for its occupants had exhausted their entire supply in the feast of the previous evening. Now they were setting forth to beg, or steal something to eat at the nearest farm-houses and villages.

Some of them, careless of their promise made the night before to go with Arthur and help him and Uncle Phin get their boat affoat, had already left, while others sullenly refused to keep their word, now that they were reminded of it. However, five of them, including the big tramp and his boy, !

and didn't mind giving the youngster a lift with his scowif it didn't take too long and prove too hard work. So, in a few minutes after leaving his bed by the old log, Arthur found himself walking down the ravine toward the river in company with five as disreputable and rascallylooking tramps as could be found in the

country.

He had not forgotten poor little Rusty. Oh no, indeed! Nor had the dog forgotten him, but now followed close at his heels without paying the slightest attention to any other person in the party. He had been stolen by the "Kid" from the Chapmans' house during the excitement caused by the burning oil tank, and had evidently suffered much at the hands of his captor; for never after that day did he see a tramp without growling and showing his teeth at him.

The tramps' camp was located but a few hundred yards from the road that ran along the river bank, and the little party had hardly turned into it before Arthur, with a cry of joy, sprang forward and flung himself into the arms of Uncle Phin, who, looking the picture of misery and utter dejection, was hobbling toward them

The old man was so overcome by joy and bewilderment that for a few moments he was utterly speechless. Then he broke out with: "Tank de good Lawd, honey, I is foun' you! Ole Phin die ob de heart-broke shuah if he didn' fine you pretty sarchin' quick, an' he's bin a fo' you all de night long."
This was said with such a heartfelt earnestness that the boy realized in a moment how greatly his old friend had

Although Uncle Phin had found several houses during his absence of the afternoon before, none of their inmates had been willing to return and help him get the ark afloat. He had not got back to it until after sunset, and then, to his dismay, had found it dark and deserted.

Too greatly distressed to eat or sleep, he had spent the night in wandering up and down the road, hunting and calling for his dear "lil Marse;" and now, that he had found him, his joy was almost too great for expression.

It was but a short distance to where the ark lay, aground, and it was but a few minutes' job for those sturdy tramps to work her off the sand bar, and set her once more afloat.

The last thing Arthur did before scrambling aboard was to shake hands with the boy whom he had fought the evening before, and, as he bade him good-bye, he said: "I hope you won't be an ugly duckling much longer."

Then, with its three passengers safely aboard, the ark slowly drifted away with the current, while the tramps watched it, and waved their tattered hats in farewell to the bravest twelveyear-old boy they had ever known.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ARK IS STOLEN. How really like a house their rude, little old house-boat appeared to the boy who had been lost in the woods and spent the night in a tramp's camp, and to the old man who had passed the long hours in wandering up and down the lonely road searching for his lost one. What comforts it contained, and with what a delightfully easy motion it glided down the sunlit river. Even Rusty seemed to feel that he was at home, and to recognize the place; for the moment he was taken into the cabin he sprang up on Arthur's bunk and nestled down at its foot, where the boy had prepared a bed for him two days

While Uncle Phin was getting ready the breakfast for which they were all so hungry, Arthur and Rusty, who had fully recovered his spirits, had a fine game of romps, during which the dog displayed so much intelligence, and performed so many funny tricks, as to completely win his young master's

When breakfast was finished Uncle Phin and Arthur sat on the cabin roof, under a bit of an awning that the former had contrived, and talked of their recent experience, while watching, with the delight of simple natures, the exquisitely beautiful scenery through which they were drifting. Between them, apparently appreciating it all as much as they, sat Rusty contentedly wagging his tail, the little white tip of which seemed the emblem of perpetual motion. He had evidently transferred all his affection to Arthur, and the expression of his honest eyes as he turned them upon his young master was of love and perfect confidence.

This day was but the first of many such, during which the ark, with frequent stops, drifted down the quiet river, ever southward, and, as its occupants fondly hoped, ever getting nearer to the far away home that they sought. They always tied up to the bank at night, and every now and then they spent several days in a place, while Uncle Phin sought odd jobs of work by which he might earn a little money for the replenishing

of their stock of provisions. At length during one of these stops their dream of continuing to their journey's end in the ark was rudely dispelled by a man for whom Uncle Phin did a

job of work. "Get to Richmond or anywhere near there in that craft and by following this river!" he exclaimed with a loud laugh. when the old negro had explained their plans. "Why, if you keep on, this river'll take you into the Ohio and the Ohio'll carry you into the Mississippi, and it'll drop you into the Gulf of Mexico, and then if you keep on, you'll bring up, may be, at the South Pole, but you won't ever make Richmond. Oh no, what you've got to do, is to sell your boat when you reach Pittsburgh, for money enough to carry you in the cars to Richmond, and I don't reckon you'll have any trouble in finding a castomer if you don't set too high a price on the

old craft." Further inquiry assured them that the man's words were only too true, and so, when, a few days later, they reached the smoky city, they realized that their pleasant voyaging was over, and that

new trials were awaiting them. It was late in a dull November after-

said they were going that way anyhow, noon when they moved the ark in the and didn't mind giving the youngster a mouth of a small creek in the outskirts of the city and began to prepare for supper the very last food remaining in their slender larder. After eating their scanty meal and after Uncle Phin had lighted his pipe they sat down in the little cabin for a serious discussion of their future plans.

As their backs were turned to the window that was nearest the shore, neither Arthur nor Uncle Phin knew that, during this conversation, an evillooking face was peering in at them, and that its owner was an attentive listener to all that they said.

Now, as they looked up, startled by an uneasy growl from Rusty, who had just detected the stranger's presence, and sprang barking toward the window, ginia. the face was hastily withdrawn, and appeared no more.

The next morning they cast the ark loose from its moorings and allowed it to drift a mile or two down past the city water front. At length they reached a piece of comparative quiet, amid the bewildering number of steamboats, tugs



AN EVIL-LOOKING FACE WAS PEEPING IN AT THEM.

and barges by which they were now surrounded. It was just below a great bridge that spanned the river at this point, and here, after half an hour of great anxiety and hard work, they finally succeeded in making their boat fast

Then, not knowing what else to do, they waited patiently for some hours in the hope that a customer would appear and make them an offer for the ark. But of all the hurrying throngs who passed the place no one paid the slightest attention to them. Uncle Phin had just decided that it would be necessary for him to go ashore and in some way make it known that he had a boat for sale, when a stranger came walking briskly toward them and sprang aboard.

Growling savagely, Rusty would have flown at the man whom he recognized as the one who had looked into the cabin window the evening before, had not Arthur seized and held him.

"Good morning," said the stranger politely. "Fine watch dog you've got

there. "Yes," replied Arthur, "he is; but I never knew him to want to bite any-

body before." "Oh, well," said the man, "he probably isn't used to city folks; but he will get over that. I came to ask if this

boat is for sale?" "Of course it is," replied the boy, delightedly; "we have been hoping somebody would come along, who wanted to

Then they showed the stranger all over the boat, explaining to him what an unusually fine craft it was, and, before long, had told him all he wanted

to know of their history and plans. He was a shabbily-dressed man; but they were accustomed to seeing such people, and never for a moment mistrusted him, when he said that he had been looking for just that kind of a boat, in which to take his family to New Orleans for the winter. They only congratulated each other, on securing a customer so readily, by exchanging sundry significant looks and smiles behind his back.

At length he asked their price for the boat, and Uncle Phin, emboldened by his praise of the craft and evident de sire to possess her, answered that as boats seemed to be in pretty good demand, he thought this one ought to be worth twenty dollars.

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the stranger. 'Twenty dollars! Why, she is worth fifty, if she is worth a cent, and I couldn't think of offering any less for her. Say fifty and we'll call it a bar-

Was there ever such a generous and honest man? Both Arthur and Uncle Phin thought there never was, as they gladly accepted this magnificent offer and thanked him for it besides.

"Now," said the stranger, "business is business, and I should like to take possession of the boat at once; while I presume you are anxious to pursue your journey. If you will just step up-town with me to my bank, I will pay you the fifty dollars, and on the way I will show you the station of the railroad that goes to Virginia. Then we'll get a team to come down here for your baggage, and you'll be all right."

Neither Arthur nor the old negro could think of any particular baggage that they wished to carry with them, unless it was their bedding and Uncle Phin's axe, and they told the stranger so. He said they might think of some thing else after they had got their money, and that at any rate they had better go up-town with him and secure it at once.

Arthur suggested that it might not be safe to leave the boat all alone, and proposed that Uncle Phin go for the money, while he and Rusty stayed behind to guard it. "Oh, that's all right," said the

stranger. "You never knew such honest folks as live around here. They wouldn't touch any thing that didn't belong to them for the world. Besides want you both to sign the bill of sale and the receipt for the money."

So, after carefully closing the cabin doors and windows, the trusting old Prisoner—Well, he did the man and the boy, ignorant as yet of the for me first.—Texas Siftings.

world's wickedness, accompanied the plausible stranger up-town. Arthur led Rusty by a bit of rope fastened to the leathern collar Uncle Phin had made for him, and had some difficulty in keeping him at a safe distance from the stranger, toward whom the dog seemed to have taken the greatest dislike. Moved by some impulse that he could not have explained, the boy had also taken his precious book from its shelf at the last moment, and now carried it under his

The stranger continued to be very polite and entertaining, as they walked through the crowded streets, and pointed out several places of interest; among others, the railway station from which they were to take the train for Vir-

They walked so far that Arthur began to grow tired, and was very glad when they at length entered building, above the door-way of which he read the word "Bank" in large letters. Here both the old man and the boy were awed and bewildered by the imposing appearance of the interior, into which they were ushered. They wondered at the number of desks, at which busy clerks sat writing behind a high and strong iron grating, and at the crowds of people who stood in long lines before the little windows in it, or passed hurriedly to and fro. Leading them to a retired corner out of the throng, their guide bade them wait there for a few minutes while he prepared the papers that it would be necessary for them to sign and procured the fifty dollars. Then he mingled with the crowd of men about them and disappeared.

For fifteen minutes or so the attention of the old man and the boy was fully occupied by the novel scenes about them and in keeping Rusty quiet. Then they began to watch anxiously for the stranger's return and to grow somewhat uneasy over his non-appearance. When half an hour had passed they were thoroughly alarmed, and began to walk up and down the crowded space in front of the iron grating, peer ing wistfully into the faces of those who filled it, but without seeing him whom they sought.

At last a man who had been closely watching their movements for some time stepped briskly up to them, and, laying a hand on Uncle Phin's shoulder,

"Come, get out of here, old man! I've had my eye on you since you came in, and it's evident that you have no business here."

'But, boss, we'se a lookin' fer -"Yes, I know you are looking for something you won't find here, so clear

out, or else I'll have to put you out." There was no use offering a further resistance to the detective, and so, the next minute, our two friends found themselves in the street, utterly bewild ered, and not knowing which way

"What do you suppose it all means, Uncle Phin?" asked Arthur.

"Don' know, honey. Hit beats de ole man's 'sperience an' he don' kear to know any fing about hit." "There is something wrong, any way,

said the boy decidedly, "and I think the best thing we can do is to get back to the boat just as quick as possible." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

KILLED BY A JOKE. A Famous English Genius Frightened to

Death by Ventriloquism. Superstition has killed many men, but one of the most remarkable of its victims was Thomas Britton, who was buried in Clerkenwell church-yard, London, October 1, 1714. He was a retail dealer in coal, and used to carry his wares to customers himself. He appears to have been proud of his occupa tion, or, at least, not ashamed of it, but he had a soul above menial work. Music and literature was his passion, and in his narrow rooms above the coal office some of the most aristocratic people in London were accustomed to gather for the purpose of hearing the concerts which he arranged. Handel played for them once and many other artists of lesser note contributed to the entertainments. In Britton's day there was a craze for collecting old books and manuscripts, and dukes, earls, and other gentlemen of all degrees were to be found rambling around among the book-shops. At noon they would assemble in Bateman's shop in Paternoster row, and there the humble bookseller generally met them and joined in the discussion about the literary treasures they had discovered. Britton's death was brought about in a singular manner. A blacksmith named Honeyman had the power of ventriloquism, and had frightened several persons almost to death with it. He was induced to play a practical joke upon Britton by means of his art, which was not as well understood in those days as it is now. Upon being introduced to the musical coal dealer he announced, as if by a supernatural messenger speaking at a distance, that Britton would soon die, and that his only chance of escape was to fall down on his knees and pray. The poor man was terribly frightened, and did as the voice directed. The shock proved fatal, for in a few days he took to his bed and died .- Chicago News.

The Instinct of Animals.

It is a common belief among seamen that rats forsake a doomed vessel-a belief that is amply verified in social as well as political life. But, strange to say, according to trustworthy evidence, several species of birds possess a consciousness of impending danger, like that which is here attributed to the familiar rodent. In 1884, during an outbreak of the cholera in Marseilles. all the swallows and sparrows disappeared from the town, and did not even return in the following year. On the other hand, large numbers of crows were seen in the streets. The same thing has also been observed in Cairo. Alexandria, and other towns in Northern Africa during the prevalence of the above epidemic -Plauderecke.

Tit for Tat. Judge-You are accused of ill-treating your family doctor. Prisoner-Well, he did the same thin

BANANAS AND TIN PLATE. The Niedringhaus System of Fostering

Democratic newspapers do not con-tend, as is asserted by advocates of high taxes, that tin plate cannot be made in the United States. On the contrary, democrats know and state on every occasion when it is pertinent, that tin plate can be made in America and that the American market can be

supplied with American tin plate. Americans can do anything that anybody else can do. We can raise bananas right here in St. Louis and supply the market with them, and give employment to at least one hundred thousand workmen in doing it; and, what is more, we can do it at a profit. There is no question about it at all. It has been done by wealthy men like Mr. Niedringhaus, who did it for amusement in an experimental way, as Mr. Niedringhaus is now making tin plate. They made no money out of it, nor is Mr. Niedringhaus making money out of tin plate, but we stake The Republic's reputation that money can be made out of raising bananas and producing tin plate in St. Louis, if the directions are followed.

The first requisite for the banana experiment would be to forbid anyone from eating any but St. Louis bananas. If Mr. Niedringhaus and his republican friends will touch that button we will do the rest to build up a big banana industry in St. Louis.

Right around St. Louis there are at legat one hundred thousand acres of land that can be put under glass and heated by steam to a temperature of eighty-five degrees the year round. This will give employment to more men at the start than will ever be employed in the tin-plate industry. Then thousands of others would be employed at good wages in keeping up the fires, tending the thermometers, picking and marketing the fruit. If no one were allowed to buy any but St. Louis bananas, we could find a ready market for the entire St. Louis product at fifty cents apiece. And it would be very profitable to everybody engaged in the industry.

The only objections to this plan are, first that it would be grossly oppressive and destructive of liberty; and second that it would increase the price of bananas and decrease the consump-

Both these objections apply to tin plate with as much force as to bananas. We get bananas cheap now, because about all they cost, except freight and handler's profits, is to have one of the cheap South Americans, who wear nothing much except a shirt, and not always that-one of the cheap South Americans, we say, with whom Mr. Blaine is willing to let New England have free trade-climb the tree and pull them off for us. So we get them six for a nickel, after freight and handler's fees are paid.

But the trouble is that Mr. Niedringhaus is not making any money out of it. It is too small a business for a man of his large ideas. As long as Americans are free in the matter of bananas. he is too great a man to have anything to do with a six-for-a-nickel business. He agrees with Mr. Harrison that cheap

bananas make cheap men. We were getting cheap tin plate when we were free in the matter of tin plate. It was made in Wales, where the tin is and the cheap Welshmen are. Now when the law forbids us to buy exfined two dollars and twenty cents on | could go back to the narrow sectional use, Mr. Neidringhaus will consent to bring the tin from Wales and the cheap Welshmen to melt it and dip the plates in it. If he can't do it and do it at a profit it is only because he and his party have not yet taken enough freedom from the rest of us to make it profitable. Put the tariff fines on the use of foreign bananas or foreign tin plate high enough and St. Louis can produce bananas and tin plate at an exorbitant profit. But it would be far cheaper to buy Mr. Neidringhaus off than to have him go into either tin plate or bananas under this plan of "fostering infant industries."-St. Louis Republic.

THE TREASURY SITUATION. Republican Tricks to Keep the Truth

from the People The financial sharps of the republican party are protesting rather too much. They pretend that the treasury is not the least bit embarrassed, and not likely to become so; and yet their own statements distinctly imply that extraordinary means will have to be employed to meet liabilities about to mature. It has been stated that the present

surplus is not more than \$12,000,000. This is not a democratic statement merely. It occurs in an article in a republican paper, written for the express purpose of showing that there is "plenty of money to pay the 41/2 per cents." But Mr. Leech, director of the mint, comes forward and says there is an available cash balance of \$258,000,000. This is a very remarkable discrepancy, and shows on its face that the parties to the two statements are proceeding upon different theories. Mr. Leech distinctly confirms this by attacking the system of keeping the treasury books. He proposes to treat the hundred millions set apart for redeeming greenbacks. and the money issued on recent deposits of silver, etc., as available assets although these several sums have not been so treated heretofore. In other words, he is trying to confuse the publie mind by introducing discussions of methods of bookkeeping, concerning which little is generally known.

Mr. Leech's figures prove altogether too much. If there were really \$258 .-000,000 of available assets, as that term has been understood heretofore, there would have arisen no discussion as to the methods by which the 41/2 per cent. bonds are to be met. Changing the method of statement does not put a dollar more into the treasury, or render the claims against it a cent less. The fact remains that until the billiondollar congress began its baleful actreasury according to the present system of bookkeeping; now, the surplus and reformers. - Chicago Times.

is virtually gone, and a deficit is impending unless a new method of state-ment is devised to conceal the real state of affairs. It is proposed to avoid a "deficit" by changing the meaning of the word.

It is also worthy of notice that different authorities give very differ-ent plans for avoiding possible trouble in regard to paying the 4½ per cent. bonds, which will fall due in September. The article mentioned, which begins with the assertion that there is plenty of money to pay these bonds, runs smoothly and sweetly along to the conclusion that it will not be necessary to pay threefourths of them at all for some years. The secretary will merely replace them with 2 per cent. bonds to run for a term of years, subject to the approval of congress. This is a rather peculiar way of showing that there is plenty of money to pay the bonds. It is pre-cisely parallel to the case of an indi-vidual who declares that he has plenty of money to pay a maturing note which he proposes to pay by giving another note at a lower rate of interest.

It is not a question whether or not the treasury will be able to meet its obligations by some shift, such as issuing new bonds. Nobody supposes that the credit of the government is so far impaired that it cannot contrive to get money to pay current demands. The essential fact is that, under the appropriations made by the billion-dollar congress, the government is living beyond its income, and has to resort to extraordinary measures to get money to meet the demands against it. To conceal this damaging fact from the people is the object of all this ingenious discussion about methods of bookkeeping and funds that are available for general purposes .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

MR. HARRISON'S EYES OPENED.

Important Consequences of His Tour in the South.

President Harrison is back in Washington from a long and successful tour of the country. He seems to have had a good time, and the trip ought to be of service to him in more ways than as affording a change of scene. He has made a great many speeches, and they have been as a rule very creditable, while he has not "slopped over" anywhere. There has been considerable speculation as to the effect of the tour upon Mr. Harrison's personal fortunes. No reason appears for attaching any special importance to it in this respect. He returns the same sort of figure in his party that he started-its nominal head, but without the slightest hold upon its affection or enthusiasm. It still remains as necessary as before for his son to explain through his newspaper that the father is really a great man, and the prospect of being obliged by force of circumstances to support him for a second term is no more attractive to republicans generally than it was a month ago.

There has been one political result of importance from the trip, however, and it is a most fortunate one for the country. The patriotic tone of the president's speeches in the southern states, his abandonment of the force bill policy, his recognition that it is by "mechanical and commercial development" that "unification of heart and interest" is to come-all this involved something more than rhetoric. It meant not only that Mr. Harrison's eyes had been cept from Neidringhaus; when we are opened, but also that his party never every hundred pounds of foreign tin we policy which during the first half of his term he had tried so hard to impose upon the country. The trip was well worth taking for such a result as this As the Galveston (Tex.) News recently said in commenting upon the subject: "It is no small matter that the vast influence of the republican press of the north must now be turned in a direction favorable to the elimination of sectional prejudice, a task heretofore left largely to the independent papers.' It is a curious circumstance that the most important consequence of the president's journey should be one which nobody anticipated when he startedthe final burial of the bloody shirt .- N Y. Post.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

-Cleveland is popular because his administration was clean. There were no Tanners and Raums and Lemons, and there was no lack of money in the freasury while he was president. -Lousville Courier Journal.

---Senator Quay is undecided whether to go abroad for the benefit of his health or not. To do almost anything except what he has been doing for the last ten years would benefit the senator's health.-Chicago Times.

-It is announced on good authority that the billion-dollar congress added more than 1,700 places to the federal patronage list at an annual expense to the public of \$4,949,462. In the majority of the cases, the offices were created with a no higher purpose than to provide employment for an army of hungry and thirsty republican henchmen. - Dubuque Telegraph.

-The prohibitive effect of the higher tariff taxes of the McKinley bill is shown by the fact that the receipts from customs at the port of New York for the first twenty days of May, 1891, are \$1,690,634 less than for the corresponding period of 1890. After raising the taxes to decrease the surplus, while at the same time increasing expenses, the republicans have not found the fire more comfortable than the frying-pan.-St. Louis Republic.

-"It is a novel idea, that of democrats banding together for the sake of reform." This is an utterance of an organ of monopolists and of a party which has driven from itself every band of re formers who have sought to better it. It is a sneer at the party which gave to the country the fathers of civil service and tariff reform, and whose every battle has been fought in the interests of reforms, national, state and municipal. It is a noteworthy thing that whenever there have been democrats untrue to the cause of reform championed by their party they have been found, soontivity there was a large surplus in the er or later, in alliance with the republicans, seeking the defeat of reform The Guase County Couraus.

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

Official Paper of Chase County

MEMORIAL DAY.

JUDGE DOSTER AT ELMDALE.

It cannot be expected that an address or this day will be other than one relating to the events and results of the war, and to the men whose lives, and character and services, and death furnish the occasion for our meeting and our exercises. such occasions it is natural that our thoughts recur to such themes.

The war for the Union enlisted none

but young men. men in the prime of life, in the heyday of vigorous manhood, men of an age when experiences made their deepest impressions, when observations produced their most vivid recollections; at a time when the heroic in life, the event-ful in individual history appealed the strongest to the imagination, and planted themselves the firmest in the memory. That was the time when life was strong and the spirits buoyant, when the son felt daring, when the impulses were warn and generous, before age—had chilled the blood, and the cares and strife and selfishness of existence had shrivelled and dwarfed the noble feelings and aspirations of youth. The youngest of the participants in that struggle have now reached an age when the soul begins to turn back upon itself, and feed upon retrospection and reminiscence. A time has now come to them when done with the aspirations and achievements of youth they turn in memory to live life over again. And what thrilling and eventful experiences are there recorded in that earlier chapter of existence. Youthful life in its prosiest forms and most barren fields, is full enough of zest and rich events to, engage declining years with regret and pride, but if the past is freighted with the memories of a soldiers life, its rude alarms, its fervent impulses, its chivalrous friendships, its patriotic sacrifices, its deadly dangers make an epoch in individual existence, that dwarfs by comparis on all other experiences, and alone almost, fills up the retrospect of older age. He who has crossed swords with death upon the field of battle who has looked him in the face across the cannon's month, and taunted him to unfold his mysteries and dread uncertaini ties, or who, unarmed and unaided has fought him in the cheerless hospitals of disease, has had no common experience to fill the measure of his life. The friends of youth, the ambitions of school days, the wo sings of the lover, the objects of natural affection even, can never stand with as oft recurring view or distinctive vividness in the vista of the past, as do "the brave days of old." You with whom such days are only history and not recollection must let us pause, and bear with us at least on this day, while we uncover and gaze upon our heart treasures, as they seem to us. In all ages and climes and among all peo-ple war, dreadful though it be, has been the most interesting and most engaging of all occupations. Around it has gath-ered near all the romance in literature. It has been the inspiring theme of poets, both the origin and product of chivalry, the discourse of philosophy, and the subject of history. Its heroes have been the admiration of men and the love of women in all countries and at all times. It has been the engrossing thought and occupation of every nation of the globe. Erase from the pages of history the names of soldiers, and the record of their marches and sieges and battles, and the romance and scarce a model, loyalty scarce a martyr. liberty not a single advocate, and the human race not a single victory. I do not mean that all the virtues have been in-volved in the personality of the soldier, that all the thought of the ages has centhat the world has alone been concerned with him, but I mean that all, except things divine in their nature, except things which lay hold of the eternal interests, have associated and bound them selves up with the man of war. When-ever we rise in thought above the petty cares of self, whenever the soul goes out in contemplation of the concerns of the human race, as they have thus far trans-pired, the mailed grim figure of the war rior has stalked before the vision, and filled up the scene. Whenever the spirit of poesy transports us away from the dull things of seuse, it is to carry us to the commany of the heroic figures of the march and battle. It may not always be by direct lines of thought, but it is always by sore and onerring ones that history that romance, that poetry, that imagination, carries us to the camp, to the siege. and to the fierce strife of armed men. speak not now of the cause or merits of any controversy in which man has engaged. I speak only of the historic fact that the supreme concern, and desire and delight of man, has been in fratricidal be God's plan for the working of the re-demption of the race. It would seem to be the evolutionary process by which we mount into the higher realms of being, to be for the cleansing and purifying of the kingdoms and governments of men, and to verify the reverent utterances of the

"We wait beneath the furnace blast the pangs of transformation.

Not painlessly doth God recast and mould anew the nation.

Hot burns the fire where wrongs expire—Nor spares the hand that from the land uproots the ancient evil."

It has been the fashion of later days to decry war, to discourse of its er days to decry war, to discourse of its crucities and unprofitableness, and to sigh for a time when men shall live together in amity and peace. I pause not here to inquire as to the chances of the futiliment of this hope—whether man is nearing the fruition of such sympathetic desirs but I resist to the factors. desire, but I point to the fact that in the past at least, the course of progress towards liberty, towards enlightenment, towards even fraternity itself has been along the red path of war, and that every vic-tory of the race has been won upon the field of battle.

In olden times might was right until chivalric swords proved that might was sometimes wrong. It was at one time not only a legal maxim, but a philosophy of government, that the king could do no wrong, and it took the blood of countless soldiers to blot over and erase the dogma from the pages of the books wherein it was written. Human society is and always was founded open the doctrine that men depended upon a religious dogma, and their lives depended on their lives depended on their lives depended on their belief in that their lives depended on their belief in that staten millions of brave spirits in the fierce encounter of war to prove their responsibility to God alone. The controlling impulses were keyed alike, music of heroic drum and bugle, can real-indeed, but such have always found their stantly broadening field of experience, stantly broadening field of experience, stantly broadening field of experience, viewing strange scenes, acting in great dramas, under the constant impulse of lofty thought feeding upon excitement, living in an atmosphere of romance and adventure, his blood coursing to the daily spoken, and who fill but an inconsideration of the place in our thoughts and eulogies,

of one's way, to do right in every day life, and to bear with fortitude the crosses and ills of common existence are said to be the crowning evidences of a brave spirit. Dainty moralizers ring these changes upon us and preach this philosophy in our ears. I admit that no one but a brave man can win a victory, whether over self man can win a victory, whether over sell or an enemy, but you can reform evil habits sitting by a warm fire; you can resist temptation upon an income of a thousand or two a year, and the income will help you greatly to do it; you can do right for the outrageous fortune by bettering your coudition with the materials which are open to every one to use, but the sublimest courage of which the human soul is capainto the jaws of death upon the field of battle, with the flames of hell as it were flashing into his eyes from shotted guns,or yawning it may be, according to his teaching, beneath his feet to receive his shrinking spirit. To the man who can do this, who has done this I lift my hat in unfeigned respect, and I care not in what cause he may have tought, or in what service he may have engaged, or how he risked his life. All this seems to be a digression or rather a failure to come to the appropriate and anticipated theme of disat all times and now fills, in life and tor saying that it should be regretted were it to go. Despite its hardships and cruelties, there is that about it which en-

of the Revolutionary war to stimulate our national pride, and bind our parts into national unity; were not the brilliant exploits of our infant navy upon the northern coast of Africa among the treasures of our country's history; did we lack the in-spiring theme, the feats of arms and the successful results of the war of 1812; had not the stars and stripes in vindication of our national honor been carried into the heart of Mexico; had we lacked the loyal and the fraternity of a common people, impulse and noble thought which these rises to heights where rests the benedicsplendid memories gave to us and relied alone upon the pride of our territorial expansion, and our commercial development and achievement for patriotic stimulus cementing force, this government would long ago have dissolved like mist before the sun, and our bond of union would have separated like a rope of sand. The utilitarian and commercial spirit of merce of a continent to the sea; to the myriad forges and looms of industry, and the golden harvests, which as nowhere else burden the land with plenty; it may even point to the schools of learning on every hill top, and the churches of worship in every village, and to our constitu-tions and laws of liberty, unknown elsewhere, under which the enjoyment of all these has been made possible; it may point, I say, to these as the evidences and the causes of our national unity and perpetuity, but that which binds this nation to gether with stronger than bands of steel or bonds of trade is that purple trail of poetry that cluster around and glamour the wars of men, and literature, and for that matter human life itself, would be to Buena Vista and the Halls of Montezuthe wars of men, and literature, and for that matter human life itself, would be barren and sterile wastes, whereon fancy couldnot feed, whereon heroism could find scarce a model, lovalty scarce a model, lovalty scarce a model. npon the northern lakes, past Shiloh, and Stone River, over the crest of Missionary disorder. Can you realize that during our four years of war there were, taking Ridge, up the fateful slopes of Kenesaw, and across the heights of Allatoona Pass, to Savannah and Appamattox on the south, And for this there is that abundant reason, told in the tender words of

Lincoln's first inaugural address. It lies in the power of "those mystic chords of memory, streching from every battlefield and patriot grave, to every heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, to swell the chorus of the Union, whenever touched by the better angels of our nature." Your heartstrings bind you to Donelson or Chickmauga, or Prairie Grove perhaps, or maybe to Antietam or Gettys-burg, mine to Dallas and Mill Springs, and those of all of us to Bunker Hill, and Saratoga and Yorktown, and Palo Alto, and Chapultepec, and together they so girdle and enmesh this Union of states that only the omnipotent sword of God

can cleave it asunder. Thus far it has been the American solored to extol. Let me speak now of the soldiers of that last and greatest of our wars, and to honor whom we reverently assemble and set apart this day. But what can be said that will not seem trite and commonplace, and that will not fall tic life of the nation. Who have been short of that measure of homage our hearts more active and tender in binding up the would render, but our tips cannot express.

For a full quarter of a century that war and its soldiery the subjects of lofty eulo-gy, and yet there lacks the simple, com-mon words we fain would find and use, to condense and express the character and

underlying motive of the two.

I do not hope to find and use them.

Philosophy and history must do that, as ed. Let me say, I owever, as the fittest characterization of the struggle, and the men who engaged but the site of the country at large, soldiers too, and Harlan one of the dissenters from the original package decision, the men who engaged but the site of the country at large, soldiers too, and Harlan one of the dissenters from the original package decision, the men who engaged i... it, that it was a war of principle. I mean no common principle, low down on the list of things which men call right—a something which con-cerns mere theories of government, or matters of commercial advantage, or testy questions of national honor, as the mo-tive for most wars have been, but principle, as it is involved in the essential and eternal nature of things, and in the divinity which actuates and controls mankind. What that principle in its larger sense may be I will presently try to show. Suffice it to here to say, as indicative of its character, that no nation ever before went to war to liberate an enslaved an alien people, because, disguise it as we may try, that was cause, disguise it as we may try, that was a conscious, even if it was an unavowed purpose, of the war. No people ever before took up arms to preserve the unity of a government under which they claimed wish to speak, it was of a far different character from any others. It was a trickless but a bare equality. Other naa government under which they claimed nothing but a bare equality. Other nations have fought to subject their discontented parts to the yoke of an unequal burden, but no people ever before fought for the simple privilege of living together, in fraternity with their fellows, under ways was founded opon the doctrine that all the powers of government spring from its head, but only heroic men with shotted guns have been able to prove that the people were that head. But a little while unjust laws—patriotic and praiseworthy indeed, but such have always found their sales, yesterday as it were, the souls of sanction in the self-anneas of some matein fraternity with their fellows, under a

lust of power.

It is an historical fact that the Crimean war, the greatest of modern times except our own, owed its origin to a dispute be tween priests of the Greek Catholic and Roman Catholic churches, over possession and guardianship of certain holy places pleasure to the conscience it affords; you in the city of Jerusalem, but which nar-can overcome the slings and arrows of rowed itself to a contention between rival factions of the Greek church, and in that shape involved four great nations in a two years' war. No one unless versed in the subtleties of European politics, can give ble, moral not physical courage is that a reason for the Austro German war of which nerves the intelligent man to march 1866, or the Franco-Prussian war of four a reason for the Austro German war years later. In a vague way we know that the former involved some balance of power question between some of the German speaking states and that the latter grew out of the supposed recognition by Germany of some claimant to the Spanish throne, but in the fearful history of all these bloody fends, or in the motive for the existence of the millions of armed Missionary Ridge when a boy, in Harker's men which even in time of peace eat upon brigade, and I'd take my chances doing so the vitals of the European states, we search in vain for a single principle which finds any sauction in the nobler passions course. I have only spoken thus to dis-close the large measure which the soldier our own land. The Declaration of Independence contains twenty-six statements thought of the race, and to suggest that thought of the race, and to suggest that thought of the race, and to suggest that dictment, as it were, of the British the occupation of the soldier may not yet. The first twenty-one are but grumbling the occupation of the soldier may not yet. The first twenty-one are but grumbling complaints about commercial and fiscal and methods of governmental administration; and the last five are simply recitals of the cruelties and barbarities of the Union to tender to the Mexican gov-the war, which had then been on hand for ernment, but the great mass of the veteran from the slothfulness of mere living into the inspiration of a patriotic feeling, without which upon the part of its citizens no government can long endure.

Had this nation come into being by peaceful separation from Great Britain: peaceful separation from Great Britain; if we had none of the glories and traditions of the Revolutionary war to stimulate the seas. pute whether the Nucces or the Rio them, but the subject is limitless almost, Grande rivers should be the national and hours might be consumed without oundary line, Far be it from me to disparage these national strifes of ours or to discredit the noble statesmen who gave their sanction to the same, or the patriotc men whose blood achieved the victories for us, but by comparison the princi-ple of that war, fought for the uplitting of an ignoble race, the unity of a Nation, Clellan, the incomparable drill master and tion Divine. That war rallied under its banners a soldiery of a character in harmony with the lofty principles involved, It was an army of gentlemen. The world has never seen its equal for moral worth and general intelligence, Its ranks were filled as well from the higher as the modfrom the turbulent and unruly classes of

day."

in battle and genius in command have made the fame of American soldiers as

enduring as history. And especially would

disciplinarian; of Rosecrans, the captain

of all the strategists, in my humble view;

of Thomas, the uncomplaining, unambi-tious, grim, heroic man, the all around

every day general, who could plan a cam-paigu, lead a forlorn hope, or hold to the

last a battle line against superior numbers

of Fremont, the misjudged, upon whose

political strategy the was was finaly fought of many others whose names I cannot even

I would love to speak of the confederate

soldier as I believe he deserves, and as is

not inappropoiate even on this day; and

you soldiers will permit me and will join

ordinary and natural course of eulogy on such occasions as this to dwell somewhat

in generous praise of our enemy, the con-

own cause first, our own dead first, our

their great struggle and our great cause.

The tenderest memories our hearts con-

cause and of their patriotic deeds shall be

like sweet incense to my soul; but for the gallant enemy, who for four years, in de-fense of a theory of political right, mista-

one side the blockaded seas upon the other,

the two greatest of confederate chieftains,

Stonewall Jaceson and Robert Lee. They

'61. Our

federate soldier in the war of

take time to mention.

est walks of life, and none or but little the age, which can see nothing outside of society. Ministers, teachers and magismarketing and trade, may point, as I trates, no less than the laborers of the know it does, to the irons bands of rail, land composed its body, and when the together the outermost and inner parts of a land but late a wilderness or a treeless waste; to the rivers which accounts land composed its body, and when the The disbandment of large armies at the close of every great war, has always been an occasion of anxious concern to the peo ple among whom they were to be dissolved, and was so to our own people twenty five years ago, because of the moral abandon which it was supposed wou.'d be brought into the life of the mass. Such fears have been realized too, in other lands, though their troops in the main belonging to the standing ferce, were to no great extent discharged, but were retained great extent discharged, but were retained in service under military control. It is their nobility and name. I yield to no said that the most lawless and immoral man in my admiration for the Union yolunteer, nor in my loyalty to the Unioa catue, Friends I had, brothers even, who period in European life was during and at ne close of the wars of the Crusades, when catue. the many thousand knights had returned gave their lives that the union of states through the land, and added to the social

ken though it was fought, naked for clothes, hungry for tood, hopeless of result, hemmed in by encircling armies on than forty millions, that had been under arms for longer or shorter periods, and most of them for long periods; subjected his flag unrecognized, the world against him, his kindred only for him, I have the to the temptations of army life, to the induences of moral profligacy, physical defilement, cruel butchery, fierce passion, ceaseless strite. The proudest eulogy that can be pronounced upon the American soldier is that out of this Gehenna he came, unpolluted in his manhood, his grip upon the great verities of life unshaken strengthened rather by the exercise of the severe tests to which it had been subjected Lost somewhat to the ways of the market and of trade he was and is filled with that ideality and sentiment which unfit a man for the practical concerns of life, a shes of these great men. I felt that moral worth and dazzling genins, even though mixed with political error, were though mixed with political error, were the exacting realities of the present all dier generally, and more generally still these with whatever faults they imply, the soldier of all countries, I have endeavappeal to those who may have observed, whether the disbandment of the armies of the north, if not the addition of a new moral element, was not at least the return of an old one, into the social and domes-

both sides together, at least four millions of men, out of a total population of less

wounds of the war than the men who made them? The bloody shirt has been but litstand to-day, and have always stood in the front rank of the armies of temperance Hudson, Anthony, Campbell, Kelly and St. John of our own state, all of them soldiers, and Dow, Higginson, Blair and Green Clay Smith, and others to numer-ous to name, of the country at large, soldebt contracted in its prosecution, tower ed up and seemed tall enough to topple over and crush us with its weight, and

when the faithless treasonable cry of repudiation was muttered on every hand.

who but the returned soldiers rose in wrath and with Jacksonian emphasis swore that by the eternal it must and should be paid and they would wait till it was done for their dues. You may have forgotten it, or may have been too young or too unobservant to notice it, but it is true, nevertheless, that it was the sustaining sentiment of the ex-soldiery of the land, which upheld the national honor and compelled the payment of the national debt. That was the last and proudest amph personal to every man who had seen any considerable service, and it was over the gnawing, wearing, nervous spirit of unrest, that ennui which came to every man soon after his return to home and the

quiet walks of life. No one but a soldier in the prime of vigorous manhood, whose recent years had been spent in the wild and free abandon of army life, in a constantly broadening field of experience, viewing strange scenes, acting in great dramas, under the constant impulse of lofty thought feeding upon excitement, living in an atmosphere of remarks of the constant in the constan

upon the food of great events and the inbattle charge, where with the blast of busipid sustenance of peace was no fit nour-ishment. I appeal to every comrade here gle and roll of drum, men rush into the yawning jaws of fate. who saw service at the front, if one of the hardest struggles of life was not to conthe soldiers life which passes into history, and is read of by men, but I speak to you quer the feverish demon of unrest which of braver men and braver deeds than these. We associate courage with pride of strength and frenzy of passion in the wild beset you soon after your return. I do not ask you to speak out openly in verification of what I say. You have never confessed it yet, and have been, perhaps, excitement of battle, where men with fiery eye and knotted muscle give blow fer blow, reckless of the whirling bolts of death. There is a fascination in such darashamed to do so, and preferred to keep the secret to yourself. All the same, however, it is true. Said a friend of mine some years ago, a man of education and superior intelligence, and possessed I alical power, a magnetism in the elbow ways thought, of a steadying and control-ling philosophy, but who had served all tains the fighting soldier, and makes him through the war, said he, as we stood to oblivious to the wrathful destruction gether on the grounds at Ft. Leavenworth around him, but the hero of war is the watching a battery drill, "I am getting to patient sick. In the fiere or war is the be an old man now, I have a family I the we may defy the angel of death; at love an wish to live with, but I went up home the soft beds spread by loving hands temper his pains, while loying words sooth the dread of his approach, until conciousagain, for one thing only, and that is to feel the fire and elation of soul I felt that ness fades, first into Jreams and then into nothingness, but the unnumbered dead of day." With such men and there were hundreds of thousands of them, the battles of the Mexican people going on at the the teeming hospitals have fought a grimer fight than these. The number known to have been killed outright in battle from the Union ranks, is scarce fifty thousand, while those who died of disease exceed two hundred thousand. No record has been kept, of the gallant fight in which they yielded up their lives. On close of our war, in resistance to the usur-pation of Maximilian, and the Fenian uprising in Canada, offered anew the wild excitement of a disordered life, and it is an open secret that the gallant and gifted author of Ben Hur endeavored to organ-ize a force out of the disbanded armies of this commemorative day, when the rich est eloquence as orators dwells upon the beroic deeds and victorious death of the strong limed, proud souled warrior of fight, let me pluck the choicest flower for soldiery resolutely turned their faces from the alluring excitements of armed strife, put their bands to the plow and have that almost forgotten comrade, who, alone, unaided, met the blue lipped monster on his chosen ground, and dared his unpity-ing wrath with a heroism which the solnever turned back. I call that a victory, and a great one too. But I must hasten on. I would like to speak of other virtues and characteristics of that wonderfui body of men, and other victories won by dier of the fight has never known. To Ransom and Mitchell, and C. F. Smith, and Edwin Sumner, and their unnumbered troop of gaunt and wasted skeletons, honor and sweet blossoms this day. hinting at all of them. I would like to speak of those great leaders whose courage

That war is over. More rapidly than we think, unless we pause to think, its un-sheeted dead are gliding into the dim per-spective of the past. More rapidly than we realize, its surviving veterans are mov-ing off to join their company. But a few years more and the last of these aging men, with their reminiscent tales of fight 22, 1891. and march and camp, will cease to tell to; this heedless and unappreciative age the story of the greatest struggle of the world. To him whose heart can be stirred or sort ened, whose eye can be moistened or grow bright at the story of valorous fight lofty sacrifice, there will then remain, as visible reminders of that time, only the voiceless cemeteries of the dead.

I mean not those we visit to-day, where aching hearts have followed from mourning homes the mortal parts of father, riend or brother, not those where loving memories have been quick to inscribe on monuments of marble the names and virwith me I know in a departure from the tues of those who died at home, and, where the record always seems to long to note the story of a soldier's life, but those curions, thick tenanted court yards of the ghosts, where the little houses stand in ranks, long and straight, and close behind each other, like battalions closed in mass, own surviving veterans first, but orators have sounded their praise and wrang tears from willing eyes, and inspired plan-dits from willing hands by the story of where the summer's grass seems greener and the winter's snow seems whiter, and a hushed and solemn stillness, more than elsewhere, seems to brood upon the air and where as you enter the little gate you pause and read upon a marble tablet

"The mufffled drum's sad roll has beat The soldier's last tattoo. No more on life's parade shall meet That brave and falten few." And where, when you pass on, thick among little white headstones you read "Unknown," "Killed at Malvern Hill,"
"Unknown," "Died at Fredricksburg,"

Their silent tents are spread, But glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead."

And then you pass on and read more headstones, some with names on Died in hospital at City Point,' "Starved to death at Andersonville," Killed at Petersburg," and then when youraise your eyes again, if your profoundest admiration and respect. A few months ago I stood by the graves of tears will give you leave, you read on still another slab:

"Rest on embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave.
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

The second property of the content o

ontermost boundaries with the bulwark of national protection, can order and organized government be maintained, and the destiny of the human race be fulfilled. To have split this country into separate and discordant states, each by itself pursuing its own ends, would have turned civilization back towards chaos and savagery, made each the prey of warring factions within, and overmastering powers without. But it was not so ordained. This government, imperiect though it be, most nearly fulfills the dream of mankind in liberty and law. It cannot perish from the earth, except to make room for one of larger freedom, wider dominion and firmer rule. Every battle that has been fought, every government that has make foom for one of larger freedom, wider dominion and firmer rule. Every battle that has been fought, every government that has been set up or everthrown, has been a step out of the night of anarchy and discord, into the similght of order and unity and organization. Every martyr that has perished has added to the attesting evidences that man must live under law, in harmony and union with his fellows God wills that men do not draw apart from each other, but that they draw nearer to each other. He has compelled us to do battle to this end and will do so again. I know not why. I know not how or when he may do so again, but I know that brave soldiers have not died nor will not die in vain, that each flere fight is for the human race, and brings us nearer to the end when law and liberty, in measurement exact, shall rule in all the land, and in the minds and hearts of men.

4th. Of July At Strong City.

A meeting was held on Friday evening, June 5th, at City Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July, at Lantry's Grove, near Strong City. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Matt McDonald, as chairman, and J. M. Clay was appointed to act as secretary.
The following committee were ap-

pointed: Committee on Soliciting-A. F.

Committee on Soliciting—A. F. Fritze, U. Handy and Jas. O.Byrne. Committee on Arrangements—Matt McDonald, J. F. Kirker, Wm. Doyle, M. R. Dinan, G. K. Hagans, Wm. Richards and D. C. Ellswarth. Committee on Speakers—W. Y. Morgan. C. I. Maule and C. J. Lautry. Committee on Grounds—A. F. Fritze, John Frew, C. J. Lantry and Albert Berry. It was desided to have fireworks, at night, and a Grand Ball. in works, at night, and a Grand Ball, in the Opera House, after the fire-works. Adjourned to meet Friday evening,

June 12th, for further arrangements.
MATT McDonald, Ch'rman. J. M. CLAY, Secretary.

SCHOOL REPORT. The following is the report of Cottonwood Falls Schools, for the school year ending May

Whole district,..... 286 207

Names of those neither absent nor tardy— Walter Yenzer, Stanley M. Jones, Geo. Cap-well, Hermi Hazel and Ella Airhart. The High School room will be open every Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 4 o'clock, for accommodation of pupils wishing to t ke books from the library. Either the librarian, Miss Nellie Howard, or the assistant, Miss Estella Breese, will be in charge.

MRS. SADIE P. GRISHAM, Prin.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met, on Monday, June 1st, instant, as a Board of Equalization, and, after making several changes in the assessment, and notifying others to show cause why their assessments should not be increased, adjourned until Monday, July 6.

The Board then met as a Board of County Commissioners and considered the bids to build the culvert across Buck creek, and awarded the contract to kettiger Bros. & Co., at \$1,177.75, there being three bids, viz. John Shofe, \$1,295; Chase County Stone Comgany, \$.,539; Rettiger \$\psi ros. & Co., \$1,177.75.

The culvert will be 20 feet wide and 12 feet between keystone and waterline, the roadway between keystone and waterline, the ro to be 20 feet wide.

HOTTER BYE AND BYE.

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

the Chase County Courant.

SUPPLEMENT.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.. THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

The May PANSY is on our table; full of good stories, poems and pictures. It is intended for Sunday as well as week-day reading. \$1 a year; 10cts. a number. Why don't some of our boy and girl readers try to secure one of the handsome Safety Bicycles offered by the publishers for new subscribers? D. Lothrop Co., Boston, Mass., Pub.

BABYLAND for May is a delightfull number of a delightful little magazine for the babies-and by babies we mean the young. sters from one to six years old, The many pretty pictures and bits of stories and jingles make BABYLAND a welcome visitor-a source of help to every mother. 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass.

"Our Little Men and Women" for May is a trifle belated, but none the less a most welcome visitor. For the boys and girls, six to nine-"youngest readers"-this magazine is unexcelled. The publishers, D. Lothrop Co., Boston, offer to send a specimon (back number) for 5 cents. \$1.00 a year; 10cts. a number. Better get a copy, boys and girls, and look up the safety Bicycle offer the publishers are making. Something remark-

"Can the character be read from the handwriting?" Most assuredly it can. Everyone can remember being influenced favorably or unfavorably by the penmanship of some unknown person, and has been astonished to find how true the conclusions were; and some of the world's foremost thinkers have maintained that the handwriting furnishes a more exact key to the character than the head, face, or form. Character-reading from handwriting is a fascinating study; and if you wish to learn all about it, you must read the excellent and profusely illustrated article, "How to Read Character by Handwriting," by Prof. Nelson Thorpe, published in the July number of DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, and you will be still more interested in the subject. In the same number is a splendid article on "Chiti," which is particulary "apropos" at present: "Foes Afield: Plants Poisonous to the Stomach' is quite as seasonable; and every one can recognize the plants from the accurate illustrations; in "Summer Outdood Games: Lawn Tennis, Badminton, Colors," they are so clearly described and illustrated that the veriest novice can learn how to play them without other instruction; and the amateur china-painter may rival the professional by following the directions given in "The Use of Matt Colors." Besides, there are stories and poems, and over 200 illustralions, including a superb water-color, a French costume study under the Empire, and the numerous departments are full to overflowing with valuable matter. Briefly, this number fully maintains the justly earned prestige of being the Model Family Magazine, and it is published for \$2 per year by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New

HAVE YOU ENTERED THE COM-PETITION.

\$750 in gold, three organs, a sewing machine, a letter filing cabinet, gold watches, and other prizes to the number of 100 in all, aggregating in value over \$3,000, the smallest being valued at \$5 That is the list which the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED will distribute among subscribers at the close tof the current six months, in connection with the prize competition now in progress, and which is still open to new subscribers. For sample copy and all particulars send 12 cents in stamps to the Sabisten Litho. & Pub. Co Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

On, May 24th, 1891. W. Louis Locker, insane, escaped from a private asylum at Atch. ison, Kansas, and has not since been heard from. He is 47 years old. height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 150 pounds, black hair, dark eyes, of German descent, and speaks broken English. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his friends at Haven. Reno county, Kansas. RICHARD HOWATT.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City.

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas.

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EMPORIA, KANSAS,

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F. P. COCHRAN.

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All of First-class Stock;

Warranted Pure Bred:

Eggs-One sitting, 75 cents; two sittings or more, 50 cents per sitting. Stock-Pairs, \$1 50; Trios, \$2.

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E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent,

66 RICHARDEON BLOCK, PROTTANDOES TELP Canvassers Wanted.

A Y FAR? I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either teach any fairly intelligent person of either teach any fairly intelligent person of either teach and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to some Three Thousand Bollars a carrin their own local lines, win rever they live. I will also furnish

the situation or and symethous which yet can can that amount. No money for me trait as successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire by the eworker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are usking over \$2000 b, year each. It's NEW and SOLESS. Full particulars FREEE. Address at once. E. C. ALLESS. Thou ARC, Augusta, Maine.

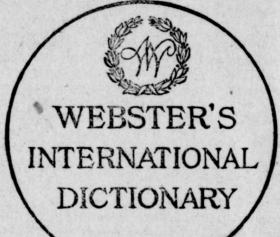
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The Bhase County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS: KANS. THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fail where they

Terms -pervess \$1.50 case in advance; af perthree moneus, \$1.76; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 case in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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2 weeks... 1.50 2.03 2.50 4.00 7.00 18.00
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4 weeks... 2.00 3.00 3 25 5.00 9.50 17.00
2 months 3.00 4.50 5.2 8.50 18.00 25.00
3 months 4.00 6.00 7.50 11.00 20.00 32.50
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Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for Items under the head of "Local Short Stops"
No due bills for patent medicines or other

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

CLOSING OUT SALE!

I am selling My entire Stock of Goods

At Cost, For Cash,

Consisting of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Groceries.

Call and examine the goods.

The reason I am selling out is. Mr. Shaff is going to move to Colorado.

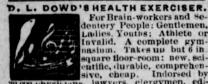
A. O. SHAFF, Manager.

STRONG CITY, KANSAG.

PENSIONS

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

Late Commissioner of Pensions, 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 sive, cheap. Indorsed by sive, cheap. Indorsed by sive, cheap. Indorsed by tors 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

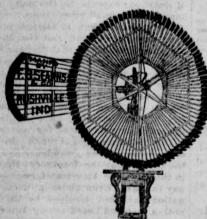
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sca'ed proposals to build an addition to the stone school-house in this city will be received by the School Board of the district, up to 6 o'clock, p. m. June 18, 1891. Plans and speiefications for the same can be seen at the office of James McNee, Cottonwood Falls, Kans... on and after June 15, 1891. No bid will be considered without a bond accompanies it. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

I. A Lowther. Director. Jas. McNee, Treas. F. B. Hunt, Clerk.

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-:-STEARNS WIND MILL-:



The only flexible wheel-Wind Mill manufac-ured; with we had more than 16 years' experi-nce in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods: we build all sizes of both Power and Pamping Mills, Tanks, and general mill upplies. Goods are reliable and fully

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F. B. STEARNS,

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LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Businesslocals, under this head, 20 cents a me, drst insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequent insertion.

Mrs. Strickland is again very ill. Bran and Shorts, at Smith Bros. E. F. Holmes went to Cedar Point

yesterday. Charles Miner was down to Emporia Mrs. J. Johnson was out to Florence,

last week. Miss Minnie Wise was down to

Emporia, Saturday. Mrs. John Pitzer arrived here, Friday, from Elk Falls.

Mr. N. B. Berry, of Strong City, is now at Akron, Ohio. The evidence in the railroad bond

case has been closed. Ralph Breese has gone to Manhattan for a short visit.

Smith Bros. have just received a

Mrs. M. Oliver has moved back to her farm on Buck creek. John Whalan, of Strong City, went to Colorado, last Thursday.

It rained very hard last Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

Mr. Henry Lantry, of Strong City, went to Topeka, last Saturday. Miss Alice Romigh has gone on visit to relatives, at Wakarusa.

Mrs. Geo. W. Hays, of this city, went down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

B. Lantry & Sons' crusher, west of Strong City, has started up again. Mr. C. R. Simmons returned home, Saturday, from a visit at Emporia. Mr. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

A hook and ladder company is needed in this city, as also in Strong

City.
Miss Katie Rettiger, daughter of
Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, is The best set of teeth only \$8, at the Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, till

Master Ralph Zane, of Osage City, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit to relatives.
Miss Luella Kirker, of Strong City.

visiting her grandparents, at Mrs. Hattie E. Dart and her daugh.

W. H. CARTTER, ter, went to Lawrence, Saturday, for a short visit.
Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit at St. Joseph, Mo.

Barney Lantry, Jr., is now at the Needles, Cal., in charge of a piledriving engine.

Wm. Swank went to Belle Plain, Sumner county, Tuesday, to be gone about a month. Chas. E. Hughey and family have

returned to Oswego, to again make that place their home.

A. D. Rilea painted the roof of the J. C. Scroggin building and of J. M.

Mr. John Boylan, of Strong City, has gone to Austin, Texas, to do a

large quantity of stone work. Mrs. Chas. W. White, of Grove, was visiting friends and relatives in Strong City, last week.

On Tuesday night of last week Miss

and is stopping with Mrs Sheehan. The Alliance Herald and Guard, of home, yesterday.

way, at the intersection of Main meet with us.

Miss Kate Rogler, of South Fork, returned home, Saturday, from Emporia, where she was attending the Normal School.

W. H. Winters, of Strong City, went to Emporia, Saturday, after his wife who was down there receiving

Cabbage Plants--Late Flat Dutch.

Miss Anna K. Rockwood intends

Lost in Strong City, or between Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, a bunch of keys, for which the finder will be rewarded by returning them

Teeth cleaned, without pain, by the Painless Dentist, at the Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, till June 13, and Monday the 8th and Monday the 15th, at Commercial House, Strong City.

At a recent meeting of the Angola Lodge I, O. O. F., the following officers were elected: J. W. McWilliams, N. G.; Clark Hunt, V. G.; Geo. George, Treas.; G. M. Hayden, Secy.

The Quartette Club (J. H. Mercer, E. F. Holmes, Geo. W. Somers and E. D. Replogle,) have organized under the name of the Hayden Club, and will soon give an entertainment Smith Bros. are heaequarters for Flour end Feed.

Mrs. A. G. Miner. of Topeka, who was visiting friends in this city, returned home, Saturday. She was ac-companied as far as Emporia by Mrs. J. M. Tuttle who visited relatives in that city.

Mr, E. A. Hilderbrand. of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week, returned home, Friday, taking with him his son, Charlie, who was visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac

Miss Mattie Sheehan will leave, to-day, for an extended visit to relatives in Illinois and Kentucky. She will be accompanied as far as St. Louis, Mo., by Miss Bertha Perrigo who will visit relatives there.

Mr. Geo. Estes, having taken the census of the Cottonwood Falls school district, has made a return of 481 electors in the district, thus showing that the \$5,000 bond proposition carried by 51 majority.

The Rev. Herman Hahm, of Offerl who was attending the German Lutheran Conference at Strong City, last week, returned home, Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. C. Fritze and Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City.

Teeth filled, positively, without the least pain, at 50 cents, by the Painless Dentist, at the Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, till June 13; and Monday, the 8th, and Monday, the 15th, at the Commercial House, Strong City.

Mrs. Kate Hegwer returned home Saturday, from Ottawa, where she was visiting her brother, Philip Hornberger, who is now in the railroad hospital at that place, but who will again be on the road in a few days.

Last Friday being the anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Carl Eber-hardt, pastor of the German Lutheran church, Strong City, the members of his congergation gave him a very pleasant party at the parsonage, that evening, and fifteen dollars were put under his plate at the table.

Did you know that C. B. Hager will repair Gasoline Stoves or Tin-ware, or put new bottoms in Chaire, and guarantee all work; or will sell Pocket Knives, Hosiery, Stationary, Notions or Tinware cheaper than any Mr. R. W. Smith, of Hutchison, was visiting Hon. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, last week.

Notions of Thware cheaper than any other man in the county. Call in and get the proof, for proof is free.

C. B. HAGER.

A. D. Rilea painted the roof of the J. C. Scroggin building and of J. M. Kerr's residence, this week.

Mrs. John Davidson, of Strong City, took her son. Roy, to Emporia, last week, for medical treatment.

Mr. John Boylan, of Strong City.

Mr. John Boylan, of Strong City.

Mr. John Boylan, of Strong City. mittees, and make the celebration one of which both of the cities may well

feel proud? Miss Nannie Pugh, having graduated from the collegiate department of the State University, at Lawrence, On Tuesday night of last week Miss Luella P. Pugh gave a very enjoyable musicale to a few of her friends.

Miss Sallie P. Ackley has returned from Marion, to attend the institute, wm. P. Pugh, who graduated from and is stopping with Mrs Sheehan. the pharmacy department, returned

Council Grove, have been consolidated, with L. McKenzie still as editor.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye's father, a very old gentleman, of Chetopa, received a fall, recently, dislocating his shoulder.

Mrs. J. M. Patterson, of Matfield Green, is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Kent, of St. Joseph, Mo.

A substanctial stone crossing has been laid on the west side of Broadway, at the intersection of Main

REV. JOHN MACLEAN, Pastor. There will be a strawherry festival at Mrs. Sheehan's to-morrow (Friday) evening, for the benefit of the M. E. Church.

Mr. Geo. B. Carson is enjoying a visit from his mother, Mrs. G. B. Carson, and sister. Miss Frank Carson, of Joplin, Mo.

Mr. Belev. John MacLean, Pastor.

About 9 o'clock, Monday night, the residence of Mr. Wm. F. Rockwood was discovered to be on fire, in the kitchen, and the alarm was sounded by the Court-house bell. The kitchen and its contents, including the clothes washed that day, were a total loss; but the main part of the house was saved by tearing away the kitchen. saved by tearing away the kitchen, the back room being, however, very badly burned. The furniture and everything else in the main part of

the house was saved. Insurance \$250. We call, the attention of our readers went to Emporia, Saturday, after his wife who was down there receiving medical attention.

Miss Anna K. Rockwood gave a very pleasant party, Monday evening at her home, to the teachers in attendance at the Institute.

Chas, M. Gregory returned home, the saturday of the Stearns Wind Mill Co., in another column. They manufacture a full line of Power Wind Engines and Pumping Wind Mills. They will give farmers the benefit of strictly wholesale prices until they have an agency established in this county. This few guarantees Chas. M. Gregory returned home, in this county. This firm guarantee Friday, from Howell, Mich., where he their goods to be strictly first class in was called to the bedside of his every way: they give good bankable mother during her fatal illness.

The Topeka Painless Dentist, at the Commercial House, Strong City, on Monday, June 8, and Monday, June 15, during the day of each date.

Cabbage Plants—Late Flet Dentity and their goods to be strictly first class in every way: they give good bankable reference and are reliable. Parties wishing to handle mills or buy one for their own use will find it to their interest to write them.

Bran and Shorts.

A woman, on Pearl street, was callestijan.

spending the summer in Iowa and Minnesota, and will, probably attend the National Teachers' Association in Canada.

On the evening of May 25th, ultmo.

N.'A. Dobbins struck a man named the National Teachers' Association in Canada.

On the evening of May 25th, ultmo.

The Mayor suspended Dobbins from the Police force until after his final trial, which is now in progress.

NEWFIRM

NEW GOODS

Having purchased the general merchandise business of P.C. Jeffrey, we will continue the business at the old stand, under an entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT,

and we desire to say to the public that we will be glad to receive a liberal share of their patronage, and WILL GUARNTEE SATISFACTION in Goods and in Prices. Our terms will be Cash or its equivalent. Come and see us and we can convince you that it will be to your advantage to

TRADEWITH

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., KANSAS. ELMD ALE

J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

FURNITARE, PICTURE

STRONG KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.

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ROLAND ROBERTS. ERIE MEAT MARKET.

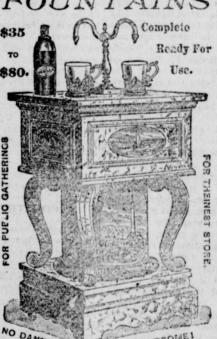
SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- - - KANSAS.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, ROBT. IRWIN. D. D., Proste

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



Over 26 Years in Usa 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.

where Dobbins was then a policeman fracturing his skull, breaking his jaw and severing his ear, from the effects of which Cole died in two days thereafter. It appears that Cole had, on several occasions, during the past eight or ten months, been stopping Mrs. Dobbins on the streets, or following her, and that, on the evening of May 25th, he had molested her and Miss Mary Giese while they were on their way to Mr M. Heintz's, to take tea there, Mr. Dobbins also taking tea there. At supper be was told of the affair, and, when the ladies went home, he followed behind them about home, he followed behind them about ten feet, and Cole again accosted them. when Dobbins went up and asked him: "What do you want?" repeating the question, when Cole pulled a revolver; and then Dobbins. with his left hand, pulled his revolver from his pocket and struck the fatal blow. Cole's employers say, so the newspapers state, that Mrs. Dobbin's frequent calls on Cole during business hours caused them to discharge him; but we have been told it was Mrs. Dobbins' sister whom they mistook Dobbins sister whom they mistook for Mrs. Dobbins. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Dobbins

PAINLESS DENTIST.

THE TOPEKA DENTIST, Dr. Moffitt is now at the Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, and will remain only TEN DAYS, that, is, until SATURDAY, JUNE 13th. Take notice of this announcement:-During his first visit he will make the best set of teeth for ONLY \$8.00, guaranteed in all respects, and worth \$15 00. He will fill teeth, Posi-TIVELY WITHOUT PAIN, at only 50 cents and upwards, according to the material used. Toothache cured permanently, without pain. Sore mouths and gums treated, and cured in a short time. He makes a specialty of cleaning teeth, without pain. looking teeth soen made the best looking, and restored to health. Dering the day of Menday, the 8th, and Monday, the 15th of June, he will be at the Commercial Hotel, Strong City; all the rest of the times in Cottonwood

ELECTRICITY

as supplied by

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT

will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable for all chronic aliments Send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for further particulars.

M. C. FULLER, Kirwin, Kan.



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 fewls 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 gleakanter them to match. Frices per setting \$1.00 to \$3.00. Brop me a postal for further particulars.

G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kaneas.

SUCCESS!

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

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

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

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

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

BOW 19 a good time to visit Lawrencebury. You can see the crops on the GROUND and the fruits on the trees. Just think of is 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 splendld place for a cigar and tobacco factory, as Lawrence County raises good tobacco. Farmers, write to W. R. King, Law-renceburg, Tenn., for list of cheap and

good farms.
As summer is coming on many are looking for a suitable resert, combining healthluness, good, water; cool nights, good society and quiet (with, perhaps, 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 preposes to make into an elegant and exclusive resoit.

100 OF THESE LOTS TO FIRST PURCH-ASERS, for \$25 for inside and \$50 for coreers; CASH. 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

Terms, one-fith cast, 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 pro-pectus.

Address the company at Lawrenceburg. 100 OF THESE LOTS TO FIRST PURCH-

The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,

Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, or Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illnois.

HUMPHREYS

deed the sovereign remedies of the Woller of Principal Nos.

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I Fevers, Congestion, inflammation...

Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...

Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants

Dissentery, Griping, Billous Colic...

Cholera Merbus, Venting...

Congris, Cold, Bronchitts...

Neurnigia, Toothache, Faceache...

Headacebes, Sick Headache, Vertigo

Headacebes, Sick Headache, Vertigo

Figure Stomach.

Cronp. Cough, Difficult Breathing...

Kenther Stomach...

Reumanism, Ersispellas, Eruptions...

Reumanism, Ersispellas, Eruptions...

Reumanism, Reumanism...

Reumanism, Reumanism...

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Collin, Malaria...

Co

Sold by Draggism, or seat postpaid on receipt price. Dr. Hussmann Ravials, (144 pages richly bound in clott and gold, mailed free Humphreys' Medicine Co. 100 Pulton St. N Y. SPECIFICS.

Important to Ladies Only.

We want a woman in every county to establish a corset Parlor for the sale of Dr. Nicools' Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clasps, warranted never to break, will ontwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses; we furnish Complete Stock on Consignment.

Settlements Monthly: position permanent.

\$3,60 until tree; inclo e 18 cents stamps to pay postage, etc., address, with references,

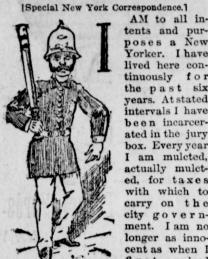
G. D. NICHOLS & CO.

25 East 14th st., New York.

What Alex. E. Sweet Knows About Gotham Policemen.

They Are Not as Innocent and Valorou As the Daily Papers Claim-Good Policemen, Like Good Indians, Are All Dead.

|Special New York Correspondence.1



poses a New lived here continuously for the past six vears. Atstated intervals I have been incarcerated in the jury box. Every year I am muleted, actually muleted. for taxes with which to carry on the city government. I am no longer as innocent as when first arrived

here from the Lone Star state. When the ticket seller at the elevated station shoves off a lead nickel I find it before I get on the car. The bunco steerers have long since given up their efforts to take me into their confidence, so I think I can claim to be a Gothamite.

There is, however, one peculiarity of the New Yorker that I have not been able to acquire, and that is unbounded admiration for all the local institutions of this great city. The genuine New Yorker in season and out of season expresses his unqualified approval of everything in and about New York, from nasal catarrh to the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island.

A genuine New Yorker whose limbs are warped all out of shape by rheumatism, and who is suffering from chronic bronchitis, will talk by the hour about the glorious climate of New York. I have got the rheumatism and the bronchitis, but thus far I have not been able to acquire the desire to indulge in eulogistic meteorological mendacity. It is my private opinion that this enthusiasm cannot be acquired by anyone who is not born and raised on Manhattan island.

One of the local institutions of which the average New Yorker is very proud is the police force, which he declares is the finest in the world. It is undoubtedly a fact that physically the New York police force is a remarkably fine looking body of men. It is, also, a fact that the great majority of them are worthy and efficient officers. At the same time, it is, also, indisputable that in no other city outside of Russia are outrages by the police as frequent and as unpunished as they are in New York. In fact, so frequent have these outrages become that they no longer excite surprise, much less indignation. On great public occasions, when the streets are densely crowded, I have seen mounted policemen back their horses, without any provocation whatever, into the jammed crowds of men, women and children, and cut and slash with their whips at everybody within reach. Outside of New York the infuriated citizens would have torn the policemen limb from limb, but in New York everything the

It is amusing to read the comments of the local press on the constantly re- harder. Then the rules and systematic curring outrages. For instance, we read on Monday that Patrolman Mc-Guzzle has been running amuck on Broadway, firing off his pistol and club-



EXASPERATING THE MAFIA

bing everybody he met while under the influence of delirium tremens. The comments of the daily papers on the editorial page are very much alike. They read very much like this: "New York is justly proud of her police. A finer body of men does not exist in any city in the world. They are sober and vigilant, but just as there is one black sheep in every flock, just so there is a Mc-Guzzle on the force. However, the police commissioners may be relied on to act vigorously."

On Tuesday we read that a policeman broke the arm of a ten-year-old boy who was standing in his own door and who refused to "move on." Commenting on this the New York daily would say: "It is not often that one of the finest does anything to bring discredit on the force, but we cannot approve of the impetuosity of Policeman Tuff," etc., etc.

On Wednesday Policeman Hugger tries to kiss a respectable married lady on an elevated car, and on her resenting his drunken familiarity he arrests her. More surprise on the part of the local press, and a childlike reliance on the hair, and this can easily be accompolice commissioners to deal out Spar- plished by frequent cuttings and the

And so it goes day after day, week after week, and year after year. And are they not punished? Not if they have "a pull," and even those who have no "pull" or whose pull is weak and ating salt air, and is often wet with Policeman McGuzzle is fined a week's should contain a teaspoonful of salt to pay; Policeman Tuff is transferred to a tumbler of water, and should be apthe "goat district up in Harlem," etc.

ished by the courts, but as a general thing tor.

It is impossible to convict as a cloud of witnesses appear and perjure themselves so copiously that even the hardened court officials shudder. Experience has demonstrated that a policeman can be as formidable on the witness stand as anywhere else.

There are, however, some people in New York whose admiration for New York does not warp their good judgment and common sense. One of these is my friend Sykes, who keeps a grocery on the corner. He grew eloquent on this subject the other day. They are a bad lot, and I can see no improvement," he said. "The new policeman on the beat is very much like the old one. He was on the beat, too, all the time. I was in court one day, and the justice asked the policeman who made the arrest if the prisoner, who was terribly beaten, had resisted arrest. The reply was that he had not, but had come right along to the station house. 'Then why did you beat him that way?' asked the justice. 'What else have I got a club for?' asked this officer of the law.

"Another thing," continued Sykes, "they don't enforce the law. On Sunday it is as easy to get beer as on any other day. There is nothing so sight-



A CASE OF MALIGNANT COLLARER.

less as a New York policeman on Sunday in front of a saloon that has 'protection.' And at night, when they ought to be looking out for thieves, they are asleep. When they are not wrapped in slumber they are rapping people on the head. However," added Sykes, "there is one policeman in New York who is a model in all respects.' "Does he never drink to excess?" I

sked. "He never touches a drop."

"Never indulges in reckless clubbing?" "He has never raised his club against

anybody yet; he is always neat in his dress; never flirts with the girls; never, since he has been on the force, has a charge been made against him." "Where is this wonderful officer of

the law? I'd like to see him.' "Then go around to the Eden Musee. He is made of wax." ALEX E. SWEET.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Something About the Care of Those Who Are Physically Disabled.

The care and training of a perfectly strong child is a serious matter, though fortunately the task is so lightened by parental love that its full seriousness is rarely felt except in discouraged moments; but when the child is handinged by some physical ailment or capped by some phy disability, the task becomes even is not fastened, but can be taken out at care which are perfectly satisfactory for a healthy child have to be modified, perhaps thrown aside, and other methods of management substituted. Sometimes the changes have to be made not only in opposition to well grounded practical methods of rearing children, but also directly across the grain of our firmest convictions of what is right for children to do or be. No intelligent parent doubts for a moment where his duty lies in such cases, for the supremest duty for him is to develop and guard his child, regardless of rule, conviction or personal discomfort. The child is the vital part of the problem, and the prescribed key cannot always be relied on to find the requisite solu-

In the case of young children, changes in regimen are oftener made in mental and moral training than in the physical. Parents and teachers are more apt to appreciate that the preventive ounce of tact, consideration or sympathy before the mental or moral nature has been warped out of its healthful groove far outweighs in its results the curative pound. That there should be the same careful prevention of physical ills in a child no one will deny, but the trouble is that few realize just when prevention should begin, and how long and steadily it should be continued. Too often ailments or weaknesses are allowed to run without any conception of their destroying power so long as a child is not decidedly ill. The slight deviations from health are not noted, and the idea that something serious portends is not dreamed of .- Harper's Bazar.

Proper Care of the Hair.

The hair, like every other portion of the human frame, if uncared for will go to waste and eventually drop out. This is due to the splitting of the ends of hair, so that the interior oil duct, which nourishes the hair, is exposed, and the natural nourishment of the hair runs to waste, overflows upon the head, forming dandruff, which impedes the growth of the hair just as much as tares among wheat. The best means to prevent this is a strengthening of the use of salt and water and vaseline. Have you ever noticed what bushy hair sea-faring men have? Did you ever see a bald sailor? It is because their hair is in constant contact with the invigorsalt water. A good tonic of salt water "goat district up in Harlem," etc., plied to the hair two or three times a week. The effect at the end of a month Occasionally a policeman is really pun- will be surprising .- American Specta-

FARM AND GARDEN.

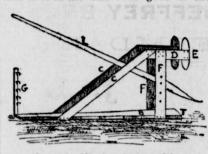
HANDY FENCE JACK.

flow One Man Can Improve a Long Line

of Fence in a Day. We practice mixed farming; fences are a necessity. In breaking an old sod field, it needs often to be partly refenced. We place the fence out, so we can plow the old fence row, thus clearing out brambles as well as getting a very fertile strip for tillage. We always place large 4-foot pieces of wood under the corners to keep the rails up from the ground, placing old rails under to stop out the pigs, etc. The 4foot pieces make more fence than a rail, and much cheaper.

This spring we intend to take the Johngee fence jack, as per drawing, and raise several good fences that have settled until the rails are on the ground, and put new pieces under the corners, thus making the fence about a foot higher and preventing the loss of good rail.

With this machine one man can improve a long line of fence in a day. You need only to throw off the riders before you lift the fence. Prepare your posts, if you build board, wire or paling fence, by boring an oblique 11/4inch hole in the end that goes in the



ground, and fill the hole with salt. When empty, refill. This will make a white oak as durable as a locust post. Use an augur if the ground is free from roots or stones. Medium-sized posts are best. Some of our farmers are driving the posts with a sort of a pile, or rather post driver. They say it is practical and expeditious.

I have made an improvement, I think, in the jack, by using good pine boards and spiking and bolting together, as indicated in description. Anybody can make one on this plan. The lever should be good hickory or ash. There can be one made where two men work it by simply having a 12 by 9-inch piece, 11/2 inches thick, B and T and L. This makes a light and convenient jack, one man holding down the lever while the other puts under the corner

B is the base, 6 feet long, 11/6 inches thick at rear end, 2 inches at front end. 5 inches wide at rear end and 8 at front end. FF, uprights, 3 feet 11/4 inches by 6 inches at top and 9 inches at base to be nailed on and set in 11/4 inches on each edge of B, and bolted or spiked on each side of D. with holes one foot from B. and at 6-inch intervals for fulcrum pin. T, toe or lip, 3 inches deep and 3 inches long, spiked on each corner of the jack slipping back when under feet, it became necessary to remove a pressure. G, standard, with hook pins to hold L down when fence is elevated, spiked on rear end of B, 2 feet 11/4 by 3 inches, with hooks or pins with a downward angle of 45 degrees. Lever (L) is 8 or 10 feet long, 21/2 by 4 inches, heaviest at fulcrum-pin notches, where pleasure or shifted on pin at will on its notches. C C, two braces on each side of D and B, as FF are put on. D, brace 2½ feet, 1½ by 6 inches, that holds E in contact with fence, to prevent jack from rising up at rear end, and to stay fence. E, piece 18 inches long, 5 by 11/4 inches, nailed on side of D flush with the end .- J. W. R. Smith, in Country Gentleman.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Sour milk is a treat both to hens and to little chickens.

If only one thing is used coal oil is

probably the best to use for lice. PROVIDE a shelter under which the young fowls can run whenever it rains. DAMAGED grain or fermented food often induces disease and should never be fed.

AFTER warm weather sets in it will do no harm if some of the fowls roost out of doors.

WHENEVER the brood of turkeys is strong enough, give them the run of the meadows.

nearly always the cause of the fowls getting crop bound. IF a quick growth is secured it is very necessary to give the first feed in

LACK of gravel or gritty material is

the morning early. Ducks should always have dry quarthe first year, while the work can be ters at night if they are to be kept done much later in the season-in fact, thrifty and healthy.

FEED the fowls early in the morning, before they are allowed any water; feed well and water afterwards. Do not keep too many drakes; one to

every five ducks is enough. More than this simply adds to the expense. NEST-EGG gourds make good nest eggs during the winter, but they should not be planted near the squashes or other

vines.

TURKEYS can, to a considerable extent, be given sweet skimmed milk in place of water, and if the drinking vessels are kept clean will be all the healthier.-St. Louis Republic.

Butter Pays Better Than Cheese.

carried on at much less cost and with fewer cows than is necessary to make cheese making profitable, and again make it much more difficult for them the process of butter-making is much to climb over. If fences be properly simpler and more easily acquired than attended to and in season there will be that of cheese-making. The butter very little trouble with unruly sheep. made and packed is ready for market, while oheese requires weeks and months of careful handling and management before it can be put on the limited, while butter can be made during nine months of the year in the creameries. -Rural Canadian.

DIFFERENT FERTILIZERS.

Why the Farmer Should Be Familiar with the Needs of His Soil.

If the farmer thoroughly understood the needs of the soil, manuring could be done more economically and to a much better advantage. In order to maintain fertility the application of materials containing proper elements are as necessary as in feeding stock to the best advantage. If more of one material is supplied than is needed there is more or less waste that in many cases could be avoided. Stock may have plenty of some kinds of food that contain only certain elements and yet not make a growth, because other elements equally necessary are not supplied.

So with growing crops. Manures or fertilizers may be applied containing some of the essential elements of plant growth and yet the plants will not make a thrifty growth for lack of other elements equally important. Knowing what makes up a complete ration to secure the desired end with stock lessens the cost and increases the profit, and in manuring the soil if the needs of soil and of the growing crops were more thoroughly understood much better results could be secured.

With many farmers the question of fertility is becoming an important study. As ordinarily managed, even where stock are kept to consume near ly or quite all of the farm products, it is difficult to save and apply a sufficient amount of manure to keep up the fertility, while if allowed to run down the situation becomes worse. If purchasing commercial fertilizers is to be made rofitable it must be done with a knowledge of what the growing crops and the soil requires, or elements not needed will be applied, and in conseuence there will be more or less waste.

In some states arrangements are nade by which a farmer can have com mercial fertilizers offered for sale analyzed, so that the elements of plant food they contain can be ascertained. This is a great help and is an acknowledgment of the importance of applying fertilizers understandingly.

The nearer the elements needed for plant growth are supplied in the right proportion and available form the better will be the results secured and the less the cost. But to do this the soil must be understood as well as the requirements of the different plants, and one of the advantages of science in farming is secured where this is done. -Prairie Farmer.

TOOLS FOR SOD-CUTTING. Handy Implements That Can Be Made from Worn-Out Hoes.

Two years ago the park east of the the capitol, Albany, which had lain waste since the building was begun, was graded, sodded and flagged. The sodding was carefully done and well cared for afterwards. This spring a new appropriation having been made for work on the capitol, preparations were begun to lay the foundation of the grand approach to the front. As front end of B, to catch and prevent this extends into the park nearly 175



large area of the sod, which was now employed in the forests of British Cowas skillfully done by Foreman Sanders and his men, and we have had sketches made of the tools employed. A section of turf was lined off in strips 14 inches wide one way and 31/4 feet the other. After the line was set, a man with a tool a (Fig. 1) cut along it, pushing the cutter before him, then setting the line over and cutting again. After cutting both ways, two men with tools like Fig. 2, standing sidewise



FIG. 2.

to the turf, cut the strips loose, while other men rolled them up and carried them away. These tools can be made by any blacksmith. The cutting parts, in this case, were made of saw steel.

The more common cutter b (Fig. 1) was also used, but not considered as efficient as a. It is more useful as a trimmer of walk edges. A handy tool of this kind can be made from an old hoe by getting a blacksmith to straighten the shank and cut off the corners of the blade. Then sharpen the edge on the grindstone. The advantage of sod over seed is in giving a firm turf at any time when good sod can be ob tained, provided it is kept well watered until new roots have formed. -Country Gentleman.

How to Manage Unruly Sheep. See that the fences are well put up

before the sheep are turned out. If they form the habit of getting out of a certain pasture it is not an easy matter to stop them, but if those same sheep are moved to a pasture where they are not acquainted they will very often lie quiet. A brush, rail, board or wire fence 3 to 31/2 feet high, if made close enough, will usually stop sheep, but it will generally be necessary to top-pole a stone wall if it be 4 feet high. If sheep are not kept on both sides of the A creamery can be established and wall the poles should not be placed over the center but towards the side on which the sheep are kept. This will -J. D. Avery, in Farm and Home.

WE have an inquiry about the mulberry tree, its value as a fruit producer. market and command a remunerative We believe that the surest answer to price. The season for cheese-making is give in reference to the Russian mulberry is that it is somewhat uncertain. Some make a success of it, while others do not.-Western Rural.

THE LUMBER DUTY.

Large Exports of Lumber and Small Im-ports—Southern Pine Lumber in All Parts of the World—Canada as a Rival— Amusing Freaks of the Protection Super-

Amusing Freaks of the Protection Superstition.

Some people fancy that we need a duty on lumber and timber to protect our forests from the pauper-grown forests of Canada and other countries; but a staff correspondent of the high tariff New York Tribune, who has been traveling in the south, writes to that journal from Pensacola, Fla., to show journal from Pensacola, Fla., to show that Florida pine is shipped to Europe in large quantities and is very popular there for ship building as well as for other purposes.

This correspondent states that the before the present custom of making the following reply to Col. Clarke: ships' hulls and masts out of iron was adopted. "At the French navy yards at Cherbourg, Brest and Rochefort," he says, "it was largely used. For deckplanking it is unexcelled, and to this day the Cunarders' passengers perform their endless promenades on planks shipped from Pensacola. The Barbary coast men use it, and so do the shipgreatest timber exporting town on the Adriatic." The changes in the method of ship-

building, however, have not hurt the export of Florida lumber and timber. "Large shipments of the big logs are sent annually to France and Belgium for railroad piers and bridges. Some of them are cut up and made into freight cars. Other cargoes have been unloaded at Rotterdam and towed all the way up the Rhine to Mayence, passing on the way the German rafts bound for the sea. In Germany they use the wood for flooring and house building, and so they do in Switzerland. Java, Japan and Cape Town use it for docks and harbors. Australia has taken many shiploads; and only a year ago a cargo went to London, was transferred there to a steamer bound through the Suez canal, and finally unloaded at Calcutta, the entire cost having been less than the current through freight from Pensacola direct. * The shipments every year are enor-

exported 100,000,000 feet in one year." If anyone will examine the reports of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1890, he will find that our exports of lumber and timber amounted to nearly \$22,000,000, against imports of only about \$8,750,000. By far the only about \$8,750,000. By far the plow certainly averages more than half its larger part of our exports went out total cost. We manufacture thousands of four-horse plows, for instance, for the Af-News Va: Brunswick, Ga: Pensacola. News, Va.; Brunswick, Ga.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans. But our exports to Canada were very

mous, one Pensacola firm alone having

respectable, reaching nearly \$2,000,000. Some of the figures of our lumber and timber exports from points along our northern border give rise to amusing reflections concerning the protection superstition. The lumbermen of Michigan were before McKinley's committee last year to oppose any reduction of the duty on lumber; yet last year's exports from the two Michigan ports of Detroit and Port Huron into Canada reached about \$750,000 worth. Three years ago certain citizens of Seattle, and Tacoma, Wash., sent strong memoreferences to the Chinese coolie labor the protection superstition. The treasury reports show that the exports of

Afraid of foreign competition and yet able to export and sell in foreign markets; such is ever the amazing folly of the protection mind.

The duty on lumber should be repealed; not one vestige of it should be left. It is not needed to protect the as much in Canada as in Michigan, and that if there was any difference at all the cost would be found a little greater in Canada. The duty, then, can serve only to give American producers and dealers the opportunity to combine and maintain prices. So recently as the second week in March there was a report that a consolidation of practically all the lumber dealers of the west had been effected.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

The Home Market Club Gets Some Information—American Goods Cheaper For Foreigners Than For Americans—What a Great Manufacturer Says-How Protec-

The famous Home Market club of Boston has been investigating the charge that our manufacturers sell their goods cheaper to foreigners than in the protected home market, and the club has certainly brought out more information than it wanted.

In the course of his investigation Col. Clarke, the secretary of the club, sent the following letter to Mr. A. B. Farquhar, the great agricultural implement manufacturer of York, Pa.:

THE HOME MARKET CLUB.
NO. 56 BEDFORD STREET.
BOSTON, Mass. May 16, 1891.
Mr. A. B. Farquhar, of A. B. F. & Co., Limited,

York Pa.
DEAR SIE: Having recently seen a statement attributed to you that your firm sells goods in the Latin countries south of us and in South Africa at prices from 5 to 10 per cent less than they are sold for in this country, and that "the manufacturer who is able to export his goods can have no use for pro-tection except to enable him to extort more money from home producers than he is able to get from those abroad," I desire to know a little more about the facts pertaining to this business.

Will you kindly inform me—

1. What percentage of your goods is sold

2. Whether or not you sell directly to houses in the countries named or to pur-chasers in this country for shipment thence? 8. What is the reason that you do not get as good prices there as here?
4. Do you sell any goods in England, France and Germany, and if so, how do the prices compare with American prices?
5. What is the value of the raw material

entering into a plow compared with the finished product?
6. Do you think the duty on such imple-

ments as you manufacture is relatively higher than that upon goods in other lines of wood and iron and of the various classes of textiles? 7. Would you favor a reduction or repeal | cide.

of the duty on manufactured goods as well as on raw material?

8. Do you believe that American manu-

facturers generally would be able sell many more goods abroad than new if they had free raw materials, and if so, about what

Now Mr. Farquhar, although formerly a staunch protectionist, has learned through his business experience that he has no need whatever for protection, and that the so-called protection of the American industry is but another Florida yellow pine was largely used in the Portsmouth, England, dock yards can consumers. Accordingly he sent

YORK, Pa., May 25, 1891. Mr. Albert Clarke, Secretary Home Market

Cub, Boston, Mass. DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of May 16 I have to acknowle lge it is quite true that our firm sells implements and machinery through Mexico, South America and Africa "at prices from 5 to 10 per cent. less than they are sold for in this country." In adding that "the manufacturer who is able to export his goods coast men use it, and so do the ship-builders at Venice and at Fiume, the purchasers than he is able to get from those abroad," I was only stating a fact that I be-lieved self-evident. It is inconceivable that the same rival manufacturers with whom we successfully compete on equal terms in for-eign markets can be thought capable of drivng us from the market at our own doors. On

ing us from the market at our own doors. On that point, among intelligent men, no argument is needed

Now, as to your questions. I will antwer them seriatim:

First—We send upon an average about one-half of our manufactures abroad; something less just now, owing to the troubles in Argentine and Chili, where we usually find our best market.

best market.

Second—In both ways. We sell to the foreign houses directly and also through commission merchants in New York.

mission merchants in New York.

Third—The reason we do not get as good prices abroad as at home is that we have to compete with countries having the great advantage of free raw material in their manufactures and the further advantage of better transportation facilities. Great Britain, in pursuance of her free trade policy, has for years been extending her foreign commerce; while we, pursuing an opposite policy, have left her in full possession. The Clyde shipyards are open to every European investor yards are open to every European investor who wishes to start a line of stoamers, while we must satisfy ourselves with vessels built

at a dozen disadvantages.

Fourth-Yes, we sell a few goods in England, France and Germany, but they are made especially for those markets, and it would be rather hard to compare the prices with the American. They undoubtedly average lower for goods of similar con-

struction.

Fifth—The value of the raw material in a draft-rod, wheel cutter, two extra shares," boxed, about two hundred pounds each. This plow is delivered on board vessels in New York for less than five dollars-about the cost of the material in it if purchased at

and profit.
Sixth—The duty on our implements and machinery is not relatively higher than upon other manufactures. I need not enlarge
upon this, but may respectfully refer you to
the "tariff schedule of 1890."
Seventh—I would unhesitatingly favor a
repeal of the duty on all the manufactured
goods we make. Since we can and do experfect the duty on possible service.

rials to the senate finance committee against lowering the duty. Their cry of distress was mingled with pathetic find it a serious obstacle. Reciprocity to us.

Eighth—I do believe that American manu-

this material would of itself stimulate a de ury reports show that the exports of lumber from Puget Sound in 1890 were upwards of \$1,250,000.

mand for American products abroad. It is discuss to estimate the percentage, but I should expect an increase of at least 2; per Very respectfully, A. B. FARQUHAR.

WHEAT DUTIES ABROAD.

Berlin Wants the German Tax Removed From American Wheat.

The news comes from Germany that American lumber industry, as it was testified by a Michigan lumberman that of aldermen of Berlin, they voted to the cost of making lumber was about ask the government to repeal the duty on grain, in consequence of the poor prospects on the new crop. The vote stood seventy-three in favor to five against it.

The present German duty on wheat is thirty-two cents a bushel, and if it is removed our farmers may expect a large increase in the foreign demand for their wheat. The present heavy duty was put on several years ago, the previous duty having been about nineteen cents a bushel. Since the increase of duty our exports to Germany have sunk to very small proportions.

The crop prospects in Germany this year are not bright; and the Berlin aldermen, being sure that the tariff is a tax, want to provide a way by which the poor may still continue to have cheap bread. In France, too, there is the prospect of a very poor yield of wheat; and even the high protectionists of that country have decided to lower the duty on wheat for one year. The Germans and French do

seem to have any confidence at all in the theory that the foreigner-that is, in this case, the American farmer-will pay the tax. Even those protectionist nations are not deceived by the silly notion, so often heard among American protectionists, that the tariff is not a burden, is not a tax, and is a good thing for the nation at large.

McKinley said in his tariff speech a

year ago, in defending the tin plate tax, that the foreign manufacturers had "a trust and combine; we propose by this duty to break and destroy it.' If he does break and destroy it, it

will be only to deliver us, bound hand and foot, to a home market American trust. Already the men who say they are going to manufacture tin plate have met in New York and effected an organization.

A second meeting was appointed for an early day at Pittsburgh. There is little doubt that when the American tin plate industry gets on its feet prices will be controlled by a combine, as is the case with nine-tenths of our exist-

ing industries. Whether there is any choice between a home market · trust and a foreign one is a thing for the McKinleyites to de-

THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

A Novel Riding Habit to Be Seen in Central Park

Plainer Dresses at House Weddings-A Louis Quatorze Coat and a Plain Skirt Almost Any Material Is Smiled Upon by Fashion Devotees.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.] Up in the park these early spring mornings may be seen a pretty yet odd picture of a woman on horseback, arrayed in an unconventional riding habit. The woman is a beautiful young Spaniard, petite, bright in manner, graceful, stylish and one which any man

might be proud to accompany.

Yet, for all, the pretty little Spaniard often rides unaccompanied by anyone except the riding master or her husband; other cavaliers she has none, for the simple reason that her attire is so very remarkable that no other men have been found sufficiently imbued with the courage of their opinions to dare venture forth at her side.

The dress that she has chosen is one of her own invention, suggested by things which she has seen and read, but yet her own after all. It is a cross between a conventional riding habit for women, a conventional walking skirt, a pair of Turkish trousers and a man's riding suit. Yet the combination of all these conventionalities produces a suit which is the most unconventional thing to be seen in Central park.

When a pretty rider stands upon the ground, she looks as if arrayed in a tight-fitting bodice with kilt plaited skirt. When she takes a step, the foremost plait and likewise the back one may fly apart as if a court petticoat were opening over a quilted satinskirt. But in this case there is no quilted satin skirt underneath, and the light is revealed through the openings in these plaits in the most shockingly unusual manner possible. Yet the effect is very pretty, and on a still day one would scarcely notice that the skirt differed from an or-

Under this skirt, which is finished with braid in a tailor-made fashion, the rider wears a pair of full Turkish trousers; thickly wrinkled at every inch of their length and banded at the knee with a piece of black elastic.

Of course with this the rider sits astride of the horse, and permits the skirt to fall down on either side so that it entirely conceals the Turkish trous-



A WALKING COSTUME.

ers. Hooks are fastened to the skirt and these catch into the trousers at intervals of three or four inches, keeping the skirt perfectly in place on the windiest day.

While such a dress as this seems most shocking because of the exposure which seems necessarily to follow, it is really less conspicuous in exposing the figure than the ordinary tailor-made riding habit. The latter shows exactly the size and shape of the legs, as well as their general position. The former conceals them by the full skirt which hangs

Riding thus a woman is reasonably safe upon a horse and is much less liable to cramp than when seated sideways upon a side saddle. Yet the side saddle has conventionality in its favor, and the new method of riding has not. The pretty Spaniard says that she is unable to hire a horse at any of the riding academies for a jaunt in the park when thus arrayed, because the riding masters fear that some of the patrons might take exception to such a dress, and might object to being seen emerging from an academy that permitted its pupils to dress in this manner. Scarcely can a riding master be found as a companion.

In the meantime, the dress is so be coming that the pretty woman wears it and is much admired. At the same time she feels comfortable and safe, declaring that never before has she so enjoyed equestrianism. Several women of fashion have expressed a willingness to dress in the same manner, if only some one could be found to take the lead. No one likes to venture forth alone, and no one has been able to secure sufficient cooperation to get a number of women together for a trial trip. The same disadvantage attends this departure in fashion that has marked other decided changes, namely, the conspicuousness which renders it unpleasant for those who would other-

wise be the pioneers. Quite a change is taking place in the method of dressing at house weddings. As every one knows it has been the proper caper to wear one's very best at wedding festivities and even to purchase a new gown especially for the occasion. Nothing worn or old or even the first newness off was considered good enough to grace so happy an occasion. But this spring those who have gone much into society have rejoiced that a new fad has arisen which per- | tips held it in place.

mits, and, indeed, suggests, that they wear garments with the newness well off of them and not in any way remarkable for their elegance or style. For morning weddings a plain, scanty skirt of any check or plain material and the Louis Quatorze coat is suitable. Even a plain skirt with loose open bodice may be worn by a guest at one of these morning weddings. The occa-sion, while a formal one, is not considered such as to warrant full dress.

Another side to this dress question is the ethical one, which, with the nicety not hitherto considered, forbids a guest to run the risk of wearing a better gown than that in which the bride is arrayed. The bride is the central figure, the observed one, the only one who is entitled to a gown which shall attract attention and consideration. For evening wear the shades of helio-

rope, pure turquoise and the various tones of green are fashionable. Red



deed, are nearly as popular as they were two seasons ago. Deep red gowns with studs of jet graduating in size toward the waist are fashionable.

An entirely new style of dress has a low cut bodice, with the neck filled in with lace. A tucked yoke is also seen with these low cut bodices, and for dinner wear a thin lace yoke, drawn high above the neck with a narrow ribbon, is seen. A saving is effected in dresses by means of these low neck bodices. For the street the neck may be filled in with a yoke of colored cloth, supposing that the material is black, and for evening the yoke may be trimmed with jet. Black bengaline makes up into unusually beautiful dresses, when combined with jet and supplied with jeweled

The passion for feather trimming has lasted over into late spring. Far exceeding the season when such orna mentation has been considered suitable. It is still seen as in elging to the border of the high medici collars, and finishing the cuffs and lapels of the Louis Quatorze coats.

A pretty dress, ecru in tint, and ladies' cloth in material, came down in the Broadway cars yesterday. The skirt was scanty, drawn back so tightly that the wearer seemed scarcely able to walk in it, and yet when she did take a step the dress seemed to yield and produced an effect as graceful as is ever seen in the new umbrella case styles. The waist of the gown was buttonedactually buttoned with visible buttons all the way down the front. The buttons were of gilt trimmed with silver.

On each side of the button a broad lapel of navy blue velvet was turned back until the outside point of the lapel almost touched the high puff sleeves. The collar was a standing one, at least two inches in height, and a broad collarlike lapel stood up around the neck and turned back in front in two large points. This lapel or collar was also of navy blue velvet. As a wrap against the coolness of the late afternoon the wearer carried over her arm an ecru cape which, when donned, would be tight fitting in the back and thickly braided with a cord of deep brown. Full puff sleeves, bell shaped at the hand, and a loose front bordered with feather trimming completed the trimming of this pretty garment.

On the newest gown, chiffon, thickly gathered or shirred in several rows, is put about the neck of gowns and down the front, being used exactly as the feather trimming has been. The chis fon is exceedingly easy material to handle, being light, soft, silky, yet suffx ciently firm in texture to hold its own when placed in standing rows of gath-



SUMMER BEAUTIES.

and its soft, pretty effect is becoming to the face.

Just one more dress? It was worn by a bas bleu, a literary woman who is so plain in dress that she seldom permits herself the luxury of wearing anything more elaborate than the round waist

and Puritan skirt of a year ago. The dress was a gray beize, with a full bodice. There was a Swiss belt with steel embroidery and more of less, tireless energy which is characterthe steel embroidery trimmed the istic of the man, which brought him cuffs and went across the front of the narrow skirt in a broad band. Seroli edging in steel was used sparingly upon the waist. A high collar was of red velvet, and there was also a plastron of the same material. With this gown went a hat with gray rustic straw, caught up fancifully at one side, where a great bunch of red and gray ostrick the entire country is intimately related

THE LAND OFFICE.

Why Many Settlers Never Receive a Patent to Their Claims.

An Abuse Which Needs Immediate Cortion - Hon. Thomas II. Carter, the New Commissioner of the Office, a Good Man.

[Special Washington Correspondence.] "All my sympathies are with the settlers upon the public domain," said Commissioner Carter, of the general land office this afternoon Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Senator

Carey, of Wyoming, and several officials of the interior department were present discussing the subject of contests; that is, the obstructions which are put in the way of final action by the land office in granting patents to home-steaders. Commissioner Carter said: "Under the existing rules, John Smith may live for five years upon a quarter section of the public domain, and then advertise the fact that he intends to prove continuous possession and acquire title by patent from the govern-ment. None of the neighbors have anything to say against this final proof, on the part of John Smith, because they all know that he has earned his title by compliance with homestead Therefore, on a certain date, Mr. Smith goes before the register and the receiver of the local land office, proves up on his claim, and the papers are sent to the general land office at Washington, together with certificates of the local officers to show that it is a clear case, and all fees have been paid. But, before the patent is issued, one of the neighbors of John Smith has a personal quarrel with him about religion, a horse trade, or politics, and that neighbor sits down and writes a letter to the commissioner of the general land office, protesting against granting a patent to Smith for his homestead, and declaring that his entry is a fraud and without sufficient proof of genuine residence. That stops the issuance of the patent until the case can be investigated. It is placed along with thousands of other contested cases and must await its turn. In the meantime John Smith has no complete title to his home, and he may die without completing title, because it takes at least two years to reach a case when it is once sidetracked in that way. But suppose that Smith lives two years and in the meantime furnishes plenty of proof to show his right to the land, shows that the contest was prompted by malice alone. Ultimately he would get his patent for the land; but just about the time the general land office is ready to settle the matter and issue the patent, along comes another letter from some other neighbor who has recently taken a grudge against Smith, with



another statement easting doubt upon the legality of the entry in some other echnical particular. The general land office immediately marks the case for contest, and again it goes into the pigeon hole for examination. Some cases are thus kept pending for a lifetime, or longer."

"Is there any remedy for this condi-tion of affairs?" inquired Senator Carey. "That is what I am trying to ascertain," responded the genial and energetic man from Montana. "It seems to me that our rules can be amended in some way so as to protect the settlers from unfair contests and give them their titles without needless delay. It has been suggested that a rule be made requiring every contestant to make affidavit concerning his charges, subject to prosecution for perjury; to require him to deposit with the local officers enough to pay costs of contests, at least ten dollars per day for attorney's fees, in the event of his failure to prove fraud upon the original entryman; or other failure of compliance with law. Such a rule it is believed would prevent all spitework contests, and reduce the number of such cases to a minimum. It would work no hardship on the contestant, if he has a good case; but it would make him pay for his peculiar pleasure if he were merely contesting for the purpose of annoying his neigh-

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, the recentlyappointed commissioner, is not unfamiliar with the land laws of the country; and, having lived for more than a score of years west of the Mississippi river, he is in full sympathy with the pioneers who penetrate the undulating wilderness toward the setting sua; and who have made what was once known as Great American desert bloom blossom with the fruits industry, thrift and honest toil, transforming an empire into a modern wonder, a veritable ex-tended plain of Esdraelon. He has taken hold of his work with the ceasespeedily to the front as a leading working member of the house of representatives during his brief career in the national legislature. The general land office is essentially a work shop and every employe from the commissioner to the laborers and charwomen must needs be workers. Every township in to this office. Here are the records which | we were married .- Munsey's Weekly.

give stability to the titles to all of the lands originally peopled by the ad-venturers from European countries un-der patents from potentates. Here are the maps and plats of original location and entry of every acre of ground which has been taken under the homestead and other land laws in the territories which have become states during the past ten decades. To this bureau of the interior department all registers and receivers of land offices throughout the country must make their reports, and from this office they receive orders. There are one hundred and nine local land offices now in operation. In each one of these offices there is a register and a receiver, and there are one hundred and eighteen clerks employed as assistants, making a total of three hundred and thirty-six employes who seldom if ever are seen in Washington. There are also three inspectors, four examiners of surveys, seven examiners of swamp lands, thirty special agents to examine fraudulent entries, twenty-seven inspectors of timber depredations and seven custodians of abandoned military reservations; a total of seventy additional employes, making a grand total of four hundred and forty-four officials in the field who are seldom if ever seen by the commissioner, yet all are under his direction and supervision. You may well imagine that it requires a great deal of executive ability to properly manage such an army, keep them well disciplined and prevent improper action on their part in every case.

There are upwards of two hundred and fifty employes on duty in the general land office under the supervision of the commissioner, deputy commissioner and chief clerk. There are law clerks, law examiners, a receiving clerk, and chiefs of subordinate divisions, to whom various duties are assigned, and the entire working force is so arranged that the tremendous and growing business is transacted smoothly and expeditiously. Owing to the present rules, however, there are thousands of contest cases pending, and the work of the of-

fice is nearly two years in arrears, in some particulars. There is and has been for years a crowded condition of affairs, and relief cannot be had until congress shall provide a separate building for this office alone. One room in the general land office is

set apart for the use of attorneys who practice before the office, and their name is legion. Almost every settler is obliged to employ an attorney to look after his interests here before final patent to his homestead is issued. In addition to their personal appeals for action in many cases these attorneys file not less than seven hundred letters each week, calling upon the office for written statements concerning the condition of pending cases. These letters are forwarded by the attorneys to their clients and a great part of their work is done in what is called "the attorneys" room." A clerk is detailed especially to attend to this room, whose duty it is to receive cards of request from dailyaccredited attorneys for permission to personally examine papers in important cases. These papers are official and cannot be taken from the department, but they may be examined in the attorneys' room in the presence of the clerk in charge, and hence it is almost impossible for any attorney to absent-mindedly carry any papers away with him. Copies of papers, however, are often furnished attorneys by the clerk in charge.

Commissioner Carter is the youngest man ever honored with appointment to this position. He is only thirty-seven years of age, and being of an exceedingly fair complexion, with light hair and beard, he looks even younger. Although of a nervous temperament, given to quickness, alertness and promptness of decision, he possesses at the same time a deliberative quality of mind which prevents him from ill-advised conclusions and decisions. He is a lawyer, and his training has developed a judicial intellectual bias which will prove valuable in the administration of his office where everything is based upon statutory law. Gifted with a sunny, cheerful disposition he easily makes friends, and even in this city where politicians dwell he has friends who hold him in high esteem regardless of differences upon national topics. SMITH D. FRY.

SIAM'S GEM MINES.

Rubles and Sapphires in All the Diggings
-How They Are Mined.

The gem mines of Siam are at Krung, Krat and Phailin, points or districts dependent on the seaport of Chantabun. They are shortly to be leased; but at present the only condition required for HTH AND BROADWAY. entering the mines is the payment of a small fee to the head man of the dis-

The digger's first object is to discover a layer of soft, yellowish sand, in which both rubies and sapphires are deposited. This stratum lies at depths varying from a few inches to twenty feet, on a bed of subsoil in which no precious stones are found. A pit is dug, and the soil removed is taken to a neighboring canal or stream, where it is mixed with water and passed through an ordinary hand-sieve. In his search for this peculiar alluvial deposit, which is generally free from any admixture of clayey earth, the digger has often to penetrate into the jungle that grows thickly around, and combines the work of clearing with the occupation of gem-

digger. No sapphire has yet been extracted of higher value than about fourteen hundred dollars, or ruby of higher price than forty-eight hundred dollars. No artificial or mechanical processes for washing the soil have so far been in troduced.

Rubies and sapphires are found at al! the diggings, often deposited side by side in the same layer or stratum of sand. The rubies are usually of a dull, light-red hue. The sapphire is of a dark, dull blue, without any of the silken gloss distinctive of the Burmah and Ceylon stones.

Draw the Conclusion. She-How foolish we were when we were young! He-And how young we were when

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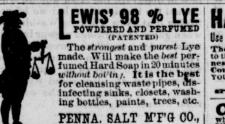
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A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE. DEATH OF SIR JOHN.

The Canadian Premier's Busy Life at an

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8 .- Sir John Macdonald is no more. The distinguished statesman who has guided the political destinies of Canada for nearly half a century passed peacefully away at 10:15 o'clock Saturday night, surrounded by the entire household. Lady Macdonald, who bore up so bravely during the fatal illness, was prostrated with grief. Death came peacefully to the aged premier. He was unconscious to the last. The pulse fluttered; the breath



SIR JOHN MACDONALD. came shorter, and the pulse was still When the announcement of Sir John's death was made the bells of the city

were tolled. The body will be privately moved from Earnscliffe to the parliamentary building and will lay in state there from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning till the morning of the funeral. The state funeral will leave the parliament buildings at 1 o'clock p. m. Tuesday for St.
Alban's church and thence to the Canadian Pacific railroad station, whence the body will be conveyed to Kingston. The body will lie in state at the city hall, Kingston, until Thursday noon, when the interment will take place.

A TEXAS DELUGE.

The Red River Gets on the Rampage and Carries Death and Destruction in Its

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 8.—Red river is on the rampage and a threatening, angry stream above the high water mark. Information comes from above that since yesterday the stream has carried death and destruction in its

The rise was very rapid and unexpected and many people barely escaped with their lives. No damage has occurred on this side of the river, but on the other side farms are over-flowed and destroyed. The Santa Fe bridge is still intact and believed to be in no danger, but the approaches on the other side are washed away. All communication with the Indian territory by rail has been cut off and it will be several days before the damage can be repaired. General Superintendent Irvine and Division Superintendent Downs are both here and repairing will begin as quick as possible.

Telephone messages from Burlington state that the river is running wild on both sides in that section, and destruction to property has been fearful and

North of Doss, a station on the Missouti, Kansas & Texas railway, J. T. Harris, a big stockman, has lost 400 had been married thirty-four years. head of beef cattle and fifty-five horses and his farm is ruined.

Yesterday afternoon the Santa Fe ran several excursion trains out to the bridge, and thousands of people had a look at the angry waves. The weather is still cloudy and there is every indication of more rain, but it is believed the worst has passed.

SHAKEN AGAIN.

Ataly Again Shaken Up By an Earthquake— Houses Wrecked and Several People

Killed. ROME, June 8.—The cities of Verona and Mantua were shaken by an earthquake yesterday and many houses were damaged. An invalid lady was so badly frightened by the shock that she

Lombardy, Venetia and part of Tuscany were visited early in the morning by repeated shocks. The worst shocks occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning. Shocks were felt in Venice and Milan.

The center of the disturbance was at Verona. A subterranean noise was heard like the roar of artillery which was followed by three strong shocks. The inhabitants rushed into the streets in terror.

At Marengo three persons were killed and at Badiacalvena seventeen were badly injured by falling houses and chimneys. At the latter place another shock was felt at 6 o'clock in the morning and much additional damage was

The movements were undulating in character and were more or less over the whole of the north of Italy.

Good For Chicago Bakers. CHICAGO, June 8.—The journeymen bakers' council decided to order all the union bakers in the city out on a strike yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock if a renewal of last year's scale of wages was refused. By the hour named, however, over two-thirds of the master bakers had not only conceded the scale but had further agreed to an advance of one dollar per week to all bench hands during the hot months. Nearly 1,400 men would have been

affected. Another Uprising. LONDON, June 7. - From India comes the news of another uprising. This time in the state of Keonjurha where the rebels have swept every thing be-fore them and robbed the treasury of the maharajah and prepared to defend themselves against British interference. This event is strictly local in its character and is believed not to be formidable. The cause of the outbreak appears to have been the conduct of the maharajah who has of late been oppressing his subjects with excessive taxes in order to contribute to the British party and for his own enrichBRIGGS SUSTAINED.

The Directors of Union Theological Seminary Defy the Veto of the Presbyterian Assembly.

New York, June 6.—The directors of Union theological seminary have met and declared their position on the question of the right of the general assem-bly of the Presbyterian church to veto the transfer of Prof. Charles A. Briggs from the chair of Hebrew to the chair of biblical theology. The resolution passed at their meeting held yesterday afternoon is as follows:

Resolved, That the board of directors, after having taken legal advice and after due consideration, see no reason to change their views on the subject of the transfer of Dr. Briggs, and feel bound, in the discharge of their duties under the charter and constitution of the seminary, to adhere to the same.

The intent of the vote passed by the general assembly at its recent session in Detroit was that Dr. Briggs should cease to be a professor in the Union seminary. The effect of the resolution given above is that it is the judgment of the directors that the veto was a usurpation of powers never given or intended to be given to the general assembly, and that since the veto was illegal, the appointment stands, and Dr. Briggs will continue as professor during the coming year as during the past

The fact that a struggle was in progress behind closed doors was evident when Prof. George A. Prentiss stag-gered out into the hall after the discussion had been under way for two hours, and nearly sank to the floor through weakness brought on by overexcitement. The venerable professor's body shook like a leaf and he had to be assisted to a private room until he had recovered. Then Dr. Hastings left his place in the meeting and accompanied he professor to his home.

Only one ballot was taken on the esolution and the vote stood 20 to 2 in favor of its passage. The directors of Our Citizen." the seminary express ignorance as to the duties of the committee of fifteen appointed by the general assembly, but say that they will receive them with all the courtesy possible when they visit the city.

It is evident now in the face of the resent action of the seminary directors that the visit of the general assembly committee will be useless.

THE BENSON TRIAL.

His Wife and Daughter Will Have Nothing to Do With Him-Mettman on the

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 6 .- The wife and daughter of Benson, on trial here for the murder of Mrs. Mettman, have repudiated him. John Mettman, husband of the murdered woman, was on the stand yesterday. He testi-fied that he gave all his earnings to his wife, the murdered woman. He saw her for the last time Sunday evening, March 23, 1890, at 5 o'clock, in the yard. He was fixing a swing for Mrs. Rautzahn's children, a boy of 8 and a girl of 5. Mrs. Rautzahn and Henry Mettman, the son, were at home at the time. Mrs. Mettman wore a "dark complected suit," he said, and they were both in good humor-he and Mrs. Mettman. He saw her leave the gate due east. He next saw her the day she was buried, while he war under arrest. This was the Sunday following. He did not remember that she took anything with her and noticed nothing unusual in her manner. They He had married her in Platte county,

Cross-examined by Judge Webb the witness testified that they had always lived together pleasantly. Eight years ago she had tried to get a divorce, but she took it back. She didn't get the divorce. They didn't get married again. They had lived apart for three

Mr. Webb asked if this trouble was not due to his drinking habits and his bad treatment of his wife?

Judge Riner interfered here on th ground that this was hardly relevant. Mettman went on to say that he was inder arrest three weeks, but did not know on what charge.

THE IMMIGRATION WAVE.

Statutes Need Repairs to Prevent an Ove whelming Flood.

Washington, June 6.-Gen. Jame G. O'Berne, deputy commissioner of immigration at New York, who is in Washington conferring with the treasury officials about immigration matters, says the new immigration law, while effective as far as it goes, is not yet comprehensive enough, and that congress will be compelled to amend next winter. The law, he thinks, lacks the positiveness usually given to health boards. Something, he says, will have to be done to prevent the arrival of unskilled laborers who displace Americans in order that corporations may pay less wages. Despite the contract labor law men who have been foremen or superintendents go abroad and secure large gangs of men, bringing them over to this country in detached sections and keeping se cret the matter of their contract. He says, also, that this state of affairs can only be remedied by the watchfulness of officers of the labor unions, who can aid the immigration bureau by notifying it at New York or Washington when gangs of workmen appear in their town under suspicious circumstances The facts would then be investigated and the men, if they came here under contract and are discovered within a year, can be returned to the country from whence they came.

Change of Managers.
CINCINNATI, June 6.—The directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway met and declared a quarterly dividend of 114 per cent. on the preferred stock, and a semi-annual dividend of 11/4 per cent. on the common stock. The resignation of General Manager W. M. Green was presented and accepted with regrets, and the board elected in his place Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who has been assistant to the president, the last named office being money. Chisholm was shortly after Europe July 1, leaving the newly chosen | arrested and taken before Inspector general manager in charge. abolished. President Ingalls will go to general manager in charge.

MONUMENT TO GRANT.

By the Liberality of a Chicago Citizen Ga. lena, Ill., Gets a Bronze Statue of the

General. GALENA, Ill., June 4 .- The town which sent to the front the greatest northern general of the late civil war witnessed yesterday the unveiling of a bronze statue to U. S. Grant and the opening of a new park bearing his name in the center of the city.

The statue was the gift of H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, and the park, a tract of six acres, from which the buildings which formerly occupied it have been removed, is the outgrowth of a suggestion by James W. Scott. The statue is eight feet in height and stands upon a granite pedestal ten feet high.



ing bareheaded with his military coat unbuttoned and thrown back. The inscription on the base reads: "Grant,

Throngs of people arrived during the forenoon from every direction. The public schools in Dubuque, Freeport and other nearby towns were closed and large delegations of their citizens came to take part in the ceremonies. Business in Galena was entirely suspended. Two special trains from Chicago brought delegations of Grand pended. Army men and distinguished citizens.

The ceremonies of the day were inaugurated with a parade participated in by Grand Army veterans, visiting military and civic bodies and citizens gathered about the statue in the park. The exercises were opened with the "Star Spangled Banner" rendered by the Fifteenth regiment band from Fort Sheridan. After prayer by the chaplain the bands, gathered in unison, struck up with "Hail to the Chief" as little Miss Pauline Kohlsaat, a daughter of the donor, unveiled the statue, and the gathered multitude applauded. Ex-Gov. Hoard then formally presented the statue to the city on behalf of the donor. The statue was accepted in a brief address by Park Commissioner McClennan on behalf of the city. He was followed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered the oration of the day. He met with an enthusiastic reception. Addresses were also delivered by Gov. Fifer and Judge Crabtree.

NATIONAL TREASURY.

An Offer to Extend the Four and a Half Bonds at One and a Half-The Treasury

WASHINGTON, June 4.-Notice has been given by Secretary Foster that the principal and accrued interest of the 41/4 per cent. bonds issued under the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, out standing September 2, 1891, will be paid at the treasury of the United States on that day, and that the interest on the bonds will then cease. Suggestions have been made on the part of the holders of some of these bonds of a desire to extend the payments at the option of the United States at the rate of 11/4 per cent. per annum, and the secretary of the treasury will hereafter consider whether the acceptance of such offers of them will be profitable to the government and in that event reserves the right to except such bonds from this call.

It is officially stated that the sugges tions as to the extension of the 41/2 per cent, loan added to the call made to day is made more as a matter of precedence than of necessity. The treasury department, it is said, is abundantly able to pay all of the \$51,000,000 41/4 per cents outstanding, but in view of the uncertainty of future receipts and expenditures it is judged better to take the side of safety. The secretary not only believes that he has ample means to defray all the expenses of the government, but is confident that he will be able to retire a considerable amount of the public debt in addition to the \$236,-000,000 already paid during the present administration. One of the purposes in suggesting an opportunity to extend the maturing loan at a nominal rate of interest is the desire to avoid the enforced retirement of a part or all of the \$23,000,000 national bank circulation

now secured by the 41/2 per cent. bonds.

During the month of May there was a net decrease in the circulation of \$25,-038,324. There was an increase of \$1,092,026 in silver treasury notes and \$484,710 in subsidiary silver, but a decrease of \$16,766,460 in gold certificates. \$2,392,062 in silver certificates, \$2,315,-647 in national bank notes, \$2,200,020 in gold coin, \$1,824,108 in standard silver dollars and \$1,115,872 in United States notes.

Fly Cops. PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 4 .- S. H. Chisholm, a millionaire iron operator of Cleveland, was arrested by mistake in a hotel here for passing counterfeit money. He sent a messenger from a detective and electrical call agency to purchase him railroad and sleeping tickets home and tendered two new five dollar notes to the messenger boy, and the detectives jumped to the conclusion that it was the old dodge being worked by sending a boy to work off bad THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

JACKSON, Miss., June 5 .- The cere-

monies incident to the unveiling of the confederate monument attracted to the city crowds larger than the immense throngs that filled the streets the day before. Delegation after delegation, representing all parts of the country, arrived and were met by Gov. Henry and his aides, accompanied by a band, while the streets were lined with veterans and enthusiastic spectators.

At 10 o'clock the national guards of this state, under command of Gen. Billups, marched from their quarters to the city hall, where the grand procession formed, and after marching through the streets proceeded to the monument. Behind the troops came a float bearing fifteen beautiful young ladies who represented the different southern states at the unveiling, as follows: Miss Annie Stone, the southern confederacy; Miss Annie L. Stone, Missouri; Miss Courtney Walthall, Virginia; Miss Corinne Hortense Sykes, North Carolina; Miss Annabel Power, Kentucky; Miss Elise Featherstone, Georgia; Miss Elise Govan, Florida; Miss Nellie Fewell, Alabama; Miss Mary Belle Morgan, Louisiana; Miss Caroline Kerr, Texas; Miss Virginia Hunt, Arkansas; Miss Sallie Eleanor Cowan, Tennessee; Miss Marie Lowry, Mississippi; Miss Annie Hemingway, South Carolina; Miss Katie Porter, Maryland. Then came carriages containing the officers of the ladies' confederate monument association with Miss Sallie B. Morgan as president and Mrs. Hayes, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, accompanied by her husband and son. Next came carriages containing distinguished confederate veterans, followed by the organized camps of confederate veterans and the remnants of half a dozen famous Mississippi confederate regiments.

The ceremonies were opened with music by the band, after which Rev. Father S. A. Peckeret, of Vicksburg, delivered a prayer. He was followed by Hon. C. E. Hooker, who, in behalf the ladies' monument association of Mississippi, made a brief address in presentation of the monument to the state, after which, amid the booming of cannon, Mrs. Margaret Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, pulled the string that connected with the veil, and the next moment the white statue of the soldier surmounting the monument was dis-

Col. McIntosh, of Meridian, in behalf of the confederate veterans and the state, then made an appropriate response to the address of Col. Hooker. He was followed by Gen. E. C. Walthail, who amidst cheers and applause addressed the assembled crowd. An original poem was then recited by Mrs. Luther Manship, who was followed by Gov. Lowry, in a tribute to Jefferson Davis. The benediction was preached by Chaplain Rev. H. E. Sproles.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Foster Talks on the Condition of the National Treasury. BROOKLYN, June 5.—Secretary Foster was the guest of the Union league club of Brooklyn last evening. Afterdinner a reception was held at which the secretary spoke in part as follows: "Our democratic friends have had a good deal to say of late about the billion dollar congress. His late excellency Grover Cleveland would seem to be troubled on this score also. These gentlemen forget all the while that this is a billion dollar country. [Applause.] Congress

did make large appropriations for pensions and for all kinds of public service. In no case, so far as these appropriations are concerned, were they greater than the necessity called for. I am not defending the appropriations. Some of them I would not defend. But every move we make our democratic friends seem to think indicates poverty in the treasury department. Recently I thought it wise and prudent to propose an extension of the 4½ per cent. bonds. The treasury department is abundantly able to pay

the bonds when they mature. "In view of the fact that \$50,000,000 in gold has been expended within a short period of time, I deem it unwise to do anything just now to decrease the volume of currency in the national banks.'

SURRENDERED.

The Insurgent Chilian Steamer Itata Su rendered to the United States. IOUIOUE. June 5 .- The Itata arrived here early vesterday and was at once surrendered to the American men-ofwar in this harbor. It is expected that the United States war ship Charleston will arrive here to-day.

All the arms taken at San Diego by the Itata, consisting of 50,000 rifles, were turned over with the vessel.

The commander of the Itata states that the arms were not embarked at San Diego, but at a point many miles at sea. The Iquique government claims that this circumstance modifies the sitnation considerably and will probably result in a speedy solution of the difficulties between the admirals and the junta. The authorities at the same time declare that the cargo of the Itata is of little importance, taking into consideration the small number of arms.

THE NEWS FULLY CONFIRMED. WASHINGTON, June 5.-A cable dispatch from Iqvique has been received here announcing the surrender of the Itata to the commandant of the United States naval force there. The Itata arrived at Tocopilla Wednesday and was ordered to go to Iquique, vhere the authorities surrendered her.

Five Million Dollars Only Remaining in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 5.- The net surplus in the treasury is \$5,000,000, a smaller surplus than has been in the treasury within the memory of the oldest officials. To increase this surplus Secretary Foster has called in \$3,000,000 of deposits from national banks. The call reads: 'The secretary of the treasury has this day called upon a number of national bank depositories to transfer to the sub-treasury a portion of the amount of public moneys held by them and not needed for the transaction of public business."

LINCOLN IN KANSAS IN 1859. Extracts From Ex-Senator Ingalis' Essay

in the New York Sun. The republicans of Kansas territory had called a convention to assemble at Osawatomie on the 18th of May, to efect a formal organization of the party, and Mr. Lincoln was invited to be pres ent. He accepted conditionally, but the condition developed so rapidly in Illinois that he was unable to attend. On the 10th of that month the republicans of that state met at Decatur, and he was announced with great enthusiasm as the "rail-splitter candidate"

for the presidency in 1860.

The Wyandotte, Kan., constitution was framed in July, adopted in October by popular vote, and an election for state officers was held in December, 1859. The canvass was animated, though the result was a foregone conclusion, and again Mr. Lincoln was urged by some of his Illinois friends and acquaintances who had settled in the territory to address the republicans upon national politics. This was the pretext, but in fact his appearance was intended as a demonstration to enable him to compete with Seward for the delegation from Kansas in the presidential nominating convention.

He accepted the invitation and the St. Joseph Gazette of November 30, 1859, noticed his arrival in that city on the previous day, en route to the territory "to make republican speeches." His first appearance was at the now extinct city of Ellwood, directly opposite St. Joseph, on the Missouri river. The Free Press of that city, December 3 1859, says that a large number of citizens gathered at the Great Western hotol to hear Mr. Lincoln on the evening of December 1. He was received with enthusiasm. He stated the reasons why he could not make a speech and could only say a few words to those who had come out to meet him the first time he had placed his foot on Kansas

In conclusion Mr. Lincoln adverted briefly to the Harper's Ferry incident. He believed the attack of Brown wrong, for two reasons. First, it was a violation of law, and second, it was, as all such attacks must be, futile as far as any effect it might have on the great evil. We have a means provided for the expression of our beliefs in regard to slavery. It is through the ballot box, the peaceful method provided by the constitution. John Brown has shown great courage and rare unselfishness, as Gov. Wise testifies, but no man north or south, can approve of vi-olence or crime. Mr. Lincoln closed his speech by urging all to vote as became the free men of Kansas. Leaving Ellwood, Mr. Lincoln drove

to Troy, where he delivered a brief

speech in the afternoon, to which Col. A. G. Ege replied. He continued his journey to Doniphan, where he passed the night, making a short address in the dining room of the hotel to a small audience. There he was met by A. D. Richardson, by whom the next morning, December 2, he was conducted to Atchison. He was enter-tained at the Massasoit bouse, and in the evening delivered an address at the Methodist church, which was described by General Stringfellow as the most ogical and vigorous he had ever heard from a republican orator. It was the evening of the day that John Brown was executed at Charleston. The telegraphic announcement of the execution had been received in the afternoon. One of the most dramatic incidents of the speech of Mr. Lincoln, who pursued substantially the same line of argument developed at Cooper Institute in the following February, was an allesion to the Harper's Ferry incident. Referring to the threats of disunion by southern leaders in case of the election of a republican president, he said this would be treason-"and if you are guilty of treason we will hang you, as afternoon.'

From Atchison he drove to Leavenworth, and the Times of December 3, announced his expected arrival, called upon its readers to give the gallant champion of freedom a reception fitting his great talents, his stirring eloquence his devotion to the cause of liberty.

He was met by a procession upon the Fort Leavenworth military reservation and escorted to his hotel, where he was received with a speech of welcome from Col. Vaughan, to which he responded briefly, giving a hasty but graphic sketch of the republican party, the trials of free state men in making Kansas the home of liberty, and said that and others of the wealthiest classes. we were about to enter upon a final battle for free institutions. His speech at Stockton hall in the evening was upon popular sovereignty and the inconsistency of democracy.

In an editorial, the Times says that its report was the merest outline of a speech which must be regarded as one of the author's ablest and best efforts. He made no display, and no attempt at oratory, but gave home-bred truth home-bred style that charmed the hearts of his hearers. His noble sentiments carried conviction and aroused enthusiasm, and he was greeted at its close with cordial cheers.

The next day he departed for his home in Springfield. Three months later he delivered his historic oration in New York. In less than a year he had been elected president. Emerging from the profoundest obscurity, he became the most central figure of the most stupendous tragedy of time, and passing through the gate of martyrdom took his place unchallenged among the leaders of mankind whose fame will remain so long as the race shall endure.

This episode has escaped the attention of the biographers of Lincoln, but it possesses deep interest and significance as an illustration of his views upon slavery and his relations to the struggle that resulted in its destruction. His renown will rest mainly upon his connection with the abolition of slavery, but he was not an abolitionist. He condemued and repudiated John Brown and the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, but he took the standard that fell from his hand on the scaffold at Charleston and bore it to Appomattox. In 1859 he believed in the supremacy of the Anglo- most the only remnant of her former Saxon, the separation of the races, and was opposed to negro suffrage, but he | neck.

perceived the popular will and executed its decrees. This is the only leaderits decrees. This is the only leader-ship that is possible in a democracy. Whether he would have been equally successful in conducting the nation through the perils of reconstruction must always remain one of the most interesting conjectures of history. God is just, and we may conclude, therefore, without irreverence, that his work was done. Finis coronat opus. JOHN JAMES INGALLS.

HINTS FOR TRAVELERS.

Culled From the Experience of Old Tour

"Travelers must be content," says Shakespeare, and so they must, but not too content. One can not expect to take home-comforts with him everywhere; but, on the other hand, one must not consider all discomforts inevitable because they are so universal. Very often the remedies are simple and easily applied. For instance, the worst of these ills, which, by common consent, is nausea, from the motion of the cars, may be entirely prevented in the fol-

lowing way:
Take a sheet of writing paper large enough to cover both the chest and stomach, and put it on under the clothing, next to the person. If one sheet is not large enough paste the edges of two or three together, for the chest and stomach must be well covered. Wear the paper thus as long as you are traveling, and change it every day if your journey is a long one. Those who have tried it say it is a perfect defense.

In spite of declarations to the contrary, it is possible to both read and write with comfort while traveling, if one knows how. Pains in the head after reading on the cars are due to an upusual strain upon the muscles of the eye, its focus being changed almost incessantly; but with an occasional rest the muscles will not find the work too hard. So try the plan of reading for ten minutes, and then, for five minutes, reviewing what you have read. But if, meanwhile you wish to look out of the window, let it be the one on the other side of the car, for to look out of the one next you will require quick focal changes as tiring to the eye as reading. There are two ways of writing on a train. The first requires that the paper be laid upon a light board, perhaps eighteen inches square; one end of this will rest in your lap, and the end furthest from you will be raised a few inches by a cord which passes around the neck. The whole affords a sloping desk which moves with the body and is fairly satisfactory. The simpler and perhaps the better plan is to place your tablet upon a feather pillow in your lap, when you will find that the elasticity of the feathers reduces the motion to a minimum and makes writing easy.

One of the lesser discomforts of traveling is the difficulty of standing or walking in a moving train; yet railroad men run or walk with perfect ease. The secret lies in allowing the body to sway with the motion of the cars, the knees being slightly bent, while the feet are at the same time held ready to be braced firmly, if necessary.

Those to whom the term "sleeper" is a hollow mockery may profit by the experience of salesmen and others who travel frequently, and have the bed made up with the pillow toward the locomotive. Just why this should make sleep easier is not explained, but the plan is highly recommended.

If you are ever in straits for a clean handkerchief or two when no washerwoman is within easy call, try this plan. soiled handkerchiefs, wash and rinse them and spread them out smoothly on the window-panes. Be sure that there are no creases and that the corners form right angles. When dry and carefully folded no one could tell that they had not been ironed. Heavily embroidered handkerchiefs will not look as smooth you have hanged old John Brown this as plain ones, but will certainly defy detection across a car aisle. Whether at home or abroad it is always better to treat mourning handkerchiefs in this way, as their black borders will not fade so rapidly as when washed as usual.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Valuable Chinese Roots

In China there is a root called Kheki-ye, which often sells for from twenty to one hundred times its weight in gold. In Manchuria the same root, under a different name, if anything even more unpronounceable, sells equally as high. Single roots of this wonderful (?) plant, not weighing more than the tenth of an ounce, was said to often sell for from fifty to seventy-five dollars each. What s still more remarkable about this valuable eastern root is the fact that it is a closely allied species, if not identical, with our common ginseng.-St. Louis Republic.

Origin of "Boycott." The late James Redpath believed himself to have been the first person to put the verb "to boycott" into print One night, during one of his visits to Ireland, he sat writing a dispatch to a New York paper, when suddenly he found himself at a loss for a word to express what was then happening to Capt. Boycott. "Use Boycott's name as verb," said a priest at his elbow, and Redpath accepted the suggestion. Next day Redpath met the Irish speakers, then just starting out upon a series of campaign meetings, and suggested to them the use of the verb "to boycott." The suggestion was adopted and shortly after the word had wide currency in both Ireland and America. -N. Y. Sun.

French scientists are puzzled over a spider which was discovered in a cavity in a stone. It is estimated that the stone must be at least 4,000 years old; this notwithstanding, however, the spider is quite lively and very youthful in its antics. It is blind and has no mouth.

Nancy Hatch, a Y azoo, Miss., negress. began to turn white seven years ago, and now she would almost be taken for a woman of Caucasian descent. Alblack skin is a dark line about her