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 4, 1891.

NUMBER 36.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. JUDGE MCALLISTER, removed from

the judgeship of Alaska in President Cleveland's term, has been refused redress by the United States supreme SENATOR W. M. STEWART proposes a

constitutional amendment making the president eligible for one term only. THE official report on the Vesuvius as a torpedo vessel was not satisfactory. Another trial was ordered.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S speeches made tour are being prepared for book form. They will be used as campaign literature. Each speech will have an introduction giving the circumstances of the visit and the details of the reception. It has been practically decided to ex-

tend the 4½ per cent. loan at 2 per cent and to give the holders of these bonds the necessary ninety days' notice.

THE statements that a secret clause exists in the commercial treaty with the United States relating to Cuba and Porto Rico and that a hitch has occurred is semi-officially declared to be caused an immediate adjournment.

untrue. HENRY STRAHN, of South Carolina, the colored messenger in the treasury de- for Alaska waters. partment who was connected with Green B. Raum, Jr., in securing appointments and promotions in the pension office for pecuniary consideration, has resigned on the request of Secre-

tary Foster. THE assistant secretary, Spaulding, has decided that the paintings belonging to Miss Mary Sherman, of Wichita, Kan., in the hands of the surveyor of customs at Kansas City, Mo., are en-

titled to free entry.

THE board of officers appointed to conduct the trial of the guns of the cruiser Vesuvius has been ordered to meet at the Norfolk navy yard to decide upon a day for a further trial of the guns and to determine the method

in which they shall be tried. THE organization of the American university at Washington was effected on the 28th. The board of trustees comprises representatives of the various

THE EAST.
THE noterious boy fiend, Jesse Pomeroy, again almost effected his escape from the Massachusetts penitentiary.

THE action of Eugene Kelly, of New York, in transmitting \$15,000 to Justin McCarthy for distribution among the evicted tenants in Ireland is to be reviewed in court.

THE wife of Douglas Green, the New York broker who run off to London with Mrs. Snell-McCrea, of Chicago, has been granted a divorce.

THE New York Post fears a tight money market in the fall. THE suit of Henry Allen at New York

against the Vanderbilts for \$500,000 has been thrown out of court for lack of ev-TWENTY-SIX people have been report-

ed to the poice in Newark, N. J., as missing within the past four weeks. THE late millionaire, John T. Farish, of New York, left \$280,000 to various

charitable institutions. THE proceedings in the Claritta John-

son case at Boston were deferred on account of Gen. Butler's illness. It is not generally known, but it is fact nevertheless, that Prof. Briggs' resignation is in the hands of the trustees of Union seminary. It is believed that Prof. Briggs has now under advisement an invitation to join the faculty of the Cambridge divinity school

connected with Harvard university. THE Pennsylvania senate has agreed to the house amendments to the ballot Episcopal diocese of Maryland unanreform bill and the bill now goes to the governor.

THE WEST.

THE Anderson (Ind.) butter dish factory burned. Many of the women employes had narrow escapes. Loss, \$30,

COLLEGE students and police had quite a fight at Iowa City, Ia. The boys were celebrating a baseball victorv.

SCIENTISTS of the Illinois university think they have obtained photographs

of the bacilli of la grippe.

THREE men were killed recently by foul air in a well at Centralia, Wash.

THE Central Traffic association, embracing Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, has made a rate of one fare for the round trip to the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Detroit, Mich., in August. Efforts are being made to have the other traffic associations make the same arrangements.

It is announced that an additional \$2,500,000 is to be raised in Chicago by the Columbian Exposition Co. A thorough canvass will be made among the wealthy citizens who have not yet contributed. It is expected to increase this amount to \$5,000,000 later on, either by a loan or a contribution from the

national government. GREAT damage has been done to the crops about Anton Chico, N. M., by a fierce hail and rainstorm.

THE Ohio farmers' convention refused to indorse the third party idea, contrary to expectations. The vote stood 64 to 63.

PLENTY HORSES has been acquitted of the murder of Lieut. Casey. Judge Shiras said it was established that a state of war existed and therefore the prisoner could not be convicted of mur-

THE Dalton outlaws gave their pursuers the slip in the Creek mountains.

Gov. WINANS, of Michigan, has vetoed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the entertainment of the G. A. R. at De-

TWENTY-SEVEN Mormons in Arizona have been indicted by the United States

grand jury of the territory. THE Northwestern Miller says: "The dullness of the flour trade caused quite a decline in the output of the mills last week. The aggregate production was 112,530 barrels, averaging 18,775 barrels daily, against 141,075 barrels the preceding week, 107,340 barrels for the corresponding time in 1800 and 105,000 bar-rels in 1889. The mills are running a

little stronger the present week." THE coal miners about Spring Valley, Ill., have decided to strike against the during his recent southern and western new diamond screens, which they claim

reduce their earnings. THE Alta California, the oldest paper of the Pacific coast, has suspended publication. It was owned by the Stan-ford railroad monopoly and was run at a loss. To prevent it getting into the hands of the opposition it was killed.

JUDGE BRECKINRIDGE, of St. Louis, an elder and a delegate to the Presbyterian assembly, suddenly fell dead while addressing the convention at De-troit, Mich., on the legal aspect of the

THE revenue cutter Rush, under sealed orders, has left San Francisco

THE schooner Thomas Hume with a crew of seven is thought to have gone down in Lake Michigan.

THE SOUTH.

THE remains of William Hunt and Long Rice were found on a railroad trestle near Louisa, Ky., and it was supposed that they were killed by accident, but upon investigation they were found to have been murdered. Two men who were with them, Daniel Dean and Dave Wellman, have been arrested for the murder.

JOHN RAMON, aged 8 years, son of a farmer near St. Hedwig, Tex., was trampled to death and frightfully mangled by a horse.

THE cause of the death of Congressman Houk, of Tennessee, was a strong solution of arsenic, which he took in mistake for other medicine at a drug store in Knoxville.

COL. FRANK A. BARTLETT, a veteran newspaper man, who has been connected in an editorial way with all the leading papers at New Orleans, died after a brief illness. Col. Bartlett was a brother of the late Gov. Bartlett, of California.

SENATOR CALL was re-elected by the Florida legislature in joint session. He received fifty-one votes out of the fiftyfour present, the anti-Call men absenting themselves.

GEORGE ENNIS and Charles Waldron, each about 15, of Aberdeen, were drowned in the Ohio near Maysville. Ky. They were boating, when the skiff was swamped by waves from the ferryboat Gretna Green.

GEN. JAMES G. LONGSTREET is in very feeble health. He has been so ill that he has given up work on his history of the confederate war. The book is nearly finished and will contain much

that no history has yet published. THE members of the Virginia state debt commission will meet at Richmond to hear a plan for the settlement

of the state debt. THE dry goods house of John Ryan & Sons, Atlanta, Ga., has assigned. THE Gould bridge across the Arkansas

river at Fort Smith, Ark., connecting Arkansas and the Indian territory, was opened to the public on the 27th with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of 30,000 people. Speeches were made by Gov. Eagle, of Arkansas, and Judge Nathan Ross, of the Indian nation.

THE convention of the Protestant imously voted in favor of indorsing the election of Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as bishop of Massachusetts. There was no minority report presented by the standing committee.

One convict was killed, two danger-

ously wounded and two more slightly hurt in an attempt to escape from the Pratt mines near Birmingham, Ala. Guard Gilmore did the shooting.

THE Arkansas world's fair convention has been called to meet at Little Rock August 5. Dr. Garrison, who shot and killed

Dr. Baird at Wheeling, W. Va., last March, has been convicted of murder in

the second degree. A MONUMENT to the late Gov. Luke S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, was unveiled at Frankfort on the 27th

THE case of Rev. D. P. Robinson, of Knoxville, has been finally decided by the Southern Presbyterian general assembly standing by the action of the judicial committee in doing nothing

further in the matter. GENERAL.

THE switchmen's union has withdrawn from the railway trainmen's federation, due to the recent trouble on the Northwestern.

THE French war ship stationed at the French shore of Newfoundland has refused to allow American vessels to buy or take bait. The American consul has telegraphed to Mr. Blaine for instruc-

A QUESTION has been sprung as to whether the arrival of foreigners to assist in the world's fair displays is not a violation of the alien contract labor

THE German kaiser has telegraphed the pope that he is greatly pleased with the encyclical on labor. Cardinal Gibbons has cabled to the pope that it pro-duced as a significant in America, is duced an excellent impression in Amer-

THE Charleston has arrived at Callao, Peru. The Itata was not sighted.

It is reported that the Pope and his advisers are considering a radical change in the economy of the Catholic church in the United States. Bishops and priests of the various nationalities are to be appointed, so as to preserve the languages, etc., separate and dis-

tinct THE English derby was won by the favorite, Sir F. Johnston's Common, a brown colt by Isonomy out of Thistle,

who won the 2,000 guineas. A LETTER from Chili says that the Araucanian Indians, who have been submissive for some years past, are showing signs of hostility owing, it is believed, to an impression that the government is weakened by the civil war. It is said that a foreign adventurer has made his appearance among these Indians and is endeavoring to re-enact the romantic experience of King Orell I. Troops have been sent to the disturbed district.

A WELL known American, who has returned from a long trip in Sicily, reports that the people have been in no manner excited over the New Orleans lynching. He says most of the Sicilians seemed to know nothing about it and folding bed, J. A. Simpson, Kansas those who had read the accounts pub- City. lished in the newspapers seemed to care

but little. route to Hamburg for embarkation to lena, found that the woman undoubt-New York. Clothing, tea, coffee, bread edly hanged her child and then herself. and brandy are in readiness to relieve William Alvord, who was arrested on the misery of the crowds vomited forth suspicion, and who tried to hang himby the trains. Heartrending scenes are self in his cell, was held entirely inno-

witnessed. THE Canadian senate has passed the

fishing season of 1891. THE French exhibition at Moscow has proved to be a complete fiasco. French priests intending to visit the exhibition are not allowed to cross the frontier without first obtaining a special permit from the czar, to secure which two months is required. All and it was plain that she had received visitors to Moscow are narrowly the full force of the bolt. There was a watched.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE is afraid that the cause of home rule is lost, so many friendly persons believing that "we are at present utterly unfit for home

rule. NEAPOLITAN papers bewail the "frightful" exodus of Italians from southern Italy, and that they have been made to leave their land for the "land of the assassins." During one week 5,-500 emigrants embarked at Naples alone for the United States.

News from Lourenzo Marquizee, South Africa, reports another battle between the British and the Portuguese. This time the scene of the engagement was on the banks of the Bembe river.

The British were victorious. THE Prussian authorities have ordered the strongest measures on the Posen frontier to keep Poles out of Germany. The roads at the boundary are patrolled by troops and the railways are carefully watched.

THE LATEST.

Ex-LIEUT. LITTLEFIELD died in Pawtucket, R. I., aged 70. He was a well known manufacturer of hair cloth and also filled many positions of trust in public life. He was a whig and a republican.

ADVICES from Rome state that several new Episcopal sees will be created in Mexico and that probably a cardinal will be appointed.

O. P. Boyd, representative of a scurrilous Kansas City sheet, was recently found dead at Mount Pleasant, Tex., with his throat cut from ear to ear. THE British sealing bill passed the

house of commons on its second reading without opposition. A MILLION dollar fire started in the four story brick building of the Brook-

lyn (N. Y.) Cooperage Co., occupying a block. The fire extended to the bagging factory, also covering a block. It also extended to the tenements in the rear of the bagging factory.

THE public debt statement showed an increase during the month of May of \$622,915. SECRETARY BLAINE has gone to Bar,

Harbor, Me. THE schooner Sadie F. Caller has been wrecked at Chignik bay, Alaska.

The Chinese coolies, en route to the canneries, escaped. STONECUTTERS of Detroit, Mich., have

STURGIS, S. D., and vicinity were visited by the worst storm since 1888. Water was three feet deep on the main street and cellars and first floors of business houses were overflowed. Railway traffic was impeded. The loss will

reach thousands of dollars. MRS. DUNCAN, who was some time ago murderously assaulted in the mountains of Wales by her husband, R. C. Duncan, of Washington, D. C., has had a relapse, and her recovery is now

very doubtful. THE crops throughout Canada are suffering badly from long continued drought. The inland counties appear to feel most the want of rain. If rain loes not come within a week the consequences, it is said, will be serious. THE baccarat libel suit, in which the

orince of Wales figures as a witness, commenced in London on the 1st. THE two Kennedys, president and cashier of the Spring Garden national bank, Philadelphia, were arraigned be-

fore Commissioner Bell and bail fixed

at \$20,000 and \$15,000. THE so-called Lucerne petition resaid to have been concocted by Father Muchlsiepen, of St. Louis.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Nora Dick, 11 years old, died recently at Hutchinson from the effect of a dose of morphine administered by her

father in mistake for quinine. John Lynch, a contractor of Salt Lake City, was arrested at Wichita the other morning, charged with the embezzlement of funds of the firm of Dewoody & Lynch. The shortage is said

to be \$2,000. Edward Hogeman, a constable, recently went to the farm of Cyrus Aldrich in Norton county to take possession of some mortgaged horses, when Aldrich resisted and a fight ensued in which Hogeman was killed and Aldrich fatally wounded. The two men fought desperately, firing at each other five or

six times. Patents recently issued to Kansas inventors: Grain securer, A. C. Brantingham, Winfield; envelope moistener, etc., William E. Brown, Kansas City; corn planter, Samuel Huffman, Niota; car coupling, C. J. Haffey, Eureka; car coupling, F. G. Nixon, Chalk Mound; carriage rail, J. G. Parker, Woodston;

The coroner's jury called to inquire into the cause of the death of Mrs. A RELIEF committee has secured a Blanche Mackey and her little child, long railway tunnel at Charlottenburg, who were recently found hanging in a Germany, to shelter Russian Jews en secluded place in the woods near Ga-

cent and set at liberty. As the family of Lewis Peters, who bill renewing modus vivendi for the fishing season of 1891.

resides near Reno, were preparing to set down to supper during a storm the other evening, lightning struck the building and prostrated all of them, ten in number. All soon recovered except Carrie, a twelve-year-old daughter, who was instantly killed. Her hair was burned from the back of her head gash in her forehead as if cut by a

> A dispatch states that about forty farmers in Washington township, Jewell county, recently drove Oscar Killespieger, a tenant who had taken charge of a farm under a mortgage of foreclosure, from the place and reinstated Joe Bennet, who had been ejected by the sheriff. Bennet borrowed money two years ago to improve his place and defaulted in his first payment. Foreclosure proceedings were instituted and the place ordered sold. He refused to go and was backed by the farmers. The money was loaned to Bennet by a young lady school teacher.

> The May report of Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, shows that the area sown to spring wheat this year is two per cent. less than that of a year ago, making the total area for the present year 173,507 acres, which added to the area now in winter wheat, 2.894. 487 acres, makes the aggregate wheat area (winter and spring) for the state 3,067,994 acres. The area sown to oats this spring is thirteen per cent. less than that of a year ago, a decrease of 159,559 acres, and making the oat area

> for the state this year 1,067,812 acres. At ten o'clock the other morning the four-room cottage occupied by W. A. Updegraff, a teamster, and located in the outskirts of North Topeka, was burned and after the fire the remains of Mrs. Updegraff and the three children, aged 5, 3 and 11/2 years, were found in the ruins. Mrs. Updegraff was again about to become a mother. From the testimony of a number of persons, and the surrounding circumstances, the belief was reached that the woman, in a fit of despondency, had drugged or killed her children and then fired the house. Everything about the place indicated that a careful preparation had been made for burning the house and its liv-

> ing contents. Mrs. Blanche Mackey and two small children, of Colorado, recently visited her mother at Galena. Later William Alvord, of Colorado, also appeared, and the other day Alvord, Mrs. Mackey and her children took a walk. One child (the older, about 6 years old) returned alone. As the mother and child did not return a search was organized and the body of the woman and child (the latter about eighteen months old) were found hanging in a dense forest about a mile from town. Alvord had been arrested on suspicion and when he heard of the finding of the bodies attempted suicide, although protesting that he was ignorant of how the mother and child met their tragic end.

> The session laws passed by the late legislature have been issued by the state printer and such laws as took effect from their publication in the statute books are now in force. The more important of these are the alien land law, which under certain conditions prohibits the ownership of lands in Kansas by foreigners and provides for the forfeiture to the state; the legislative apportionment bill; the eight-hour law, which constitutes eight hours as a day's work for all laborers, workingmen, mechanics and other persons employed by the state, or by any county or other municipality, or by contractors doing work for the state; the law governing and regulating primary elections throughout the state; the irrigation law, the law making the first Monday of each year labor day and declaring the same a holiday, and the appropriations for the maintainance of the various state departments and institutions, penal and charitable.

BEHRING SEA BILL.

Debate in the British House of Commons.

THE BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

England Generously Compensates Cana dian Sealers-Friendly Regard For the United States-Regrets at Macdonald's Fatal Sickness.

London, June 2.-First lord of the treasury, William Henry Smith, in the house of commons, moved that the Behring bill be read a second time. He said the bill dealt with a question of urgency and was prompted with a desire that arrangements of an amicable character should be made to settle a dispute. He was sure that all parties would agree that it was better that the difference be determined by friendly arbitration than by more barbarous methods. There had been a delay in submitting the question to parliament, owing partly to causes which those who had experience in diplomatic negotiations should understand, and partly to the illness of the Canadian premier, who had earned the respect of everybody who had any knowledge of the services he had rendered to the empire at large. There would be but one feeling-that of sorrow that a life was so soon to end. The consent of the Dominion government was subject to certain conditions which appeared to be reasonable, one being that ships fitted out under the British flag for lawful fishing in Behring sea be compensated for loss during the period of prohibition. Under the bill sealing was prohibited simply within Behring sea. The effect would be a greatly diminished catch of seals and a great rise in the price of skins obtained south of Behring sea. The prohibition would continue until 1892, within which time it was expected the arbitrators would make an award. It was not proposed that an order be issued unless Russia also consented to entire prohibition within Behring sea. Compensation would depend upon the actual loss the ship owners sustained. Taking into account the increased value of fisheries outside of Behring sea that could only be ascertained by a comparison, arrangements for which were yet incomplete. There was every reason to have for the co-operation of Canada in mak-

ing the necessary regulations.

Mr. Smith said that he did not urge the house to accept the bill on the ground of absolute right or of absolute justice, but as a friendly act to a friendly power. He hoped a course would be adopted that would lead to a settlement of a question that had given concern to successive governments for a long time past. He was sure that, as in the case of the North sea convention, the house would gladly concur in arrangements

necessary for such a purpose. Sir William Vernon Harcourt agreed with Mr. Smith that a serious misunderstanding between England and the United States would be a great calamity. The government would always receive the support of the opposition in referring international questions to arbitration. The Behring sea dispute seemed above all others to be one tending itself to arbitration, therefore he had nothing to say except to express satisfaction with the course adopted. It was satisfactory to find Canada a party to the arrangement. This was essential. The government could not enter into the details of subordinate importance. He desired to associate himself with the language of Mr. Smith in regard to Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Chamberlain said he heard with great satisfaction the arrangement obtained from the United States. Mr. Smith had only referred to the assent of Russia for a close time. He understood the German flag also had been seen in in Behring sea. He hoped that the government would ascertain the position of maritime nations toward the question. He wanted to know whether the subjects for arbitration were agreed upon with the United States whether that power had withdrawn its startling claim to the almost exclusive possession of Behring sea. Would the arbitration be confined to precautions to preserve the seals? The question of compensation was of minor importance. Still he could not help thinking that it was rather hard that this should fall on the British taxpayer. Any claims for compensation ought to be closely watched, for many vessels which it was proposed to compensate were American and represented American interests which worked against the United States government under the American flag. compensation ought to be paid unless clear proof was produced that the vessels claiming compensation were really Canadian vessels

Mr. George Osborne Morgan, Sir George Campbell, Sir George Baden Powell and Mr. Bryce approved of the

ssue of the negotiations. Sir James Furguson, under foreign secotary, said arbitration would be concerned not only with the respective rights of England, the United States or Canada in Behring sea, but also with measures to preserve the seals. Overtures had been made to Russia for the fixing of a close time. Although no answer had as yet been received it was shown that Russia some time ago was favorable to such a measure. The government assented with reluctance to the United States' proposal that 7,200 seals be taken this year.

DECORATING THE GRAVES.

The President Visits Philadelphia-His Speech at Independence Hall and Laurel Hill Cemetery.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 .- Decoration day was generally observed in this city. The banks and public and nearly all private places of business were closed. The most important part of the day's programme in Philadelphia was the visit of President Harrison with members of his cabinet. They were the

guests of George C. Meade post No. 1, When Independence hall was reached the president was escorted in by Commander Sanger and introduced to Mayor Stuart, who with a number of prominent citizens was in waiting to welcome him in behalf of the city. In a brief speech Mayor Stuart welcomed

a brief speech Mayor Stuart welcomed the president, who replied:

Mr. Mayor, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and Fellow Citizens:

I esteem it a great pleasure to stand in this historic edifice, in this historic city, to take part to-day as a comrade of the G. A. R. in these most instructive and interesting exercises which have been instituted to keep allive in our hearts the memories of patriotic devotion to sacrifice. It is eminently appropriate that we should stand for a little time before we go to the graves of our dead in this edifice where the foundation declarations of independence and of civil government were made and put into that course of development which has brought our nation to its present position of prosperity and of influence among the nations of the earth. I have recently in an extended trip been able to see what the flower is of the seeds that were planted here. We see here, in Philadelphia, a community instituted upon the principles of peace and good will among men, and yet in a community that had given conspicuous illustration of the fact that the conspicuous illustration of the fact that the fruits of peace may sometimes be made to be defended by the valor of soldiers. You did not at all depart from the great lessons which were taught by the founders of this great colony, when, uniting with your comrades from all the states, you went out into the field to hold up this banner, to maintain a peace which should be perpetual and pervading in all the states. Obedience to law is the first element of downstie peace and so the first element of domestic peace and so-cial order. You went out to maintain it and have established, as I believe, again in the affections of all our people the old flag of our fathers and have settled perpetually the question of loyal submission to the constitu-tion and the law in all the states. It has been settled to the great contentment and happiness of all our people and brought, what no other nation could have brought, properity to every section and every state.

At the Reading railroad station a

special train was in waiting. The presidential party, Mayor Stuart and a number of prominent gentlemen boarded the special car, the firing party from the First regiment and invited guests crowded into the other cars and at 2:10 the train started for Laurel Hill cemetery, a few miles out from the city and a most picturesque situation on a

high hill. The usual exercises were held at the stand, and at their conclusion Commander Sanger stepped forward and said: "I wish to introduce to you Comrade Harrison, the chief magistrate of

the nation.' The president stepped to the front of of the stand and was greeted by cheers from the men and waving of handker-He said: chiefs from the women. Commander and Comrades of the G. A. R.

and Citizens:

I have not the strength or voice adequate to an extended speech to day. I come to you as a comrade to take part in the interyou as a comrade to take part in the inter-esting ex-reises of Memorial day. It gives me special pleasure to combine with that tribute which I have usually been able to pay since this day was in-stituted to the dead of all armies, a special mark of respect and to that great soldies who died at Gettysburg. It is impossible to separate some impressions of sorrow from these exercises, for they bring to memory comrades who have gone from us. How vividly there comes to my memory many battle scenes, not the rush of conflict, but the cover of sadness that followed victory. Then it was our sad duty to gather from the fields the bodies of those who had given the last pledge of loyalty. There is open to my vision more than one yawning trench if which we laid the dead of our old brigade. We laid them elbow touching-elbow in the order in which they had stood in the line of battle. We left them in the hasty sepulcher and marched on. Now we rejoice that a grateful government has gathered together the scattered dust of all these comrades and placed them in beautiful and safe places of honorable repose.

I can not but feel if they could speak to us to-day they would say: "Put the flag at the top of the mast." I have recently returned from an extended tour of the states and nothing so impressed and so refreshed me as the universal display of this banner of beauty and glory. It waved over every school; it was in the hands of the school children. As we sped across the sandy wastes, some solitary man, a woman, a child would come to the door and wave it in greeting. Two years ago I saw a sight that has ever been present in my memory. As we were going out of the harbor of Newport about midnight on a dark night some of the officers of the torpedo station had prepared for us a beautiful surprise. The flag at the depot station was unseen in the darkness o night, when suddenly electric lights were turned on it, bath ng it in a flood of light All below the flag was hidden and it seemed to have no touch with earth, but to hang from the Heaven. It was as if Heaven was approving the human liberty and humar

equity exemplified by that flag.

Let us take on that occasion a new draught of courage, for, my countrymen, it was not because it was inconvenient that the rebel states should go but because it was unlawful that all this sacrifice has to be made and to bring them back to the allegiance. Let us not forget that as good citizens and good patriots it is our duty always to obey the law and give it our loyal support and insist that everyone else shall do so. There is no more mischievous suggestion made than that the soldiers of the union army desire to lay any yoke on those who fought against us, other than the yoke of the law not ask less than that, that they shall in all relations obey the law. I thank you for the pleasure of participation in those exercises with you to-day and give you a comrade's

best wishes and a comrade's good-by.

At the conclusion of the president's speech the crowd surged forward and for ten minutes the president shook hands. Then the march was taken up for Gen. Meade's grave. Here the ritual of the G. A. R. was conducted, at the conclusion of the prayer by the chaplain the president dropped three white carnations on the grave.

A MIDNIGHT "SPECIAL."

How the "Atlas Graphic" Got a Great News "Beat."



HE STATION of Warlton was in one of the most out-of-the-w a v places for obtaining news imaginable. It was a good half mile from the little town of the same name which was located in the midst of the

pretty Smoky Hill valley. The town was a good place for news and a number of city details printed both to the east and to the west were glad to obtain its happenings. The Atlas Graphic was particularly careful to give Warlton's sensations to the world, and its telegraph editor watched the proceedings of the townspeople closely. The distance from the telegraph wires, however, made it difficult to obtain late

Ralph Verne sat in the telegraph office one spring night almost dozing over the clicking wires. He was but fourteen, and though competent to be night operator of the little station, yet enjoyed play well enough to feel rather tired when night came.

"The express is late," he mused, as he caught an order from division headquarters. "Now I'll have to sit up here for an hour or two longer waiting till it goes by."

He had half dozed off into dreamland

again when his trained ear caught a quick repeated call for his station. He answered it and waited.

"Want special on murder at Warlton," the key clicked out. "Operator get news and send quick. Good pay. Party here says murderer has one arm and bad scar on face. Signed, 'The Atlas Graphic.' "

Ralph was wide-awake by this time. He had not been up to Warlton that day, having been playing in the fields and taking a hunt across the prairie.

The news of the murder must have been sent out by the day man who had told him nothing. How was he to get the story?

Even as he considered it there was shuffling of feet on the walk outside and the door opened.

A tall, dark-browed gentleman entered and seated himself in the waiting-room. In a moment he arose and came into the operator's apartment. "Fine evening," he muttered, and

Ralph noticed that he kept a heavy scarf around his head. "Yes. Been uptown?"

"Just came from there. How's the express?" Two hours late."

"Blame the luck. That means a big

"Did you hear about the murder?" The man's head gave a quick jerk and not. then he answered: "Yes, nothing particular about it though.' "Who was killed?"

"Old Seymour, the banker." It was Ralph's turn to be surprised. The old man had been one of the richest men in the town and lived alone on the outskirts of the city. "But how was it done?" continued

the boy. "Broke in somehow, an'-but I don't know anything about it. When will to run.

that train get here?" Ralph turned to answer and saw the man close behind him. The sinister

face struck terror to his mind and he fairly shuddered as he glanced at it.
"Wait and I'll ask," and he began clicking the keys. In front of him was a piece of glass

covering the connecting switch. It had become dusty on the inside and with the light shining on it made a rude



"HOW'S THE EXPRESS?"

mirror. Suddenly glancing in its direction Ralph noticed that he could see the stranger who was still standing behind his back. As he watched he saw the man loosen the scarf which was Blade. about his neck. Something revealed itself that sent a chill to the boy's heart.

There was a deep scar on the neck! But there was yet another sign. The stranger wrapped his neck again and as he did so the other mark revealed itself. He used but one hand. The other was

evidently useless. Ralph was alone with a murderer! "Won't be here in some time yet," he muttered with unsteady voice, to keep

the man quiet. "I'll find out shortly. How his fingers did fly! He called up the next station above and inquired for the sheriff. That functionary was out of town. Then the next. He too was gone. But at the third the oper-

ator told him an officer was near. "The murderer of Seymour is in the office here," Ralph rattled on, "and the officer, with a strong force, must come Free Press.

on the express to capture him.

Suddenly the thought flashed over him: "What if the man understands telegraphy?" But a glance at the mirror told that the fear was unfounded.

"Seem's ter me you're a long time gettin' an answer," muttered the man. "Fellow up the road's inquirin' about car load of salt," answered Ralph, with a pardonable prevarication.

"There's something now," he went on as his "call" came. It was from the station where the sheriff had been found. "Express just left. Sheriff and four

aids aboard." "Train's left Salina," said Ralph out

Then he called up Cambria. "Tell the conductor to have sheriff and force in front car and make a quick leap," he instructed.

Soon the train reached the place, and he was informed that the order had been obeyed.

The man was walking restlessly un he would suspect something, but he constantly looking out the windows, he seemed only anxious about the train.

Soon came the message from Solomon. The train had left there, and Ralph leaned back in the chair to wait for the whirling wheels to pass over the long stretch that separated the two stations.

The man came up to him again. The face was more sinister and unprepos-



HE STARTED TO RUN.

sessing than ever. He glowered at the boy, and was evidently worried lest some one should come in. But there was little night travel, and it was not likely that there would be another pas-

"Seems ter me you're doin' a mighty lot of business fer a night train," he grumbled, and Ralph saw in the mirror that he was being watched closely.

"Still fussin' about the salt," was the reply, though with his excitement he could hardly speak calmly.

Suddenly the long-dra wn-out whistle of the approaching express engine rang out through the night. The stranger started nervously and made his way toward the door.

Would the murderer escape? Would the sheriff be quick enough? Ralph could hardly keep from leaping from his chair, and still he knew he must

"Whizz-z-z!" went the iron monster before the window, a sheet of steam and fire lighting its path. The dark baggage car followed, and then came the first coach.

The operator forgot prudence. He leaned far out of the window and saw five stout forms leap to the platform. He saw them approach the figure in the shadow of the doorway. The stranger realized the danger and started

"Flash! crack!" went the sheriff's revolver, and the murderer was stretched upon the platform.

In a moment he was in irons, and the passengers had gathered round. Be-fore the train pulled out, Ralph was the recipient of many compliments. The best one was from the sheriff, who said: "There is a reward of one thousand dollars out for this man, and you'll get it, young fellow."

Then the train pulled out into the night, and the sheriff and his gang started with the wounded man for a half mile walk across the fields to Warlton, to place the prisoner in jail.

There were no more trains due, but Ralph did not doze.

"Atlas," his fingers called along the wires; and when he had the little city, he began: "Special to the Graphic," and continued until a complete story of two thousand words had been rushed in, giving a detailed account of the murder, as the sheriff had related it, and of the capture.

Anxiously he awaited the papers brought down by the morning train. What a bundle of them-six hundred copies for Warlton, and on every one the big black headlines announcing the murderer's capture, not forgetting his own work in the matter, this having been supplied by the editor. Every copy was sold and more was needed, Raiph was the hero of the hour, and the Graphic did not get over crowing about its great news "beat" for three months.—Charles M. Harger, in Yankee

Obliging.

She-Why, I'm not ready to marry, Mr. Freshman. He-Will you let me know when you

"Certainly, sir. I'll send you a wed-

ding card."-Detroit Free Press.

Couldn't Take a Hint. "What is it a sign of when your lip itches?" asked Miss Cuddlesome young Goslin.

"It must be a sign of cutaneous irritation," replied the dense young man. -Judge. Another Kind of Vehicle.

"Did he leave in a coupe?" asked the judge of an amusing witness. "No, your honor. He left in a huff," was the unexpected answer.-Detroit

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-It is reported that the cars on the electric railway between Leicester and Worcester, Mass., will be operated by storage batteries.

-Gray and Wehler, in 1729, first transmitted electricity from one point to another, and distinguished conducting from non-conducting bodies.

-So popular is the new electric rail way between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., and so great is the traffic on it. that the steam railway company has taken off five short-line trains, it no longer paying to run them.

-The locomotives of the vestibuled trains of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad are fitted with electric are headlights. A small dynamo and engine placed just behind the large lantern shell runs the light, which is much more satisfactory than the oil lamps in general use.

-An electric line between East St. Louis and Belleville is now an assured fact. It will be a single track, and, with switches and sidings, will be about 11 miles in length. Powerful motors of and down the floor. Ralph was afraid the high speed type will be a prominent feature of this line. A local paper says evidently did not, and, though he was that 60 miles an hour is to be guaranteed.

-It has been noticed that platinum when placed in an electrical current, is heated to a dull redness. This fact is the basis of an invention of an electrical saw, which will cut quickly and neatly the hardest wood. The device is made up of steel wire, upon which is deposited metallic platinum. By connecting this compound wire with the terminals of four Runsen batteries the platinum is heated to a dull redness. and the saw is ready for business.

-An inventor in Kansas City, Mo., is said to have invented a type-writing phonograph. The Electric Review, in commenting on the alleged fact, says: 'We believe phonetic writing from a phonographic record is entirely within the range of possibility. Silent letters, of course, can not count, but each letter sounded-those which are recorded by the phonograph-might be also printed as a letter. When such an instrument is an actual reality, it will meet with a warm commercial reception."

-The highest elevated railroad in the world is about to be built in Naples, Sicily. It is intended to connect the central part of Naples with the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. It is designed by Civil Engineer Adolfo Aveno, and the estimated expense will be about \$1,000. 000. The road will be suspended from towers 100 meters high, in which will be elevators to carry passengers to the stations. The road will be operated by electricity, generated by the force of the waterfall of the river Serreno.

-The advantages of the electric railway for mail and express service, says the Electrical Review, are beginning to force themselves upon the officials of the express companies and the government. Already this service has been established in a western town, so far as the express is concerned, and the people of St. Louis want the electric roads to get the mail service. 'A bill has been passed by the Missouri state legislature providing for an extension of the powers of street railway companies so that they may make contracts for carrying mails.

-The latest novelty in motors appears to be a Boston invention-a mulmagnets. This method of delivering the energy to the motor from an outside point or periphery, instead of applying it to the center, as in the motors in common use, would seem to have some advantages. The location of the field on the inside, while enabling compactness in construction, greatly diminishes the weight. Having the shortest possible magnetic circuit, it can be energized with less wire, and, naturally, ess current. The armature, being in the form of a ring, which encircles the field, can be extended to any diameter, or made of any desired width, and thus an enormous initial force-which would make it desirable in street car servicecould be secured.

THE FIRST RAILROAD TICKETS. An Invention That Made a Fortune for Its Owner.

In 1839, says the Ashton (Eng.) Reporter, an ingenious man who had failed in business had obtained a situation as booking-clerk on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. He had to book the passengers as the passengers were booked for the old mail coaches—that is, to write out their names in full, fill in particulars of the date and station and class, and tear off the ticket from a printed sheet. It was a very natural arrangement, but cumbrous, and one day as he was walking in a certain Northumbrian field and reached a certain spot in that field, the spot being known to this day, an idea occurred to him. "Why all this fumbling and spelling of people's names? Why not treat them anonymously and number them? Why not a strip of stiff paper or pasteboard printed with names of stations and class, consecutively numbered for accounting purposes, and dated on the day of issue to prevent fraud? Two machines could do it.'

And off went Thomas Edmondson to think it over with his friend Blaycock, the watchmaker, and together they made the first machines. But to get the new system introduced was not easy. The Newcastle & Carlisle directors would have nothing to do with it. A ticket-rack was, however, set up at Bromsgrove and at all the other stations to Cheltenham by the old road which went to the east of Worcester. The terms for the use of the invention were half a sovereign per mile of road per year and at these terms other companies rushed in where the Manchester & Leeds, Birmingham & Gloucester had not feared to tread.

Thomas Edmondson soon grew rich But an honest man was Edmondson as well as an ingenious one. As soon as he had the funds he called his old credne had the funds he called his old creditors together and paid his debts in full and then with a clear conscience he resigned himself to live on his royalties, find other uses for his money and make many a pilgrimage to the spot of earth on which he had conceived his happy idea.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Two or three rose-geranium leaves, put in when making crab-apple jelly, will give it a delicious flavor.

-Feather Cake-One cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of butter, three spoonfuls of baking powder, lemon extract, two and one-half cupfuls of flour.-Boston Herald.

-Soft Pudding Sauce-One-half cup butter, one cup powdered sugar, spice to taste, white of one egg, or three tablespoons cream. Cream the butter, add the sugar, spice and beaten egg or cream.—Boston Budget.

-Currant Conserve.-Five pounds of currants, five pounds of sugar, two pounds of raisins, stoned and chopped, four oranges, juice and a little of the pulp chopped. Boil twenty minutes, or until the consistency of preserves, and put in cans.

-Papier mache for filling cracks in floors can be prepared by beating to a paste cuttings of white or brown paper boiled in water and then mixing the paste with a solution of gum arabic. Make the solution hot in which you mix the paper paste and apply directly, thus making it adhere more firmly. -The flavor of a young roasted

chicken is greatly improved if you place inside it a piece of fresh butter the size of a walnut, and with it a bouquet of parsley and a small onion. If you like you may also add the giblets to it, sprinkled with salt. The inside of poultry, after being drawn, ought alvays to be rubbed with some salt.

Flour Soup .- Take butter, one and a half ounces (or size of small egg); melt, and stir into it two tablespoonfuls flour. When bubbling up add little by little one and a half pints of broth, stirring until quite smooth; add one teaspoonful of minced parsley and one egg beaten up into two tablespoonfuls of thick cream. Salt to taste.-N. Y. Tribune.

-Asparagus soup, three pounds of knuckle of veal will make a good strong stock. Put the veal to boil with one and a half bunches of asparagus and a gallon of water and let it boil rapidly for three hours. Strain and return to the pot, adding another bunch of asparagus chopped fine and let it boil for twenty minutes. Take a cup of milk, stir in a tablespoonful of flour, let it all just come to a boil, then season and serve.-N. Y. World.

-Corn Pone.-One pint corn meal, half pint flour, two teaspoonfuls sugar or molasses, three cups sour milk, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful soda, four teaspoonfuls boiling water. Dissolve the soda in the boiling water, and pour it into the sour milk, adding this to the other corn meal mixture. Add lastly the eggs, well beaten, and mix thoroughly. Fill buttered tins to a depth of an inch and a half, and bake in a quick oven for half an hour.-Detroit Free Press.

-Mock Bisque Soup.-One-half can tomatoes, one quart milk, one-fourth cup butter, one teaspoon corn-starch. one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon white pepper. Stew tomatoes until soft enough to strain easily. Heat milk in double boiler; cook one teaspoon of the butter and the corn-starch together in a small saucepan, adding enough of the hot milk to make it pour easily. Stir it carefully into the scalding milk and cook ten minutes. Add remainder of butter in small pieces, and stir till weil tipolar machine—in which the armatire is made to revolve around the field strained tomatoes. If tomatoes are very thus the wearer, like the lady of the icid, add one-eighth teaspoon soda be fore straining. Serve very hot.-Peterson's Magazine.

COOKING TERMS. some Bill of Fare Puzzles Translated Into

English. Many cook books and bills of fare at hotels contain terms not generally understood. Here are some of the most common of them, with their mean-

Au bleu-Fish dressed so as to have a blue tint. Aspic-A meat jelly for covering

game pies, served with boned turkey, Au jus-In the natural juice or gravy.

Bechamel-A sauce made from meats, onions and sweet herbs. Bain-Marie—A saucepan for boiling water, into which a small pan fits. Braise-A manner of ste ving meat.

Blanquette-A preparation of white meal. Bouilli-Beef stewed slowly and serv-

ed with sauce. Bouillion-French soup or broth.

Bisque-A shell-fish soup. Civet-Wild fowl or game hash. Compote-Something applied to fruit stewed in sirup, and sometimes to pigeons and small game.

Consomme-A strong gravy used for enriching other gravies and soups. Caramel-Sugar boiled until the moisture is evaporated, and then used

for ornamental dishes. Crouton-A sippet of fried bread. Entree-Side dish for the first course. Gateau-A cake.

Jardiniere-A mode of stewing vegeta

bles in their own sauce. Maigre-Dishes made without meat Meringue-Pastry made of sugar and white of egg beaten to a snew.

Nougat-A mixture of almonds and sugar. Pate-A small pie of oysters or meat. Pot-au-feu-The common bouillion of

the French peasants. Quonelles-Forcemeat balls. Raux-Thickening for sauce. Saute-To mix or unite all the parts of a ragout by shaking while frying.

Salmis-Game hashed when half roasted. Piece de Resistance-The principal joint of the dinner. Serviette, a la-Served on a napkin.

Sorbet-A sherbet. Souffle-A very light pudding. Veloute-White sauce. Vol au vent-Light puff tarts filled with meat. - Detroit Free Press.

Unreasonable.
She—1 really don't think it was nice of you to borrow money of papa so soon after we became engaged. He (greatly surprised)-Why, you are the first girl who ever objected to it in all my experience!-Munsey's Weekly.

In Wide Awake for June Perhaps the most enjoyable thing is that story with the Edward Bellamy touch, "The Pursuit of Happiness," by Tudor Jenks—a quizzical look into the future for boys. A beautiful romance is contributed by Annie Bronson King, under the title, "This Way Went the Lady Mary to Paradise." A good oldtime article, "A Vermont Boy's Trip to Boston in 1825," is from the pen of John L. Heaton of the Brooklyn Times. "Amanda Jinkum's Burdens," by Oliver Howard, has its serious lesson for eldest daughters. All the girls might take some tender teaching from sweet, bright, true Polly Pepper in Margaret Sidney's "Five Little Peppers Grown Up" serial, which has never been more interesting than in the present number. Quite a different little girl from Phronsie Pepper, but a charmingly quaint child, makes her curtesy to Wide Awake's readers in the new serial, "Miss Matilda Archambeau Van Dorn;" in the third serial, "Marietta's Good Times," we get delightful glimpses of the free open air life of Italian children. This serial is from the pen of an Italian woman recalling her childhood. Good things are as thick as roses in June: articles, beautiful illustrated poems; pictures, some fine, some funny; four pages of sparkling original anecdotes; "Tangles," and three pages of letters from the children crowd the number full.

Wide Awake is \$2.40 a year, \$1.20 a vol. (6 mos.); 20 cents a No. D. Lothrop

An Interesting Reminiscence.

Company, Boston, Publishers.

Mr. Andrew Walker, of Kennebunk Me., who is in the eighty-third year of his age, sends the following communication to the secretary of the Bostonian society: "I am probably the last person living who has talked with a man who took an active part in the famous "Boton tea party" of 1773. His part was not on the patriotic side. In 1834 I boarded with a man in this town by the name of Mitchell. His father, Jotham Mitchell, lived with him. The old man told me that at the time of the revolution he was employed on a coasting vessel between Kennebunk and Boston and happened to be in Boston on the evening of December 16, 1773, when a company of men, disguised as Indians, went on board three tea ships which lay at one of the wharves, and taking out the chests emptied the tea into the water. The old man said: 'It was too bad to see so much good tea thrown overboard, so I thought I would save a little. Taking a boat, I went to the side of one of the ships where men were throwing the tea into the water and tried to save some in the boat; but the scoundrels saw me and tried to drown-yes, the great scoundrels tried to drown me, and I was glad to get back to the coaster again alive.' Jotham Mitchell died in 1840, aged 95 years."-Chicago News.

Accessories of the Chatelaine. The accessories of the chatelaines have become very comprehensive. A silver walnut or an acorn contains a powder and a powder puff; a white mouse with jeweled eyes contains sweet odor; a guinea pig is filled with a salve for the lips and in addition to these is a netted purse, a silver tablet, a watch, a pencil, a glove buttoner and a pin-cushion. Many of them are also furnursery rhymes who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, is furnished with music wherever she goes, providing she wears her chatelaine.— Chicago Post.

A Timely Suggestion.

He was a young man who had been talking loudly of his father's riches and his own prospects, when an old woman leaned over the seat and asked: "Young man, did you say your paw was rich?

, 'Yes, ma'am." "He'll be apt to found some charity,

"I think so." "Settled on anything yet?"

"No, ma'am." "Then please call his attention to an idiot asylum."—Texas Siftings.

His Schedule of Prices. Poet—I have a poem on spring. Editor—Any blue birds in it.

"Babbling brooklets, gentle zephyrs, aughing fountains, etc?" "Ye-yes, sir."

"Fifty cents a line."-Wilkesbarre



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THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bow-els are always constipated. Price, 25c. Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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ACROSS THE WAY.

Across the way there is a window lattice Across the way there is a window lattice
That peeps out shyly through the city trees,
All fluttering with lacy curtains, that is
Susceptible to summer's scented breeze.
And as I gazed without one morning early,
And of the sunrise sweetness drank my fill,
I saw, as in a midst of dew, all pearly,
A yellow bowl of daisies on the sill.

I pictured to myself my pretty neighbor, Who placed with gentle hands the flow'rets

there, Who smoothed each stem in shape with loving

labor,
To flourish in the balmy morning air;
I wondered was she small, or tall, or slender,
And did she boast of brown or golden curls;
Her heart, I knew, was kind and good and
tender,

A queen of all the daisy wreath of girls.

I fancied her sweet face within a bonnet, Dressed in her dainty muslin gown of white,
With sprigs of lilac scattered all upon it,
And knots upon her breast of ribbon bright.
"Her eyes," I thought, "are like the sky above

me; Her voice just like a rippling summer rill; How nice 'twould be if she would learn to love

me, Just as she does the daisies on the sill!"

Just then the lazy-ribboned curtain parted, And Jones—you know him—forty if a day! Looked out and grinned, while I smiled back, half-hearted, To think 'twas Jones who lived across the

To make my vision bright so sad and solemn,

And all my mellow morning dream to kill.

A man who writes jokes at so much a column—
Who'd think that he'd have daisies on the

-Kate Masterson, in N. Y. Herald.

LITTLE PRINCE DUSTY.

By Kirk Munroe.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER VI.-CONTINUED. As he sat there in the darkness, trying to be brave because he was a Dale, the sound of a peculiar, long drawn, far away cry, caused him involuntarily to look around; though, of course, he did not expect to see any thing through the darkness. He did see something, though, and it was a light. It was not a bright, clear light; but a dim glow, just visible between the tree-trunks, and evidently at quite a distance from where he sat.

The boy's spirits rose with a bound. He dashed away the stealthy tear drops, and sprang to his feet. Things were coming out all right after all; for a light meant people, who, according to simplehearted little Arthur's experience of the world, would be kind to him. They would probably invite him to stay to supper, and show him the way to the ark afterward. Then he would ask them to help him and Uncle Phin get the boat affoat, and his becoming lost would turn out to be the very best kind of a thing that could have happened after all.

While these thoughts passed through his mind, the boy was making his way, as rapidly as possible, through the woods in the direction of the light, that grew brighter and more distinct with each step. He still carried his precious book in one hand and the great bunch of flowers that he had gathered in the other. Suddenly he came to an abrupt pause on the edge of a shallow ravine. through which laughed and tumbled a small brook. The sides of the ravine were quite steep, and, almost at his feet, the boy saw a sight that filled him with amazement.

About a glowing fire, occupying all sorts of easy positions, were grouped a number of men and one boy. They were ragged, dirty and unshaven. Their clothes were made up of odds and ends. Some of them were smoking short black pipes; some were talking loudly, and others lay perfectly still, as though asleep. Two of the number seemed to be preparing supper, for they were at work about the fire, and were evidently anxious regarding the contents of some tin cans and several battered kettles. At a short distance from the fire were two or three rude huts of poles and

Although Arthur did not know it at the time, this was a tramps' camp, to which all these vagrants of society, who happened to be prowling about that part of the country, flocked when night overtook them. Sometimes one or more, who were tired of tramping, and who had begged or stolen a stock of provisions, would remain here for several days, so that, from early spring until quite late in the autumn, the camp was never without a greater or less number of occupants.

Now, although Arthur had never had any practical experience with tramps, except to gaze curiously, from a respectful distance, at the few specimens he had seen, he instinctively shrank from making his presence known to the rough-looking fellows gathered beneath him. It was pleasant to see the cheerful firelight, to hear the sound of voices, and to know that there were other human beings besides himself in that dark forest. It would also be very pleasant to the hungry boy if he could have some supper. Still, to venture down among those men might prove very unpleasant. So Arthur wisely decided to bear his hunger as best he might and study them from a safe distance, at least for awhile longer.

All at once, from some part of the camp beyond the circle of firelight. came the same melancholy, long-drawn cry that had first directed the boy's attention to this place, and he now recognized it as the howl of a dog in dis-

At the sound the largest and most powerful of all the tramps, who had been lying motionless stretched at full length on the ground, sprang up and in a flerce voice exclaimed:

"You kin fetch that pup here! We'll see if we can't give him something to ki-yi for, or else we'll stop his infernal yolp entirely."

The one boy of the camp, who answered to the name of "Kid," and was a tough-looking young rascal, larger, and apparently a year or two older than Arthur, hastened to obey this command. He disappeared, and in a minute returned dragging after him by means of a bit of rope about its neck, that was evidently choking the poor creature, a dog. As the bright firelight fell upon

him by the Chapmans the day before. There could be no doubt of it, for there were the same erect, sharp-pointed ears, the same white-tipped little tail, and the same brindled markings. It was indeed poor Rusty; and Arthur's heart ached to see him in so wretched a plight. How could be have come there? What were they about to do with him? | wasn't a square deal. This last question was quickly answered.

The big tramp took the rope from the ad's hand, at the same time bidding him go and cut a hickory switch. "See that it is a good one, too," he added. show wh This command was obeyed as the other or not."

had been, and in a few minutes the switch was ready.

"Now whale him while I hold him," ordered the big tramp, savagely. "We'll give him a chance to do all his howling at once, and then have some peace for the rest of the night. Lay it on solid, and if you kill him, so much the bet-

Arthur's blood boiled at these words. How could anybody be so cruel? Would the boy dare beat his dog?

The heavy switch was uplifted and brought down with vicious force on the animal's back. He uttered a sharp cry of pain and terror.

Again was the switch lifted, but before it could descend it was snatched from the boy's hand and flung away: while he was confronted by a sturdy little figure with blazing eyes. "How dare you strike my dog?" cried Arthur, in a voice that choked and trembled with anger. "He is mine! My very own! And I won't have him hurt. I

won't, I say."

The other boy stared at this one in open-mouthed amazement, while the other tramps, who had been startled by the sight of the strange little figure, as it dashed into their camp from the dark forest, now gathered about the two to see

the fun. "Well, my bantam," said the big tramp to Arthur, "I don't know who you are, nor where you come from; but you talk pretty big about your dog. Kid here says it's his dog, and I reckon you'll have to settle it between you. Can you fight?"

"I don't want to fight," replied Arthur, looking the big tramp bravely in

"Oh! well, then, it's the Kid's dog, and he'll do as he pleases with him. Kid, give the cur a kick."

The boy lifted his foot; but again Arthur sprang in front of him. "You shan't kick him, even if I have to fight



"HOW DARE YOU STRIKE MY DOG!" CRIED ARTHUR.

you to make you stop it!" he cried. Then he clinched his fists, and his face grew very pale.

"That's right, sonny!" said the big tramp, approvingly. "I'll back you, and hold your picture book and nosegay. Take off your jacket like a little man. Now, fellows, form a ring, and give the bantams a fair show."

CHAPTER VII.

ARTHUR'S FIGHT TO SAVE RUSTY. In all his life Arthur had never before found it necessary to fight, though he had certainly received provocation enough from his cousin Dick to do so more than once. His own father had taught him to hate fighting, and to avoid it if possible, as he would any thing else that was ungentlemanly and wrong. At the same time Mr. Dustin had been too wise a man not to know that occasions may arise in everybody's life when it becomes absolutely necessary to fight. He believed, for instance, that it is right and proper to do so in defense of the weak and helpless who have claims upon us for protection, provided that is the only way of defending them, and this principle he had thoroughly instilled into his child's

mind. Mr. Dustin also believed that every boy should be taught to use the weapons with which nature has provided himnamely his fists-for the protection of himself and others, just as he should be taught to read and write or do a thousand other things necessary to his success and happiness in life.

Thus believing, and having been himself one of the best boxers in his college gymnasium, he had begun to instruct his little son in the art of self-defense on the very day that the boy's mother began to teach him his letters. Now, therefore, although Arthur had never fought a battle with any other boy, he had a very fair knowledge of what he ought to do under the circumstances and of how to do it.

All his father's talks upon the subject flashed into his mind, and he seemed to remember every word of them. He could almost hear the dear voice say: "Never fight if you can help it; but if the time comes that you feel it to be your duty, then pitch in with all your heart, with all your strength and with all your skill. Then fight just as long as you can stand, or until you have won a vic-

In the present instance, surrounded as he was by flerce-looking, hard-hearted men who acknowledged no law but that of brute force, and with poor little Rusty crouching at his feet, so certain was the boy of his duty that he prepared for the coming struggle with a brave heart, though with a very white face.

The boy called "Kid" was perfectly it Arthur was amazed to recognize it as | willing to fight; in fact there was noth- old seew affeat for them."

the very one that had been presented to ing he enjoyed more, especially when, as in this case, he saw the prospect of an easy victory before him. So, as he stood up in front of Arthur, the firelight disclosed a broad grin on his dirty face. He looked so much stronger and heavier than his antagonist that some of the mea were touched with pity for the little fellow and murmured that it

"That's all right," said the big tramp, who had taken charge of the affair. "The little chap's got sand or else he wouldn't be here. He's been talking pretty big, too, and now he's got the chance to show whether he can back up his words

To the amazement of the spectators the battle was a long and a hard one; for the new-comer's pluck and skill were evenly matched against the other's weight, and a dogged pride that forbade him to yield to one younger and smaller than himself. Still, he was in the wrong, and he knew it; while Arthur was in the right and knew that he was. The boy who was fighting in defense of the weak and the helpless never once thought of giving in, and so the other had to. They finally went to the ground together, with Arthur on top, and this ended the struggle. The 'Kid" began to cry: "Lemme up! Lemme up! I don't want to fight no more wid a

professional. Lemme up!"

Then Arthur left him and walked to where poor little Rusty was crouching with his rope held by one of the tramps. Taking the rope in his hand, and lifting his brave, flushed face, blood-stained from a slight cut on his forehead, to that of the big tramp who had ordered the pup to be beaten, the boy asked: "Is he my dog now?"

"Of course he is, sonny! Of course he is," answered the big man, promptly. 'You've fought the bulliest kind of a fight for him, and I'd like to see the man as would try to take him from you.' As he spoke the big tramp glared about him, as though wishing somebody

would dare dispute his words; but nobody did. Every one of those who now crowded about the boy, anxious to shake hands with him and congratulate him on his victory, expressed the heartiest approval of what the big man said. They all seemed to regard Arthur as a hero and to feel highly honored by his presence in their camp. Even his dog received a full share of praise and petting, and was utterly bewildered by the sudden turn in the tide of popular opinion concerning him.

Seeing that the young champion was rendered uncomfortable by the overofficiousness of those who crowded about him, the big tramp, who seemed to exercise an acknowledged authority over them, ordered the rest to clear out and leave the little chap to him. Then he took Arthur to the brook and bathed his face and hands and even his bare feet, in its cool waters, with a degree of tenderness surprising in one so big and rough.

A few minutes later supper was announced, and the big tramp made Arthur sit beside him on the ground, in front of a kettle that contained a most delicious-smelling stew of chicken, and potatoes, and onions, and green corn, and several other things. To be sure, Arthur was obliged to eat his portion out of a hastily improvised bowl of birch bark, made for him by his big friend, with a rude wooden spoon provided by the same ingenious individual; but how good it was! How often that bark bowl was refilled, and how proud the cooks were to have the bero of the feast thus compliment them so highly.

As for little Rusty, who seemed to recognize Arthur as his friend and protector and kept close beside him, there never was a dog treated with greater consideration. Everybody wanted to feed him, and kept tossing choice morsels of food to him. He ate every thing thus offered, with perfect impartiality, until at length he had no room for another morsel, and even the daintiest bits of chicken failed to tempt him.

After supper all the tramps were anxious to learn something of Arthur's history, and who had taught him to fight so skillfully, and how he happened to visit their camp. So he told them about his own dear father who had given him boxing lessons, and about living with Uncle John and Aunt Nancy, and how he and Uncle Phin had decided to go to his grandfather's in Virginia and were traveling in a boat, and how it had run aground so that they couldn't get it off. and Uncle Phin had gone in search of help, and how he happened to get lost in the woods, and finally, how he dis-



THEY FINALLY WENT TO THE GROUND TOGETHER WITH ARTHUR ON TOP.

covered their camp; all of which was listened to with absorbed interest.

When he finished, the big tramp spoke up and said: "Well, fellers, from this little chap's account of hisself, I don't see but what him and his old Uucle Phin is traveling through the country pretty much the same as we does, like gentlemen of leisure and independent means, as it were. In fact I should call 'em a couple of honest tramps, as is making their way through the world without asking no odds of nobody."

"That's so," assented several voices. "Such being the case," continued the big man, "it is clearly our dooty to help 'em out of the fix they got into, and I move that we all go down to the river first thing in the morning and set their

As this motion seemed to meet with general approval, Arthur was cordially invited to spend the night in the tramp's camp, and was assured that they would guide him to the ark, and that it should be started on its voyage the very first thing in the morning. As there really seemed nothing else for him to do, the little fellow accepted the invitation, though he wished he could get back to the boat that night, and thus relieve the

anxiety that he knew Uncle Phin must |

be suffering on account of his unexplained disappearance. In the meantime he had recovered his book from the big tramp, who had held it during the fight, and it now lay on the grass beside him. He had mentioned that he sometimes read stories from this book to Uncle Phin, and now the big tramp said to him: "Look a-here, sonny, why won't you read a story to us out of your book, just to pass away the time? If you will, I will give you some information that may prove useful to you in your travels, but which you can't find in any book in the world.'

Arthur said he would gladly read to them if they cared to hear him, and at the same time he wondered what valuable information the man could possibly

Then all the tramps gathered as near to him as they could, and Arthur, sit-



AND READ THE FIRST STORY HE CAME TO.

ting where the fire-light shone brightest, with one hand laid protectingly on little Rusty, opened his precious book, and read the first story he came to, which happened to be that of the "Ugly Duckling.

It was a striking picture, that of the fair-haired, delicate-featured child, sitting in the red glow of the firelight, and reading a fairy tale to the rough men crowded about him, their uncouth figures half disclosed and half hidden in the dusky shadows. Close behind the big tramp, who was his father, sat the boy with whom Arthur had fought, still looking sullen and crestfallen over his recent defeat, and occasionally casting glances of mingled envy and hate at his rival.

As the tale proceeded his hard, young face took on a softer expression, and when it was finished he heaved a great

sigh. "Well, Kid!" said the big tramp, turning to him at the conclusion of the story; "what do you think of that for a yarn? You are a pretty ugly sort of a duck, yourself, and who knows but what you may turn out to be a swan after all, some of these fine days."

TO BE CONTINUED.

The manioc or cassava is a native of South America, but it has been successfully introduced for cultivation into Africa and other tropical countries. It is a bushy shrub, six to ten feet high. with large leaves near the ends of the branches. The articles prepared for commerce come from the roots or tubers, which are large and like turnips, but frequently weighing as high as thirty pounds. They contain a milky juice, rich in starch, but also rich in bydrocyanic acid, which makes the juice -in its natural state-a very deadly poison. The acid is driven out by heat, and the remainder of the juice is extracted by boiling. The grated root makes what is known in the tropics as cassava or cassava bread, and is used for food. The starch, extracted, is exported as Brazilian arrow-root, and tapioca is made from it by a heating process which bursts the starch granules and causes some chemical changes .- Good Housekeeping.

Facts About Parrots.

People expect to come into a bird store and open up a conversation with a parrot off-hand. They fail, and then make up their minds that the parrot is worthless. This will apply to the majority of people. They do not give the bird credit for the intelligence it actually possesses. There are parrots in St. Louis valued at from \$50 to \$150 that will not be coaxed into a conversation with a stranger, and yet they are among the best talkers extant. The birds often refuse to "perform" when there are purchasers looking on, but once the store is cleared of people they will chatter away as though their very life de-pended on their being heard. The majority of parrots will take to a girl or woman much quicker than to one of the sterner sex. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He Never Had It.

Miss Flora (forty-five, homely and unmarried)-Oh, Mr. Blunt, I had such a strange dream last night. Mr. Blunt-What was it, Miss Flora?

Miss Flora-I dreamed that we were

married and on our wedding tour. Did you ever have such a dream? Mr. Blunt (energetically) - No, indeed. I never had the nightmare in my life!-Texas Siftings.

Johnny Asks a Question. Papa-There, boys, that's the ocean. Willie-There's lots of water there,

isn't there? Johnny-How many pails of water are there in the ocean, papa ?--Harper's Young People.

"I am out of humor to-day," remarked the funny man. "I noticed that when I read your last

Out of Humor.

batch of jokes," replied the snake editor. -- Light.

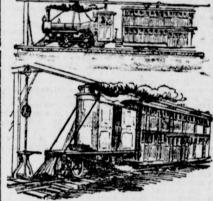
THE UNICYCLE RAILWAY. Single-Rail Track Road Designed for High Speed Traffic.

During several weeks last summer there were in regular and continuous operation, in railway passenger service, the locomotive and cars shown in the lower view herewith presented, the service being between Gravesend and Coney Island, on an abandoned section of an old standard gauge track of the Sea Beach & Brighton railroad. The locomotive weighs nine tons, and has two 10 by 12-inch cylinders, the piston rods of both being connected with cranks on each side the single six-foot driving wheel, and the front of the locomotive being also supported by two 38-inch pony wheels, one behind the other. These wheels have double flanges, to contact with either side of the track rail, as also have similarly arranged pairs of 38-inch wheels arranged under and housed in the floors near each end of the cars.

In the upper view is shown an improved locomotive especially designed for this method of traction, and built for use on a street railway of a western city. It weighs 16 tons and has pair of five-foot drivers. The crank is only seven inches in length, and the engine is designed to readily make 600 revolutions a minute, and maintain a speed of 100 miles an hour with a full train of passenger cars. The first Boynton locomotive, described in September, 1889, had an eight-foot driving wheel and weighed 23 tons. It proved too heavy for use on the old Coney Island road, although it was undoubtedly capable of making very high speed and easily drawing a heavy train of singlewheel cars on a properly arranged

track. In a true line with, and fifteen feet directly above the face of the track rail is the lower face of a guide rail, supported from posts arranged along the side of the track, and on the sides of this guide rail run pairs of rubberfaced trolley wheels attached to the top of the locomotive and the cars. The guide rail is a simple stringer of yellow pine, 41/4x8 inches in section, and the standards on which the trolley wheels are journaled are placed far enough apart to allow a space of 6 inches between the contiguous faces of each pair of wheels, thus affording 134 inches for lateral play, or sidewise movement toward or from the guard rail, it being designed that the guide rail shall be arranged in the exact line of the true center of gravity of the cars and locomotive. The standards are bolted to 6-inch wide strap iron attached to and extending across the top of the car.

The switching arrangement is remarkably simple. In addition to an ordinary track switch, in which, however, the switch bar is made to throw only



one rail, a connection is made by means of a vertical rod and upper switch bar with a shifting section of the guide rail, whereby, on the moving of the track rail and the setting of the signal, the guide rail will be simultaneously moved, the adjustment being effected and both being locked in position according to the methods usual in ordinary railway practice.

The cars, as will be seen, are each two stories in height, each story being divided lengthwise into nine separate compartments, each of which will comfortably seat four passengers, thus providing seats for seventy-two passengers in each car. Each compartment has its own sliding door, and all the doors on the same floor of the car are connected by rods at the top and bottom with a lever in convenient reach of the brakeman, by whom the doors are all opened and closed simultaneously. The compartments are each four feet wide and five feet long, the seats facing each other. Only one rail of the old single track was used, as only one guide rail had been erected, except at the ends of the route, for switching purposes, but the width of the cars and motor was such that it only required the erection of another guide rail, for the utilizing of the other track rail, to form a regular double track road of the Boynton pattern.

The section road on which this system has been operated is only 1% miles long, in which distance the curves are considerable, but, although they are mostly in one direction, the indication of wear upon the traction wheels, and upon the guide rail and trolley wheels were hardly perceptible. During a portion of the season, when the summer travel to Coney Island was at its height, trains were run on regular schedule time, fifty-three car trains daily each way, carrying from one to three hundred passengers per trip. The regular time taken for the run was three minutes, but special trips were made in two and three-quarters minutes each, including starting and stopping. The daily consumption of coal in performing this service was but half a ton. The great economy of this method of traction is also evidenced by the smoothness with which the cars run, and the entire absence of side motion and vibration, there being no striking and grinding of the wheel flanges upon the rails, as is common on double track roads.—Scientific American.

A Leading Part.

"I'm going to give you an important part in my next play," said the manager to the supe with large hands. "So?" said the ambitious assistant

"A leading part?" "Exactly. I want you to sit out in the audience and start the applause."-Harper's Bazar,

INSECT MECHANICS.

their prey, has been a favorite subject

of observation by naturalists. The en-

Examples of the Spinning Work of Amer The ingenuity of spiders, both in constructing their snares and in seizing



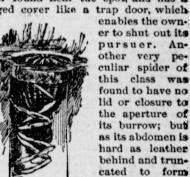
FIG. 1. rowing spiders is described by Dr. Henry C. McCook in "American Spiders and their Spinning Work," and several examples are presented in the accompanying figures. The lily-shaped tube of pure white spinning work shown in Fig. 1 rises directly above the spider's burrow, and is supported by the surrounding foliage. Opinions differ as to its purpose. One observer thinks it is a



lure for insects, which will suppose it to be a flower and light upon it, thus becoming the spider's victims; but Dr. McCook believes it to be a sort of watch tower, from which the spider can observe the approach of an enemy and make a speedy retreat. Fig. illustrates a columnar turret which one species erect. It is



FIG. 3. made of chippage and various other litter found near the spot, and has a hinged cover like a trap door, which



lid or closure to the aperture of its burrow; but as its abdomen is hard as leather behind and truncated to form a perfect circle the inference has been drawn

FIG. 4. that when pursued it simply plunges into its hole and stops up the entrance with its own body. Fig. 3 gives a side view of this spider, and Fig. 4 a diagram in section of its position in the supposed act of thus closing the door to its dwelling and presenting a living bulwark to the foe.

Railway Search Light.

A search light for railway purposes was tested recently by Mr. Wheeler, the electrician of the New Jersey Central railroad. One Huntington light of 3,200 candle-power was mounted on the switch signal bridge twenty feet above the track. As a result the bricks could be counted in a station building onethird of a mile away; when turned on the track the ties could be counted to the same station. Colors were plainly distinguished at a half mile distance. At 1,500 feet it would enable an engineer to tell the position of switches. The reflector was shaped like those of locomotive headlights, silver-plated and highly burnished.

A CORRECTED EXPRESSION.



Old Rooster-Here, boy, drop that egg! That is-ahem!-put it down carefully .-- Harper's Young People.

All He Could Do. "Your boy is simply a depraved boy, Mrs. Bronson," said the physician.

You need a doctor of the soul, not one of my profession." "I don't know, doctor," said the tired little woman, "but what you might help me a little with advice."

"No, madam, the only thing I can prescribe for him is a mixture of strychnine and prussic acid."-Jury.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Luly Cel. brated in Chase County, Kansas.

Last Srturday, May 30, 1891, Decolation day was celebrated in all parts of Chase county; in fact, all over Kan-Sas. Below we give the address of Mr. John Madden, delivered at Toledo, and that of Mr. F. P. Cochran, delivered at Florence, each of the gentlemen reflecting great honor on man, by their conservatism. The following is

livered at Florence, each of the gentlemen reflecting great honor on man, by their conservatism. The following is JOHN MADDEN'S ABDRESS:

Mr. Chairman, and Friznds of Toledo: Years ago, a winter's sun lighted up the bale arms of the elm and the oak, of an Indiana wood. The "low eve's icy freeting" of an hamble home reflected, in a measure, the dying glory of the oak of day, now and then the wind moned through the great forest, its sadness, broken only by the occasional sound of the woodman's ax. All nature seemed cold and forbiding. The leaves were dead; the flowers were sleeping under the white coat of winter: the boughs of the trees were bare, and spectral in the setting sun; the song of the bind was hushed, to await the opening of spring, and within hat little home, on the edge of the wood, a saidened heart covered by the blue uniform of a private soldier of the Republic, was taking farewell of his flock. His country had called him, and in the full ripe years of his manbood, he had answered the dread summons of war. Time passed and letters came telling of the long and weary marches, of the bivouac and battle. From the heart of the valley of Virgina, compassed by mountains, these loving messengers came, to the little home, near the wood. "Harper's Ferry, Cement Point, Winchester, Perryville, near Richmond, at the head of some of the letters. They told of Stonewall Jackson and his men. They told in quaint and crippled words the incidents of the camp and the sadness and danger of the picket lines. They told that all the world seemed to be in arms, and the grand old flag of the fathers defied the mountains the valleys and the foe. They told in quaint and crippled words the incidents of the picket lines. They told that all the world seemed to be in arms, and the grand old flag of the fathers defied the mountains the valleys and the foe. They told that Richmond had failen and the war was ended. They told that they would go to Kansas, in the near future, and inake a new trone among its prairies. The connil hades we

One of those boys in the person of the ones One of those boys in the person of the ones addressing you, remembers that scene when yours ago he wert in the old field with his father, a humble private returned from the war. The years may come and the years may go, but the memory of that glad moment will live for life. Since then the soldier is my kinsman, his blood is my blood, and the flag he followed through the awful scenes of battle is as dear as the mother who nourished and sheltered me in infancy and colored my after years by the sign manual of the unaterable laws of heredity

infancy and colored my after years by the sign manual of the una terable laws of heredity

I hope I may be pardoned this reference to ma ters personal to my own family. I introduce it only because such incidents are common to the volunteer soldier. Fathers and mothers are present here, who was a With which the its round them; and the joy with the same and the same an

introduce it only because such incidents are common to the volunteer soldier. Fathers and mothers are present here, who can remember just such scenes as the one discribed. Again, this 'day, the Sabbath of national days, is one sacred to tender memories living through the years and flourishing green and beautiful in the homes and hearts of the surviveors of the rebellon.

When I look around and see the faces of the men who wore the blue ranged before me I am reminded of the fact that, from 1861 to 1865, they actually made the military history of this nation. All the previous wars of this country are small when compared with the late war for the Revolution and the war of 1812, though great in results, were a series of skinnishes when ranged side by side with that momenteous struggle which, commencing at reminded the highest order of military genius and the loftiest feelings of patriotism and loyalty. The war with mexico was a brilliant series of victories, and a triu phant manch from Santa Fe to the capital of the Montazumas. Stretching across the desert, climbing the mountains and piercing the valleys. The Americans arms could not be stayed. But all this was as a holiday parade in comparison with that period of strife embraceing within its blood.

companions is a ms; their eyes followed the dag in the smoke of battle; their hans grassed tightly the muket as grassed tightly the muket as grassed tightly the muket as grassed tightly the many noises of the fight and rout; their hearts were touched at the sight of su fering; their tears fell for the comrades shain; but now they ar silent dust, am iyou come to place the gariands of your love, in this most giorious season of the year, above the whispering grasses of all the subspecial to the rolls of their country, they stand, today, mustered in, on the rolls of fleaven. God grant them peace, for they loved not strile; it was dury bid them surike the blow. Let the tenderest words be spoken; let the sweetest hymns be sung; let prayers ascend and tears descend, as your mounds where sleeps the volunteers of the war of '61.

It is needless for me to speak of the principles involved in the war of the rebellion. You know them better than 1. You pressed them to a culmination after four years of war and history followed in your wake to find the arry are no longer splashed with blood; nature times. The fields where you stood in battle arry are no longer splashed with blood; nature healing all wounds, has sovered the graves of the ones who died. The wounisand s grass which, perhaps, you carry upon your persons she had tree her of the years have rendered her labors painfully slow. The lattleings of march and field, were too much for flesh and blood to stand. The years have rendered her labors painfully slow. The lattleings of march and field, were too much for flesh and compress of the war you have made an empire on the west of the Mississippi. Cities, and towns and villages, homes and churches and territories of the government. You laid aside the unifolm of the solder's ham has noulded the laws of new starsed upon the municipalities, and cities; your g

With which their children tread the hallowed ground
That holds their venepated bones, the perce
That smiles on all they fought for, and the wealth
That clothes the land they rescued,—these though mute
As feeling ever is when deepest,—these
Are menumer's more lasting than the fanes
Reared to the kings and demi-gods of old."

It is customary on occasions like this to call the best roil of the battles fought, and enter into philosophical disquisitions on the great social problems involved I shall not do this, I prefer to deal with the character of the actors: ther influence on the present generation, and theigrear lessons taught by the examples set. The social problems envolved were shot to death or cowined with byys; hence, they are the great ressons taught by the extinctes set to death or crowned with boys; hence, they are settled, and now we will turn to make our estimates of the men who can never be measured by any known rule, sufficiently accurate, to sound the depth of heart and strength of

when the source and earlier with the contribution and source of the contribution and source o

they came. We pause here; and, while memory is busy with the ten ler themes of heart life, we throw the side lights on this closing peri d, and see the waiting ones at home, the old roads and lanes, with their stragling groups of soldiers returning to their homes. War has ceused; peace has come; friends and kindered meet, and many thousand weeping ones look, in vaid, for those who never shall return, and whose graves, today, are under the flowers of the South.

God of my country, I turn to Thee in this hour of peace, and in the presence of these men of a past generation, who wear the wnite flowers of a blameless life. I recognize the might, forces of Thy promise that, inter woven with their lines of steel, shalled and directed the course of a nation's life; and, from the smoke and blood of battle, brought for this our flag, without the effacement of a single sic peor loss of a single star.

The war ended, these mea, now citizens, engaged in every branch of business, calling and procession of peaceful life, commenced that moulding of character upon the present generation, wo'ch, for the first time in our national ex'stence, might be truly said to be Americal. It is the that a large number of the rank and file of the volunteer soldiers might be said to be made up of many nationalities are many races, antegonistic to some respects, by reason of race learnings and race prejudices. But having for more than four years shaced common danger, and fought together under the same flag they became a band of brothers. Once distributed and scattered into various states, among their homes, or building new ones, that absence which makes the heart grow fonder, bound them together; and the memories of seige and battle, camp and fleid, around non those tender sentiments of brotherhood, common to men who had shared danger together.

At every great gathering, the battered form, and the empty sleeve of the

matters of state. It was his tender soldiers should speak of these things, but, at last, their sons stepped to the front and claimed, as a matter of birth right, the high honor of speaking under the fight honor of speaking under the four the a volunteer, and he mixed his battles and his quinine in concrete doses, and stormed every entrenchment of disease, with that marvelous confidence com-mon to the volunteer soldier. The lawyer, buried among his books, and shut out from the great world at large. by reason of the excessive duties of his profession, had been a soldier, and whenever the fife and drum of some holiday parade was heard, he struck that swinging step of war days, and followed them; away from his books, away from the drudgery of work, and cried like a child, under the tender spells of a thousand memories revived by the rude but stirring music of mar-tial days. The farmer, in his fields and among his flocks, would have his moments of revrie a tender day dream, perhaps, of some brave comrade whom he laid to rest under the cypresses of the South. Great tears would steal can, touched with pathetic splendor the down his cheeks, and fall upon his the banner of the "Lost Cause." hand, and then be would awake, to speak of trying scenes. He would gather his children around his knee, and tell them, in broken sentences, of

the one who died. tifying every song and story; and thus struggling toward the crest. slip-the old life kept mingling with the new, ping on the mosses, and going down to until the children seemed to know that, death amid the November ferns; obwhen war was mentioned, all play must scured at times and lost to view; again land to-day, where ever our soldiers lie other; So in his family, if no where cease, while the father wept in silence. appearing in mass, or drawn out in bat-The cradle songs of the present generation were the songs of war and loy-alty. The mother, as she rocked the cradle of her sleeping babe, sang of war, in cadence sweet and low, while fire; up again and at it, rallied by the tear drops fell for him who, perhaps, cheering from below; Captains shout; at that moment, while his child was soldiers answer. Some flag has fallen, sleeping, was standing in battle line, but up again its folds are thrown, and or sweeping on in the awful charge. cheers are heard from the valley. Thus the life of the present generation up against the very summit, the flags of men and women takes its coloring are moving. The firing ceases, while from the cradle songs of the mothers, the charging bayonets do the silent and the stories told by the returned work of death and victory. A shout fathers, around the fires of home. No rings out, answered from the valley, doubt, your sons and daughters, in and the flag of loyal stars and valorous childhood days, have wondered, even stripes floats from the crest; above the

patriotism of a distinctive American race of men. By this, I do not want to be understood as saying that other races are to be excluded; but what I do say is that a new race is fast setting into distinctive race lines. It will absorb the others as the earth absorbs the snow; and that new race will be Amer-The influence of the volunteer soldier has been potent in this direct-

ion. He taught loyalty in war; and, in peace, he developed a new empire so rapidly as to leave no time for the grouping together of nationalities; and so all have blended, marrying and giving in marriage, uniting the common weal of all in one common destiny the building of homes, the advancement of the race, the safety of the Republic.

Thus for I have dealt with results believing that character, like the tree, is best known by its fruits. We have seen the results of the potriotism in war, and the industry in peace, of the volunteer soldiers. We have seen the intense loyalty of their children, whose characters were moulded by the songs and stories of the fathers. They wept at the death of Grant, of Sheridan, of At every great gathering, the battered form, and the empty sleeve of the soldier might be seen. It was his hand that always festooned the halls with flags; it was his voice that from the lags; it was his voice that from the their years, are addressing the fathers, forum, declared the principles for which he fought imperishable; it was his eloquence and genius that, in legislative halls, created statutes, and directed matters of state. It was his tender soldiers should speak of these things,

waving flags! Miles of blue, miles of grey locked in the awful close of battle! Amid the roar of guns. I look, and see magnificent spectical, Pickett, Virginia's gallent son, sweeping, with his six thousand men in grey, across the plain and up the hill, full breasted, against the lines of Northern valor. Beaten back, he turns his lines, shakes out his flags, and charges on, to certain death, Up, up. against the slope; his banners reel and nod; his lines are thined; his voice rings out above the storm of battle, but all in vain. No power on earth can change the front against which he beats. Back over the bodies of his fallen, he retreats, a victor, though vanquished. It matters not to me under what flag he fought, his valor was purely American, and be-longs to our native land. He gave to the world a spectacle it had never known before, in all its details of greatness, and his glory, distinctive Ameri-

Lookout Mountain:—Magnifient spectacular of war; Hooker and his fighting men!The clouds below; the men above! Battle flags; diverging lines of steel, now moving here; now moving And so it ran through all the grades there; cannon speaks; musket answers, of life, coloring every occupation; beau regiments, detachments, squads and files, tle lines, sweeping in and sweeping out;

solely and alone upon the love and village and hamlet church-yard in the ly for the maintainance of the same.

parted comrades." John A. Logan, Commander in Chief-To you my comrades, and to you of the that 'tis true the grave in its silence gives silver hair, I need not mention the necession forth no voice; no whispers of the morsity or the occasion for the use of such an

forget what they were to us, not to honor the spot, lowly though it be where they may lie, is to be hard and false indeed, sunk in unmanly selfishness and base ingratitude. The best of earth, it may be said, lies beneath its surface. What we he show see is not the world, the springs of action corpse. well up from below, the songs that we sing comes from lips that long ago were sing comes from lips that long ago were mute, the fingers that pressed our arms, in moments of trial. come to us again out of the darkness of our country's peril and a soul as she kissed him a last rarewell. mailed hand raises from the graye of the mighty dead, to place in the hand of patriotism, the sword of valor.

We move and come and yo, and are

stay, were written by those who are no more. The now is but a small segment of a great wheel which is buried in the earth. This day we all meet to remember the dead, and to testify how foreign the bolts of death around him rattle; to the true and tender heart, is the hard-hearted sayings of the selfish Corsican. It does help us, friends and comrades. does become us as true men and grateful workshop and the offices and trades-room and bring with us the first fond offering of the beautiful spring-time, roses, beautiful emblems, of Spring's first glad awakening to place them as God's richest garening to place them as God's richest gar-lands, God's bounteous gift to man, upon the last resting place of the dear ones, to honor their memory to muse on all they said and did, to measure the space of time since the thunder of cannon, called us far away to uphold and protect the flag of they may hear where they he, the beating of our loyal hearts. We remember the dead because they were our own and were we Highland men to-day the mournful pipes would fill the air "He will return to Lochaber no more"mourning for ourselves

We remember that these to whom this Spring day is especially dedicated, were our neighbors, our kinsman, bearing our names, our features walking with us for been engaged with us; died, as the man who springs into the whirling flood to save a life and loses his own, died that the brand and the blade might not ravage the very spot where we now stand, bared their breasts to the advancing tide of war and caught the invading spear in their protecting arms. It is well to honor them, it is well to tell again their story; it is well to carve deeper and deeper every year the inscription that tells men where they died, and why. And while we do this we cannot be false to the cause for which they suffered and gave all; It is not among the graqes of the faithful dead, or on occasions such as this, that men, loval men, women, loyal women, meet to plot the betrayal of the citadel of freedom. Honor, love and tears are due and they

All over the land to-day flowers have been heaped and garlands hung, votive hymns have been sung and odes recited, and the most eloquent of the land celebrate in flowing words the deeds and tri-

umphs of the brave.

We who gather here are but a small party in the great army who to-day have gathered in congregations and assemblies and processions great and small, to recall the salvation of our country and the names of its saviors. It is a matter of insignificant import how these ceremonies affect the mind of the old soldier. He will soon pass away. Silence will fall as the advancing shadows throw their face over this continent, the cemeteries will be left to their accustomed stillness, and but withering flowers throwing their heavy pertumes on the air of night; and the trampled grass gives but little evidence a matter we may of tradition; of hearsay, of the throngs of people who have this even as the oldest of us celebrate the acts day visited "God's green acre."

The music will have died away the pro-

folded and this memorial day will soon have become a part of the irrevocable past: WHAT THEN SHOULD BE ITS LESSON? If memorial day passes without leaving a lesson behind it, then will its purpose be to a great extent, lost and ly of their sacred honor to the Declaration of Independence, what, I ask, is the lesson of the day? Is to live as Americans as if in the sightly of the dead defenders of the Republic. It is to live worthily of a land that has cost so much, it is to think high. its purpose be to a great extent lost and defeated. Memorial day is not devoted to the mere poeticaly devised expression of sentiment, much less is it to be a holiday. It should be a high day of festival of patriotism, the celebration of a country saved as 4th of July is of a country founded. The impressions of this day should ontlive us all and be perpetuated so long as Liberty has a place in our language and patriotism is reverenced by liberty loving men. And every great day should like the Sabbath, bring the quest-What of The first duty is that of the survivor of

the war to the truth of history; every soldier who had eyes to see and ears to hear is an historian. He knows why the war came; why it was waged, and who were its real heroes. He knew those upon whose passionless graves we heap flowers to-day, and he should preserve their names

and ceremonies of this day will receive an indellible and inefaceable impression as to the ultimate end, that never more in its meaning, and if the time ever should this land should be heard the clanking of its meaning, and it the this over should to the list of the footfall of a slave.

come, when a generation born since the a fetter or the footfall of a slave.

There was a time too when it seemed war should forget, when the historians who saw nothing of the events which they describe should distort and prevert. When the enemies of this Nation (if any there be), or the inheritors of their names, and principles shall still contend stubborn-

isk that these children may find in these It is the purpose of the commander in chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war all into that terrible conflict was patriot. remains to honor the memory of his desparted comrades." ism, and that this great sentiment find a secure lodgement in their patriotic hearts, row; but there is a voice borne upon the morning zephyrs that lets fall a whisper

sity or the occasion for the use of such an order. It's purpose and object is fully and amply stated by one we loved so well who not long ago crossed the "Picket Line." and there with outstretched arms was met by that valiant and gallant host, "400,000 of the brave, the good and the true that died for me kind friends, for me and you, Yes—"400,000 of the brave, made this our ransomed home, their grave."

This day is peculiar unto itself. In all the year there is no day like Decoration Day. It differs from the ordinary celebration of our natal day and yet there is that which surrounds and pervades it an atmosphere of the loftiest patriotism, and discuss in their own minds the fearful that which surrounds and pervades it an atmosphere of the loftiest patriotism, and an appeal to the heart's best instincts and hope. Said Napoleon, one day, when some one strove to wake to music, a tender chord in his heart by speaking of one that had been claimed by the grave. "It does not amuse me to speak of the grave:"

That remark, harsh as the clanger of a prison door, revealed the dark spirit which controlled the man and instifies Andersonville. They never buried their which controlled the man and justifies Andersonville. They never buried their Helena. Not to think of them, not to red dead comrades by the thousands or suc-Helena. Not to think of them, not to redead comrades by the thousands or suc-member what they did for us, to coldly cored the sick and wounded as you have done; they know nothing of the heart-burnings of the heart yearnings of the mother, wife or sweet heart he left be-hind, who in silence and in tears with unspeakable sorrow awaited the day when he should be returned to her a hero or a What is there that her devotion, her

mighty dead, to place in the mand of triotism, the sword of valor.

We move, and come, and go, and are swayed and impelled in all that we are, by those that are gone. The constitution the Rible which is our the Rible which is our assistance.

The wine beautique on the triangle of the story that are gone. The constitution as the Rible which is our assistance of the Rible which is our assistance of the results as the results are the Rible which is our assistance of the results are the result

Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of bittle.
The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her heart her son she presses.
Then breathes a few brave words and brief.
Kissing the patriot brow sae blesses.

day shall cease to be generally observed. and men should go their busy way un-mindful of it, theu, the old soldier, bent with the increasing weight of years, his head white with the accumulated frost of time, "That never melts"; should still remember, and when the spring is beckonour common country and save it "one and indivisible," to lay our breasts upon the turf above them in contemplation that bol of Liberty, each sorting to Liberty, each sorting to the advancing summer, when there comes that glad wakening of nature, symbol of Liberty, each sorting to the sortin bol of Liberty, each springing from earth where men have chained her the old veteran should wend his steps towards the spot where, each in his low green tent repose the comrades of his youth and repose the comrades of his youth and touching his cap as of yore, and laying down the garland his children or his grand-children have woven for him, salute the dead, and say, "Braye friends of other years, friends of my country, I salute you. Here am I, Here am I, faithful amid a forgetful world"; The soldier while the health of the period your salute your salute you. names, our features walking with us for certain days or years, sitting by us beside the evening camp-fires, sleeping by our sides, sharing with us our bread until one day, the sun grew dark or an added chill day, the sun grew for hight when we day, the sun grew dark or an added chill came with the dews of night when we heard the words "He is dead;" And in the performance of these ceremonies so beautiful, we remember that all over our ther: So in his family, if no where else the true story of the war should be faith fully banded down in indestructable tradition.

> died in the red hot tide of battle. It may be that our comrades there sweetly sleep ng "Under the sod and the dew. waiting the judgment day". was in the providence of God spared in the contest, but after a little time, wearied with the burdens of life, he left you quietly, peaceably mustered out. But he died and his dreams had been filled of the marches, sieges, battles, vexations, dissappointments, and thought of home as he lived his satisfactory. thoughts of home as he lived his sordier ife over again and died in that calm serenity of peace, full crowned, and let us hope his conquest is complete his triumph triumphant. This memorial day has for tits purpose to do honor to the memory of the dead but it should admonish the sol-dier also of his duty to the living. Men dier also of his duty to the living. Men who have never seen long service, who have never been separated from the com-mon ties and who have never felt these sympathies, do not know why in these latter days two grave stern men, past middle life, should on meeting each other after years of separation clasp and hold each others hands and break down and cry alternately and pour out a flood of confused inquiries and answers for an hour together; but the soldier knows all this, for he knows there is nothing so true and brave and strong in this world as the

"For it is like the try green,
That ne'er forgetteth what hath been;
And so till life itself be gone
Until the end it clingeth on."

And then as the multitude are yearly growing greater who observe this day, as of our father's, the founders of the Repub-The music will have died away the pro-essions disbanded, the banners will be ly of their native soil, since it is the re-pository of precious dust, which was once a mass of valor, rolling on the foe. It is forever and forever to remember that this is a Government of the people, for the people and by the people and that it might be so, men endured the weariness of that march, the agonies of the hospital the slow consuming turture of the prison pen and the short sharp pang of death. It is to remember that the government for all the people was saved by common men.

That it was not an army of professional soldiers fighting to maintain the supremacy of the army in the state. It was not an army of Caviliers drawing sword for the king and nobility. It was not an army of bigots fighting for the ascendancy of a church; but it was an army of com mon citizens, coming up from the hearts best hope and home, summoned from the field, the shop, the store, the office, the school, the factory, the forge, the plowto-day, and he should preserve the day and fame as a sacred trust.

Every chill, if properly reared, that witnesses and participates in the exercises witnesses and participates are also witnesse

to us as if a condition like this was needless and a hint at it purposless for it seemed as if every man in the land was a There was a time when the solsoldier. [Continued on fifth page.]

The Shase County Courant.

SUPPLEMENT.

COTTORWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

Judge Doster's address to the class of '91

By the courtesy of the officers of your school, I have been invited to address you to-night. I may safely assume that in this place before this assemblage, having in view the fitness of things, remarks upon any other subject than education generally, or some of its special lines or branches

would be irrelevant.

The subject is such a frequent theme of discourse, that when undertaken we hardly expect more than a repetition of trite reasoning and hackneyed sayings commendatory of its advantages, illustrative of its methods or explanatory of its objects. Thus it is that an address upon educational topics assumes somewhat the character of a Fourth of July speech, a repetition of history with which every body is familiar, a declaration of principles in which every body believes, an exhortation of devotion to duty which every body is fulfilling.

The divergance of my views from those usually entertained and expressed will alone prevent my falling into the common way, and pursuing the beaten path. I know nothing of the mere methods of teaching; Wheever does. pardon me for saying it, while possessed of necessary information, has acquainted himself, to use a military phrase, with a species of minor tactics only, and stands in about the same relation to the great cause of education, that the drill Sergeant does to the strate-gic points and objects of a campaign.

This expression of ignorance herein frankly made, forestalls all attempt to discuss and compare the different modes of imparting knowledge and directing the development of mind, and the assign ment we have made of knowledge upon such subjects to a position of secondary importance, is a digression from the line of thought we hope to pursue, made for the purpose of separating the means from the end and viewing more clearly and carefully the thing of greater magnitude.

Whoever undertakes to point out the benefits of an education, takes to himself a task difficult only in the sense that a false becomes in the process of our thought eternal years gone by and yet to come. self-evident proposition is unexplainable. eliminated from the problem the lists of This is that exaltation of soul which He calls attention to nothing but what possible truth become so decreased that every student has felt, that Prometheau is in the clear vision of every one else. we may begin to form conceptions and fire drawn from heaven to warm the chill-He extols nothing but what is equally shape outlines of the ebject of our sight. the subject of enthusiastic sentiment

among all civilized men.

Undertaking to lead and direct he finds himself one among a countless throng who with fixed gaze and enraptured purpose are struggling forward, without the need of guide, to the fountains of knowledge. The pious gratitude to God of old Gov. Berkley that there "were no common schools or printing presses in the colony of Virginia, and his hope that there "would be none for a hundred years to come" found response in but few even of his own time and none of the present, and today the countless school houses dotting the land are the first care of the state, the is and why you wished it? Did you ever highest hope of the citizen, the best conservators of the peace and order and hap-piness of society. So that, the advantages of an education conceded, the methods by which the mind can best be opened to receive and retain it, being only the means to a result, we have as the remaining problem, that which must be admitted to be of highest interest. What is the object of education? Curious inquiry that! Did things which go to make up an education you ever ask it of yourself? Curious in and all the relations in life which will be you ever ask it of yourself? Curious in that every body supposes it capable of easy and instant answer. supposes that the answer spontaneously, as it were, follows the question, and is surprised that no exact and satisfactory reply can be framed on the instant, or even after earnest thought, and that the more thought, the greater seemingly the puzzle, as the nature and characteristics of man his purpose in this life and his destiny in the one to come, his relations to his tellows and to the infinite are perceived to be involved in the problem. Suppose we an swer the question, as it might intuitively be done, before the mind began to consid er the factors involved. or to realize its comprehensiveness and scope. Suppose we say the object of education is the acquisition or knowledge, granted, but what kind of knowledge and what is the object of knowledge.

The memorizing or abstract rules, the meddlesome prying into the secrets of nature, constitute within themselves nothing, the goal thus far reached in the globe that the good things of the earth course of life is nowhere. Farther on might be gathered and spread upon the

must be another to which the burden of knowledge obtained must be carried before it can be utilized, or converted into anything but emptiness. So there must be a definite end and purpose to this knowledge, a point which it is the object of education to reach and acquire, or which is education itself. Another answers the inquiry by saying that the object of edu-cation is the enlightenment of mankind. and this is substantially the same reply as the other. Granted. but what is the purpose of this enlightenment, and what is the true enlightenment itself? Another endeavoring to be more specific and exact claims that the object of education is the utilization of the torces and elements of nature to the necessities of mankind. This cannot be the sole object because it leaves out of view entirely the spiritual, the ideal, the humane as aspirations or parts of mans nature to be satisfied and drives him ceaselessly the rounds of mere animal desire and physical enjoyment. Others of reverent and devotional mind might answer that the object of education is the drawing of man more closely into communion with the infinite Powers, fashioning him more nearly into the likeness of divinity, and fitting him more fully for divine companionship. But this cannot be true entirely, because if so it would be caeting wholly upon the intellectual the equal burden of the spiritual and ethical faculties. And so it goes; the question which every body thought carried its answer with its asking untolds itself at each interrogation, as a mighty and seem ingly insoluble problem; the replies to which either comprehend only part of its terms, or are vague and aimless guesses. The answer to the question lies only with him who knows what man is, what he needs, and in what proportions, who knows the elements of his physical and mental and spiritual nature, and who can compass him in all his relations in life, and to the eternity beyond; in short only with him who may know the purpose of his creation and the place he fills in the universe, It would be presumption in me while thus pointing out the difficulty of defining education and assigning to it a separable and definite object to claim ability in my self to accomplish the feat.

It would be presumption in me to assert the inaccuracy or incompleteness of the definitions of others, and at the same time trame one myself to include with degmatie precision all its factors, and 1 shall not undertake to do so. But while we may not be able to satisfactorily answer the question what is the object of education, we may at least be allowed to insist with a modest degree of earnestness upon what it is not, and as the known

Before undertaking even negatively to discuss the design of education let me recur again to the illy defined ideas of what it is and what its use and value are. If we could but be impressed upon this as the other great problems of life or human interest that we are ignorant, that our span of knowledge carries us but an infinitesimal distance away from ourselves, instead of leading us with directness and certainty to the distant and almost inac-cessible peaks where truth dwells, we would be in fitter condition to begin and to prosecute the study of the question.

Did it ever occur to you what education form in your mind a conception of the proper use to be made of it by one who possessed it, and if so did you ever try to compass within your theory all the factors properly entering into its consideration? What do you want an education for? Let us talk this over, and see what your desire is and whether it is a worthy one, and whether you comprehend in your idea all affected by your having it. Start in now. You want an education that you may learn the great and hard locked secrets of nature, that the curious and wonderful things of the creation around you may open before your eager eyes and no longer vex you with their mystery and doubt. Granted that the very Infinite and un-knowable have unfolded themselves before your astonished vision have you accomplished more than the satisfaction of a prying and meddlesome curiosity? Such an object, specifically so confined, is the very vanity and emtyness of idleness, and can be no true end of education.

But you say that you do not wish an education merely or at all, as a door key to the store house of mystery; but that you would ntilize the knowledge gained to the advantage and betterment of your fellowman. That you would harness the lightning and confine the steam and compress the air and tunnel the mountains and water the desert places and circle the

tables and wrapped around the bodies and perfume and brighten the homes of men. You would have an education that you might help draw the forces of nature into the services of man and compel them to minister to his comfort and happiness Magnificent ambition! but the aspiration is keyed to a conception of the material and seusual as the course and end of life. to an engrossing round of earthy satisfac tion which turns upon and consumes with swintsh complacency the very genius and largeness of soul which gave it wirth.

You would have an education that you might relieve yourself from the drudgery and common round of physical toil Perceiving that the places of ease, and large ly of profit were filled by those whe through the aid of knowledge had lifted themselves into positions of apparent exemption from the primal curse of eating bread in the sweat of brows you would live by your wits as it were, and perforce must sharpen them in order to do so. exaggerate in no degree whatever when I assert that the prevailing conception of the object of education is tinctured more or less, and largely in most cases, with the idea of escape from the ills of common existence, and grows out of a deliberate in tention to sneak out of the fighting line in the battle of life, and to get in the rear and play general behind a tree, or set up as a sutler. Who but can call to mind not only one but many instances of fond fathers and mothers whose later years were burdened by the effort and consumed before time with the desire of giving their children an education that they might be able to live without the experience of toil through which they had passed; so they could "take life easier than they had done," to use their hopeful expression

It cannot be that the goal and end of education or even a minor and incidental purpose is the accommodation of those who would thus shirk the equal burden and the common lot of man. It may be thus used it is true, but young man.young woman, if that is what you want an edueation for though you may acquire it, and by it accomplish the aim it will at the end be like the dead sea fruit, if will turn to ashes on your lips. But if no gross or selfish motive thus stimulates your ambition you would perchance edu-cate for the strengthening of soul and purification of spirit which it is conceived accompanies enlargement of understand ing. You would breath that high rare ether which lies above the clouds and storms of lower air, and would mount to clearer sight and closer communion with the infinite and eternal; would fill yourself with the harmonies and beauties of nature, and feel the inspiration of the

ing rugged road to knowledge, and which I venture to say has no more specific design than to lighten the path and magnify the pleasures to be found at the goal. I can conceive of no more extatic feeling than the experience of this divine afflatus as it is termed, or one which so far as considera tions of self are concerned is purer in its character, but let us not take for granted because the ambition is worthy and the feeling rapturous that the two in combination have discovered for us the object of our search.

Not to pause here for the purpose of pointing out the error of this last opinion of the purpose of education, more than that of the others mentioned it must be observed by the closely reflectively mind that in all these conceptions of the object of knowledge there is a distinctly felt want, a something lacking, vaguely defined it may be nevertheless a real and conscious demanded for another factor to complete the equation or maybe to take the place of all others. The mind refuses in its search for ultimate ends to rest upon curiosity or materialism or selfishness or selfishuess or mere rhapsody of spirit, and asks again and over repeatedly. what is the object of knowledge. In its never wearying search for truth it at last perceives as a basis for dissatisfaction with the solutions proposed that they are in every case keyed to considerations of self alone. They are born and turn upon and end in personality. Nothing ontside that which appeals to or is related to the individual as a unit of society is involved in any of these replies, and it dawns at last upon the consciousness that the answer to the problem must be sought for in fields apart from the individual and and must be found in the relations which he sustains to others and not in affairs which concern bimselt alone.

Knowledge is not for the man who has it, but for those who can be benefitted by its use, and as the impression of this fruth takes hold upon the mind and its larger field for the play of powers expands before the vision the dwarfed and insignificant points upon whice we tried to focus the light of knowledge become lost in the glory of its blaze

Do not imagine now that I am about to preach a sermon on the beauties of benevolence and charity and self sacrifice, and to announce that the purpose of education is the attainment of

that lofty spirit of altruism which sinks all con-

of others. I do not conceive such to be the case
The demand of education is not sacrifice to
others but benefit to others. We do not educate that we may immolate ourselves, upon the
alter of other peoples happiness, but that we
may help them to hapiness, and it is in this
sense I wish to be understood when I say that
the purpose of education lie outside the range the purpose of education lie outside the range of individual desires and gratification. I have hitherto attempted no statement in precise terms of the object of education but have admitted the difficulty of doing so in words that would converge to a point its various and seperable lines of purpose. Let me do so, however but with misgivings as to its completeness and clearness. clearness.

additional distribution of the I have not in trying to name the purpose of education used the term citizenship to express mere relationship of a political character. That would be giving it a sense entirely too restric-ted. In the seeming lack of a word of more comprehensive meaning I use it to express the comprehensive meaning I use it to express the idea of the proper discharge of all the duties we owe to others. Thus used it covers too vast a field and is to be worked out in too many relations in life to permit the mention of all its requirements, and the mention of any would seem like magnifying some in comparison to others, and I will specialize none. Within the circle of private morals, good citizenship flowers forth in the upright lawyer, the learned doctor, the devout minister, the laborious, patient teacher, the generous giver, the loving husband, the tender parent, the faithful friend, the honest man; and within the wider fields of public relationship it takes on the rugged virtues of patriotism and shines out in incorruptible officials, in independent conscientious voters; in Men whom the lust of office does not kill.

Men whom the spoils of office will not buy,
Men who have opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue
and damn his treacherous flatteries without

winking.
Tall men sun crowned who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking.
Those parts of learning which do not conjoin to mould and fashion the student into a man of morals, have failed to accomplish in him the end of education. "This Nation," says Mr. Monger, of the American republic, "is founded for morals, and on hardly anything else, it

Monger, of the American republic, "is founded on morals, and on hardly anything else, it rests on morals and feeds on morals, nor does it live by any other bread."

And by the term is not meant the private virtues only but integrity of public conduct as well, It is a mistake to suppose that the forces of education confine themselves within the narrow grooves of personal use and advantage rather do they find their free play and meve to their predestined end over those lines of human interest which radiate from the individ-

to their predestined end over those lines of human interest which radiate from the individual and connect him with, all his tellows.

True education responds to no growling,
clamorous cry "Teach us how to get a living,"
but heeds instead the profounder call, "Teach
us how to live" which issues from the deep
heart of humanity itself.

I wish I could have taken time to develop
this thought, to illustrate it rather than express it in general terms. I have wish d since
these lines were penned they had all been devoted more specially to its presentation. It is
difficult to do so in any manner that will convey the full force of the idea, and though imvey the full force of the idea, and though im-perfectly done, as it has been this evening, I must be content.

HE WORKED HARD.

Old gentleman—"Aren't you sorry now that you didn't work for your money like other people?"

Druggist-"I've worked hard for all the money I ever made, sir."

Old gentleman-"I thought you made your money on soda water.'

Druggist-"So I did. I made \$2.000 in one year. I have one of Chapman & Co.'s Fountains, made at Madison, Ind., and my customers like my soda so well they just keep me hard at work drawing it all day for them. Didn't work for my money? Ah! Well I guess I did. You will find the advertisement of that Fountain in the COURANT. Its a good one."

INCERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA.

in a recent magazine article, Mr. Errest ingersoll, the noted writer, says: "The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryn ss is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Residents bred in the Eastern States confess now and then that a rousing storm would give them a grateful sensation. But this sentiment meets with no favor from the man who has just fied from a superfluity of wetness and chillinggales. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and arid atmosphere is as the breath of life."

The most comfortable way to reach the Pacific Coast is via Santa Fe Route. Weekly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.

PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR.

We have traveled a few miles in our life-time, and know what it is to be uncomfortatime, and know what it is to be uncomfortably housed in a poorly upholstered oar and rudely tossed up and down on old iron rails that are laid on a dirt road bed. We have been there; but it was always on other roads than the Santa Fe. Their main line between Chicago and Denver is hard to beat. The rails are of heavy steel, the track smooth and rock-ballasted; and the through "Cannon-ball" train that flies at a 50-miles-per-hour speed over this elegant roadway is as pretty a bit of workmanship as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibule sleeper is a model of luxury, and as easy as a cradic. Chair cars, library cars, and day coaches are all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line."

Something new, neat. and nobby. Pete Kuhl will show it to you.

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lopeka, Kansas,

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

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Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Karsas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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J. M. HAMME, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

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F. JOHNSON, M. D.

CAREFUL attention to the plactice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow

Cottonwood Falls.

Kansas

CHASE COURTY LANG ARBITLY,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. VIII buy or SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAIN

sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY.-COTTONWOODIFALLS, KANSAS

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER. For Brain-workers and Se-

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

DOUBLE DWARF PEARL,

Fine Bulbs, 4 for 25c.; 13 for 75c. Plain printed instructions for culture given with every lot. Bulbs sent postage prepaid. Call on or address

DAN S. LINDSAY, Record Office, Marion. Kansas.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PAPER JOGGERS. BLOOMFIELD N. J.

Send for Catalogue or Price List.

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have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once. E. C. ALLEA, his x 420, Augusta, Mainc.

EMPORIA PRICES

\$2.00 Per Dozzen,

Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at

. RICE'S

Photographer,

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CLOSING OUT SALE.

Fine Poultry at one-half Price;

Rose & Single Comb Black Leghorns,

Silver Laced Wyandottes;

All of First-class Stock;

Warranted Pure Rred:

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

LEVI JARVIS, INWOOD, IOWA.

Ritner's Commercial C. llege,

ST. JOSEPH, .

Teaches Book-Keeping, Banking. Penman ship, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Type Writing and Telegraphy, including a course of

ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING.

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

P. RITNER, A. M., Pres., St. Joseph, Mo.



\$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$5 te \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both seres, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

ELECTRICITY as supplied by

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT will cure more discases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable tor all chronic ailments. Send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for further particulars. W C. FULLER. C. FULLER, Kirwin, Kan.

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 out wear any three ordinary corsets. Wages \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses; we farnish Complete Stock on Consignment Settlements Monthly; position permanent \$3.00 outfit tree; inclose 18 cents stamps to pay postage, etc., address, with references, G. D. NICHOLS & CO., 25 East 14th st., New York

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; we to the line, lett he chips fail where the may."

Terms-paryear \$1.50 cash in advance; after turos months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 for six months, \$2.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2in.	3in.	bin.	% col.	1 eo
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.
2 weeks				4.00	7.00	18.
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	
4 Weeks	2.00	8.00	3 25	5.00	9 50	17.
2 months	3.00	4.50	5 20	8.50	14.00	25.
3 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11 00	20.00	32.
o months	6.50	9 00	12 06	20.00	82.50	55.
l year	10.00	18.00	24.00	185.00	55.00	85.
Localno	iticos.	10 cen	ts a li	ne for	the ni	81 1
sertion; a	nd 5 ce	ntsal	ine fo	reach	subse	que

nsertion; and scents after for black letter, or for items under the bead of "Local Short Stops". 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 alvertised 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.

W.H.CARTTER,

A. O. SHAFF, Manager.

STRONG CITY, KANSAG.

PENSIONS.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled; Dependent widows, and parents now dependent, whose sons died from eftect of army service, are included. It you wish your claim speedily and success ully prosecuted, JAMES TANNE,

Late Commissioner of Pensions, WASHINGTON, D. C je4-lyr

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SALINA, KANSAS, May 2, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Alexander Yenzer against Clara A. Heese, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 3548, dated September 24, 1883, unon the swig of swig of section 21, township 20 south, range 8 east, in Chase ounty, Kansas, with a view to cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said dara A. Reese has teken her claim in a section of land that has living and growing timber thereon, and had at the time entry was made, and that she has failed to plant more than two acres of trees, and has wholly abandoned said claim, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office, on the 10th day of June, 1891, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. C. W. BANKS, Receiver.

SAVE YOUR CHILD'S LIFE! ur little one should be taken TO-NICHT with Membra oup, what would you do? What physician could say

Beldin's CROUP Remedy

THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, M.T.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Commissioners' proceedings nex

Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Strong City

is very sick.
Dr. J. M. Hamme was out to Ma rion, last week.
Smith Bros. are headquarters for

Flour and Feed. The wind has been blowing quite hard all this week. Mr. J. C. McGinley, of Strong

City, is again home. Mr. W. H. Holsinger went to Kansas City Tuesday night.

Hon. J. S. Doolittle will leave for New Mexico, to-morrow. Mr. Joe Biggam, of Strong City, is

now at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. S. A. Breese went to the south west part of the State Monday. The World's Fair Committee will meet, at 2. p., Saturday, June 6.

Mr. Noah A. Hoover, of Strong City, has gone to Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Frank Darling has our thanks

for some very nice strawberries. Mr. Frank Blackshere, of Elmdale. was visiting at Topeka, last week.

Mrs. J. G. Winne came in, Wednes day of last week, from Hutchinson. Mr. Edgar Jones arrived here, last

Thursday, from Guthrie, Oklahoma. Miss Mattie Wilson, of Hutchinson, is here visiting Miss Mattie Sheehan. A new organ has been placed in the German Luthern church, Strong City. Messrs. J. D. Minick and J. W. Mc-

Williams were down to Emporia Fri-Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Kansas

City, arrived here yesterday on busi-

Mr. J. S. H. Barker, of Bazaar, is lying very ill with pleurisy and pneu-

Born, on Sunday morning, May 31, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Hayden, a son.

Born, on Wednesdry, June 3, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. James McNee, west

of town, a son.
The Chase County Normal Institute will begin at 7:30, a. m., next Monday, June 8th, 1891.

tending school.

Mr. L. W. Heck has just finished painting the Whitney residence, on Diamond creek.

kee, Wis., last week, accompanied by her niece, Lulu Heck. Mr. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kan., arrived here Saturday on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. J. E. McNair, of Strong City, having returned from his visit in Pennsylvania, has gone to Arizona.

Mr. D. C. Ellsworth has returned from Montana, and his family are on their way back, to remain here. The school-bond election, last Thursday, resulted in a vote of 266

for the bonds, to 5 against them. Dr. J. M. Hamme and Messrs. Lee Bowman and Geo. R. Pennell were down to Emperia, Decoration day.

Miss Flora Shaw, of Strong City. was visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Miller, of Four Mile, Morris county,

last week.
Miss Maud Kelley, daughter of
Mayor T. O. Kelley, of Marion, was
here last week with her father visiting friends.
Mr. J. H. Saxer having again go possession of the place occupied by Mr. J. B. Davis, moved back to the

same Monday.
Street Commissioner F. Darling was grading down Main street, west of Pine, and filling in over the Main steeet culvert.

The memorial sermon by the Rev. W. C. Somers, at the Presbyterian church Sunday night was listened to by a crowded church.

Little Josie Gephart, who has been living at Mr Wm. Hillert's and going to school here, has gone to her mother, at Fort Reno, I. T.

Cabbage Plants--Late Flat Dutch.have a few more thousand plants

left, at 15 cents per hundred.

way?
The show windows of R. L. Ford were most beautifully decorated on Decoration day, one of them being and Mrs. L. B. Breese for their assist-

filled with cannon and cavalry on the ance in preparation for and at me-march. A. M. Breese,

Miss Myra Tuttle left. Tuesday, for Woodstock, Ill., where she will visit until July, when she will go to Chicago, and enter the Conservatory of

Mrs. Hugh W. Kilgore, of Strong City, left yesterday for a visit at her old home in Missouri. She was accompanied as far as Kansas City by

There was a very enjoyable straw-berry festival at Mrs. F. V. Alford's, on Rock creek, last Thursday night, for the benefit of the Bazaar M. E. Sunday school.

Mrs. Chas. Gorden, nee Mollie Mc Ginley, of San Francisco, returned home, last week, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGin-Roland Roberts guarants. ey, of Strong City.

Miss Lin Hollingsworth and her sister, Mrs. A. O. Shaff, of Strong City, left last Saturday for Grand Junction. Col., on a visit to their brother, Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth.

Bran and Shorts, at Smith Bros. 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.

Died, at her home, in Strong City, on Friday evening, May 29, 1891, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. James Watson, aged 28 years. She leaves three children and a husband to mourn her early death.

Mr. Chas. M. Gregory went to Howell, Mich., about two weeks ago. in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. E. P. Gregory, who died last Friday, May 29, 1891.

Eddie Gruwell, son of Er. T. M. Gruwell, fell out of a tree, last Thurswm. M. Lynn tried to bluff Strong City Monday and is now out of pocket day, twenty-five feet, to the ground, cutting quite a gash in his head, with a knife he had in his hand; also bruising his hip by the fall.

Teeth filled, positively, without the least pain, at 50 cents, by the Painless Dentist, at the Central Hotel, Cotton—

[Concluded from fourth page.]

[Concluded from fourth page.]

the arbiter of destiny, when he had the A street crossing is being put down from the postoffice to the Court the 8th, and Monday, the 15th, at the House.

The best set of teeth only \$8, at the Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, till June 13.

Mr. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, has recently finished papering and repainting the following residences in that city: Henry E. Lantry's, E. Oswego, Saturday, on a visit at her old home.

Rear on Sunday, morning May 31.

At the Toledo cemetery a Confederate soldier is buried, and this year. Union soldiers, which shows that fraternalism is again taking the place of

has been appointed Constable, vice Seen stooping under telegraph wires, and otherwise acting strangely. When asked what was the matter, he simply field disbanded.

Output Dark of this week Strong City, was down to Emporia the fore
Dark of this week Strong City, was down to Emporia the fore
Dark of this week Strong City, dut now of Emporia, was late, and while in this condition the vast armies but yesterday contending with attribution bravery upon southern battle
field disbanded.

In that supreme test of the strength of

ing Capt. Chadwick from disposing of

Bran and Shorts, at Smith Bros.

PAINLESS DENTIST. THE TOPEKA DENTIST, Dr. Moffitt is now at the Central Hotel, Cotton DAYS, that, is, until SATURDAY, JUNE love of country and a united and prosperment:—During his first rigid output output output on people returns thanks to Him prosperment. ment:—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, Positively Without Pain, at only 50 cents and upwards, according to the material used. Toothache cured permanently, without pain. Sore mouths and gums treated and solve the solve of country and a united and prosperous people returns thanks to Him who preserved us a nation. Still this soldiery in a country governed by the ballot was powerful, they could choose law givers and dictate politics and peacefully and within the forms of law virtually have placed the country under military control. Did he do this? No, and why? When he did not do this Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, who was called to Leavenworth, by the serious illness of her sister, returned home, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McMillan, of Howell, Mich., who were visiting their daughter, Mrs. E. F. Holmes, started back home Monday.

> At a meeting of U. S. Grant Post No. 201, May 30, 1891, the following resolutions were unanimously adopt

Would it not be a good idea for the city authorities to have the water pumped out of that hole at the southwest corner of Main street and Postor for his able memorial address; tained, if possible, for publication in

Adjutant, pro tem.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

J. W. McWilliams.

May 13th, 1891 For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. Can you remember dates? See ad. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans

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

Roland Roberts guarantees that he cy, of Strong City.

The Rev. Herman Hahm, of Offerle, horses, with one application of medi-

umn, of Ritner's Comercial College St. Josep, Mo., Write for full partic-

St. Josep, Mo., Write for full particulars.

Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. Pure drugs, and prescriptions care-

fully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City. For Sale:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson,

Kansas. Young men can learn Telegraphy. Shorthand, and Type-writing, and re-ceive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Comercial College St. Joseph Mo. Send for full information.

Geo. A. Scott, Anita, Iowa, Breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs in season, at \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Stock for sale after September 1st. Satisfaction guaranted. my14-4m Thorough bred cockerels for sale.

Apply at this office. Wood taken on subscription. power, and those who knew him not, said that he had the inclination to seat on a throne supported by bayonets, his favorite

throne supported by bayonets, his favorite chieftain, and parcel out among chiefs and warriors the lands he conquered.

How falsely reasoned those who thus spoke, false guides false prophets in the rear and in safety, maligned the men who stood between their homes and the desolation of war; The soldier of the Union fought for no dictator, he fought for nothing but the preservation of his country and for the honor of his country's flag and erate soldier is buried, and this year, when the war was done he went back for the first time on Decoration day, again, if he could find it, to the little shop, his grave was strewn with flowers by to the plow rusting in the weed grown those who decorated the graves of the field. And when we talk of our treasured dead the memory is so inspiring, and the memories are all our own, there comes ; suggestion to us from every headstone Miss Nettic Cartter came home yesterday from Topeka, where she is attending school.

Mr. L. W. Heck has just finished painting the Whitney residence, on Diamond creek.

Born, on Monday morning, June 1, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boge, of Elendale a sen where they were cut in the timber.

Mrs. Nettic Cartter came home yesterdates a suggestion to us from every headstone, every grave that marked out watch, our march by day and night, by flood and fire and field and out of it came a broader nationality, a broader unity and the world is better for the fray. Yes, our victories glorious as they were in war have been no less renowned in peace. More than two decades ago this nation was burdened whence they will be re-billed, to England. They were cut in the timber ized the energies of a people. The nationality, a broader unity and the world is better for the fray. Yes, our victories glorious as they were in war have been no less renowned in peace. More than two decades ago this nation was burdened with a debt that might well have paralized the every grave that marked out watch, our march by day and night, by flood and fire and field and out of it came a broader nationality, a broader unity and the world is better for the fray. Yes, our victories glorious as they were in war have been no less renowned in peace. More than two decades ago this nation was burdened with a debt that might well have paralized the every grave that marked out watch, our march by day and night, by flood and fire and field and out of it came a broader nationality, a broader unity and the world is better for the fray. Yes, our victories glorious as they were in war have been no unity and the world is better for the fray. Yes, our victories glorious as they were in war have been no unity and the were a broader unity and field and out of it came a broader nationality, a broader unity and field and out of it came a broader nationality, a broader unity and field and out of it came a broader nationality. Elendale, a son.

There was a very enjoyable dance in the Strong City Opera House last

EMPORIA, KANS., May 30, 1891,—

With a debt that might well have paralized the energies of a people. The nation's wounds bleeding, the passions of her citizens inflamed and fanned into fury in the Strong City Opera House last
Thursday night.

Mr. James O'Byrne, formerly of Strong City, has been appointed Constable, vice

EMPORIA, KANS., May 30, 1891,—

Mr. James O'Byrne, formerly of Strong City, but now of Emporia, was seen stooping under telegraph wires, armies but restorder controlled.

part of this week.

During the recent high water the three bridges crossing Peyton creek were washed away.

Mr. Frank Daub is now working in the barber shop of Mr. H. W. Kilgore, in Strong City.

Mrs. Philip Heck went to Milwaukee, Wis., last week, accompanied by her niece, Lulu Heck.

Said: "Boy; 10 pounds." P. Nuts.

Did you know that C. B. Hager will repair Gasoline Stoves or Tinware of the strength of Republican form of government there were those who prophised only evil to the nation. The men who had borne the heat of battle were equal to the entergency they took counsel of hope and not of fear; Their trials, privations, suffering and dangers by flood and field, in fevered swamp and fens, and the slowly starved of the prison pen, had served to endear to them the sacred institutions of our common the sacred institutions of our common country and the blessings of peace. C. B. HAGER.

There was quite a rain, wind and thunder storm visited these parts Sunday night after midnight. The lightning struck the house of Mr. J. J. Massey and knocked a few shingles off the reaf and breaked the chimnes. off the roof and knocked the chimney er-stone is the will of the people was down. At the same time a chimney strong and magnanimous in war and as on the house of Mr. John Madden citizens they highly resolved that she on the house of Mr. John Madden was blown down.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. John Madden, accompanied by Mrs. B. H. Chadwick who had, a few days before, arrived here, from Philadelphia, Pa., went before Judge Doster, at Marion, who granted Mrs. Chadwick \$500 almony from Capt. Chadwi at Marion, who granted Mrs. Chadwick, of Clements, for temporary purposes, the \$500 to be paid in ten days; and who also granted an order restraing and restraing the following the sacred precincts of a temple with more sacred precincts of a temple with more of devotion and less of malice than the ing Capt. Chadwick from disposing of any of his property pending a further hearing of the case. In her petition for alimony, Mrs. Chadwick says she is the wife of Capt. Chadwick, and for seven years she had not known where he was. her waste places have been made to bud and blossom as the rose, her mountains of debt have melted away as snow in summer, the music of prosperous industries blended with the peans of lasting peace has been heard in the land, the smoulder-

their daughter, Mrs. E. F. Holmes, started back home Monday.

The Topeka Painless Dentist, at the Commercial Hotel, Strong City; and Monday, June 8, and Monday, June 9, and Monday, June year had not elapsed after the declaration of peace until many of them turned their faces to the wall and heard beyond the river the bugles faintly calling, and so went away to the camp that lies in the green valley beyond the eternal mountain. Then came better days when the great

mass of soldiers began to fit into duties and requirements of life, civil life. Still maintaining all his convictions, dis-cerning carefully and finally for himself hat dividing line between that which is right, eternally right, and that which is wrong, forever wrong, right manfully he

bore himself, upbearing, upholding the standard of right. And now has come again a special in-specting officer, riding down the lines and at his glance all wounds ache, heads grow gray and here and there a great gap come n the line, for that Commander whose or-

ler may not be disobeyed is Time.

Go look through the halls of state and he is in the minority there. Go pace the marble pallaces of wealth, his face is not there. There is but one palace where he gaining and that is the place where all the houses are all alike, you know, all in a row—mustered out. The soldier of the Republic stands then in the presence of an advancing generation. Not with the mein of a conquerer not as haughty Knight or feudal Lord, living on the laurels he has won by the sword, but as an humble The Rev. Herman Hahm, of Offerle, arrived at Strong City Friday on a visit to relatives and to attend the German Lutheran conference, now in For farm leans call on Frew & Bell.

tried and tried by fire. His country called him one day and there was a struggle in

yonder was the sentry's vigil in the night; here was the close roof that defied the rain and the blast, down there was the little ragged tent, through which the rain

beat or snow sifted. Here was safety and the prospects of a comfortable old age. Down there was the awful terrors of battle, men staggering and falling, blown into the air as a whirlwind, mangled and battered shapeless things. Here was a toil ending at sun-set, down there was the long march in burning sun and clinging mire.

Here if death came it would be among familiar faces and voices, and with the

voice of prayer and the ear of the one who

NEW FIRM.

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

TRADE WITH US.

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

JEFFREY BROS. & CO., MAIN ST.,

ELMDALE. -KANSAS.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS.

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors. All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

J. A. GOUDIE, DEALER IN

FURNITARE. PICTURE ETC., ETC.

STRONG

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.

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

net, hard bread. Gov't bakery-the only the sun as he rises from his purple bed thing, the only badge, the only evidence crowns the now silent battle fields with that a mother's son lay there. And though we might write his name, age company soldiers grave with tender grass and nodard regiment and where he fell in the ding flower. fight, in pencil, the rains would descend. Peace, peace, the peace which they, our as we passed to new fields of conquest and fallen comrades won, has come. Time we

be: 50 pounds, net

nary experience and feeling, had these contrasting pictures held up to him, all. yea, more than all that I have attempted to describe, and he made his choice. He chose, you say now, truly and well. Having in the hour when everything depended in the hour when everything depended stay FOREVER. task of making headway in a world that it brings back the memory of its sacrifices seemed to him to be full of strangers, in many instances was too much for him and a year had not clapsed after the declaration and the story be told and let the day and its observance serve as a perpetnalreminder of the stormy days when this Nation, purged and parified by blood and fire, rose to its sublimest plane and started out anew towards the fulfillment of its divinely appointed destiny. Keep the story in your minds. Do not loose a word or sylable. Remember that a great people, determined to be free, erected in this wilderness a new world, wherein there shall be no lords, no Kings, remember that the tounders of this Nation, though wiser than any other collection of statesmen in the world, were yet men anxious to concentrate all influences, and so, in admitting a compromise, gave room in the work to a monstrous contradiction, and that while saying that all men were created free and squal yet, made no exception and left some men slaves. The Fathers saw the fault in their work and trusted that time

would rectify it. And it was rectified. To our southern brethen who, fighting fell, and fighting died, a rose, yes, smothered with roses. Piteous indeed, kind indeed is the lovely sentiment uttered by that southern woman who had two brothers on different sides, who constantly wore the knot of blue and gray and when asked the reason why could say

tearfully, truthfully, "Upon my bosom lies a knot of blue and gray You ask me why tears fill my eyes and tender-

ly I say, I had two brothers once, warm hearted brave

voice of prayer and the ear of the one who loved to receive the last sigh.

Down there it was to perish possibly in the bleak wards of the hospital, or after hours of pain upon the battle field to be found at last, and wrapped in a bloody blanket and buried in a shallow grave with "unknown" marked above it. How touching is the story, the ends of an old cracker box marked in stencil "50 lbs" were so well wrought, that the memory is so inspiring. sleep on. ye glorified, and such investment was ever offered. Every lot we own is good, there is not a bad lot may the dreams that come to you in your well earned repose be sweet and blessed. We shall not forget you, we shall not neglect your resting places, but while life to us remains your graves shall be the shrines at which, in coming springs, we shall our patriotic fervor and devotion; And thank God my comrades

Mineral Company, fices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chiocago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

in God's own time the peucil marks would disappear, and all that remained to mark blood of sacrifice cement and sanctify the grave of your loved and lost one would this Union. Blot out all lingering causes ee: 50 pounds, net
Hard bread,
Government Bakery.

Eyery soldier, if he was a man of ordi
North and South and Eest and West, our

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 roller process flouring mill, stave and barrel factory (with a pay roll of \$3.000 per week to start with), a planing mill and anothor woodworking establishment.

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

them. We still want a sash, door and blind

factory, and there is not another such place in America for one to succeed in. Our splendid oak timber ought to encourage some enterprising person to start a furniture factory. The market is certain, for the South is developing so fast. Many residences are being built, every-

Many residences are being built, every-thing prosperous, everybody busy. NOW is a good time to visit Lawrence-burg. You can see the crops on the GROUND and the fruit on the trees. Just think of it, all this prosperity, and we have not been asked for one dollar of bonds. The natural advantages of Law-renceburg would make a city of it and you CAN NOT STOP IT.

1t would be a splendid place for a cigar

and tobacco factory, as Lawrence County raises good tobacco.

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

Splendid investments can be made in

timber and mineral lands about Lawrenceburg. You know a stick of good timber is as staple as gold.

You ask me why tears fill my eyes and tenderly Isay.
I had two brothers once, warm hearted brave
and gay:
They left my side, one wore the blue, the other
wore the gray.
One rode with Stosewall and his men, and
joined his fate with Lee,
The other wont with Sherman's men, triumphant to the sea.
Both fought for what they deemed the right
and died with sword in hand.
One sleeps amid Virginia's hills, and one in
Georgia's sands.
But the same sun shines upon their grayes,
my love unchanged must stay.
And so upon my bosom lies, a knot of blue and
gray.
The hand that duty nerved to strike
should be the first to lift the fallen up.
The hand that duty nerved to strike
should be the first to lift the fallen up.
Those whose grayes have been strewn today lost all and gained all. They died
but freedom lived, they fell but the slave
rose up a man. Our victories of freedom
are eternal.

Revolutions not only do not go backward but they go forward. The chaplet
were so with which tyrrany girds its fevered brow, enters in the air heated by the
breath of slaves, but the laurels of freeshine. Thank God that their achievements
were so well wrought, that the memory
is so inspiring, sleep on, ye glorified, and
may the dreams that come to you in your
well earned repose be sweet and blessed.
We shall not forget you, we shall not neg-

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

YARDS AND GARDENS.

Plans That May Be Adopted by Country Residents Generally. Some of the leading points to be ob served are the following: 1. Make as few foot walks and carriage ways as may accord with proper convenience, as keeping them in neat order will be a source of expense. 2. Devote at least a quarter of an acre to a lawn, and rather more as may be practicable. This should be made smooth, so as to be easily and cheaply cut once a week

with the hand lawn-mower. 3. Let the paths from the house to the barn and to places about the barn be made of such materials as will never become muddy. 4. Let the vegetable garden be near the dwelling, and be so arranged that it may be wholly cultivated with a horse. 5. Keep every thing in neat condition, and avoid all appearance of waste, confusion, and slipshod management; and if this care



is continuously practiced, it will become a fixed habit more easily maintained than by allowing everything to run to disorder.

A few examples where these rules are variously carried out may afford some useful suggestions to owners of farms in moderate circumstances who are about laying out their home grounds, or who may wish to make some improvements on those already arranged. There are many farms placed on one side of a public highway, with dwellings and farm building easily accessible from it. Fig. 1 represents such a place conveniently arranged as suggrested. The dwelling is about eight rods from the public road, and is reached by the foot-path on the left, away in a manner that will secure the and by the carriageway on the right; and to economize space, and to take advantage of the farm road, a curve carriage road leaves the farm road, turns up to the side entrance and passes on again into this road. This arrangement obviates the necessity of passing every loaded team close in front of the dwelling. The barn and carriage-house are assily reached by this farm road. The position of the orchard, fruit garden and vegetable garden requires no explanation. The vegetables are planted in rows or drills so as to be entirely cultiwated with a horse. They may wholly occupy the ground with annual crops, or may be placed between the rows current bushes, raspberries, etc., which may be 20 feet apart. The farm road will be where the horse may turn, and 12 feet space left at the other end for the same purpose.

Fig. 2 is a plan of a more symmetrical place, an acre of which is occu-



pied with ornamental trees and shrubs, with the lawn between them to be made and kept smooth by passing the hand lawn mower once a week. The portion on the right may be an orchard, as represented in the plan, or the whole may be devoted to ornamentals, if the owner desires. The farm road being entirely away from the dwelling, gives more space for planting the surroundings. The vegetable garden, extending towards the rear of the grounds admits of any extent of land devoted to these crops as the owner may prefer .-Country Gentleman.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

LET the young poultry have free

range as soon as possible FEED only soft feed in troughs, scatter grain of all kinds on the ground. COOKED food fattens more readily, be-

cause it is more thoroughly digested. it is best to make the nest on the ground. Ducks grow faster than chickens, are

free from vermin and less liable to dis-ALWAYS have the nests so that the

hens can walk into them rather than jump down. FEED for growth or for eggs and not

merely for subsistence if poultry is to pay profit. By supplying a good variety of food the necessity for feeding condiments is

largely avoided. PULLETS that are well fed will begin Laying earlier than if left to look out for themselves.

Young poultry should not be allowed to go on the roosts too early; it causes deformed breasts.

ABOUT HARVEST WORK.

It Should Be Done Rapidly and Thor-oughly and in Good Season. It is very important after growing

the crops to harvest them in good season. With all of the hay and small grain crops, at least, a very few days' delay will make a considerable difference in the quality of the product. It is, therefore, necessary, if the best profits are realized, to arrange ahead so that when the crops are ready the work can be pushed along as rapidly as possible. Clover is usually the first crop to harvest, and of the plants used for hay clover requires more time to cure than almost any other. The first is usually cut while the weather is showery and before it is as hot and dry as when timothy, redtop and millet are cut; hence it must be left out one or two days at least before it will do to mow away. Clover should be cut when a large proportion of the heads have turned brown. If allowed to get too ripe, not only is there a loss of nutriment, but a considerably greater loss in handling, the leaves and foliage breaking off in handling. So far as is possible, clover should be cut and stored away without getting wet, and a supply of hay caps can often be used to good advantage with this crop.

Wheat is generally the next crop to harvest after clover. The best stage for cutting is just after the seed begins to harden. If allowed to get too ripe the grain will bleach and will shatter out more than if cut earlier. Wheat can be bound and shocked as fast as cut, and needs but little curing until ready for the stack. Care should be taken in shocking and stacking to keep as dry as possible and get into the stack in good condition.

Sometimes the timothy meadow will be ready to cut before the oats, while at other seasons the oats should be cut

If to be fed in the straw, oats will make a better feed if they are cut before they are fully ripe. The straw contains more nutriment and this is the most economical way of feeding, especially if a cutter can be used.

Oats should be put up in small shocks so as to cure out well, and will generally need to stand several days before they can be hauled in. If they are to be fed in the straw oats should be mowed away in the barn. They are more difficult to stack than wheat, and if they are to be fed out, putting in the stables or barn will often save one handling. With the western farmer at least the principal profit in growing oats is to use them for feed, and hence it is best to cut and cure and stow it best quality of feed at the lowest cost. When cut at the right stage there is a large per cent. of nutriment in the straw, but if allowed to get too ripe before harvesting a good portion of this is lost.

Timothy and red-top make good hay if cut in good season. In fact, timothy is considered the very best for hay, especially for horses, of any grown on the farm. They should be cut just after the plants are in full bloom and before the seeds form. In nearly all cases, if the weather is clear and bright, timothy or red-top can be cut in the morning and gathered up and stored away in the evening, and if cut at the right stage will make the best of hay. The use of machinery has lessened the cost of handling the hav crop very materially, and with it and careful planning the work can be done

GOOD PRUNING SAW.

in good season.—St. Louis Republic.

How to Make One That Is Sure to Work Many of the pruning saws bought in

stores have the fault that they pinch and work hard when used in green sappy wood. It is easy enough to make a saw that will work to perfection. A suitable narrow saw blade, about 18 inches long, can be bought at any hardware store for a bout 25 cents. Drill a hole at each end, and select a strong young

a k or hickory shoot, about as INEXPENSIVE PRUNING thick as a thumb. SAW.

This is split at its upper end, the end of saw blade inserted (saw teeth pointing toward you), and thus fastened with a nail driven through the center of stick and the hole in the blade. Now the stick of wood is bent, and the other end of blade inserted somewhat in same way as the first. Now you will have a saw, with a good handle, and you will be able to saw off limbs as thick as a man's arm without the least difficulty. Such a handy implement is shown in the accompanying illustration. - Der Landwirth.

A Word About Dairy Cows. One of the most important qualities in a dairy cow is constitution. She need not necessarily be large or coarse, but should be vigorous and capable of consuming and digesting a great amount of feed. Delicate calves are not worth raising, and a cow that produces delicate calves is not worth WHEN duck eggs are set under a hen keeping, and no matter what the pedigree of sire or dam, no line of breeding is good which results in calves lacking in vigor. The talk about wedgeshaped cows has misled many. The development in the region of the vital organs should never be small, though t should appear small in comparison with the larger development and breadth and depth of the hind quarters.

-N. W. Agriculturist.

Go about the business of road mak ing as though it was worth doing well, as it most certainly is, and stop fooling away time and money in efforts that may be well meant, but which are the result of guess work rather than intelligent theory confirmed and established successful practice.—Burlington(Ia)

M'KINLEYISM IN CUSTOMS.

New York Custom House Officers Trying to Kill Foreign Trade-Extra Dutles, Pen-alties and Delays-An Angry Importer. McKinley is dead politically, for the

time being, but his soul goes marching The war which he declared against our foreign commerce is being prosecuted vigorously and ruthlessly by the New York custom house officers. There are loud and frequent complaints from importers against the unnecessary delay in getting their goods through the official mill at the custom house; and they claim that through these unexplained delays the sale of their goods countermand their orders, leaving the importer in the lurch.

One curious provision in the McKindoubt as to which of two duties applies to any article the higher duty is to be dinate officers in the custom house were in doubt, and so selected the reduced the duty to some \$200.

Another way in which the customs arbitrarily raising invoices in order to make the duties heavier, and in imposing fines for pretended undervaluations of goods.

Not long ago a New York firm of clock manufacturers received from Paris a small invoice of marble clock cases, which were invoiced at the same price that the firm had been paying for years and which had always been passed at that price by the custom house officers. The firm fits up these cases with its own clock-work. Soon after this invoice arrived the firm was notified that its value had been raised 25 per cent. "We appealed," says the treasurer of the firm, "and on reappraisal prices were reduced on some patterns to the invoice and on some to about 17 per cent. above the invoice. We appealed again, and were told by the board before whom we appeared that we were buying these goods cheaper than the law declared to be market rates; that, buying but few patterns-by the hundred at a time-we were getting lower prices than a dealer could get who bought by the dozen, and that the price the latter would pay was the market value at which the goods should pay duty. We were assured that there was no implication against the honesty of our entry.

"On this re-appeal the last figures were per cent. on some of the patterns. The invoice was a small one-only \$550and we made no further objection.

"The duty on these goods previous to the last tariff was 30 per cent. The last tariff increased it to 50 per cent. Our entry was advanced \$46, on which the additional duty was \$23. We received a bill from the custom house of \$129, report that Norton Brothers, of Chicago, \$106 being charged as a penalty, and we are advised by counsel that there is no \$1.87 per hundred, against \$2.25 last remedy. We must pay.

The treasurer well denounces this as the law seems to be," he adds, "that an light upon it. He bought from the importer is a thief, and is to be treated years' business in New York have I en- and has to pay now \$20. Last August countered any thing which has given he bought No. 99 coffee cans at one me such a feeling of outrage or made dollar each, and on February 24, 1891, me so indignant.

cople who buy his goods; the injustice got this answer: and the hardships which McKinleyism heaps upon him it heaps upon the American consumers of his goods. Do those consumers like it?

M'KINLEYISM IN CARPETS.

Leading Manufacturer on the Carpet Wool Tax-It Makes Higher Prices and Puts Cotton and Shoddy in Carpets-An Arraignment of McKinleylsm By One Who Knows.

When anyone who is not engaged in manufacturing criticises our high tariff policy the McKinleyites brush aside his objections with contempt. "What does he know about manufacturing?" they ask. "He is not in practical business; boy, who were engaged in redipping he talks like a college professor. His opinion does not count.

But when a manufacturer himself arraigns our absurd tariff laws his opinion J. Lyman, of the Lowell Manufacturing country and is the very highest authority on all questions pertaining to carpets and the carpet trade.

Mr. Lyman has recently stated the case of the carpet manufacturers against the tariff as follows: Substantially all of the wool used in making carpets comes from abroad and chiefly from Russia, Asia Minor, Persia, India and South America. These wools are chiefly long, coarse wools, and being raised under favorable natural conditions, and by people whose modes of life are very inexpensive, they are of very low cost. The necessity for revenue from any and every source during the civil war after a time caused a considerable duty to be placed on carpet wools, avowedly for revenue. When the war was over and the debt had been greatly reduced, and many taxes were taken off, this heavy tax on carpet wools was unfortunately left. It had not caused the raising of carpet wools in this country, because other wools and other products could be raised to much greater advantage, and because the conditions existing here were not favorable.

The tax on this admirable material considerably increased the cost of the carpets used so largely by the people. Of course the temptation to cheapen the fabric by the mixture of substitutes for wool was great. But until within a few years the machinery employed would not admit of the extensive use of what has of late years been used in enormous quantities, the cheap cattle hair, pretty much like that used for mixing with mortar. The ingenious machines lately invented enabled manufacturers to use enormous quantities of cheap hair, cheap until the enormous demand for it with the increased duties of the McKinley bill on wool,

was used largely for the warps in place of worsted.

The McKinley bill seems to have a special spite against carpet wools, and those who wish to make or use wool carpet. All noils (the short fibers of wool largely used for the weft of carpets) were excluded by the monstrous duty of thirty cents per pound (200 and 500 per cent in many cases), and the tax on other materials was greatly increased. Moreover, the ambiguities of the law and some rather forced constructions of it by the treasury department have still further increased costs, and so multiplied doubts and questions is lost. The merchants in interior that there are few kinds of carpet wool cities grow weary of waiting and finally the duty on which can be surely known.

These increased difficulties and impediments, and the largely increased duties, obliged carpet manufacturers to ley law is that whenever there is any advance the prices of carpets after the passage of the McKinley bill-an advance on all-wool carpets of about 10 assessed. Not long ago a merchant in per cent. The effect of an increased New York imported some \$800 worth of cost of wool is at once to give an adwelts for making gloves. The subor- vantage and an opportunity to those who use cheaper materials, and so it greatly stimulates the increased use of higher duty, making it \$11,000. But cotton and cattle hair and of all kinds this was too steep for the collector; he of waste and shoddy and torn up car-

The increase of price by the manu officers are applying McKinlyism is in facturers may not have been fully fe t prices until his old stock is gone, and ecause his margin of profit enabled him still to sell without loss, which was not the case with the manufacturers, or because he substituted for the all-wool carpets those with a greater or less pro-

portion of cheap substitutes for wool. Of course if a person cannot afford to pay for a wool carpet there is no reason why he should not have a cotton carpet, if he wants it; but then he might also put down common cotton cloth. There is no moral reason, perhaps (though Ruskin would not admit it), why he should not buy a tapestry carpet, made chiefly of jute, with a veneering of printed wool; but if the duty on wool had been taken off, instead of having been largely increased, the price of the best Brussels carpets, instead of being put up ten cents a yard, might have been reduced ten or fifteen cents a yard, and an all wool ingrain or extra super carpet might have been sold for less than a (largely) cotton and shoddy ingrain may sell for now,

Thus an article of general use has been largely and needlessly increased in price, although it might well have been improved in quality and largely reduced in cost by the free admission of carpet wools, which would have hurt confirmed, advancing prices about 17 almost no one and would have benefited

THE TIN PLATE LIAR.

He is Being Exposed in All Parts of the

Country.

The tin plate liar is being exposed in all parts of the country. Not long ago an Iowa republican paper started the were furnishing two pound tin cans at year. State Senator J. M. Gobble, who is a merchant in Muscatine, saw this 'down right robbery." "The spirit of statement and has let in some pitiless same firm one-pound baking powder accordingly. Never in my twenty-six cans in May, 1890, at \$18 per thousand he had to pay \$1.15. Calling the atten-The importer is but an agent of the tion of the firm to the difference, he

We have been oblige I to advance our prices on our entire line within the last few months, owing to the heavy advance in the tin plate market, and the best price we are making to anybody on our No. 99 cans is \$1.15 cash net. We would have called your attention to this before shipping had we not sup-posed that you had had some of these ans at the new price, which was made quite a

The N. & G. Taylor Co., of Philadelphia, has been advertising in the trade papers "roofing tin made in the city of Philadelphia at their own works." recent examination of these "works" showed them to consist of one small room with several soldering pots, the working force being an old man and a

imported tin plates. A man was sent to this firm to buy a box of their "American tin plate," but, says the report, "he was informed in counts. Such a manufacturer is Arthur the office that they could not furnish any American tin plate, and that their Co. of Boston, Mass., who is one of the advertisement was put in to bring trade foremost carpet manufacturers in the for their other tin plates, and also correspondence which they could not otherwise get.

Two Enemies of Progress. According to a trade journal the tailors of New York are strenuously objecting to what is known as the Reece Buttonhole machine, claiming that it does too much work, or, in other faster than the other machines now in use, it will throw a number of operatives out of work. Several orders for new machines have been countermanded, the bosses being threatened into submission by the Buttonhole Makers' union.

Such are the fruits of protectionism! Keep out the superior machine, although it will make the article cheap er to the consumer; what we want is more labor! So says the workman; but he learned this language from the protectionist who has always been saying: "Keep out the cheaper foreign goods, we must create more labor." Brethren, is it not more sensible to

Window Glass.
The boast of the protectionists that the tariff reduces the price of American manufacturers does not hold in the case

of window glass. Here are the prices

save labor.

per half box of fifty feet in 1860 and in 8x10 Inches, 3:1 quality. 8x10 inches, 4th quality. 10x11 inches, 2d quality. 11 x11 inches, 3d quality. 12x18 inches, 3:1 quality. 12x18 inches, 3:1 quality. 12x18 inches, 2:1 quality. 2/x25 inches, 2:2 quality. \$1.9° \$1.90 1.°0 1 805 2.4° 2 64 2.10 1 9 6 3.60 2.75 2.40 2.23 3.60 3.18 3.60 3.32 Total. \$20 85 \$19.125

This slight reduction has been more than wiped out by the recent advance made it almost as costly, though not of 15 or 20 per cent more by order of nearly as good, as wool itself. Cotton the trust

THE PENSION SCANDAL.

A Natural Result of the Republican Policy of Plunder.

The latest pension scandal is but the natural outcome of the Raum regime in the pension office. When the father has been running a patent refrigerator scheme and a private pension annex in connection with the office, it was not surprising that the son should endeavor to feather his nest in his own way. The father took the office after Tanner's dismissal, with the distinct intention, as has been since developed, of making it as profitable as possible to the Raum family. Bad as the administration of Tanner was-and during his short term of office the corporal contrived to waste an enormous sum of money-it was respectable in comparison to that of his successor. Tanner interpreted literally the words of the Harrison stump orators, and of the candidate himself, in 1888, that there should be no line drawn at pension expenditures, and that the treasury surplus should be turned over to his office. Unfortunately for himself, he lacked the important quality of reticence, and while the administration did not object to the raiding of the treasury, it was decidedly against having such raids bulletined and referred to gleefully in advance. But reckless though Tanner might have been, he did not attempt to force his employes to buy stock in a fraudulent refrigerator concern or wildcat real estate spec-ulation, nor did he call upon the chief shark in Washington to indorse his notes in consideration of special official rulings. Had Tanner been in office during the term of the billion congress, his reckless administration of the pension bureau would not only have been excused, but might have been considered as eminently in keeping with the general tone of republican policy inaugurated and carried into effect by that notorious legislative body. His extravagance was only a little too premature. The revelations made in the testi-

mony before the congressional committee which investigated the pension office were such as imperatively demanded a change of administration of that office. But the billion congress, engaged in the work of draining the treasury, could not consistently condemn a republican official who was in the same line of business. Therefore, to be in accord with its own policy of plunder, congress gave the branded official a liberal coat of whitewash. The president was averse to being put to the disagreeable necessity of bouncing two pension commissioners in succession. This recent scandal about young Raum may force the president to demand the pension commissioner's resignation, for it has stirred up very ugly agitation against the Raum family in quarters where Mr. Harrison considers he is particularly strong, among the members of the Grand Army of the Secretary Noble is resolved to get rid of the Raums, if possible, and it is extremely probable that he will resign from the cabinet should he fail to accomplish his object. When it is borne in mind that the largest proportion of the revenues of the government go into the hands of the Raums, and that the administration of an office which has been considered as representing the most sacred and patriotic obligations of the American people towards their preservers, has become the synonym of corruption and fraud, it would seem as if a change of administration cannot be very well delayed. The dismissal of Raum at the present miliating ordeal next winter when the democratic house of representatives undertakes a genuine investigation of Raum's office. Revelations would be made, under the experienced direction of Representative Cooper, of Indiana, which would be very unfortunate for the Harrison administration generally. It may be that Harrison dare not dismiss Raum, and it will be regarded as a certainty should he neglect to avail himself of the present opportunity. Young Raum was simply carrying out the policy maintained by his father, and his dismissal should be followed by that of the head of the family. Under the present administration the pension office is rotten to the core .- Albany Argus.

MR. HARRISON'S CANVASS. A Bold Effort to Secure for Himself a

Mr. Harrison's transcontinental trip was undertaken for personal reasons and while he has not thought proper to reveal them it has been generally concluded that it in augurates his active canvass for a second term. The trip must have cost Mr. Harrison very serious physical discomfort, aside from the mental strain of making a long series of speeches without saying anything in particular. On the return he words, as it works much better and has spoken several times of physical and mental exhaustion, and it appears that he shares the general opinion that there was nothing of the pleasure trip

> The most significant if not the only significant political development in connection with it is the uniform kindness and courtesy shown him by democrats and the entire absence of any manifestation of enthusiasm from republicans. It will hardly be supposed by anyone that the democrats admire Mr. Harrison as a politician, or that, except by a great effort, they can feel anything like esteem for him as a man. To the democratic mind he represents either the actualities or the possibilities of everything a democrat ought not to be. He is distinctly a product of the sectional politics of the civil war period, and represents this sectionalism as a survival into a generation which is gradually broadening out of it. As a part of this sectionalism, he has manifested strong sympathy with the sectional effort to force a race issue and embroil the negroes with the white people of the south. Holding this attitude to the south, his sympathies in the politics of the east and west are distinctly with the plutocratic classes. While it might be possible to have a certain sort of admiration for the consistency of a desperate radical like Spies or Parsons, preaching anarchy without regard to section, and stirring up to violent revolution the ignorant classes of Chicago and Mississippi

alike, it is impossible to have any admiration of any kind for a radical like Mr. Harrison, who, as a railroad attorney in Indianapolis, advocates the policy of shooting down strikers, and then, on coming to the presidency through his capitalistic alliances, exhausts his energies in an effort to disorganize society in Mississippi, Louisiana and

South Carolina. Though such inconsistencies in Mr. Harrison's character are keenly felt at the south, it was from southern demo-crats that he received most kindness during his tour. They did not pretend to love him in making him "at home" among them, but it is hard to see how they could have treated him better if they had loved him.

In republican states he has been received with decent formality and nothing more. The speeches he has made have been politely applauded, and when sent to the country have fallen flat. His "Old Flag and a Subsidy" address at Galveston was a type of one of the two forms of address which in various language and lengths he delivered along the route. The other speech, now lengthened, now sharply condensed, had nothing whatever in it. Except in the Old Flag and Subsidy speech, as reported on various occasions, Mr. Harrison made no references to his policy. At Denver a very skillful effort was made to draw him out on silver coinage by presenting him with a silver brick, but he dodged with some

The tour as a whole has been without result except as it shows that personally Mr. Harrison has no hold on the country. If it had enabled him to see this, the trouble and exhaustion it has cost him will be well repaid, but it is almost certain that "now bolder grown, for praise mistaking pother," e will insist more than ever on being indorsed with a renomination. - St. Louis Republic.

THE DECLINE OF QUAY.

Republican Leaders in Training for a Grand Reform

The republican party, it is announced, will shortly indulge in one of its great periodical purifications. It is customary in some of our backwoods communities for the county desperado to "get religion" at a revival meeting once every two or three years, and behave like a Christian gentleman for at least two days. It is probable that the republican party is actuated by a similar motive now and then for a little while. Therefore, it was decided, according to report, to dethrone Quay, and place some other man at the head of the machine in order that it may preserve the appearance of respectability.

Mr. Quay deserves better at the hand of his party. The public has been taught that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and if Mr. Quay has not performed the things that he was hired to do many untruths have certainly been told about him. His efficiency in the last presidential election cannot be doubted, and he is to-day the best exponent of the methods and ends of the republican party. According to his creed a party exists to get the offices, and any means are pardonable if they are sucessful. The republican party has lived up to that principle, and under leadership of Quay it achieved a suc-cess which it hopes to repeat in 1892 by similar methods, though another man

may direct them. It is to be presumed that Hon. J. S. Clarkson is in training for the position time will save the president a most huthat Mr. Quay has occupied in the republican party, and a more fit and appropriate successor could not have been obtained. As assistant postmaster general Mr. Clarkson demonstrated his ability and statesmanship by turning out more democratic postmasters within a given space of time than anyone hitherto believed to be possible. He has shown himself a fanatical partisan, a thorough believer in the doctrines that to the victor belongs the spoils and that the end consecrates the means. and therefore by all the laws of his party he is entitled to the republican succession.

But this change of leaders will come too late to save republican respectability. The party has thoroughly identi-fied itself with Quay and Dudley and boodle and blocks of ave, and a change of garments cannot discharge it of the sins it has committed. If Quay loses his place it will be merely a campaign movement, and will not blind the public to the fact that his methods will not be changed, whether he remains at the head of the national committee or not.

-Louisville Courier-Journal. NOTES AND OPINIONS.

-The last republican president at the grave of the first is another mournful example of how extremes meet .-St. Louis Republic.

-When it comes to a question of people's party, what is the matter with the good, old, true-blue democratic party?-Chicago Globe.

-Mr. Harrison made a hundred and thirty-nine speeches during his trip without letting anybody know whether or not he still thinks half his countrymen unfit for self-government without the coercion of "a bayonet behind every ballot."-N. Y. World.

-Let us hope that the prophets who are predicting that the end of the world is near may be wrong. How would the United States look on the morning of the day of judgment, with a republican adminis tration and an empty treasury?-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The billion congress has done more than to force the government to suspend payment. It has forced upon the people the necessity of suspending the grand old plunderer by the neck from a pole in Uncle Sam's corn field as a warning to all other crows.-Chicago Times.

—Mr. Harrison is very proud of his "business administration." Will he explain how it is that a "business administration" which entered office with an overflowing treasury is now compelled to make a delusive statement of the public debt which seeks to hide a deficit of \$8,000,000 and is compelled to resort to the devices of the small shopkeeper to tide over "a pinch"?-Chicago

WHAT LUCK!

Methinks I ne'er have been a slave Unto the tender passion:
O'er woman's charms I never rave
In wild poetic fashion.
But when I heard the prospects great
Of Wilkins' daughter Mary,
I loved her—though I beg to state
1 am not mercenary.

She had not pretty taste in dress: Her form was graceless rather; Her face was quite expressionless; But—Wilkins was her father. I heard with joy beyond control Of ducats he had hoarded; I worshiped her—though I've a soul Above all motives sordid.

Of my proposal for her hand She could not see the fitness; And my despair, I understand, Was terrible to witness. But see how kindly providence

Our destiny e'er orders; The old man failed with loss immense And now, they're taking boarders. -Harry B. Smith, in America.

A LITTLE CITY CHAP.

Why Miss Keziah Changed Her Mind About a Boy.

Miss Keziah Shelton, with a red face, was frantically engaged in driving her neighbor's fowls from the flowerbeds that she had lately planted.

"If it ain't enough to try the patience of Job!" she groaned, excitedly fanning herself with her sunbonnet. "They've gone and scratched up all my choicest seeds. Why can't folks keep their chickens home, instead of allowing 'em to run around destroying other peo-

A very tired little chap, dusty and foot-sore from the long distance he had traveled, looked in from the gate.

"Please, ma'am," he said, "if those palings were fixed, they couldn't get in. There's quite a number of 'em missing,

"Eh?" ejaculated Miss Keziah in surprise, for she had not noticed him. "Why, so there are. I've meant to dressed send for Brown, the carpenter, all stairs. along, but it's somehow slipped my

"If you'll let me, ma'am," said the boy, eagerly, "I'll do it cheaper. I'm looking for work."

"Who are you?" asked Miss Keziah. "Only a boy from the city," was the response. "But I'm tired of it, and I thought I might find something to do in the country. Mother's dead, and

there's nothing there to keep me now." "Well," said Miss Keziah, rather doubtfully, "if you think you can fix the fence, there's no harm in trying, I suppose. The palings that came off are out in the barn, and I'll get you the hatchet and some nails."

While the sun grew low in the west in. the boy industriously worked away, while to him on the soft air came the appetizing odor of Miss Keziah's cookery.

"My, but it smells good!" he said, with a very hungry feeling at his stomach. "I'd like to live here if I only could. I wonder if she doesn't want a boy to do her chores!"

Miss Keziah looked out of the window of her little summer kitchen and saw that the work was satisfactorily

"There, ma'am," said the boy, as he came and handed the hatchet up to her, "it's all done, and a pretty good job. I don't think the chickens'll get in now." "You can wash up and then eat the

oper I've got ready for you. Miss Keziah. He needed no second urging, and was soon seated at a corner of the table rav-

enously choking down the cold meat, hot biscuits, blackberry jelly and seed cookies she had placed before him. All the while Miss Keziah kept look-

ing at him in undisguised astonishment. 'Dear me!" she said; "what an appetite you have got!"

He poured the last drop of tea in his cup down his throat. "No, ma'am," he said, apologetically,

"no more than other boys. I've not had anything to eat since morning." "Why, you poor boy!" said Miss Keziah, commiseratingly; "if you'd told me I'd have given you a piece of

pie."
"I thought I'd wait, ma'am," he said, as he arose from the table with a sigh of satisfaction. "I'll split some wood for you now. Your pile's getting pretty

He chopped away till dusk and then brought in a bucket of water from the well. Miss Keziah had a silver half dollar in her hand to give him. "You don't want a boy, do you?" he

asked, wistfully,
"Sakes alive!" said Miss Keziah, uneasily, "what would I want with a and by the big ball will break open and boy? I've lived here all alone and done free the little ones, each of which will my own work for years."

"I didn't know but you might," he said, disappointedly. "Thank you, ma'am, for the money. It's getting dark and I'm so tired I can hardly net cross are two hairs, so small that walk; would you mind if I slept in your

barn to-night? spinster, but her heart was touched with a very strong feeling of pity.

Up in the cemetery on the hill, where blackberry vines and golden rod ran riot al summer, little Ephraim, the out in the great world instead, friendless like this little chap?

"I'll give you a bed to-night," she said, rather huskily, "and you can be on your way in the morning."

He wiped his shoes very carefully on

"No," he said, in a low tone, "I'd like and complete, even to his four pairs of to hear it. Mother used to read it to shoes.

So Miss Keziah put on her gold-

"I guess you'd better go to bed." "I am sleepy," he confessed, drawing | Nicholas.

his hand across his eyes, "but I heard

She called the cat in and saw that everything was carefully locked and bolted. Then she opened the door of a little chamber adjoining the dining-

"That's where you're to sleep," she said, brusquely. "Good night!"
"Good night and thank you!" was
his response. "Thank you very much!"
She waited a few minutes and then

with the lamp went upstairs to her "I've done a very foolish thing, I know," she grimly said, "but I couldn't help thinking of little Ephriam. How

can I tell what that boy is? He may be in league with cut-throats and robbers. It'll be a mercy if I'm not killed to-night!" She was very careful to look under

the bed before she retired, and it was some time before her eyes closed in sleep.
"He has an honest-looking face,"

was the last thing she said; "but one can't tell about people nowadays. He may be waiting even now to let those

The katydids chirped outside and the crescent moon sank low. The old-fashioned clock monotonously ticked two hours away.

Suddenly the stillness of the night was broken by a tremendous noise, and Miss Keziah, in her frilled cap, sat up

"It's just as I thought," she groaned, trembling like a leaf. "He's let the men in and they're ransacking the house. Why didn't I put that interest money in the bank?"

She was about to fiy to the window and scream for help when she heard an excited voice call up: "Don't be scared, ma'am! I've got a

man locked up in the closet. Come down, quick!" The words brought confidence to her, and, lighting her lamp, she quickly dressed and went fearfully down the

Fierce but futile blows were being rained against the stout oaken panels of her sitting-room closet, and she could hear the smothered curses of some one

inside. As she looked in the room she saw the boy, with the hatchet tightly grasped in his hand. His eyes were glowing with excitement.

"I've got him!" he cried. "Never fear, ma'am, he can't get out." "How did he get in?" asked Miss

Keziah, who was so weak that she had to lean upon a chair for support. "He came through the window and woke me," was the response. "I saw him go to the closet and I locked him

"Well, you're a brave boy," said Miss Keziah, "but there's no time to speak of that now. I'd better go for the con-

stable at once." She hastily threw her shawl over her head and left the house, while the boy remained on guard, apparently undisturbed by the threats and imprecations volleyed at him through the keyhole.

Down the road skimmed Miss Keziah like a frightened bird, and in a short space of time she was back with the village policeman, constable and several other men whom the worthy preserver of the peace thought it prudent to call upon to assist him.

The robber was taken from the closet in a half-suffocated condition and marched to the town lockup, while Miss Keziah endeavored to compose her ruffled feelings in sleep.

The next morning, after the break-fast to which he had been invited, her small guest arose and said:

"And now, ma'am, I think I will be on my way. Is there anything else I can do for you before I go? Do you want another pail of water brought

"Don't be in any hurry," said Miss Keziah, and she laid one hand upon his curly head. "I've changed my mind; I do want a boy, and you're the very boy I want. I'm getting old, and I need some one to drive those chickens out if they come in again, not to mention anything of burglars." - Cincinnati

THE WATER BEAR.

Some of the Queer Things Revealed by

the Microscope. If in pond water you should find, revolving slowly, some round balls of the loveliest green color, and covered with a delicate network, you may read about them in any book on microscopy, under the heading Volvox. Inside may be seen smaller balls of the same kind. By then grow and grow, until in due time net cross are two hairs, so small that they are altogether invisible except under a very powerful microscope. These Miss Keziah was a very cautious hairs, like those on the vorticella, are used in securing food and in moving about. Volvox, however, is classified

as a plant and not as an animal. I must not forget my friend the water bear. He is such a comical, clumsy child her dying brother had left in her charge, lay sleeping. What if he were eight little feet, poking and plodding among the minute water plants, always sure of finding something good to eat. He is the very embodiment of indolent content. Yet for all he seems so satisfied with his lot in life, his personal He wiped his shoes very carefully on appearance is not always pleasant to the mat and sat down in one of the himself; for at intervals he slips bodily stiff-backed chairs of her prim sitting-count of his skin, and appears in an en-tirely new suit, though I must confess "I don't suppose you care to hear the Bible," she said, austerely, as she lit is retained. Instead of throwing the the lamp. "I always read it before I old suit aside, as certain and bigger go to bed. You ean go now if you and clumsier creatures do, he gets out or it so deftly that it stands upright

When the mother bear slips out of rimmed spectacles and read on in a it. In a few days these hatch and some hard, rasping tone from Luke, glancing baby bears begin swimming around in up at last to see that he was nodding the cast-off skin. But only for a short his head and having a very hard time time. They soon find their way to the to keep his eyes open.
"Humph!" said she, closing the book. climbing slowly about, and seem as much at home as are their parents.- ft.

HOW RUBBERS ARE MADE.

Not Cast in Molds as Many People Suppos But Made Like Other Shoes.

Many people suppose that rubber shoes are made by melting the material and running it into molds. Such is not the case. The manufacture of rubber shoes is not much different from the manufacture of leather shoes. They are made on lasts just the same, but in-stead of being sewed they are cemented.

"We get most of the raw material from South America," said a drummer. "It is about the color of molasses and is of a spongy nature. First it goes through a crushing or rolling process and comes out in rough sheets and looks very much like a cow's hide. Then it is taken into a compounding room where it is mixed with a compounding brown which will be a compounding brown which wil room, where it is mixed with a compound and vulcanized. After that it is cut up into small pieces, according to the parts of shoes which we wish to get, and is afterwards fitted on to lasts by the workmen in the same manner that leather is.

"How much pure rubber is contained in the manufactured article? About seventy per cent. The best Para gum costs ninety-five cents a pound, so you see rubber boots and shoes cannot be made for nothing. In the smallest rub-ber shoe made there are about four ounces of pure rubber, and from that to probably four pounds in a pair of rubber boots. Old rubbers are ground up, lining and all, into what we call rag carpet and it is used for insoles. The work is nearly all done by hand and in the factories are employed young children, men and women. A boot-maker gets twenty cents a pair for making them and a good man can turn out from

ten to twelve pairs a day. "There are between fifteen and twenty rubber boot and shoe factories in the country, with a total capacity of over one hundred and fifty thousand pairs of boots and shoes a day. There are four factories having a capacity of over twenty-five thousand pairs each and one which has a capacity of forty thousand pairs. It is a mystery where they all go to."—Denver News.

On the Street Car. "Hello, Wickers! Is that you?"

"Yes. How are you, Rybold?" "Sit down here. There's just room enough. Never mind picking up the paper. It's the Morning Grind. I'm done with it. I was reading the dramatic column. It's the sickest, dreariest drivel I ever waded through. Well, I'm glad to see you, Wickers. What are you driving at, anyhow, these days?" "I'm the—aw—dramatic editor of the Morning Grind."—Chicago Tribune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, May 30 CATTLE—Shipping Steers... \$ 4 25 @ 5 15 Butchers' steers... 8 00 @ 4 75

Native cows. 240 60 440 HOGS—Good to choice heavy 885 60 440 WHEAT—No. 2. red. 95 60 97 No. 2 hard 94 60 95 60 97 CORN—No. 2. hard 50% 50% 510 0 50% 50% 510 0 50% 50% 510 0 50% 50% 510 0 50% 50% 510 0 50% 5 No. 2 hard 50 % 60 OATS—No. 2 4212 60 OATS—No. 2. 74 @ 75

RYE—No. 2 74 @ 75

FLOUR—Patents, per sack 2 15 @ 2 25

Fancy 2 10 @ 2 15

HAY—Baled 10 00 @ 15 00

BUTTER—Choice creamery 18 @ 26

CHEESE—Full cream 91 2 10 2 11 11 2 @ 12 ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers.... 450 @ 550 Butchers' steers.... 300 @ 480 Butchers' steers... 3 00 62 4 00
HOG8-Packing... 3 90 62 4 40
SHEEP-Fair to choice... 3 50 62 4 75
FLOUR-Choice... 4 00 62 5 50
WHEAT-No 2 red... 1 0312 6 10414
CONV. No 2 5345 62 54 CORN—No. 2. 5342 @ OATS—No. 2. 44 @ RYE—No. 2. 82 @ BUTTER-Creamery 23 @ 82
PORK 10 85 @ 11 00
CHICAGO.
CATTLE-Shipping stees CATTLE—Common to prime. 450 @ 580 HOGS—Good to choice...... 475 @ 475 FLOUR—Good to choice..... 410 @ 550



Pretty strong reasons for trying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. In the first place, it cures your catarrhno matter how bad your case, or of how long standing. It doesn't simply palliate - it cures: If you believe it, so much the better. There's nothing more to be said. You get it for 50 cents, from all druggists. .

But perhaps you won't believe it. Then there's another reason for trying it. Show that you can't be cured, and you'll get \$500. It's a plain business offer. The makers of Dr. Sage's Remedy will her old dress, she leaves some eggs in pay you that amount if they can't cure you. They know that they can - you think that they can't. If they're wrong, you get the cash. If you're wrong, you're rid of

Thoroughbreds
Have "staying qualities." That is, competition does not discourage them. Foremost in the race for popular favor, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters took the lead and kept it. The people of America recognize it as the champion winner in all contests with those vicious nags, malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble. It always wins.

"Where is the quartermaster of this car!" shouted the army officer, and the porter knocked over three umbrellas and broke two windows in his anxiety to respond—Elmira Gazette.

The polite reporter wrote that "Miss Chromatic rendered several plano pieces," but the printer set up that she "rended the plano to pieces."—Exchange.

Sore Eyes and Ears. Home treatment \$1.00. Send for question blank. \$50.00 for a case we cannot cure. Dr. W. H. Kimbertin, Kansas City, Mo.

"My social instincts are always very strong," said the policeman. "It gives me intense satisfaction to meet some good club able fellow."—Washington Post.

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

A sportsman's paper has an article telling "how to make flies." The season is coming when most people would prefer to know how to unmake them.—Somerville Journal THOUGHTLESS mothers are they who will not give sickly children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. They remove the worms, and

the child grows strong.

FOND Papa—"I've brought you home an English pug, my dear." Enraptured Daughter—"Oh, you dear, good papa; it's just like you."—Princeton Tiger.

FRESHNESS and purity are imparted to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

When the women folks are engaged in taking up carpets it is not fair for the man of the home to get up and dust.—Baltimore

For twenty-five cents you can get Carter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose.

"A FOREGONE conclusion!" sighed the dog, as he dug a hole in the ground and buried the tail his master had cut off.—Travel-

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c. You can't tell how things will end-what

begins as a little lark may become a great big bat.—Elmira Gazette. PRIMA facie evidence demonstates that

women are more expert colorists than men.

—Boston Courier. To a Landsman it would seem that a cut-ter should be at home in a chopping sea.— Boston Courier.

Be not deceived by the grease on the slide of folly; there are slivers under it.—N. Y. Herald.

BASE BALL,

Pains and Aches

THE BEST REMEDY ARE INSEPARABLE.

FOR THE PROMPT, SURE CURE OF Sprains, Bruises, Hurts, Cuts, Wounds, Backache, RHEUMATISM,

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German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief-I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed -I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New A Safe Jersey, M.E. Confer-

ence, April 25, '90. Remedy.

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ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Important Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Prohibition Statutes Upheld-The Power of the State to Exercise Police Supervis-ion For the Good of the People

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The United States supreme court has decided that the original package law passed by the last congress was valid and constitu-tional and that when it went into effect prohibitory laws remained in force without re-enactment

Chief Justice Fuller rendered the opinion of the court and the bench was united in support of the conclusions to which he arrived, though Justice Gray announced that Justices Harlan, Brewer and himself did not concur in all the reasoning of the opinion of the

The case upon which the decision was rendered was that of John M. Wilkerson, sheriff of Shawnee county, Kan., appellant vs. Charles A. Rohrer, brought here on appeal from the decision of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas. Rohrer was the original package agent at Topega, Kan., of the firm of Maynard, Hopkins & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., and was arrested the day after the original package law went into unconstitutional and that it could not go into op eration until the state had re openacted its prohibitory law. United States circuit court for Kansas released him on a writ of habeas corpus. The Kansas authorities then brought the case to the supreme cour on an appeal. The court reverses the circuit court's decree and remanded the case for further proceedings.

The court says the power of the state to impose restraints and burdens upor persons and property in promotion o the public health, good order and pros perity is a power always belonging to the states, not surrendered by them to the general government nor directly restrained by the constitution of the United States and essentially exclusive.

The power of congress to regulate commerce among the several states when the subjects are national in their mature, it says, is also exclusive. The constitution does not provide that interstate commerce shall be free, but by the grant of this exclusive power to regulate it, it was left free except as congress might undertake to regulate it. Therefore it has been determined, Robbins vs. Shelby, taxing district, that the failure of congress to exercise this exclusive power in any case is an expression of its will that the subject shall be free from restrictions or impositions upon it by the several states, and if a state law comes in conflict with the will of congress, the state and congress cannot occupy the position of equal opposing sovereignties, because the constitution declares national supremacy and that of the laws passed in pursuance thereof. That which is not supreme must yield to that which is supreme.

The court says that intoxicating liquors are undoubtedly subjects of commerce like other commodities and so recognized, but neverthe less it has been often held that laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor within state limits do not ne infringe any constitutional privilege or Immunity, this right being rested, as in the Mugler case, upon the acknowl-edged right of the states to control their purely internal affairs and in so doing protect the health, morals and safety of their people by regulations that do not interfere with the powers of the

general government. The present case arises upon the theory of repugnancy between the state laws and the inter-state commerce clause of the constitution and involves a distinction between the commercial power and the police power which while quite distinguishable when they do not approach each other, are sometimes like the colors, so nearly allied as to perplex the understanding as the colors do the vision.

Continuing, the court says that the Iowa law held to be unconstitutional in the Leisy original package case was enacted in the exercise of the state's police power, and not at all as regulation of inter-state commerce, but as it amounted in effect to a regulation of such commerce it was held that so long as congress did not pass any law to regulate specifically the traffic between the states on intoxicating liquors or act in such way as to allow state laws to operate upon it, congress thereby indicated its will that such commerce should be free and untrammeled and, therefore, that the laws of Iowa were apoperative so far as they amounted to regulations of foreign or inter-state commerce in inhibiting the reception of such articles within the state or their sale upon arrival in the form in which imported. It followed as a corollary that when congress acted at all, the result of action must be to operate as a restraint upon that perfect freedom which its silence insured. Congress has now spoken and declared that imported liquors shall, upon arrival in a state, fall within the category of domestic articles of a similar natur .

Continuing, the court says: "The law of congress did not use terms of permission of the state to act, but simply removed an impediment to the enforce ment of the state law in repect to imported packages in their original condition, created by the absence of a specific utterance on its part. It imparted no powes to the state not then possessed, but allowed imported property to fall at once upon arrival within the local jurisdiction. The liquor arrived in Kansas prior the passage of the act of congress, but there is no question presented of the right of the importer to withdraw the property from the state, nor is it perceived that the congressional enactment is given a retrospective operation by holding it applicable to a transaction occurring after it took effect. It is not taking over its issue. Twenty-five perthe case of a law enacted in the unau- sons were killed in the Cordova revola thorized exercise of a power exclusively Gold is quoted at 285 premium.

confined to congress, but of a law which it was competent for the state to pass, but which could not operate upon articles occupying a certain situa-tion until the passing of the act of congress. The act removes the ob-stacle and no adequate ground is per-ceived for holding that a re-enactment of the state law was required before it could have the effect upon imported which it had always had upon domestic property. Jurisdiction attached, not in virtue of the laws of congress, but because that the law placed the property where jurisdiction could attach. The decree of the lower court is therefore reversed."

PREMIUMS FOR EXHIBITS.

Inducements For Kansas Farmers to Sen in Exhibits For the World's Fair.
Topeka, Kan., May 26.—The following circular has been issued by Secre-

tary Sims: OFFICE KANSAS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, TOPEKA, Kan., May 21, 1991.

At an informal meeting of the executive committee and other members of the bu-

reau of promotion, Kansas Columbian Ex-position association, this day held at the Copeland hotel in this city, it was ordered that, in view of the fact that many of our field crops will probably mature, in the southern part of the state at least, before a permanent organization of this association can be secured, that premiums for samples of growing crops be offered as follows:

erman	t prem	nd prem
Finest sample white winter wheat	\$10.00	\$5.00
Finest sample red winter wheat	10.00	
Finest sample spring wheat	10.0	5.00
Finest sample oats, red	10.00	5,00
Finest sample oats, white	10.00	
Finest sample oats, black	10.00	
Finest sample barley	10.00	
Finest sample rye	10.00	
Finest sample flax	10.00	
Finest sample millet, German	10.00	
Finest sample millet, golden	10.00	
Finest sample millet, common	10,00	
Finest sample millet, Hungarian.	10.00	
Finest sample timothy	10.00	
Finest sample orchard grass	10.00	
Finest sample blue grass, English	10.00	5.00
Finest sample blue grass, Ken-	10.00	
tucky	10.00	
Finest sample clover, red	10.00	
Finest sample clover, mammoth.	10.00	
Finest sample alfalfa	10 (1)	5.00

All samples to consist of two sheaves or bundles of each variety named. The bundles of each variety named. The bundles of cereals to be not less than eight inches in diameter; grasses and clover not less than six. All samples should be cut as near the ground as possible, giving the greatest length of straw; be handled with care, perfectly cured, securely wrapped or packed, and shipped, at the expense of this bureau, to M. Mohler, secretary state board of agriculture, Topeka, on or before July 25, when entries for above premiums will close. To each bundle should be attached a tag, To each bundle should be attached a tag giving full name and post office address of

party collecting same.

The samples will be carefully preserved in the museum by the state board of agriculture until the election of a permanent board of managers for the Kansas exhibit, when a committee will be appointed to award poemiums offered. All parties forwarding samples will be promptly notified of the result, and money remitted at once to those entitled to same. The duplicate samples received are to be-

come the property of the permanent board of managers Kansas exhibit to be used in the decoration of the Kansas building at Chicago in 1893, the other sample to be taken by the board of managers to Chicago, and there entered in the name of party sending same for premium at world's fair. Due credit to individual locality will be given, and such premiums as may be secured will be for

warded parties making collection.
A. W. SMITH, Chairman.
Attest: WILLIAM S:Ms, Secretary.

BOUND OVER.

Insurance Adjusters To Answer For Viola-

tion of the Kansas Insurance Law. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 26.-The club who were arrested in this city a short time ago for violating the insurance laws of Kansas ended after a tried of four days. It was had before Judge White and every legal point was bitterly contested by leading attorneys who were present from different points of the state representing the insurance companies. The facts brought out during the trial were that a number of insurance men who make their headquarters in Kansas City came to Leavenworth and called on a local agent named James Graham, whom they accused of writing policies at cut rates. They demanded of him that he immediately cancel all such policies or they would take away his companies and ruin his business. Graham refused to comply with their demand, when they attempted to get possession of his books and a stormy scene ensued. It all ended in Graham having three adjusters arrested on a charge of felony for violating the recently enacted state insurance law. It was also clearly proven that the Sunflower club was a band of regulators with headquarters in other states, whose principal object was to keep up insurance rates and evade the Kansas law. Judge White bound the three defendants, C. W. Fort, A. E. Pickney and F. A. Bailey, over for trial in the district court in the sum of \$2,000 bonds each. The criminal charges against them will come up in July and promises to be a very interesting trial.

Charged With Perjury. MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., May 26. - George W. Wilson was arrested in this city on a charge of perjury. He was treasurer of the now defunct State bank of this city. He left here some time ago under a cloud and returned one day last week to give evidence in a case in court.

Baron Von Fake. VIENNA, May 26.—Inquiries made here show that Baron Rudolf Kalnoky de Korospatak, who is announced to to have fought a duel at Chicago with a young southerner, is not a nephew of Count Kalnoky of this city, who has no relative now in America.

A Governor of Nebraska Dead. LINCOLN, Neb., May 26. - A telegram from Pawnee City announces the death of ex-Gov. David Butler at his home in that city. He was the governor who passed through the famous impeachment trial in the early history of Nebraska.

Notes From Argentine BUENOS AYRES, May 26. - The govern ment has presented a bill enabling the government to relieve the Cordoval bank from the banking act, the bank MORE COFFEYVILLE REPORTS.

The Republican Members of the Coffeyville Committee Make Their Report—They Reach Opposite Conclusions From the Alliance Members—Senator Carroll Also Makes a Report. TOPEKA, Kan., May 28.—The repub-

lican members of the Coffeyville investigation committee submitted their report to the governor this morning, finding everybody innocent and denouncing the alliance for its suspicions. Senator Carroll, the democratic member of the committee, could sign neither the report of the alliance nor that of the Republican members and submitted one of his own. The report of the Republican members is a brief effort, containing between 15,000 and 20,000 words, while the separate report of Senator Carroll contains 1,000.

From the same evidence the alliance and republican committeemen arrive at exactly opposite conclusions. Senator Carroll hates the alliance more cordially than does any republican in the state, but could not sign the republican re-port and do his party justice. The partisan reports leave the entire matter just where it stood before any investigation was ordered.

The republican members gave their conclusions in five pages of type writ-ten matter, while forty-five pages give their argument and reasons for the finding. After reviewing the steps taken before the house of representatives for ordering the investigation, the

republican report declares: The investigation, instead of being instituted for the laudable purpose of exposing and punishing a crime, was urged and advocated to gratify feelings of personal hatred and a desire for revenge and was taken up and forced upon the people of this state by the alliance party at an expense of \$12,000 or more, for political buncombe merely for the sole purpose of endeavoring to smirch the republican party and gain some political advantage.
"We find further that the explosion

was not the result of any conspiracy instigated by the republican state central committee, nor one in which any member of that party nor any employe of the state was implicated, as charged the resolutions. The proof is clear and convincing that the use or explosion of dynamite was no part of the plan of the republican state central committee for conducting its campaign; that it had nothing whatever to do with the explosion at Coffeyville and was in no wise responsible therefor, and that Henry Booth, Bion S. Hutchins, E. P. Greer, C. A. Henrie and George W. Poorman were not in any way connected with the explosion nor accessory

The republican end of the committee further declares that there is no evidence tending to show that the failure to investigate the explosion was due to neglect of officials, and that the appointment of C. A. Henrie as clerk in the bureau of statistics was in no way connected with service rendered by him as a dynamiter.

The republican report is signed by Senators Kimball and Mohler and Representative Bishop.

CARROLL'S INDIVIDUAL REPORT.

Senator Carroll's report is a bitter denunciation of everything connected with the investigation. He declares that he cannot subscribe to either the republican or alliance reports and says: "The Coffeyville explosion happened

in the year 1888. It was charged upon the republican party by members of of the republican party it was charged upon the union labor party and upon the national order of "videttes," secret political organization which then existed mostly within the union labor party. This political party, transformed into the alliance party, coming into power, this explosion and the charges that had been made in reference to it, were considered to be of sufficient political importance to warrant a preliminary investigation at an expense of many thousands of dollars to the people of the state. The investigation has been had. No good has been done. No one has been shown to be guilty and those who claimed to know so much before the investigation, when put upon the witness stand, knew nothing except what Mrs. Grundy had told

"The general report states truthfully that this was a political investigation, a political quarrel in fact between the republican and the alliance parties.

* * * I am in hearty sympathy with the alliance report in its animadversions upon certain unconscionable disciples of Ananias who deliberately invent falsehoods to deceive the public for political effect and then go upon the witness stand and unblushingly testify to their own shame. There should be no distinction between the political and the private liar. The standard of morality should certainly be as high in those matters which affect the public weal as in those which relate to the private concerns of life.

"The evidence shows that C. A. Henrie was intimately associated with the anarchist Parsons when he was in Topeka in 1888, and that he was hired to go to Cincinnati and New York in the interest of the republican party. It would seem that Henrie was in the ness of betraying his associates for hire and that he aided in exposing the order of 'videttes' with which he was con-

Senator Carroll is of the opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to show that Henrie was connected in any way with the explosion. He adds that, under the circumstances, Henrie should never have been appointed to a position on the labor bureau.

Gen. Eggleston Dead. WICHITA, Kan., May 28.-Brig.-Gen. B. B. Eggleston died yesterday morning at the ripe age of 74. The deceased was one of the prominent figures of the war. At the opening of hostilities he enlisted in the First Ohio cavalry and his brilliant service gave him rapid promotion. He was brigadier-gen-eral under Gens. Upton and Wilson and chief of cavalry for the department of the south and after the surrender of Atlanta was made military governor of the place. Gen. Eggleston was prominent in Mississippi

politics after the war.

DR. BRIGGS' CASE.

The Presbyterian Assembly Adopts De. Patton's Plan Vetoing Dr. Briggs' Ap-pointment.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31.-The scenes n the assembly as consideration of the Briggs matter came to a close, were very exciting. After the adoption of a resolution in favor of taking a vote on the matter at 5 o'clock, Dr. Briggs' friends were persistent in their efforts to postpone consideration. During the last few minutes the contention for the floor was terrific. Civil Service Commissioner Lyman, Rev. Dr. Baker, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of Washington, were among those who were fortunate in securing the moderator's eye, and though Judge Shipman, of New Jersey, had been waiting an hour under Moderator Green's nose for a chance to say a last good word for Briggs, the moderator did not see him.

Five o'clock came with Dr. Bartlett urging the veto of Briggs' appointment when a Briggs man jumped up with a motion to adjourn. The assembly voted him down.

Dr. Worcester's substitute for the report of President Patton's committee was first presented. There were not one hundred in favor of it. Next came Dr. Logan's amendment

that disapproval be only for the present which was voted down with as big an adverse a majority as Dr. Worcester's substitute.

Then came the report of Dr. Patton's committee and amid wild excitement a vote was ordered. From disorder the whole scene changed to most solemn stillness when the name of the first presbytery on the list was called out by the stated clerk.

The ayes had it from the start. Only a solitary "no" lent aid and comfort to the Briggites for half an hour. Both the western reserve and the far west . There is a proposition in Germany to were solidly Princetonian. moderator voted for the report as did the stated clerk. Dr. Patton was not present. The foreign delegates voted is found difficult to obtain German colaye" as strongly as they knew how.

When the vote was counted it stood 440 to 59. Briggs' appointment had been vetoed and Princeton had won the greatest theological battle since the trial of Prof. Swing.

THE HUNTED CZAR.

Four Large Boxes of Dynamite Sent On

For His Benefit.

Moscow, May 30.—The czar and czarina and the Grand Duchess Yenia arrived here yesterday. They drove to the Kremlin through streets decorated with bunting, receiving enthusiastic greetings from dense crowds that lined the route. The discovery of four large boxes of

dynamite in the customs department of the French exhibition last Sunday was in part the reason for the delay of the royal visit to Moscow. The boxes would have been seized on the frontier but for the concession made by the customs department which allowed exhibits to pass unopened. The whole ground under the dais erected for the czar was then excavated, owing to fears that it had been undermined, mines were discovered on the railway and under the route taken by the czar are unconfirmed.

The most extreme precautions were taken. The police even removed the roof of the triumphal arch in their zeal to insure the safety of the czar, and every window facing on the streets was passing

FRENCH MEAT DUTIES. The Chamber Passes the Committee's

PARIS, May 30. - The chamber of deputies continued the debate on the tariff bill, adopting the following duties recommended by the committee: Mutton, 32 francs; pork, 12 francs; beef, 25 francs; salted pork, hams and bacon, 20 francs maximum, 15 francs minimum; salted beef, 30 francs maximum, 27 francs minimum. M. Lecour advocated a duty of 35 francs on pork in order that France might not be poisoned with American pork. M. Jourde declared that the fear of trichinosis was only a pretext to exclude American meat. France consumed 40,000,000 kilograms of American meat annually without a single case of trichinosis ever having been reported. He begged the chamber to adhere to the old duty of 814 francs. The house rejected the

The Marriage Approved. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The president yesterday reappointed Miss Emma C. Noble, or rather Mrs. Emma C. Mc Pherson, postmistress at Raton, N. M. Since her appointment some years ago Miss Noble has been married and while she has been reappointed to the position, it was necessary on account of change of name that she be given a new commission, which also involved a new bond and confirmation by the senate. This is said to be the first case of its kind on the records of the post office department.

proposal and passed the committee's

Miss Couzins Will Have to Wait. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Secretary Foster has received the voucher of Miss Phæbe Couzins for her April salary as secretary of the board of lady canvass ers of the world's Columbian commission. It is not officially signed, but is merely a statement by Miss Couzins that \$163.90 is due for such salary. Secretary Foster said he would not consider the communication while the suit to determine Miss Couzins' status was pending in the courts.

After Crerar's Coin. CHICAGO, May 31 .- Proceedings were begun in the circuit court to break the will of the late John Crerar. The plaintiffs are residents of Ontario and Manitoba, who claim to be cousins of the deceased, the relationship having been discovered since his death. The fight will be made to set aside the funds devised for institutions not yet organized, including the free library, the Lincoln monument and the bequest to the Second Presbyterian church, amounting to over \$2,000,000. The decision in the case of the Samuel J. Tilden library bequest is relied on by the plaintiffs in the case.

NOT ONE JEW BANISHED.

The Mest Peculiar and Widespread Delu-

LONDON, June 1 .- An attache of the Russian legation in this city, in an interview, said: "The action of Russia in regard to the Jews has been much misinterpreted. No new law whatever has been passed affecting that race, and of course no new law is being enforced. Jewish artisans and others belonging to the classes not especially exempted by the law knew that they were violating the law when they took up their residence outside the Jewish pale. They were warned months ago that they must go back to the pale? In extent it is larger than any European country, excepting There is ample room there for all the Jews. The czar has not banished a single Jew. Those who choose to leave Russia instead of going to the pale have been permitted to do so on certain conditions, one of which is the payment of their debts. The Russian government has also exempted all such from the emigration tax of 100 roubles-a favor not extended to Russians in general. Therefore the statement that the czar is banishing the Jews is false. They are simply being required to comply with a law as to residence with which they have all been acquainted and which they deliberately violated."

The Moscow Viedomosti says that the Jewish emigration society has engaged four Baltic steamers for the exclusive purpose of carrying Jews who are forced to emigrate. The London society, it says, is arranging for the emigration of 60,000 Jews, chiefly Poles and Lithuans. The Viedomosti comments with glee upon this as a scheme that will affect the English labor market.

settle large colonies of Jews on the downs of east Prussia, which the government is engaged in reclaiming. It onists for that bleak region, and if Prussian authorities consent thousands of Jews might get a start in life there.

THE CZAREWITCH ASSAULT.

Done By a Policeman, Who Gratified the Usual Impulse on the Wrong Person.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.-By the steamer Oceanic particulars are learned of the attack upon the Russian prince imperial at Otsu, Japan. The prince and party were on their way to Lake Briva at the time. All were being carried in jinrikishas, conveyances peculiar to the Japanese. Immediately behind the jinrikisha of the prince imperial and Prince George, of Greece, armed guards were riding

A strong force of police had been placed at intervals along the road, forming a line on either side. Among the policemen was one Tsuda Sanso. This man seems to have lost his reason as the party approached. Drawing his sword he stepped up to the prince's jinrikisha and struck at its occupant. The sword encountered the prince's hat and by that means the blow was deadbut nothing was found. Rumors that ened so that the edge of the weapon did not reach the bone. Prince George struck the assailant with his stick and one of the gendarmes following the prince at once sprang from his jinrikisha and gave the lunatic two severe, but not fatal sword cuts, after which Sanso was arrested.

The prince's wound was about three ter. After having his head tied up by one of the escort he returned to the governor's house and received medical treatment. The whole Japanese nation was thoroughly shocked by the event and ministers of state and even the emperor hastened to visit the wounded royal visitor.

As to the man by whom the attempt on his life was made, the only conclusion to be formed is that he labored under an attack of temporary insanity. He has expressed penitence and stated that he lost control of himself.

BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS.

Four Men Blown to Pieces in a Colorado

GEORGETOWN, Col., June 1.-Early yesterday morning at the east end of the Atlantic & Pacific tunnel on Valso mountain, about eight miles from Silver Plains, Harry Taylor, William Coughler, J. Richardson and John Mulholland, employed at the breast of the tunnel in loading holes carried into the tunnel seventy-five pounds of dynamite or giant powder to complete the load-

From the breast of the tunnel is drift on one of the lodes, in which Moritz Farrton was working. It was customary for the boys on the shaft to warn Farrton of a coming blast, but a sudden and unusual explosion threw him off his feet, stunning him badly. After he recovered he started to the mouth of the tunnel and at the engine room he told the engineer that the boys had set off the blast without telling him and he was hurt and wanted to know why they were so careless, asking where they were. The engineer said they had not come out.

A search party was organized and found that all four men had been literally blown to fragments by the premature explosion of the charge. The accident was about 3,500 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. The force of the explosion tore a great hole in the wal of the tunnel and a great quantity of rock blocked the way of the rescuing party for a time.

Mrs. Harrison's Summer Plans. WASHINGTON, June 1.-Mrs. Harrison has been giving much of her time late ly to settling upon the plans of the decoration and various other changes which will be made in the White house during the summer. The decoration of the vestibule and corridor, the green parlor and the state diningroom are what the public will see the most of, but the necessary changes and repairs in the plumbing and other work of that character is now expects to go to Cape May Point walk, staggered under sacks which consbout June 15 and spend the summer, tained all their worldly possessions.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

The Rush to This Country Becoming a Serious Question-Measures For Shutting Out Undesirable Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- "It is time this government did something in the matter of regulating immigration," said Gen. Grosvenor, chairman of the commission recently appointed by Secretary Foster to investigate and report upon immigration to the United States.

"Just what is specifically expected of the commission," continued the gen-eral, "I don't know, for we have not yet received our instructions, but I do know there is pressing necessity for action on the part of the authorities. Never was any country the receptacle for such a stream of immigration as is pouring in on us now; all our previous records as a receptacle are being eelipsed. The increase which has become so apparent of late has its origin principally in southern Italy, and as most of the material now arriving is non-assimilative something must be done to decrease the volume. The labor organizations complain that sufficient employment cannot be secured for the people already here, and there is a very general. demand for more rigid immigration laws The country is rapidly becoming too strongly tainted with foreign odors. Take Wisconsin as an instance-a state that is almost a European province: The people there demand the conduct of the schools in a foreign tongue and give other marked evidences of their alienism. In a little while they will insist on having the records of their legislature kept in their non-American languages, and on top of this will come an endeavor to have the courts operate in the language or languages native to other lands than ours. This is all wrong. We cannot afford to welcome those who will not be of us."

UNDESIRABLES SHUT OUT

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary Foster enunciated a new line of policy, holding that the polygamists come under the debarred class of immigrants, and hereafter should not be allowed to enter the United States. The case arose on the landing in New York of Polyer Peterson and wife of Sweden. Husband and wife were both held in custody by Immigrant Superintendent Weber on the ground that, being polygamists, they came under the excluded classes. The case was referred to the treasury department, and Secretary Foster, decided that they were polygamists, and, being such, were excluded by the immigration laws from entering the United States.

FAMILIES BROKEN: UP.

Pitiful Result of the Failure of the Gigan-

tie Coke Strike. SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 29.-The rush of old men for work at the various plants continues. In most instances, however, they are turned off with an excuse and given to understand that their services are not wanted. Hundreds of the old miners are drifting from one works to another in the vain hope of finding work, but everywhere they go they are met with the same statement: "No work now." This simply means that the black list has gone through the regions. and a man refused at one works is certain to be refused at another. As a result, they are either preparing to leave the district for another field or are drifting aimlessly about, and more homes have been broken up by the strike that has just closed than by all of the strikes that have preceded this most gigantio failure.

Reports are coming in hourly of the helpless condition of hundreds of families. Heretofore many of them have been given credit at the stores owing to the idea that at some time or other they would return to work. When the operators refused them work however. they were at their wits' ends. With no work, no supplies and no credit, hundreds of them are in far worse condition to-day than they were at any time during the strike: Hundreds of others are living on a bare subsistence, and had it not been for their garden. product-that every miner takes pridein-before this they would have been obliged to do more than ask their neighbors for temporary assistance

THE BEHRING SEA.

Possibility of England Joining Hands With This Country in Suppressing the Catch-

ing of Seals. WASHINGTON, May 29 -The president. yesterday afternoon received a cipher dispatch from Minister Lincoln at London saying that official notice had been given in the house of commons that a bill would be introduced on Monday to authorize the queen to prohibit British subjects from taking seals in Behring sea. The question emgaged the president's principal attention yesterday and he had conferences at different times on its various phases with Secretary Foster, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Proctor and Acting Secretary Wharton. One point considered was the advisability of sending war vessels to Behring sea to reinforce the revenue cutters in preventing the taking of seals in ease a closed season is decided upon. This fleet would, of course, co-operate with the English war ships now in those waters in the enforcement of the agreement as concluded. It is understood that the secretary of the navy reported that there are three naval vessels that could be prepared for this service without much

Fugitive Jews. BERLIN, May 29.—A relief committee has secured a long railway tunnel at Charlottenburg to shelter Russian Jews en route to Hamburg for embarkation to New York. Clothing, tea, coffee, bread and brandy are in readiness to relieve the misery of the crowds vomited forth by the trains. Heartrending scenes are witnessed and terrible tales of suffering are told. Many left home on a day's notice and were compelled to abandon everything but what they wore. Others, many of giving her as much concern. If the but what they wore. Others, many of them octogenarians hardly able to