# 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, MAY 28, 1891.

NUMBER 35.

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. The president has settled the question of the appellate judgeships. He said that he had decided to make none of these appointments until congress meets in December. As for the land court, the selections will, be made and

announced as quickly as possible. THE United States consul at Gibraltar says that not less than thirty-one foreign steamships have touched at that port during the last four months, carrying 20,305 Italian emigrants to the United States.

THE secretary of the interior has di-rected that the Catholic sisters, Angela O'Callahan and Vincenda Coughlin, the teachers who were dismissed from the government school on the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin by Agent Kelsey, be restored to their positions.

SECRETARY FOSTER has appointed a commission composed of ex-Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Dr. Walter Kempster, the noted expert on insanity, and Mr. Powderly, a brother of T. V. Powderly, to proceed to Europe and investigate the immigration problem.

The president has issued a proclama-tion opening to public settlement un-der the homestead law about 1,000,000 acres of land in Fort Berthold Indian reservation, in the northwestern part of North Dakota.

THE surplus in the treasury is report-

ed increasing. WHILE not desiring to enter a controversy with ex-Gov. Boyd on the subject, the president desires to have it understood that he did not have any discussion with that gentleman on his recent visit to Nebraska in regard to the merits of the gubernatorial contest in that state, and also he said nothing to anyone there against or in favor of the interests of either candidate.

### THE BAST.

GEORGE H. GRAHAM, agent for the American Express Co., at Jamestown, N. Y., is charged with having opened registered letters and has made a full confession. Graham attributes his downfall to whisky and opium, which sapped his moral sense.

THE Massachusetts house has passed a resolution appropriating \$750,000 for the state world's fair display.

FOUR Italians were buried alive by a caving sewer at Providence, R. I., on the 19th

Over twenty workmen, mostly Italians, were killed by the explosion of a carload of dynamite on the Hudson River road near Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 19th. The destruction was terrible and the bodies were frightfully mutilated. Ten or more men were injured.

the coke regions. "Blacklegs" have been beaten and strikers shot.

REV. I. H. HAMILTON, of Homestead Pa., a delegate to the Baptist convention, was killed while passing a building in course of repairs on the corner of Fourth and Walnut, Cincinnati, a large stone falling from the third story and striking him on the head.

JAMES FOGARTY, the well known baseball player, died at Philadelphia of consumption. He was 26 years of age and his home was in Los Angeles,

WILLIAM WELCH lies in a critical condition as a result of injuries received Fla., has been destroyed by fire. The in a fistic contest before the members of the Bay State athletic club of Lynn, Mass. Mulgarrity, Welch's opponent, was also badly used up. THERE is a possibility that Rev. Dr.

Phillips Brooks may not be bishop of Massachusetts after all. Statements by Rev. Dr. B. F. Decosta indicate that a general movement will be made by Episcopal clergymen to prevent confirmation on the same ground that Rev. Dr. Heber Newton's trial has been

A New York paper says that the accounts of Dr. C. F. Prentis, manager of \$100,000. the New Church Publishing Co. (Swedenborgian) are short and that the books are being investigated. The shortage is probably not over \$4,000.

JOHN BARDSLEY, city treasurer of Philadelphia, whose method of depositing the city funds in the Keystone and other national banks is now a subject of investigation, has tendered his resig-

THE blacksmith and machine shops of the New York Central railroad at West Albany have been destroyed by an incendiary fire. Much valuable machinery was lost. About 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER, one of Marsh's bondsmen, offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the fugitive and has employed detectives to run him down. Marsh is an absconding banker of Philadelphia.

ALBARIGO ARNONE, aged 26, was mortally wounded by Guiseppe Cangro, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York, during a quarrel. The murderer escaped. All the parties in the tragedy are Italians.

THE Boston News bureau says: "We hear from good sources that the liabilities involved in the assignment of Mr. Joseph Davis will amount to \$3,000,000 and that fifty cents on the dollar may be realized by the creditors."

SIGNOR CORTE, the Italian consul at New Orleans, was a passenger on board the City of Berlin, which sailed from

New York for Liverpool on the 20th. THREE persons have died and scores of others have been made seriously ill sold in Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity.

### THE WEST.

A SEVERE hailstorm visited Clifton, Ariz. Rain accompanied it, causing a railroad washout.

"TALKS on health" in a western city were recently postponed because of the illness of the lecturing physicians.

THE national union convention at Cincinnati on the 20th decided upon the formation of a third party and adjourned.

WHAT is known as the Merritt conspiracy law, the passage of which was the result of the anarchist riots in Chicago, has been repealed by a vote of the Illinois house.

THERE was a riot at West Superior, Wis., on the 20th caused by the laborers' strike. A special guard in charge of some men was roughly handled.

THE Transmississippi congress at
Denver, Col., was outspoken for free

SEVEN earthquake shocks were distinctly felt at Susanville, Cal., on the

19th, two of them being very heavy.

A serious cyclone is reported to have passed through the southern part of Iowa, doing considerable damage to fruit and shade trees, fences and small buildings. No one was injured so far

The dead body of a man whose description tallies almost exactly with that of the missing H. Joy Hanchette, who came from California in charge of the orange carnival, has been picked out of the lake at Chicago by the police. Word has been sent to the friends of

Mr. Hanchette. JOSHUA SCHRETER, a wealthy farmer living near Danville, Ill., has been stricken with a disease resembling cholera.

Dr. W. H. GREEN, of Princeton, was elected moderator of the Presbyterian ssembly in session at Detroit, Mich. A FEATURE of the Baptist convention at Cincinnati was the vindication of

Secretary Morehouse, who was re-

elected almost unanimously.

DAY's lumber yard at Minneapolis,
Minn., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$280,000.

ALPHONSO TAFT, ex-minister of war, died at San Diego, Cal., on the 21st, aged 80.

THE pugilistic encounter between Jackson, of Australia, and Corbett, of California, took place at San Francisco on the 21st and ended in a draw.

A PASSENGER train on the Monon route was wrecked near Lafayette, Ind., by a broken rail, but no one was

badly injured. D. E. Powers, attorney for Plenty Horse, asserts that he secured evidence at Pine Ridge which will positively acquit his client of the crime of murdering Lieut. Casey. American Horse, one of the head and influential chiefs of the Sioux tribe, will be a witness for the

defense. Union sailors drove off all the nonunion men hired by the captain of the FURTHER troubles have occurred in steamship West Indian at San France THE Botkin impeachment case at Toequitted.

O'SULLIVAN, the iceman, convicted of the Cronin murder, says he will not confess until the Illinois supreme court announces its decision.

### THE SOUTH.

THE heart of John Hastings, a railroad man, was literally torn out by the arm of the frog entering his shoulder as he was struck by a train at Texarkana, Ark.

THE Mohawk block at Jacksonville, loss was heavy.

THE town of Mount Vernon, county seat of Franklin county, Tex., was struck by a cyclone and several houses completely demolished. The post office, a large dry goods store and several other large buildings were totally

wrecked. THE liabilities of the Davis Shoe Co., with factories at Richmond, Va., Kennebunk, Me., and Lynn, Mass., are said to exceed \$1,000,000.

THE Phoenix lumber mill at Houston, Tex., has been destroyed by fire. Loss,

. KENTUCKY farmers have nominated the following ticket: Governor, Pollock Barbour, of Jefferson county; lieutenant-governor, Dr. S. F. Smith, of Franklin county; attorney-general, Judge E. L. D. Guffy, of Butler county; auditor, W. G. Fulkerson, of Ohio county; treasurer, O. G. Sarter, of Trigg county; superintendent of public instruction, I. D. Morris, of Ballard county; register of the land office, T. B. Herrold, of Butler county; clerk of the court of appeals, John B. Lair, of Nich-

olas county. KENTUCKY republicans nominated the following ticket: For governor, T. A. Wood, of Mount Sterling; for attorney-general, L. J. Crawford, of Newport; for superintendent of public instruction, L. V. Dodge, of Berea; for register of land office, W. J. A. Rardine, of Greenup; for clerk of court of appeals,

E. R. Blaine, of Lexington. HENRY SPRINGER, colored, was hanged before 3,000 people at Magnolia, Miss. THE society of American civil engineers is in session on Lookout mountain,

Tenn. WALTER JOHNSON was hanged at Petersburg, Va., for rape on Elizabeth Majors. Johnson's neck was broken. THE machine shop and bolt works of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Iron Co. were while resisting arrest. He was wound-

burned the other night. Loss, \$80,000. ed slightly, but escaped. An explosion at the Pratt mines, Ala., killed ten negro convicts and a free miner named Tom Moore.

P. H. CHEATHAM and John Whaley, two planters, fought a duel near Liberby eating decayed smoked sturgeon ty Hall, S. C. Both were severely wounded.

### GENERAL.

THE Norwegian bark Sondrenorge went ashore in a dense fog at Red Point. Prince Edward island.

THE British census office has received many complaints from Wales that the number of persons speaking the Welsh language has not been fully reported in the returns.

THE London Chronicle's St. Petersburg letter has it reported there in official circles that an American syndicate has offered to undertake the conversion of the Russian funds on the percentage required by the Rothschild

THE garrison of Belgrade is being hurriedly reinforced for fear of possible troubles arising from the expulsion of The minister's position is Natalie. Twelve persons who were wounded in the riot have since died.

PIERRE LATI, the noted French nautical novelist, has been elected to the academy, defeating Emile Zola, Ferdinand Fabre and Viscount Bormer. THE French crops are in a critical condition. The home supply will fall

short by 20,000,000 hectoliters. If the present rainy weather continues the result will be disastrous to the farmers. THE financial situation of Portugal is aggravated by the disappearance of small notes from circulation and the substitution of larger bank notes which

it is difficult to change. Changers are advertising for silver and gold. THE first test vote in the Canadian parliament on a motion to amend the present franchise act showed 29 majority for the government.

THE international postal congress

was opened at Vienna on the 21st by the Austrian minister of commerce. Ar Monte Carlo a banker of Munich named Speckart committed suicide because of heavy gambling losses. Six suicides have occurred at Monte Carlo

since May 1. THE troubles on the Queen & Crescent route have been adjusted by Chief Arthur of the engineers and Chief Sargent of the firemen.

THE Bank of England has reduced its premium on gold, the demand being considerably easier.

DURING April 85,001 immigrants arrived in this country, against 64,212 in April, 1890. Of the immigrants arriving last month, Germany furnished 22,-755, Italy 13,128, Ireland 9,482, England and Wales 5,543, Austria-Hungary 8,709, Sweden and Norway 8,502 and Russia

JOHN P. St. John opposes the peo-ple's party, which he thinks is domi-nated by the liquor interest.

THE Siecle, of Paris, reaffirms the truth of the reported Itata agreement and says that the Chilian steamer will be taken into a United States port and that when she arrives there an embargo will be placed upon her.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended May 21 numbered | The hailstones were said to be the 254, compared with 237 the previous week and 222 the corresponding week peka, Kan., resulted in the judge being of last year. Trade was generally healthy.

A TACK combine is announced.

### THE LATEST.

THE controlling interest in the Salt Lake Herald has passed into Gentile hands. The Herald has been the leading exponent of the Mormon church and this sale practically breaks the back of the Latter Day Saints as a factor in Utah politics. The Herald will be a democratic sheet.

THE remains of James Whitney, once among the most famous of American professional base ball players, were burried in Spring Forest ceme-tery, Binghamton, N. Y.

DAVID MEEKER, pioneer and former partner of Senator Stanford, died at San Francisco. He went to California in 1850 and was prominent in state poli-

INVESTIGATION into the recent explosion at Posso Pantale, Rome, reveals the fact that the magazine was overleaded. It is believed that the explosion was directly due to the vibration caused by passing trains.

To CELEBRATE the visit of the czarewitch to Siberia an imperial decree has been issued authorizing the Siberian governors to remit two-thirds of the sentences and otherwise to ameliorate the condition of worthy convicts.

THE leaders of the third party move ment at Washington profess to have direct assurances that Senator Stanford, of California, is ready to put himself at the head of their movement.

THE United States supreme court has decided that the original package law passed by the late congress is valid and constitutional.

THE European Messenger draws a gloomy picture of affairs in Russia. where paper has a forced circulation for treasurer, Eli Farmer, of Somerset; and gold is wrung from the people by ruinous taxation.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Japanese government have been negotiating with the Union iron works of San Francisco for the construction of a torpedo cruiser and have just sailed for home for final instructions before making the award. A PRIVATE dispatch received in Washington says that Congressman Leonidas Houk died at his home in .Tennessee.

"Mistake in medicine" is given as the cause of his death. NEAR Tusealoosa, Ala., Jim Morrison, an escaped convict, killed two officers

J. C. ADAMS, the slayer of Capt. Couch in Oklahoma, has been granted a new trial by the United States su-

YELLOW fever is reported ravaging the ports of Brazil.

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### Judge Botkin Acquitted.

The senate as a court of impeachment took a final vote on the charges against Judge Botkin, of the Thirty-second judicial district, at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d, and the judge was acquitted on all the charges preferred. Thirty-five senators were present, and on the first, second and third articles, charging drunkenness, the votes were unanimous for acquittal. The plea on a demurrer having

been sustained on the fourth, fifth and sixth articles, no evidence had been offered, and no vote was taken on them. The seventh article charged Judge Botkin with being addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to incapacitate him from the fair performance of his duties. The vote on this resulted in 7 for conviction and 28 for acquittal. The eighth article, charging profanity and blasphemy, had practically the same vote. The ninth article, charging Judge Botkin with arbitrarily and unlawfully causing the arrest of four citizens for contempt of court and holding them prisoners several days, had a vote of 18 for to 16 against, as follows: Senators Carrell (Miami), Ellerton, Forney, Harkness, Hays, Howard, Kimball, King, Long, McTaggart, Osborn, Rankin, Rush, Senior, Smith, Tucker, Wheeler and Woodward vertical for the charges and Woodward voting for the charges, and Senators Bentley, Berry, Emery, Gillett, Kelley (Crawford), Kelley (Mc-Pherson), Lockard, Mecham, Mohler, Moody, Murdock, Norton, Richter, Roe, Schilling and Wright voting for acquittal. The tenth article charged Judge Botkin with oppression and malfeasance in office, using his position and power to assist in robbing Springfield in the sum of \$4,000 by lending his influence to aid members of the city council and attorneys in securing that much money, received the same vote as the ninth article. As it required 27 votes to con-

### Miscellaneous.

vict, Judge Botkin was declared ac-

quitted of all the charges preferred

against him.

George W. Stranahan, a leading tailor and politician of Atchison, has disappeared and a certificate of deposit for \$1,000 to his wife's credit is also gone.

The late rains throughout the state have so saturated the earth that in the opinion of the best informed farmers the wheat crop is now certain, as the chinch bugs and Hessian flies have been about destroyed.

A late hailstorm in Decatur county destroyed many gardens and growing crops. Stock was killed, windmills blown down, houses unroofed and even the walls and roofs broken in by hail.

size of goose eggs. were swept to death the other night in five to four affirmed the judgment of a raging torrent, created in a few moments by a cloud-burst in Comanche county. The Shermans occupied a sod house, constructed in the bank of a ravine, on a claim.

During a recent storm in the vicinity of Emporia, a farm house belonging to Dr. McCandless, occupied by B. S. Dain, was completely demolished. Miss Dain, 18 years old, was fatally injured, and Mrs. Dain and another daughter were badly hurt.

L. L. HOAGLIN, a hardware merchant of Scranton, while recently attempting to repair the town pump was overcome with damp and fell to the bottom of the well, a distance of nearly one hundred feet. He was taken out dead. leaves a wife and two children.

Reports received by a Kansas City elevator firm from twenty-five agents at different points of western and northern Kansas showed a decided change in the crop situation since the late rains. But one man had any fault to find. He said the yield of wheat would only be 90 per cent. of a full crop.

Judge Caldwell has decided to grant a new trial to Frank Woodruff, late assistant postmaster of Lawrence, who was recently convicted of embezzlement in the United States district court at Topeka and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Judge Caldwell ordered that he be released on bail.

The reports of officers of the Knights of Pythias, made to the grand lodge, lately in session at Wichita, showed the number of working lodges in the state to be 197, with a total membership of 10,537. The total receipts during the year were \$8,739; cash on hand \$6,825, and disbursements \$10,965, leaving a balance of over \$4,000.

On the evening of the 16th a tremendous burst of hail took place about four miles west of Salina. The extent of the deluge was an area about two miles wide by eight or ten miles long. The hail was as large as hens' eggs and almost completely destroyed the wheat in the section mentioned. One farmer was reported to have lost 300 acres. The total damage was estimated at \$50,000.

A shooting affray recently occurred in Rooks county which resulted in the death of Sherman Craig and his son. Craig had lived on a piece of government land for thirteen years, but made no attempt to perfect his title by paying for it. Steven Prossit jumped the claim and was building a house. Craig and his son ordered him off and threatened to kill him unless he complied. Prossit armed himself and when the Craigs attempted to compel him to vacate he shot and killed both of them. He gave himself up, but was released on the grounds of self-defense.

## MORMON PROPERTY.

Order of the Supreme Court as to Its Disposition.

### IT MAY BE USED FOR CHARITY.

Bank Directors Not Responsible For Bad Loans Made By Presidents-Express Company Licenses Stand-Inspection Law Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, May 26.-When the supreme court at its last term upheld the constitutionality of the Edmunds law, by which the property of the late cor-poration of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, otherwise known as the Mormon church, was escheated to the United States, it found itself in a somewhat embarrassing position. The doctrine of escheat was quite unknown in this country, and no purpose considered laudable and proper of a similar nature to that for which the property was formerly used was known to which the property could be devoted. The court, therefore, instead of sending its decree down, withheld it, a strong intimation being conveyed of the desire of the court that congress should by law direct the disposition to be made of

the property.

Congress having failed to adopt the suggestion made, the court through Justice Bradley yesterday made its final order in the case and modified in more respects the decree it entered at the last term. The modification recites that the Mormon corporation having been dissolved there do not now exist any trusts or purposes within the objects and purposes for which the personal property was originally acquired for which any part of the personal property could be used or dedicated that are not in whole or part opposed to public policy and good morals and that furthermore there does not exist any person or corporation legally en-titled to any of the personality as suc-cessors of the late church.

The decree then says that the personal property having devolved to the United States it should be devoted to such charitable uses, lawful in character, as may most nearly correspond to its former destiny, unless in the meanits former destiny, unless in the meantime congress shall otherwise direct, or
a master shall report some scheme
which shall meet the approval of the
court for the disposition of the property.
The decree finally directs that the
property and all the accumlations remain in the custody of the receiver until otherwise ordered and that out of it
costs of the suit and receivership be
paid. The Utah supreme court is directed to take the necessary proceedings.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.

of method which will reach at once the same
desired result.
Resolved, That we petition the president
and congress of the United States to once
more attempt to bring round an international recognition and adjustment of silver as
money, and should this effort fail that a limited agreement be sought with the nations
of the Latin union whereby the mints of
those nations may again be opened for the
coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we petition the president
and congress to could this effort fail that a limited agreement be sought with the nations
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coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we petition the president
and congress to continue and, if possible,
complete negotiations with the accumant of
the Latin union whereby the mints of
those nations may again b

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS. HINGTON, May Two children of Joseph Sherman States supreme court by a majority of the circuit court for the Northern district of New York in the case of Albert B. Briggs, receiver of the First National bank of Buffalo, against E. G.

Spaulding et al., directors of the bank. The receiver sought to hold the directors responsible for bad loans made by the president of the bank. No dishonesty was charged, but it was asserted that if the directors had given proper attention to the affairs of the bank it would not have failed, and that

the directors were liable to the bank. The court holds that the directors are simply to exercise ordinary prudence, and that this prudence is to governed by usage in bank affairs. This was done in the present case.

The case is of great importance, in volving the relations of all national bank directors. The opinion was by the chief justice. EXPRESS LICENSES ALL RIGHT.

WASHINGTON, May 26. - The United States supreme court, through Justice Bradley, has rendered a decision for the state of Kentucky in the suit by Crutcher, agent of the United States Express Co., who claimed that the law of the state imposing a license on express companies was violative of the inter-state commerce clause of the federal constitution.

The court also held that the Virginia law requiring inspection, for which fees were charged, of flour manufactured outside of the state when sold within the state to be contrary to the federal constitution.

### To Be Led By Stanford.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The leaders of the third party movement here profess to have direct assurance that Senator Stanford, of California, is ready to put himself at the head of their movement with all that is therein implied, and that he will be the standard bearer of the alliance, or the people's party, in 1892. Some claim to be authorized to make public the fact that Senator Stanford considers that he holds his great fortune simply as "steward for the people."

Passing of the Morn SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 25. - The controlling interest in the Salt Lake Herald passed into Gentile hands Saturday morning. The Herald has been the leading exponent of the Mormon church, and this sale practically breaks the back of the Latter Day Saints as a factor in Utah politics. The Herald will be made a strong democratic sheet, advocating the admission of Utah into

the union. Charged With Perjury. MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., May 26. - George W. Wilson was arrested in this city on a charge of perjury.

### FREE SILVER.

Resolutions Adopted By the Denver Con-

-Final Adjournment. DENVER, Col., May 23. - The report of the committee on resolutions of the Transmississippi congress recommended that congress pass the Burroughs bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the building and maintenance of levees of the Mississippi river; demanded wise governmental supervision of railroads; ecommended the granting of liberal charters and subsidies to support the establishment of steamship lines to sail under the American flag; favored the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the union; asked congress to pass the Torrey bankruptcy law; requested congress to cede to the different states all the arid lands within its borders excent mineral lands, that such might be put under cultivation by means of irrigation through the storage reservoir or other means;

earnestly asked congress to enact such legislation as foster the mining interests and forever prevent the mines and mineral lands bearing gold, silver, copper or lead from becoming the property of foreign corporations, and asked of the delegations in the convention from the territories of Arizona, Utah and New Mexico and the states of California, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, which had a common interest in this subject, that they select three of their citizens, who should form a committee for the purpose of securing such united and efficient action as should save these mines and mineral lands to the people; recommended more stringent naturalization laws, and favored the immediate construction of the Hennepin canal and the immediate completion of the jetties for the deep water harbor at Galveston.

Upon the silver question the resolu-

tions were as follows: That the congress of the United States be petitioned to repeal all laws which, in their effect, work dishonor upon or in the least challenge the sovereignty of the silver dollar as an absolute measure of value and to

lar as an absolute measure of value and to restore to silver the place given it as perfect money by the framers of our government.

Resolved, That the only modification of the above which we will accept is the limiting of the operation of the law to the silver product of the United States, and this we will accept, believing it will be but a change of method which will reach at once the same desired result.

The minority report on the silver unlimited coinage of silver." The forenoon session was entirely

taken up in the discussion of the majority report, and at noon the congress took a recess without having taken final action. The hand of the Louisiana lottery combination was manifested in the defeat of the resolutions calling for a constitutional amendment by which

lotteries could not be legalized in

any state. The vote stood 95 to 80. The

remainder of the day was spent in considering the resolutions. All were passed as reported by the committee, but a warm debate was provoked by the question of the government ceding arid lands to the states and territories. A resolution deploring the enacting of a law by the Forty-ninth congress prohibiting foreign capital from invest-

ing in real estate and mines was ac-

cepted. It was agreed that the basis of representation to all future congresses should be as follows: Each state and territory five delegates at large and one for every 100,000 and major fraction thereof; each board of trade in cities of 5,000 population, one; for every water line operating on and west of the Mississippi river, one; for each county agricultural society, one; that two conventions a year, in the spring and in the fall, be held and that the next convention after the session in Omaha be held in New Or-

Majority and minority reports on arid lands were made. The former urged the cession of arid lands to the states in which they were situated, limited individual pur thases to 320 acres at not less than \$1.25 per acre and declared that only citizens of the United States should be eligible as purchasers, the fund derived from such sale to be devoted to the development of irrigation and the reclamation of arid lands. The minority report was devoted to a strong argument for a system of government irrigation that would bring these lands under cultivation.

The majority report was adopted. Silver occupied the evening session. The majority and minority reports were read and the debate opened with C. D. Clark, of Wyoming, in the chair. The majority report favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Toexpedite business, the minority report

vas withdrawn. An objection being raised, the minority report was submitted and substituted as the second clause of the majority report. The change commits the convention to free and unlimited coinage instead of restricting the minting

of American silver. The majority report was adopted with only one dissenting voice. The convention adjourned at midnight to meet in Omaha in October.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.

### "WHENCE ART THOU?"

"Whence art thou, gallant stranger?" "I come

Your light is but a rush-light, yet so cheerful

hour away."
"God rest thee, noble stranger! 'tis well it

Yet must they stoop and bend their pride that seek a roof so low." "My larder bursts with fatness, the spoil of every sky,
With grape and pine and pasties fine, and all

that gold can buy; Yet all were left untasted, the white wine and the red.

To seek a morsel at your board of curd and barley bread." "Now look not here, bright stranger, for relish

for thy meat,

For hunger is the only here to make the bitter sweet."

following the boy.

I got within speaking distance of the

"Mine is as princely habit as ever eye did A scarlet doublet laced with gold, with golden

filigree,
A mantle and a nodding plume—yet would I For yonder suit of sober gray that hangs against the wall."

"It is the cold, fair stranger, that makes the homespun fine; Go battle with the northern blast, and thou

"No lack have I of pastime the leaden hours Of song and music for the mask, of weapons

for the chase; Yet, troth! above all others, that broadax would I try,
which at nightfall from the wood you

"Proud stranger, naught but labor my trusty ax can prove. And the wrestling with the forest is bread for

"Yet patience, gentle graybeard! A royal guest I see,
An hourly presence at your hearth that will
not stoop for me.

Who else is this but Happiness, the goddess that I woo? Oh, tell me where you met her first, that I
may seek her too."

"Now listen well, good stranger, while the secret I declare:

I found the path of duty once, and she was -Dora Read Goodale, in Harper's Young Peo

### TWO STRAYS.

### Tramp Finds His Old Master, Good Friends and a Home.



MING home from school one day on my bicycle I overtook ramp. I do t suppose I

would have noticed him if I hadn't come very near running him down. "Well, that's strange!" I said.

" A big dog like you ought to be able to get out of the way. You've actually made me get off

at him more carefully, and saw that he was dusty and lame, and so thin that he was probably to make the thin the thin that he was probably to make the thin the he was probably too weak with hunger to move quickly.

"Well, you are a forlorn-looking wretch, I must say," I said to him, and then I patted him on the head. He looked up in my face with such a pitiful look that it almost seemed as if he had tears in his eyes.

"Come on, old fellow!" I said, encouragingly. "I'll take you with me. Mother would never forgive me if I left such a starveling as you on the road. Come on!"

I mounted my bicycle, after giving him another pat, and whistled to him to

But it was plain enough there was not much come or go left in him. I had to get off my bicycle and help the dog on his way, and if it had not been for the brook, where I stopped and gave him some water, and if I had not made him lie down a few minutes, and fed him with a couple of sandwiches I had left in my lunch bag, I do not think I should ever have got him home.

After the little lunch and rest, w started homeward. Just as I got inside



"WHERE DID THAT SPECIMEN COME FROM?

the driveway father overtook me, riding home from the mills on black He reined up long enough to say:

"Where did that fine specimen come from? Another stray, I suppose." Father is always talking about

mother's "strays," and pretending to going off that way? You can't be in a grumble; but he never drives one off, great hurry. You come home with me and I'm sure he doesn't really care, for and see the dog house, and see my changes and with it the figure made by he thinks everything mamma does is mother. Perhaps-I wouldn't wonder just right.

Well, I got Tramp into the stable, made is up a bed in a corner of the can take turns having Tramp!" carriage house, and carried out some soup and some bread. He could not if he thought I was joking. eat much, but he looked up in my tace and licked my hand as if he wanted to

bed for three days.

We all grew very much attached to know her. You're the very kind she likes to get hold of. She won't like it if built for him, shingled and painted, I don't bring you home when she hears like any house, and I put a flagpole on about you and—Jack!"
it. Mother never felt afraid of burg- I called the dog Jack lars after Tramp came, and she let him go in and out of the house as much as he liked.

I was on my way home from school I'm 'fraid I ain't very clean."
one day when I saw, going down a side "Come on!" I said, "you can wash up one day when I saw, going down a side "Come on!" street, a dog that looked just like at our house." Tramp, following a ragged, dirty-looking boy about my size. I had a peculiar and ran about from one to the other as whistle with which I called Tramp. I if he understood all about it, and was whistled, and sure enough it was crazy with joy. Tramp, for he turned and came toward

Then the boy turned and whistled, had been tramping about the country and called out "Jack!" Tramp went for two months, getting odd jobs, and back a little way. Then he stopped sleeping in barns and out under trees, and looked at me.

Tramp often came to meet me when it was time for school to be out, so I was not surprised at seeing him, but what did surprise me was that he was

boy then, and called out: "What are you doing with my dog?"

"He ain't your dog; he's mine! He's my Jack!" "He isn't! He's my Tramp! I'll leave

it to any of the boys in the village." The boy looked at me sullenly, as if he did not know what to say. By this time I had got up close to him, and I saw that, though he was very poor and miserable, he had not a bad face. He looked like one of mother's strays, unhappy and neglected.

While I was looking at him, be seemed to be making up his mind what to do, and at last he spoke:

"If the dog knows his name and follers me, you might tell by that whether he's mine or not.' Then he called: "Jack!" and started

The dog started after him. Then I whistled and called: "Tramp," and he stood still again and looked first one way, then the other, and then he sat right down in the street and whined

piteously.
"Look here!" I called to the boy "Come back and let's talk it over. Did he run away from you before I picked him up, or did somebody steal him? I suppose he must have been yours once, or he wouldn't run after you now, for he doesn't take to strangers easily, like

that. "No: Jack never took to strangers." the boy said, slowly, and then he said nothing more.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" I asked, impatiently, with my hand on Tramp's head. "I've had him more than a year, and father has grown fond of him, and built a splendid dog house on purpose for him, and mother and Patrick and all of us-why, I don't know what we would do now without Tramp!"

I broke off suddenly, for a sob came up in my throat, and I did not want to last summer's clothes. In a few days act like a baby.

The boy looked at me curiously. "You've got your father an' mother an' a home an' lots of friends, I suppose, an' as for me, I ain't got nothin' -nothin' but Jack. Him an' me, we've been just like brothers. We always stuck together through everything, till they took me away from that we had a "jail-bird" at our house. him. Many's the night I laid awake As soon as I found him out, I am afraid an' cried for him. I thought he'd be I called him some hard names, I was so

and laid his cheek down on the dog's since this slanderer had told such an head with such a loving expression that exaggerated story it would be better to it changed his whole face.

"He's gay, Jack is!" he said, admiringly. "I've never seen him fat like vagrancy—not for stealing, for he was that. I didn't know him at first; he always honest, even when he was knew me! He's remembered me ever almost starved. But the poor boy had since I've been gone-more'n a year." I saw a tear drop on the dog's head,

and the boy drew his coat-sleeve across his face. "That's an awful handsome collar

he's got on. I always wanted to get him one, but I couldn't get anythin' but a strap of old leather I picked up and tied together with a string. Did you say he had a house-a real sure enough dog

"Yes," I answered, rather crossly, I'm afraid, "and I guess he'll miss it some if you take him away. Have you got a good home for him?

The boy flushed so red that I wished I had not asked him that question. He muttered low, as if he did not more than half mean that I should hear: "I ain't got any home for myself, let alone him.

"Then why do you want to take him away from me, when he's so comfortable and happy?" I urged. "If you care so much about him, I shouldn't think you'd want him to be roaming about half starved."

I was sorry again as soon as I spoke, but I wanted Tramp so much. The boy seemed to be trying hard to keep from crying, and when he spoke

he turned away his head. "All right!" he said, slowly. "You keep him. I didn't think he'd be alive, but I was just lookin' round for him, anyway, before I settled down to anything, and if he wasn't in good hands I'd take him. But I won't take him from such a good home! I'll go 'long the road again. You hold on to his collar, and if I don't call, nor whistle, he'll understand. He's bright-Jack is." He started to go, but he turned back

again with a look of misery on his The tears were streaming down his rays. Square plates of glass or metal cheeks, and when he tried to move his

lips to say good-by to the dog, he could not speak at all. I could not stand that. I was begin-

ning to ery, too, and I called out: "Look here, now! What's the use of -if father or mother could get you some place around here, and then we

The boy stopped, and looked at me as "You don't really mean it?" he said.

"Of course I mean it." "I guess your mother won't like it if segments.-Century.

### I rubbed some oil on his lame leg and left him. He did not stir from that home with you." THE SINGLE TAX AND THE FARMER.

I knew he would. Everyone does.

Pretty soon mother called

father, and he went back and had a lit-

tle talk with the boy, while mother

went in the house and brought out a

bowl of bread and milk. As soon as he

had eaten that, father went around to

"Robert, my dear boy," she said, "I'm

very glad you brought home that poor

unfortunate, for he was in great need

of friends. Your father is going to let

him have that chamber in the stable

that Patrick used to have before he was

married. I will give him a suit of your

he can have work in the mill, for one

I knew that mother would find som

When Henry had been with us about

a year, and was doing splendidly, a

good-for-nothing fellow came around

the village and told some of the boys

Then mother, after she had talked to

have the truth known. Henry had been

taken up and put in a reform school for

no parents or home; his father and

mother both died of a fever when he

was about seven years old, so it's no

When they took him away to the re-

form school he cried, and begged them

to let him take his dog with him but they

laughed at him. He worried abou

Jack night and day and when he left

the school began searching for him in

all their old haunts. He had just given

up hope of finding him when they met

Henry says now he never was so

happy in all his life as he was the

moment he recognized his old com-

Henry has been with us three years,

and father says he never saw a boy im-

prove so fast as he has. He lives with

us, and we are all very fond of him. I

like him as if he were my own brother.

Our Tramp is getting rather fat and

lazy, but he is just as good as ever. He

likes to stay in the house better than

he used to, and I left him just now in

mamma's little sitting-room. He was

keeping Sprite company, as she sat

there in a big easy-chair; and they

gether.-Anna Harris Smith, in Youth's

Visible Sound.

Chladni, a physician of the last century.

He fastened a plate of glass by its cen-

sand over the surface threw it into son-

bow. Imagine the delight with which

he saw the sand stir and form into line

on the plate, forming a star of twelve

screwed or even glued to a central sup-

port can be made by the merest tyro

with tools and give wonderful results.

different points along the edge the note

the sand. The lines on the plate where

the sand settles are the nodes, the lines

of comparative rest. The violent agita-

tion in the parts left bare can be shown

by mixing a little lycopodium powder

The idea of getting a visual expression

looked very sociable and happy to

He's a thoroughly good fellow.

panion that he had given up for lost.

wonder he became a vagrant.

in our village.

Companion.

of the men is going to leave."

way to help. She always does.

the stable with him, and mother called

R. G. Brown, of Memphis, has an admirable article on "How the Single Tax I called the dog Jack, to please him. Would Affect the Farmer" in a recent He looked at his hands and his number of the St. Louis Journal of Agclothes, and said: "I washed my face riculture. Explaining the difference and hands in a brook this morning, but between land and land values and the value of improvements, Mr. Brown shows how taxing land value alone would relieve the farmer from the bur-We started along, and Tramp jumped dens that now oppress him. To the supposed question of the farmer as to whether the single tax would not destroy the value of his farm, Mr. Brown On the way I got out of the boy that says it would destroy the land value his name was Henry Marvin; that he but would not affect the improvement

trate this point: and always searching for Jack. But I John Smith owns a farm of 60 acres, could not find out where he had been which, under the present system of taxstaying before. He did not even tell ation he can sell for \$40 per acre. Adme he had had neither breakfast nor joining this farm is a plot of woodland dinner—nothing to eat all day.

I found out afterward that he told mother everything about himself beequally fertile as Smith's farm, owned by Old Money-bags, the speculator, who ize in New Jersey. Excessive taxation paid \$1.50 for it some 20 years ago, and fore he had been with her half an hour. who now holds it for \$15 an acre, owing to the fact that Smith, Jones and Robinson have cleared the land around his woods, made roads, built a school-result of special investigation on the Father and mother were on the veranda and saw us coming, and as we went up to the house, I heard father say: house, put up a church, and in short, "Bob's picked up another stray!" and mother hushed him up quickly. "made the wilderness blossom like the rose." Is it not as clear as two and two make four, that the difference in value | luloid Co., the United States Book Con Mother asked Henry to sit down, and father and I went off and left them tobetween Smith's 60 acre farm and Old Money-bags' 60 acre woodland is the Cafe. The Hoffman cafe was capitalvalue of Smith's improvements? Is it ized at \$1,250,000 in New Jersey. This not evident that 8900 of Smith's farm is fact greatly surprised the senators. land value, and \$1,500 is improvement These concerns all received the same

value nor the usefulness of the farm.

He takes the following case to illus-

Where Smith lives money is worth 6 per cent., and if the tax rate there were this state. They contributed in return 6 per cent. every year, the land value of practically nothing to the government his farm would be wiped out, since no of New York. They depend upon New one would give him any thing for a Jersey for nothing except exemption. It \$900 land-value upon which the purchaser would have to pay \$54 taxes every year. Smith's farm would, therefore, sell for only \$1,500. But is he hurt by this? Not at all! Old Moneybags' sixty acres of woodland would be taxed \$54 every year, and as it would be bringing in nothing. the commissioner has oringing in nothing, the owner would let it be sold for taxes, and Smith could get it for a nominal sum and on undertaking to pay the taxes in the future. Then he could spend his \$1,500 in improving it and would be in exactly the same condition as he was before he sold his old farm.

He shows how a personal property tax bears heavier on the farmers than on any other class of the community. He says:

In my county (Shelby county, Tenn.), although we have \$1,000 worth of personalty exempt by law, which entirely covers the amount of personal property owned by the average small farmer, the personalty in the country amounts to 27 per cent. of the total valuation, while in the city. Memphis, which is the distributing point for a territory of a onehundred mile radius, the personalty is

only 16 per cent. of the valuation. Mr. Brown estimates that a general farmer has on the average about \$1,000 of personalty and \$1,500 of improvements for \$900 of land value. He then shows how a 6 per cent. tax on this \$900 | which, directly and indirectly considof land value, or \$54 a year, would be far less than the taxes he now pays, which, including the enhanced pieces of goods occasioned by the tariff, would be at the lowest possible extent at least | tween the land and the wealth accumu-\$70 a year. He points out how the cit- lated from its use, it falls upon the ac ies, New York for instance, where land tive agencies of production, and interhas sold for \$300 a square foot, or \$13,- feres with their activity and fruitful-000,000 an acre, would pay the bulk of ness. This induces inequality of burtaxation under the single tax. The ben- dens and efforts to escape, and whenefit of exempting improvements in stim- ever the pressure is greater in one place ulating industry, and the evil of indi- than another, there will be a shifting of rect taxation, taxes on goods, on produc- ground as inevitably as air or water tion, on houses, tariff duties, which increase prices, stop consumption and les- sistance. In our efforts at tax reform sen the demand for the farmers' pro- we are driven more and more back to ducts, are clearly shown. Mr. Brown asks the readers of the Agriculturist to erty, as the true basis of public revelook into this question, and as secretary of the Memphis single tax association he offers to supply literature to anyone who asks for it.

### A Detroit Paper Sees the Light.

A local assembly of the Knights of Labor in Boston has passed a set of res-

olutions which demand: That a bill be drafted by the state legislature providing that the state government seize, under the rights of eminent domain, all vacant lands held for speculative purposes, adjacent to all steam or electric surface and elevated railroads, at present erected or to be erected: that such lands be cut up into houselots and deeded to, at sum not to exceed \$200 per lot, workingmen, under a mortgage by the state; that 21/4 per cent be charged as interest; that the land be appraised by a state appraiser; that each holder of a deed be advanced enough money to build a house of reasonable dimensions thereon: that when the sum advanced by the state be re- other taxes, but they tend to increase funded a clear conveyance of the title should be made to the holder of the

The Detroit Evening Journal thinks that people will laugh at this proposition, and that perhaps that is the best way to treat it. Nevertheless advance in land values, propagate themit goes on to say:

for musical vibrations occurred to To the thoughtful mind there is something suggestive in this resolution by the Boston Knights. Why is it that in ter, and then having scattered some this young country, with its natural resources hardly touched, wages are so orous vibrations by means of a violin low that men find it hard to get homes of their own? Is it because our land is taken up in advance of actual need? The speculator always goes ahead of enterprise, and the land takes on not only a fair rental value, but it takes on prospective value, and every increase in productive power simply gives the A plate, like a string, has one rate of landowner a chance to shove up the vibration which belongs to it, but price of his land. Wages, therefore, do again, like a string, by "dampening" it not rise materially; for the value of with a touch of the finger or fingers in the land tends to increase faster than the production of wealth, and the landowner gets what ought to go to labor with the sand. This is excessively light and is caught in the little whirlwinds of air generated about the vibrating the land which belongs to those who Poverty.

don't work. The Astors, drawing \$23, 000 daily as ground rents, brush by the man who works for \$2 per day and who can't save enough to buy a foot of ground. The few owners of the land of New York city receive \$100,000,000 annually for its use, or, at least that is about the rental value, while only 4 per cent. of the inhabitants live in houses of their own. Such a state of affairs can not but lead to propositions of confiscation.

### Tax Commissioner Coleman on Taxation.

Recently, before a New York legislative committee, Tax Commissioner Cole man gave it as his opinion that the effect of the taxation of personal property in this state had been to drive out of this city, in one year, over \$320,000,000 in capital represented in corporations alone. At least 15 to 20 per cent. of that amount represented the capital of companies which had been doing business in this city. They had found it more profitable, however, to wind up their affairs in New York and reorganhad driven them across the river. Although organized in New Jersey, many of these firms did business only in New part of Mr. Coleman. Among those firms the witness named the Thurber-Whyland Co., Park & Tilford, the Celcern, Devoe & Co. and the Hoffman protection from the fire and police lepartments as those incorporated in was true that they were obliged to pay

been printed in the Standard heretofore; but he made one new point against the personal property tax. He said that it was sapping at the roots of home life in this city, "for," said he, "the rates of personal taxation are so obnoxious that people instead of building fine resilences engage a suite of rooms in some hotel and live at some club. A few years ago hotels were but seven stories high, now they are seventeen stories high." The commissioner said that the

### property would be of the greatest benefit to the city of New York New York Times on the Land Tax.

virtual abolition of the tax on personal

The great advantage of a tax upon land is that it can be equitably adjusted and economically collected, that there can be no escape or evasion, and that it will bear upon a value that is absolutely proportioned to the profitableness of its occupation and use. In other words. it will be proportioned to the wealth that is employed in the use of the land. ered, is the entire wealth of the community. The tax will necessarily be paid out of the surplus of production. When the tax is levied anywhere be moves in the direction of the least re the land, or to what is called real propenues.

### A Church That Wants no Exemption

Rev A. P. McDiarmid, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, in Brooklyn, addressed a meeting of Baptist ministers the other day on the subject of church taxes. He argued that the Baptist church should not countenance the exemption of state taxes which is now in vogue. "The church, in accepting an exemption from taxes," said he, receives that which is wrested from the tax-payers. It is a gift from the state and a tendency toward the state maintenance of the church. A public grant each year from the state would be less objectionable, for then every thing would be done openly, and the tax-pay ers would know just how much the different churches were receiving. A religion that can not pay its just taxes should be booted out of the world.

Taxes on the value of land not only do not check production as do most production, by destroying speculative rent. How speculative rent checks pro duction may be seen not only in the valuable land withheld from us, but in the paroxysms of industrial depression which, originating in the speculative selves over the whole civilized world, everywhere paralyzing industry, and causing more waste and probably more suffering than would a general war .-Progress and Poverty.

THE San Francisco Star tells of six lots in that city which were wanted in order to open a street. A commission appraised them at \$1,845, but the owner wanted \$4,000, and said he valued them at \$6,000 and didn't want to let them go even at that price. An examination of the assessor's books showed that they were assessed at only \$45 each. The Star says this case ought to make single taxers of all thinking persons who examine into it: and we think so, too.

WERE all taxes placed upon land values, irrespective of improvements, the as wages. Horace Greeley saw all this scheme of taxation would be so simple more or less clearly forty or fifty years and clear, and public attention would ago, and he advocated a law limiting be so directed to it, that the valuation the area of land which one man might of taxation could and would be made own. It would have been well had his with the same certainty that a real warning been heeded; for even now estate agent can determine the price a workingmen are looking greedily at seller can get for a lot -Progress and



Which will you have, sickness, suffering and despair, or health, strength, and spirit? You can take your choice. All chronic diseases and derangements peculiar to women are permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It restores the female functions to healthy action. It removes the obstructions and suppressions which cause trouble and misery. For periodical pains, internal inflammation, ulceration and kindred ailments, it is a positive remedy. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled. It's a legitimate medicine, the only one that's guaranteed to give satisfaction in the cure of all "female complaints."

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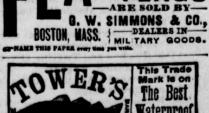
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FOR SALE

LOOKIN' DOWN THE WELL.

There's lots o' nooks 'n' crannies in my hun dred-acre farm
That I'm fond o' lookin' into—there's the hay

loft in the barn,
There's the sav'ry smellin' garden, where my woman raises posies;
Full o' mignonette 'n' pansies 'n' the sweetest kind o' roses.
There's the maple trees a-whisperin' in the

corner o' the lot;
'N' I own they're mighty pleasant when the

afternoon is hot; But when I reely want to take a downright I go 'n' set on that old bench a lookin' down the

It's strange how kind o' handsome my humble face does look, When I see it lookin' at me like a pictur' in a book;

Lockin' square 'n' straight up at me from depth o' sixty feet,
A-smilin' at me when I smile, 'n' lookin' trim an' neat.
'Tain't like a common lookin' glass, where all

the wrinkles show, 'N' where every time you look at it you seem to older grow;
But all the lines is softened, 'n' all the things

that Nell When we was courtin' liked-they show when I look down the well.

'N' sometimes out she comes 'n' leans with her face clost to mine,
'N' there we bend 'n' look below 'n' waste a lot o' time Comparin' notes 'n' talkin' of all the by-gone

When we was young 'n' our prime, 'n' full o'
youthful ways.
'N' Nell, she says it seems to bring the good

times back again,
'N' then 1 slip my arm around her waist 'n' say 'N' there we stand together, me 'n' my woman

Nell, she admires the cool, green ferns, a-cling in' to the rocks

Jest like a pair o' simpletons, a-lookin' down

'N' the mossy bucket swingin' like the pend'-lum to a clock, 'N' the clear 'n' glassy water as it lies so calm 'n' still, Cold 'n' pure 'n' fresh 'n' sparklin' like a rush

in' mountain rill. Mebby I'm peculiar in my tastes 'n' mebby not, But I guess I am, fer no one else is fond o' such a spot o come 'n' meditate about—no one but me

'n' Nell Seems special fond o' settin' 'n' lookin' down -Harriet F. Crocker, in Buffalo Express.

## LITTLE PRINCE DUSTY

### By Kirk Munroe.

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CHAPTER IV.-CONTINUED.

"Oh no, indeed, Uncle Phin!" exclaimed Arthur, reproachfully; "I wouldn't whip him for any thing. How would you like to be whipped because you cried at being taken away from your mamma? I've made up my mind that I won't make him unhappy any longer; and so, though I should love learly to keep him if he wanted to stay, I shall just carry him back to his home.

True to this resolve, the tenderhearted little fellow did carry poor "Rusty" back, up the hill, and was made even happier by witnessing the extravagant joy of the pup and the mother dog at once more seeing each other, than he had been by receiving the Chapmans' gift.

They made him stay to supper, after which the whole family said they would escort him down to the boat, of which Bert and Sue had talked so much, that their parents were curious to see it. So, taking a lantern with them, for it was Uncle Phin, just coming to look for his "lil marse," at whose long absence he had grown anxious.

Mr. Chapman, who was much interested in this voyage of the old negro and his little master, had brought down a small lamp and a gallon of oil for it, as a present to them; for Arthur had told him that they had no light on board. Mrs. Chapman brought a loaf of bread. Bert brought half a dozen eggs taid by his own hen, and little Sue, who



A FIERCE TORRENT OF FLAME CAME RUSHING DOWN THE SLOPE.

could think of nothing else, brought a bunch of flowers from her own garden. They had a very merry time on the presentation of these gifts, for each of which Uncle Phin returned thanks in his own funny, earnest, way.

When Arthur said he wished he had something to give in return, for them to remember him by, Mrs. Chapman said that if he would only read to them one of the stories out of his fairy book, that the children had told her of, it would be one of the most acceptable presents he could make them. This the boy was willing enough to do, and when the new lamp was lighted and placed on the packing box that served as a table, and they had all found seats, he read to them the story of "Little Klaus," who made bushels of money by every thing that he undertook

When he finished they all thanked him, and Bert said if he had a bushel of money he would buy a pony. Little Sue said she would get a great big doll, as big as a live baby, that would talk; and her mother said if they only had money enough, they would live near a town where they would have neighbors, and where the children could go to school. Mr. Chapman said it would be very nice to have a bushel of money and a fine house; but that they should ing the opposite side of the river, the be very thankful for the one they had, current bore them around a sharp turn. He found just such a place as ne had Jury.

especially when such a storm was coming up, as was about to burst over them at that moment.

Sure enough it was thundering, and the guests of the evening had not been gone from the ark many minutes, before great drops of rain began to fall. Nearer and nearer swept the storm, and blacker and blacker grew the night, until the awful glare of the lightning was almost continuous, and the crash of the thunder was deafening. Silently, hand in hand, the two occupants of the

house-boat sat and watched it. Suddenly there fell a blinding, dazzling ball of fire, accompanied by such an awful burst of thunder as shook the solid earth. The next instant the whole sky was lighted by a vast column of flame that seemed to spring from the hillside directly above the place where the ark lay moored. One of the great oil tanks had been struck by the lightning, and now a raging, roaring mass of flame shot up fifty feet into the air above it, lighting the river and the whole storm-swept country for miles around, with its fierce, lurid glare. It was a grand, but fearful sight, and the boy clung closer to the old man, as he gazed upon it with an eager fascination.

They could not at first understand the deep, booming sounds that they began to hear above the roar of the storm soon after the fire broke out, and which were repeated at regular intervals of a few minutes each. Then Arthur remembered what Brace Barlow had told him about firing cannon balls into burning oil tanks, that the oil might run out through the holes thus made, and the danger of an explosion be lessened. Mr. Chapman was shooting at this tank with a small cannon that he kept on hand for just such an emergen-

All at once the contents of the tank seemed to boil over. A huge fountain of blazing oil burst up from it and poured down its sides. The oil running from the shot holes near its base took fire, and, in another instant, a flerce torrent of flame came rushing down the slope, directly toward the little house boat moored at its foot.

Poor Uncle Phin dropped on his knees in an agony of fear, crying: "Oh, Lawd! Oh, de good Lawd, hab mussy on us an' deliber us frum de fiery funness," while to Arthur it seemed as though they were in most imminent peril.

> CHAPTER VI. A CAMP OF TRAMPS,

If the wind had been blowing from across the river, so as to hold the ark close to the shore, against which she was moored, nothing could have saved her from destruction by the torrent of blazing oil that rushed down the slope toward her. Even her occupants would have stood but a slight chance of escaping. The stream of leaping flame was so wide, and came toward them with such extraordinary swiftness, that, before they could have reached the shore and run beyond its limits in either direction, it would have been upon them Their only chance would have been to throw themselves into the swift current of the river from the opposite side of their boat, with the hope of gaining the bank at a safe distance below.

Uncle Phin was helpless with terror, and completely bewildered by the suddenness of the peril that threatened them. Thus it was entirely owing to Arthur's presence of mind and quick wit that their boat was saved and they escaped the necessity of taking the desperate plunge, that would probrowing dark, they started down the ably have drowned one or both of them. slope, at the bottom of which they met The boy had noticed that the storm came from over the hills on their side of the river, and how, as the flerce blasts swept down and struck the broadside of the ark, she tugged and strained at her moorings. Now he remembered this, and was quick to turn his observations to account.

Seizing the axe he severed at a single blow the rope holding the boat at one end, and then, running to the other, cut that with equal promptness. Next, thrusting a long pole into Uncle Phin's trembling hands, he bade the old man shove off from shore with all his strength, at one end, while, with a lighter pole, he did the same thing at the other. Their feeble strength would have availed little, but for the powerful aid lent by the favoring gale. While this hurled the advancing flames fiercely toward them, it also drove them, at first slowly, then more rapidly, beyond reach of the danger.

There was hardly ten feet of open water between the ark and the shore she had just left, when the flames sprang down the bank, and began to spread over the surface of the river, the oil burning here as readily as on land. For a minute it seemed as though the fire must catch and devour them after all. Its flames leaped eagerly forward, like a million writhing serpents, with red forked tongues darting after

their prey.
"Push, Uncle Phin! Push for your life!" shouted Arthur from his end of the boat, where he was breathlessly exerting every ounce of strength that his sturdy little frame could yield.

"I's a pushin', honey!" answered the old man, with the veins of his forehead standing out like whip cords. "I is a pushin'; but unless de good Lawd push wif us, we hain't got no show."

But the good Lord did push with these, His helpless ones, and His strong wind bore their drifting boat forward faster than it did the hungry flames. The current of course set them down stream at the same time, and thus, moving in a diagonal direction, they soon found themselves in safety. They were beyond the limits of the sea of fire, that extended for a mile down the river, and a quarter of that distance out ashore, disappeared down the forest toward its center. Here the old road. man and the boy laid down their now useless poles, and watched the wonderfully beautiful, but fearful sight, while

they recovered their spent breath. The great tank was still vomiting forth sheets of flame and clouds of smoke. None of the others had caught fire; and an occasional gleam of light, reflected from the white walls of the Chapman's cottage, showed them that it find a comfortable place in the cool

them into a darkness, the more intense on account of the recent glare.

With this turn of the river the gale, now acting on the other side of the boat, drove it back toward the bank they had left; and thus, for several hours, as they followed the windings of the crooked stream, they were carried, now almost to one side, and then nearly to the other. As they could see absolutely nothing of where they were, or whither they were going, they were quite ignorant of their surroundings. Nor did they know what had happened, when, about midnight, their boat was driven violently upon some obstruction, and its movement was suddenly arrested.

The storm had passed, so that there was no longer any lightning to give them instantaneous photographs of the scene about them. The wind still blew a gale, and, as they could hear it lashing the branches of the forest trees, apparently directly above their heads, they concluded that they must have been driven ashore.

Although both Arthur and Uncle Phin were too excited and too anxious to go to bed, there was nothing they could do to improve their situation until the morning light should disclose its features. So they closed the doors and windows of their house and lighted the new lamp. How snug and cheerful the rude little cabin now looked. How homelike it seemed, and what a fine shelter it was from the gale that was howling outside.

Arthur said he was hungry, and, as Uncle Phin said he was hungry also, they drew upon their slender store of provisions for a light lunch, after which Arthur read aloud from his book the tale of the Steadfast Lead Soldier. The old negro thought it a very nice story, though not so good as it would be had the lead soldier been alive. Then he told Arthur, for about the thousandth time, the story of how Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox went a-fishing; and before it was finished the tired child was fast asleep. Then Uncle Phin lifted him gently into his bunk, and, finding that the gale had subsided almost to a calm, concluded to go to bed himself.

So the ark was again left to take care of itself; and when its inmates next awoke, it was not only broad daylight, but nearly noon. They now discovered that their craft had indeed been driven ashore, on the same side of the river that they had left the preceding evening, though of course many miles below the pumping station. There were now no houses in sight, nor any traces of human beings; nothing, so far as they could see, but a thick forest. After a few ineffectual efforts, they found that it was useless to try and push the ark off with poles into deep water. She was hard and fast aground, and they could not budge her a single inch.

So they decided to have breakfirst, and make up their fast minds what to do afterwards, and while Uncle Phin prepared the simple meal, Arthur made the beds, and swept out the cabin with his fine new broom of birch twigs.

After breakfast, or rather after dinner; for, although they did not know it, it was past one o'clock before they finished their meal, the entire crew of the ark got overboard to examine her situation. They found she had grounded on a sandbar that afforded her an easy resting place, but which also held her in a firm grasp. Uncle Phin cut down a young tree, trimmed off its branches. and, using it as a lever, with a large rock as a fulerum, tried to pry the boat off the bar; but to no purpose. The combined strength of the old man and the boy produced not the slightest effect upon her, and no wonder; for all the strength they could command was but weakness compared with what was needed.

It was a very unfortunate situation, particularly as they had only provisions enough to last a few days, and knew not where they were to obtain more. Then too, as it was now the month of October, no more high waters could be expected



"PUSH FOR YOUR LIFE!" SHOUTED ARTHUR.

that year, and, in the meantime, the river would be apt to fall lower and lower, leaving their boat high and dry. In going ashore to cut his lever, Uncle Phin had discovered a road running parallel to the river. Now, he proposed to walk down this road until he came to a house, in the hope of obtaining help, provided Arthur was not afraid to remain alone, and look after the ark.

Of course Arthur was not afraid. He scorned the idea. What should be be afraid of? It was not likely that anybody would hurt a little boy like him. So Uncle Phin left him, and, wading

For some time the bey amused himself about the boat; but his resources were few, and after an hour or so he grew lonely, and began to watch anxiously for Uncle Phin's return. Exposed to the full glare of the afternoon sun, the boat became as hot as an oven: and finally the boy decided to take his book and wade ashore. There he would shade of the trees, from which he might At length, as they were rapidly near- the sooner perceive anybody approach-

that almost instantly hid the whole longed for; a deliciously cool, shady glowing scene from them, and plunged | glade, surrounded by spreading oak trees, and commanding a limited view of the road. After sitting here some time, he discovered that there were ripe berries on the opposite side of the glade. When he had gathered and eaten these he saw more berries beyond them, and still more at a greater distance. There he found some lovely flowers, and thought it would be a fine idea to gather enough of them to decorate the cabin of the ark against Uncle Phin's return. So he strolled carelessly on, from berries to flowers, and from



HE BEGAN TO CALL ALOUD: BUT ONLY THE FOREST ECHOES MOCKED HIM.

one flower to another, until, all at once the deepening shadows roused him to a knowledge of the fact that the sun was setting and that he could no longer see

either the road or the river. It was evidently high time to be getting home, and the boy started back in the direction he had just come. He was certain that it was the right direction, and yet the trees and bushes kept get ting thicker and thicker, and he missed the open glades through which he had been strolling. This was clearly the wrong track, and, facing directly about, he now attempted to retrace his latest

It was rapidly growing dark, strange night sounds were beginning to be heard in the forest, and a great dread began to clutch at the boy's heart. Was he really lost, as the Babes in the Wood had been, and would he die there, and be covered with leaves, so that even his body would not be found, and nobody would ever know what had become

He began to call aloud, but only the forest echoes mocked him, and the night birds answered him with harsh cries. At length it was too dark to even try and walk any farther. The little fellow, frightened and weary, sank down at the foot of a great tree that seemed to lean over him with an air of protection and sympathy.

He would not cry. Uncle Phin said that none of the Dales ever cried after they were grown up, and he was a Dale, almost grown up. Two or three big tears rolled silently down his cheeks, but then that was something that might happen to most anybody at any time. It could not be counted as crying.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SICK HEADACHE. In Nine Cases Out of Ten It Is Due to

a very great blessing to ers therefrom when it was discovered that the difficulty known as sick headache was due to a dilated stomach. It had been treated as a nervous disease for years and still is so treated occasionally, dosing with nervines and narcotics which do not reach the seat of the difficulty. Most of the sufferers from sick headache are women, and the reason is that three-fourths of the American women have dilated stomachs which are due to bad dressing rather than to over-eating. It is not an uncommon thing to find the lower portion of the stomach two or three inches below the umbilious, whereas its true place is midway between the sternum and a line drawn across from the lower border of

Food gets down into this distended pouch and stays there and decomposes. the mechanical action of the stomach being so impaired that it is unable to empty itself completely. The transverse section of the colon is fastened at each corner, but the dilated stomach crowds upon it in the center, often doubling it upon itself until a partial or complete stricture is formed. The accumulated fecal matter thus unduly retained breeds poisons and to their absorption sick headache is due. Years ago it was noted that a person suffering from sick headache always had a coated tongue, and that by careful dieting the condition was improved. But a real cure can only be effected by doing away with the cause.-Dr. J. H. Kellogg, in a Sanitarian Lecture.

The Charitable Wife. Mr. Jaggs-Maria, where are my

trousers? Mrs. Jaggs-I heard you say you were going to get a new pair, so I gave them

Mr. Jaggs-You did, hey? Well, where are my coat and vest? Mrs. Jaggs-I thought you expected your new suit home to-day, so I gave them to the gardener. Mr. Jaggs-Great Scott, woman!

Where are my shoes? Mrs. Jaggs-They were nearly worn out, so I gave them to a blind beggar. Mr. Jaggs-Suffering Moses! Have I nothing to wear? Do you take me for a Hottentot? How am I going to get to the office?

Mrs. Jaggs-Here's your collar button, Mr. Jaggs falls in dead faint .- Munsey's Weekly.

The Modern Way.

Actress-It's about time for me to get some advertising for next season. What would I better do-have my diamonds

Manager-Why not bave a sensational case of nervous prostration? It's newer, more effective, and just as cheap .- The TAXES PER CAPITA.

Burden of Taxation on Each Man-What The Pittsburgh Dispatch, a republican journal, has been calling attention to the enormous taxation per capita which the country is now paying, and to the fact that the example set by congress causes an increase in state and city taxes. The Dispatch says:

The extraordinary action of congress in calling for one thousand million of dollars for its appropriations this year appears to have set the pace through the country, and it is not alone the gentlemen in the saddle at Washington who can ride hard and fast The Dispatch then estimates the tax-

ation paid per capita by the people of Pittsburgh as follows: 1. The congressional appropriation calls for the equivalent of a per capita tax of about \$15 upon each of the population of the

country.

2. The state of Pennsylvania's appropriations are reported as being likely to call for near \$25,000,000, which, if allowed, would rep-resent a per capita tax of \$5 on the population of the state.

3. The city of Pittsburgh's appropriation of \$4,500,000 for the year is almost \$20 per capita on the population of the city. 4 Allegheny county tax, say 83 per capita population of the county.

How these taxes accumulate for the working and producing members of the community may be seen from the following concluding reflections of the Dispatch:

These rough but sufficiently close esti-mates show for the current year the equiva-lent of a total per capita tax of \$47 for residents of our own city. Allowing for infants, for the helpless, incapacitated and unemployed, the usual average of four to every adult workingman, and it appears that on the labor of the latter there is a total yearly tax of \$2.5.

But there is one side of the question which the Pittsburgh paper does not touch upon. The tax of \$15 per capita levied by the last congress in the two vears of its existence represents what is actually paid into the United States treasury in tariff duties and internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco. This estimate leaves out of account the increased cost of domestic commodities by reason of the protective tariff. It has been estimated by careful statisticians that for every dollar that goes into the treasury \$3 goes into the pockets of private individuals. In this way many people not only escape the payment of their \$15 in national taxes but even fill their pockets under the forms of law from the earnings of other people's labor.

Tariff taxes alone amounted during the fiscal year 1890 to \$225,000,000. If we estimate that every producer has four other persons dependent upon his labor, this sum would give a tariff tax of about \$17 for each producer. Combining with this the tax which goes to private protected individuals, estimated above to be three times as great, we have a total tariff tax of \$68 per year for each man who labors.

Now that so many people are trying to find out the cause of agricultural depression would it not be well to turn attention to the \$68 in tariff taxation? To show how it works take a county of 20,-000 people. In this county it may be roughly estimated that one-fifth, or 4,-000 men, are workers. Sixty-eight dollars for each of these would amount to \$272,000 for a single county for one year, apart from state and county taxes. Clearly the people of this country are taxed too much; and there can be no

THE FLOOD OF SHODDY.

doubt that excessive taxation is a prime

cause of hard times.

How the Use of Shoddy Has Grov

ures Which Startle-The Nation's Cloth The extent to which shoddy is worn by our people cannot be known with any exactness. The latest figures on the subject are for the year 1880. The figures for last year's census will not be known for several years yet. It is doubtful, however, whether any statistics about the shoddy business can be relied upon. The business has always been looked upon by the people with a large measure of contempt. Hence it would not be too much to assume that many shoddy makers find ways to evade the census taker.

Such figures as we have, however, we are compelled to use; and until the results of Porter's census are published we must content ourselves with the census of 1880. According to that census the raw material put into our

woolen goods were as follows:		
CALL PROPERTY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY.	Pound	8.
Domestic wool	222,991,5	31
Foreign wool	73,200,69	98
Camel's hair		19
Mohair	159,6	78
Buffalo hair	671,0	27
Hair of other animals	5,664,1	42
Cotton mixture		
Shoddy	52,163,9	26
	-	-

...404,434,978 The wool as reported in the above table is wool in the grease. It is estimated by the treasury department, and by the ways and means committees of congress in making up the wool duties, that wool in the grease will shrink in washing and scouring to one-third of its weight. Calculating the shrinkage, however, even on a more generous basis than this, say at 60 per cent. instead of 66%, it is found that our 222,-992,531 pounds of wool, above reported, becomes 118,476,891 pounds. In other words, our "woolen goods" in 1880 were made of 118 parts of pure weol to 108 parts of shoddy, hair, cotton or other ubstitutes.

The growth of the shoddy business from 1870 to 1880 is shown by the fact that in the former year our shoddy mills used 19,372,002 pounds of raw shoddy, and in 1880 the amount had risen to 52,136,926 pounds on a scoured basis, which is equivalent to 70,000,000 pounds of raw shoddy. It is certain, too, that the increase in the use of shoddy has gone on steadily since 1880. The shoddy makers take their place now in the advertising columns of trade papers and in their market reports as holding a place among our most respectable industries. The men who mine gypsum and other minerals for adulterating candy never appear in the advertising pages of our trade papers to offer their stuff for sale. Not so with the shoddy men; they come forward and announce their business with

never a blush. The use of shoddy in carpet making is even more extensive than in our socalled "woolen goods" industry.

Every housewife knows that with very touch of the broom flocks fly from her carpet. It is not hard to understand this when we find that in 1870 in the carpet manufacture the proportion was 80 of wool and 20 of shoddy; that in 1880 it was 68 parts wool and 32 parts shoddy. What the percentage of shoddy has become in this year of grace can only be guessed at by noting the new expensive and "improved" ma-chinery which the carpet manufacturers have lately added to their plant to enable them to spin stuff that heretofore has been entirely worthless.

The Dobsons, of Philadelphia, gentlemen whose frankness should not deprive them of their repute for being the most honest of carpet manufacturers, defending their trade against the charge of importing "carpet wools" for use in clothing manufacture, estimate that of 55,000,000 pounds of carpet material 10,000,000 are clean wool, equivalent to 27,000,000 pounds raw wool; 20,000,000 are shoddy and 25,000,000 other mix-

The growth of the shoddy business has called into being a great number of factories especially devoted to the manufacture of the stuff, some of which are concerns of large capacity. One of these mills, that of F. Muhlhausen & Co., of Cleveland, O., has been described in a trade journal as the most extensive shoddy mills in the country, and probably the largest in the world. The capacity of the concern is thus stated by the same paper:

"The production of these mills is very large, and since the new addition has been in operation, 20,000 pounds per day has been turned out, yielding an annual product of about 5,000,000 pounds. Their last pay roll shows over 480 hands employed; their help are mostly Bohenians. They have 300 sorters to keep the material ready for the machines.

This plant was first established in 1871. "It is interesting to note the success which has attended the firm in its business and the steady manner in which it is increasing, the demand for their shoddies growing larger and larger every year

A PROBLEM.

The People Must Consider the Difference Between a Revenue and a Protective

"A revenue tariff," said McKinley at the great protection banquet, "is al-

ways paid by the consumer.' Undoubtedly! But with what the major calls a protective tariff the consumer pays not only the duties on the imported articles, but the increased tariff price of the domestic article as well. Careful investigators have calculated that for every dollar of tariff taxes that the people pay to Uncle Sam they pay three dollars to protected man-

ufacturers. Now it is clearly and flagrantly unjust to compel the people to pay any taxes which go, not to the government, but to private individuals. All the specious talk about building up demestic industries, patronizing home enterprises, developing a home market, and all that can never make the plain people of this country believe that they can be enriched by taxation, or that taxing themselves for the benefit of more favored persons can ever be either just or necessary.

People of ordinary common sense will never believe that taxation is anything better than a necessary evil; yet an evil to be submitted to, for governments cannot exist without taxation. Where, however, they are compelled under the mockery of law to go beyond the legitimate needs of the government and pay three dollars to some prosperous protected manufacturer for every one dollar they pay the government, they may submit to this extortion for a time through ignorance; but once the people find out the amazing character of this so-called "American system" it will ba a cold day for those who are now warming their toes at the public stove.

Meantime the problem for the people to solve is this: If revenues are to be raised by tariff duties at all, is it not far more economical to put those duties on articles not produced in this country at all, so that every dollar of taxes paid shall go to the government, rather than put protective duties on goods made in this country and thus put into operation a system of private taxation. operation a system of private taxation far more burdensome than public taxation? In either case the tariff is a tax; but under protection the tariff is three or four taxes rolled into one. Let the

UNBLUSHING SHODDY

Boldly Advertises Itself-Specimen Advertisements—A Great American Industry.

The great use made of shoddy by our

manufacturers has called forth in the advertising columns of our woolen trade journals a host of advertisements of shoddy establishments. The shoddy men have become bold, and publish their business to the world. In their eagerness to get customers they have so crowded the columns of the woolen trade papers that one finds in these about as many advertisements of shoddy as of wool. The latest number of the American Wool Reporter, the leading journal in our woolen business, contains over forty advertisements of firms which handle shoddies, wastes, extracts, etc.

It is worth while to reproduce a few of these advertisements here, in order that the people may see with their own eyes how this great American tariff industry is pushing its way to the front and boldly offering its miserable stuff for sale to the makers of our "woolen goods." Here are a few of the advertisements in the latest number of the

Reporter: East Brookfield Woolen Co., manufecturers of shoddles and wool extracts, and dealers in wool, wool noils, waste, flocks, etc. Extracting done by the improved wet and dry

tracting done by the improved wet and dry system. Correspondence solicited, East Brookfield, Mass.

Austin C. Graves, dealer in wool waste, flocks, noils, shoddies, wool, garnetted merino waste, etc. Church and Arch streets, Albany N. Y. Albany, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.

F. Mulhauser & Co., shoddies, Cieveland,
Ohio. Boston office, No. 177 Purchase street,
Established 1850. Smith & Cooley, manufacturers of flocks and shoddies, and deal-rs
in flocks and wooi waste. Stafford Springs, Ct.
Charles, F. Pierce, dealer, in wool, and see Charles F. Pierce, dealer in wool, noi s, worsted and wool waste, garnetted stock and shoddles. Thirty-three Canal street, Providence R. I.

dence R. I.
Frederick Fowles, J. J. Collins, William
Turner. Fowles, Collins & Co., limited, de.l.
ers in wool, flocks, waste, shoddy, nails, hatt,
etc., 102 Church street, Philadelphia.

Issued every Thursday. Official Paper of Chase County.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMEN-CEMENT OF THE COTTON-WOOD FALLS HICH

SCHOOL. The Commencement of the High School took place in Music Hall, last Saturday evening, May 23d, 1891, begining at 8 o'clock, before a crowded house, every available space in the Hall being filled; in fact, the Hall could not hold all who went to attend the exercises. The Hall and stage were beautifully decorated, especially the stage, which, by the deft hands of the teachers, who, by the way, are all ladies, assisted by the pupils of the High School, had been made to look more like a drawing room most exquisitely set off with rare and beautiful flowers, more than it did like a decorated theater stage. On the stage were seated the teachers of the public schools, the members of the School Board, the County Superintendent, the Revs. W. C. Somers and John Maclean, the graduates for 1891, and the two little flower girls, Hattie Madden and Myrtle Conaway.

At the time for the beginning of the exercises an overture was played by the orchestra, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, Dr. J. M. Hamme, G. E. Finley, L. Holz, W. F. Rockwood and Ray Hinckley, whose music has been highly praised by those who have listened to it.

After the invocation had been de-livered by the Rev. W. C. Somers, the male quartette, consisting of E. D. Replogle, E. F. Holmes, G. W. Somers and J. H. Mercer, sang "The March," with Mrs. J. H. Mercer at the organ,

with a location—"Preparation for Lifework"—was then delivered by Frank B. Hackett, who handled his subject in a masterly manner, with a well modulated voice and, here and there, some outbursts of eloquence, showing while he had given it deep ctudy he had also couched it in well chosen words and nicely rounded sonthis address was a location of Chapman 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! Weli I guess I did. You will find the advertisement of that Fountain in the Courant. Its a good one."

INCERSOLL ON CALLED ON C had also couched it in well chosen words and nicely rounded sentences. His address was pronounced by all who heard it to be worthy of an older

A solo-"Pilgrims of the Night,"was then most sweetly sung by Miss Mira Tuttle, assisted by a chorus of

ladies.
Miss Nellie Howard, the valedictorian, then delivered an oration on "Patriotism," in which she showed, to the satisfaction of all present, the difference between the merely law-abiding citizen, through fear of the law or the desire to do that which is burning in his heart; the man whose military genius makes him a conquerer of men and of nations, yet whose motives are all selfish, not tinctured with one spark of love for his country; the politician whose sagacity has enabled him to mount the ladder of fame, but whose ambition is sordid, all for self, with no love for his country in his composition, and the patriot whose very soul burns with an ardent love for his native land or adopted country, who is willing to lay down his life, if necessary, in defense of its institutions or its firesides. The oratorical part of her essay was replete with right, with no love for his country burning in his heart; the man whose part of her essay was replace with logical conclusions, eloquently expressed, while her valedictory was a gem of feeling most touchingly spoken.

Miss Stella Kerr and Mattie A. Sheehan then filled the house with their melody in the singing of "Under the Roses," at the conclusion of which they were greeted with much applause.

Next came a recitation—"The Gypsy Flower Girl"—by Miss Anna K. Rockwood, the representative of the alumni, who showed, both in her speech and gestures, that she is possessed of considerable dramatic talent.

"Good-Bye" was then sung by the male quartette, who were enchored and sang anther song, which was followed by music by the orchestra.

Judge Frank Doster then delivered a most able address on "The Object of Education," in which he showed,

most conclusively, that it is more easy to tell what are not the objects of education than to correctly define the end to be attained thereby; in other words, education may be defined by one set of theorist or believers or thinkers to mean a certain drawing out of the forces of the body or mind, while others will say it means some-ling else. The Judge is a good speaker, and he was listened to with great attention, and, at the close of his remarks, was greeted with lowd

A duet-"Entrance into Rome"was then played on the guitar and mandelin by Dr. J. M. Hamme and Harry L. Hunt who, in response to an

enchore, played another piece.

The diplomas were then, in a very neat little speech, by County Superintendent Theo. B. Moore, presented to the graduates—Frank B. Hackett and

the graduates—Frank B. Hackett and Nellie Howard.

Then "Good Night" was most charmingly sung by the Ladies Double Qurriette—Misses Mira Tuttle, Mattia A. Sheehan, Anna K. Rockwood, Stella Breese, Rena Massey, Grace Hays, Mrs. S. F. Perrigo and Mrs. Hattie E. Dart; after which the Rev. John Maclean pronounced the benediction.

At the close of the address of each or the graduates the little flower girls were kept very busy presenting them with the bruquets and flowers that had been sent them from admiring friends in the audience, as tokens of appreciation of their worth and the proficiency to which they had reached, and the creditable manner in which they had acquitted themselves. Miss they had acquitted themselves. Miss Anna K. Rockwood, of the alumni, was also presented with quite a numler of flowers at the close of her

BY AUNT LOUISA.

Which will be understood by the weary vives who daily "wrastle" with unfenced

I'll have such a quiet day; shall get paper and pencil, And write, while they're all away The cooing of doves, in the medow, Gives token of coming rain; The grass, like emerald carpet, Lies-"That hog is after the chickens again!

The children have gone for an outing

I think I shall write of the spring-time. 'Tis a well worn theme I know; But one loves to write of sunshine, After the freezing, and saow,... As I list to the song of the thrushes, In the branches above my head,

I think-"There's that horrid plg, Nose deep, in the lettuce bed! My thoughts go back to a spr ng-time I knew, in the long ago,

When life was rosy tinted. With never a shading of woe; When I thought of these leading questions, That I worry so now about, As-"Look at those hens, out there, Scratching the radishes out!"

I'll not go back to my "dreaming; This is not a good day to write; It is almost time to-"pen the calves." Lest the cows should come in sight, If, we Kansas wives write of spring-time, And other nonsensical things, It must be when chickens are out of the way

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

With their heads tucked under their wings

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

Ingersolt on California.

In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersol, the noted writer, says:

"The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness 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 fled from a superfluity of wetness and chilling gales. 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 vla 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.

F. DOSTER. JUDGE.

At an adjourned session of this Court, held last Saturday, May 23, '91, the following cases were disposed of: Joseph H. Saxer vs. John B. Davis, Sr: dismissed as per stipulation son file, at plaintiff's costs, except as to witnesses of defendant who must pay them himself. Noah A. Hoover vs. Julia A. Hoover:

divorce granted.

### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

I 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, Send for circulars.

Something new, neat, and nobby. Pete Kuhl will show it to you. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses af-flicted with these diseases, to give dec26 tf

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Comercial College 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 mon-ey must go. J. W. McWilliams. Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully 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 Col-lege St. Joseph Mo. Send for full information.

Wood taken on subscription.

A law passed by the last Legislature has fixed it so that parties interested can have their "Sheriff's Sale" notices published in any paper they may choose; therefore, the friends of the Courant will please to bear this fact in mind when the Sheriff may have any of this kind of advertising and 6.

WRITING UNDER DIFFCULTIES. IMPORTANT CHANCES IN EQUIP-

MENT AND SERVICES.

The following changes have been made in the equipment and through service of trains on the Santa Fe route:

Trains 1 and 3, between Chicago and Kansas City, have been re-numbered and are now known as 3 and 4. Trains 1 and 2, between Kansas City and La Junta, have been discontinued. Nos. 3 and 4 now do all the California and Mexico business, between Chicago and La Junta South of La Junta they are divided—passengers to and from San Francisco and City of Mexico being carried on Nos. 1 and 2; while passengers to and from Southern California are carried on Nos. 3 and 4.

Trains 3 and 4 have the following equip-

passengers to and from Southern California sie carried on Nos. 3 and 4.

Trains 3 and 4 have the following equipment between Chicago and La Junta; (a) Chair car between Chicago and Bodge City; (b) tourist and Pullman sleepers between Chicago and San Francisco; (c) Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Sandiego; (d) tourist sleepers between Kansaa City and Los Angeles; (e) palace sleepers between St. Louis and City of Mexico, via Burton and El Paso.

No change in equipment of Nos. 5 and 6, except that a vestibule coach is added between Kansas City and Newton, and a Pullman palace sleeper from Texas is hauled on No. 6 from Newton to Kansas City, instead of on No. 2, as formerly. Several new Pullman sleepers (vestibule palace) elegantly finished throuhout, have just been placed on this Chicago-Denver run.

No change is made in the equipment of

No change is made in the equipment of Nos. 7 and 8.

Train 113 carries Pullman palace sleeper for Galveston and intermediate Texas points, as far as Newton, where it is picked up by No. 403. No. 113 also carries chair car. Kansas City to Pratt, by 408 Newton to Wichita and 415 Wichtrato Pratt. No. 113 connects at Strong City for Abilene. Salina, Minneapolis and Concordia, and at Florence for McPherson branch points.

Train No. 114 carries chair car from Pract to Kansas City, and is in direct con-nection for east bound trains from Strong city and eastern branches.

### 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 College,

SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAIN ING SCHOO! .

ST. JOSEPH. - - - MISSOURI

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 info mation and circulars sent free. Address, P. KITNER, A. M., Pres.,

## St. Jeseph, Mo G. H. SEDGWICK,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

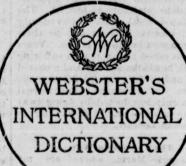
Printers' Supplies,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PAPER JOGGERS. BLOOMFIELD N. J.

Send for Catalogue or Price List. feb. 5-5mos.

A NEW BOOK FROM COVER TO COVER. Fully Abreast with the Times.



A GRAND INVESTMENT for the Family, School, or Professional Lib The Authentic Webster's Una-The Authentic Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, comprising the issues of 1864, "70 & '84, copyrighted property of the undersigned, is now Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged, and as a distinguishing title, bears the name of Webster's International Dictionary.

Editorial work upon this revision has been in active progress for over Ten Years. Not less than One Hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it.

Over \$300,000 expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed.

Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited. Get the Best.

G. & C. MEERRIAM & CO., Publishers.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
Sold by all Book sellers. Illustrated pamphlet free.



For Brain-workers and Se lentery People: Gentlemen Ladies, Youths: Athlete of Livalid. A complete gym Ladies, Youths: Athlete or I realid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. asium. Takes up bu

ROLAND ROBERTS. B. U. SCHLAUDECKER. ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- - - - KANSAS

J. A. GOUDIE,

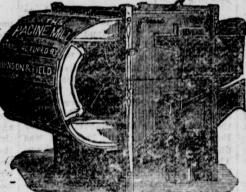
DEALER IN

FURNITORE PICTURE ETC., ETC.



MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.

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



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

on.
They do the work more thoroughy, have greater capacity, built
tronger and heavier and better
nished than any other Mills. Six different sizes, two for Farm se, four for Warehouse, Elevator nd Millers use. The Land Rollers are the BEST nd CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

PORTABLE SODA



HANDSOME Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.

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

CHAPMAN & CO..

MADISON, · · · · · INDIANA.

للمراجع المراجع المراج



AYFAR! I undertake to priety the horizontal priety that the horizontal prie number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It's N EVV and SOLLES, Full particulars E R EEE. Address at one E. C. ALLEN. Box 420, Augusta, Maine.



## ELECTRICITY

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable tor sil chronic aliments. Send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for further particulars.

Kirwin, Kan.

Notice-Timber Culture.

Ama Page, Austia, Bann, Toldodo, Okio, edoing as well. Why am over \$500.00 a lot the work and live you are. Even becambug from \$8 to lot the work in spare time is money for work in spare time in property of the property of

## SUCCESS!

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

Within the past eight (8) weeks we have located a college, (and a good one, too,) a roller process flouring mill, stave and barrel factory (with a pay roll of \$3,000 per week to start with), a planing mill and 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 turniture factory. The market is certain, for the south is developing so fast.

Many residences are being built, every thing prosperous, everybody busy.

NOW is a good time to visit Lawrenceburg. 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 Lawrenceburg would make a city of it and you CAN NOT STOP IT.

It would be a splendid place for a eigar 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 e n be made in imber and mineral lands : bout Lawrenceburg. You know a stick at good timber

is as staple as gold. As summer is coming on many are lookirg for a suitable resort, combining healthtulness, good water; cool nights, good society and quict (with, perhaps, a little

fishing and bathing). LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS comprises all these requirements.

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

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

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

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

Address the company at Lawrenceburg The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,



THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

DAILY AND WEEKLY. The Leading Newspaper

DAILY CIRCULATION. - - - - OVER 43.000 WEEKLY CIRCULATION. - - - OVER 70.000

The Kansas City Star is an eight-page, evening paper, and is the completest and most comprehensive, interesting and instructive newspaper published in the west.

The Star contains all the important news of the world up to 5 o'clock p. m. of the day published, giving its patrons the fresheest news from twelve to twenty hours in advance of morning contemporaries.

It publishes the Produce Markets and Commercial Reports of the trade centers of the world, and the full and complete Live Stock and Grain Markets, including the closing reports from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas Gity.

The Star controls and publishes exclusively the full, day, Associated-Press Report, and a large line of special telegrams.

The Star is not controlled by any set of politicians and is devoted to collecting and publishing all the nows of the day in the most interesting shape and with the greatest possible promptness, accuracy and impartiality

It will enjoy your confidence if you appreciate an honest, fearless and bold newspaper.

The Star has the largest average circula

ciate an honest, learness and bold news-paper.

The Star has the largest average circula tion of any newspaper published between C hicago and San Francisco

Never before in the history of journalism has so much first class newspaper matter been given for so little money as we are giving in the columns of the weekly edition of the Star.

TERMS FOR THE STAR, BY MAIL—POST-AGE PREPAID:

DAILY: 
 One month
 \$ 50

 Three months
 1 00

 One year
 4 00
 One year ..... WEEKLY.

THE STAR, KANSASCITY, MO.

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 anp Clasps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses; we furnish Complete \*tock on Consignment Settlements Monthly; position permanent.

\$3,00 outfit tree; inclo e 18 cents stamps topay postage, ctc. address, with references, G. D. NICHOLS & CO...

25 East 14th st., New York

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-reryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. |2 in. | 3 in. | 5 in. | 6 col | 1 eol. 



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Chi.X MR X. KC. X. WFt. Cedar Grove.10 47 12 47 11 59 10 17

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 Cedar Grove 5 27
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C. K. & W. R. R. Bazaar ..... Pass. Frt. Mixed WEST. 

### POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has substribed or not—is responsible for the payment
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publister may continue to send it nut I payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

## A FEAST

OF

## BARGAINS.

Satteens, worth 15c, at 9c; all new goods, and good eolors.

Black Satteens, worth 35c, at 25c., guaranteed fast colors.

20c, at 15c.

Black, Embroidered Dress Patterns, worth \$1,25, at \$1.00 per yd.

Black. Embroidered Dress Patterns, worth \$100, at 75 c. per yd.

White, India Linen, worth 121c., at 10c.

White, Embrondered Dress Patterns, from 35c. to \$2 00 per yard.

Ladies' Pebble Grain, Button

Shoes, worth \$1,25, at 98c per pair. Ladies' Newport Ties, Low Shoes,

worth \$1 25, at 98c. per pair. Ladies' Fine French Kid Shoes,

worth \$4.50, at \$3.50 per pair.

Guarantee Everything that we sell to be just as represented.

## CARSON & SANDERS.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

### LOCAL SMORT STOPS.

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

Mrs. James George is quite sick. Mrs. John Doering was quite sick last week.

A store room for rent. Apply at his office. this office. Mr. W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka, was in town, Tuesday.

Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town, last Thursday.

Mr. D. M. Ross, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week. We must have money; because it is

money makes the mare go." Mr. D. C. Wait, of Emporia, was in town last week, tuning pianes.

Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was quite ill again, last week. Mr. Dennis Madden was out to

Newton, Tuesday, on law buisness. Mrs. Geo. W. Hays was down to Emporia, Tuesday and Wednesday.

County Clerk J. S. Stanley received the session laws of 1891, last Tuesday. Mr. Chas. M. Frye was up to Superior, Neb., last week, on business.

Mr. John Madden went to Marion, Tuesday, and returned home yester-

son, Ky. Mr. Geo. Smith, of Strong City. has returned home from his visit in Colorado.

Mr. J. S. Schively, of the Topeka Paper Company, was in the city, Wednesday.

The Rev. W. C. Somers will preach a memorial sermon, at 11 o'clock, a.m., next Sunday.

Mr. M. C. Newton, of Fox creek, having been kicked by a cow, is walk-ing on crutches. Mr. J. F. Gill and son, Warren, of Stafford, were visiting at Saffordville,

one day last week.

Kansas, is visiting at her father's, little, K. of R. & S.; E. D. Replogle, Mr. J. H. Scribner.

Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Stronz City, has returned home from her visit at Kansas City.

Mrs. S. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, V. C., Geo. George, Fren.; J. H. Doo-little, K. of R. & S.; E. D. Replogle, M. of F.; E. W. Tanner, M. of E.; Ed. D. Forney, M. at A.

School District No. 62, which was visit at Kansas City.

A double wedding, in the near future is now the topic of conversa-tion at Prairie Grove.

Three India men, two squaws and two popooses passed through town. yesterday, going north.

County Superintendent Theo. B. Moore has had his office kalsomined and otherwise improved. The Hon. J. S. Doolittle and the Rev. A. F. Holman have returned from the Cincinnati convention,

Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison and of the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton creek, was in town Saturday. Mrs. Asa Taylor and Miss Lizzie

Reeve have gone to Colorado Springs. Colo., on a visit for the summer. The Rev. Mrs. J. A. Wright, of

Eureka, formerly of this city, visiting Mrs. Sheehan, last week. Mr. Chester E. Gandy and wife, of

have moved from Bazaar to El Dorado. where they will reside in the future.

Mr. R. B. Evans, of Emporia Republican, was in town, Tussday, visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Carson. The Rev. Carl Eberhardt, of Strong City, was at Topeka, last week, attending the German Lutheran synod.

suffering with inflammatory rheuma-tism, is again able to be up and about. Mr. Thad. Seribner, who has been

Mr. John H, Hendley and wife have moved into the house recently vacat-ed by Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, in Strong City.

Mr. Henry Shuber, at Prairie Grove, has 1,000 young chickens, with the prospects of a hatching of 500 more

in the near future. Mr. Alex. McKenzie left, Saturday evening, for Richmond, Indiana, where he will work this summer, at his

trade-stone cutting.

at the knee, bruising it very badly.

Mr. John L. Pratt, of South Fork, We carry the Finest and Best Line of Shoes in the County, and we County, and we

Mr. Ed. R. Ferlet, of Greenwood county, was visiting his parents, in this city, from Thursday until Sun-day afternoon, when he returned

Misses Lena Rogers and Kittie Stanford, of Marion, were recently, visiting Miss Sallie P. Ackley, one of the popular teachers in our city

CAN YOU REMEMBER DATES?

"Date Memory and an Abbreviated Arithmetic," will learn you how. For circulars, reducing, will espent last Sunday in Strong City. Mr May-ville spent last Sunday in Strong City with them.

Sick in a similar manner shortly after the first showed signs, about two months ago, the doctor says, proves months ago, the doctor says, proves the first showed signs, about two months ago, the doctor says, proves the disease to be contagious. The vill espent last Sunday in Strong City. Mr May-ville spent last Sunday in Strong City with them.

Sick in a similar manner shortly after two months ago, the doctor says, proves months ago, the doctor says, proves the disease to be contagious. The the disease to be contagious. The vill espent last Sunday in Strong City will be experimented with to see if the disease is curable.

City with them.

Messrs. J. F. Kirker, Sam Thomas, W. Y. Morgan and Judge J. M. Rose represented the Chase county K. of P. at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, at

Wichita, last week.

Mr. Harry L. Hunt, of Topeka, after visiting friends and relations here and attending the commencement excercises of the High School,

returned home Sunday.

Mrs. W. H. Cushing and son, of Plattsmouth, Neb., will soon arrive at Strong City, on a visit, for the summer, to the parents of Mrs. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lantry.

Mr. D. W. Mercer, of Matfield Green. called at this office, last Tnursday, and added \$1.50 to our exchequer, which was \$1.50 more than we had on hand prior to his calling. Don't be afraid to tell your neighbor

that the COURANT is the best paper published in Chase county, and try and get him to subscribe for it with you. It costs only \$1.50 a year. Miss Sallie P. Ackley, one of the

most popular teachers who ever taught in the public schools of this city, went to her home, at Marion, Tuesday, to spend her vscation there. Mr. James O'Byrne, having released control of the Acme House in Strong City, that hotel will hereafter be run by Mrs. John Quinn, while Mr. O'Byrne will devote his entire time

his lunch room. Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, went to Albuquerque, N. M., last week.

Mrs. James Rogler, of Matfield Green, has gone on a visit to Hender.

Mrs. James Rogler, of Matfield the approach to the bridge, and had to be hauled away, which took until about 2 colors. about 9 o'clock, at night.

Mr. Philip Hornberger, formerly of this city, while switching cars at Topeka, recently, got his foot caught in a "frog" and badly mashed by the engine which could not be stopped in time to prevent the accident.

Eggs for sale, -Now that it is getting late in the hatching season, we will sell as follows: Silver Laced Wyan dotte, 13 for \$1.00; White Plymouth Rock, and S. C. Brown Leghorn, 13 for \$60c, from pure-bred fowls.

Mr. J. F. Gill and son, Warren, of Stafford, were visiting at Saffordville, one day last week.

Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, Of Ka

visit at Kansas City.

Mr.s Chas. Moore was down to Emporia, Sunday and Monday, visiting Mr. Moore's parents.

An eel five feet long was caught out of the river, near the foot of Broadway, yesterday.

A double gradient from parts of Districts 11, 19, 25 and 28, has elected the following officers: Director, Albert Matti; Clerk, Geo. Ellis; Treasurer, Wilson Stout, and has located the site for the school-house one mile south of Mr. C. W. Jones' place

Mrs. Graham, the sister-in-law of Mr. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, arrived in that city last week, from Rich Hill, Mo., with Mr. Dinan's little daughter, Dorathy, and, on Wednesday evening of last week, left with all three of Mr. Dinan's little daughter, for Bloomington, Ill., where they will reside with their Annt. will reside with their Aunt.

The rain, Sunday afternoon, did a great deal of damage on Middle creek, by washing away corn and getting into cellars. The creek was two feet higher than it ever was before. The water came down the creek in a roll about eight feet high. Mr. Fred Pracht lost 70 acres of corn, and Mr. Lohn F. Campbell 30 acres John F. Campbell 30 acres.

Mrs. Lot Leonard, of Bazaar, Chase county, was the guest of her son-in-law, Charles Chandler, and family, etc., etc. Many announcements con-cerning the past week cerning them are very misleading, as for a few days during the past week.

Mrs. Leonard left, Tuesday evening,
for Beaver City, No Man's Land, to
visit a brother for a few weeks, when Mrs. L. W. Heck and children started, Monday morning, for a visit to relatives at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. John B. Leonard and formula broad and formula b

of base ball played on the grounds west of the Fair Grounds, last Saturday afternoon, between the Elmdale and Cottonwood Falls Clubs, the score being 12 to 23, Cottonwood Falls winning the game, and not playing the last inning. During the game Ben Hood was hit in the head with a ball, by the pitcher, stunning him quite badly.

tending the German Lutheran synod.

Ex-Mayor J. F. Kisher, of Strong

City, moved into his new residence, on Garfield Hill, in that city, last

Considerable damage to window glass, Miss Stella Lyons, who is visiting at her uncle's, Mr. Marion Lyons, on Diamend creek, is sick with lung fever.

Mr. Thad. Seribner, who has been considerable damage to window glass, breaking windows in nearly every house in town. All the front dindows to Mr. D. W. Mercer's flour store were broken; also those of the front of Mr. B. F. Largent's store, while several of the windows of the schoolhouse and the M. E. church were broken, and of Mitchell's Hotel, on

culty, and make good, permanent fillings. Second. It lasts longer than any other filling, except gold. Third. It contains a disinfectant which stops the south and west side. About three inches of rain fell in this city and vicinity, last Sunday afternoon and night; and since the rain began to fall on Wednesday afternoon of last week, which was kept up during Thursday, Sunday and Monday. About six inches of water fell here. The water came up within four feet of the bridge at the foot of

and hard, thus forming a better pro-Broadway, stopping work on the abutment, but doing very little damage otherwise. Work on the abutment was resumed yesterday afternson. it begins to ache. As soon as you discover the decayed spot clean it

Mr. Ed. Lock, wife and two daughters, Minnie and Clara, of Council Grove, who were visiting at Mr. M. P. Strail's, have returned home.

While working at the bridge, this merning, a rock fell on the right leg of Mr. R. E. Maloney, of Strong City, and Miss Anna E. Patterson, at the knee, bruising it very hadly. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Patterson. After the performance of the ceremonies an informal reception was had, and the next morning. the happy couple left for Wichita, for a few days, and then returned to Strong City, and are now residing in the Farrington house, on the hill.

disease has developed in Lion county on one of the farms owned by Senator Plumb and tenanted by a Mr. May. Wednesday of last week the County Commissioners, accompanied by a veterinary surgeon, visited the farm, where four out of five cows were killed. An examination of the body of the first one taken sick developed the fact that the entire carcass was cover-An alleged new contagious cattle Mr. Henry E. Lantry, having purchased the J. F. Kirker house, in Strong City, from Mr. E. P. Hickman, he and his family will occupy each of the other animals were taken sick in a similar manner shortly after

## 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,



If each of the subscribers who are

This \$404 and the \$862 owed to us by

tion alone, by parties who get their

mail at these two postoffices. Now, can't you see why we say: "We must

There have been placed upon the

various sources of questionable re-liability, but the body is the same that

was published when Polk was Presi-

dent, and duly buried at the incoming of Lincoln. The Webster, current from Lincoln to Harrison, is the pop-ular copyrighted "Unabridged" which

has just been superseded by Webster's

International Dictionary .- See ad-

Fill your own teeth with Crystaline

It cures toothache. It arrests decay. It lasts a lifetime. You can fill your

own teeth easily, quickly and without

pain. Its points of superiority are the following, viz: First. It is more easy to use than any other filling, so

that any one, without experience in the

business, can fill his own teeth or those of his friends, without any diffi-

the process of decay. Fourth. It can

be used without removing the decayed

tection to the nerve than any artificial

substance that could be devised. The

best time to fill a tooth is before

out thoroughly and pack it full of Crystaline and the tooth will soon be

as good as ever. If it has been ach

ing, it will, in nearly all cases, stop and

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

F. P. COCHRAN, Adjt.

A. B. WATSON, P. C.

vertisement in another column.

have money?"

## Call for a School Bond Election.

in arrears for this paper would pay a A call has been issued for an election to small per cent. of their arrearage, it be held at the school house in this city would help us out several hundred dollars. Look at the date by your name, on your paper or the wrapper, and you can tell how far you are in arrears. Since the foregoing was in trict to the amount and for the purpose type we took sufficient courage, the prayed for in said petition, namely, the fore part of this week. to run over our sum of five thousand dollars for the purlist of subscribers who get their mail from the postoffice in Streng City, and we found that thirty of them owe pose of building an addition to the present school house, said bonds to be payaus on subscription alone \$404, and that | ble as follows:

six of them over twenty dollars, each. Number 1 \$500 to mature July 1 1892. Jan 1 "9: subsribers who get their mail at the Cottonwood Falls postoffice make a total of \$1,266 owed to us. in subscrip-" July 250 Jan 1 "94 July 1 1894. " Jan " July 500 " Jan 500 July " July 1 100 100

market several cheap reprints of an obsolete edition of "Webster's Dictionary." These books are given various names, "Webster's Unabridged," "Webster's Big Dictionary," bridged," "Webster's Big Dictionary,"
"The Great Webster's Dictionary,"
"Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary,"
etc., etc. Many announcements coccerning them are very misleading, as

The Soo and to be sold at not less than 95 cents on the dollar. The vote shall be by ballot. On the tickets in favor of the issue of the bonds shall be written the words "For the Bonds" and on the tickets against the isthe body of each from A to Z is the sue shall be written, "Against the Bonds same,—forty-four years behind the times, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages. The old book has been padded out by various additions culled from various courses of questionable re-The necessary one-third of the qualified electors of the district signed the petition. The interest on the bonds will more than 6 per cent, and perhaps less.

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES, The annual memorial exercise will be conducted in this city by Dan McCook Camp S. of V., at Music hall, Saturday,

May 30, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m. PROGRAM.

Prayer..... Music......Quartette Club. Recitation ..... Miss Emma Gondie. Song..... Miss Myra Tuttle. Recitation ..... E. B. Johnston. Song,..... Miss Carrie Hansen Recitation, ..... Miss Winnie Barnes. Song......Miss Stella Kerr. Address, by J. T. Cooper, of Emporia. Music..... Martial Band Quartette ..... Quartette Club. Decoration of soldiers' graves at ceme-

Every one who can furnish flowers are requested to bring (or send) them to the G. A. R. hall at 9 a. m., or as soon after as possible, when they will be made into part; which is very important, since the operation of filling is thereby ren-dered painless. As soon as the tooth is filled with Crystaline the process of decay is arrested, and the dentine which is already decayed, becomes dry boquets, wreaths, etc. Tho ladies are cordially invited to meet at the G. A. R. hall at 9 o'clock a. m., to assist in arranging the flowers. COMMITTEE.

AT STRONG CITY.

The graves in the cemetery will be dec orated at 9 a. m. Memorial services in the evening under

the auspices of the W. R. C.

### Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cotto wood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, until Monday, June 1st, 1891, at 12 o'clock m. for the building of an arch bridge of cut stone across Buck creek at the crossing of said creek on the road running cast from Cottonwood Falls to the Cartter bridge across the Cottonwood river. Said bridge to be of the following dimensions, viz: width of arch at base 20 feet, height of arch 12½, width of road way 20 feet. Each bidder to furnish his own plans and specifications to comply with the above named dimensions, same to accompany the bids, each proposal to be accompanied with a deposite of \$50 forficit. be all right as soon as it is filled, as the Crystaline will exclude air and food proposat to be acceptable of County Commissions story order of the Board of County Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal this 2nd day of May A. D. 1891.

[L. S.] J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

### Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase County, Kansas, constituted as a Board of equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk, of said county, on Monday, June 1st, 1891, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all property assessed in said county for the year 1891. At which meeting or adjourned meetings, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessment made a



## Willow Grove Poultry Yards.

HIAWATHA, - - - KAN. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Black Langshans.

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

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

Why not stock rp this spring. I can ship eggs for hatching to any part of the country, and will GUARANTEE them to HATCH. Prices per setting \$1.00 to \$3.00. Drop me a postal for further particulars.

G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kansac.



EMPORIA PRICES \$2.00 Per Dozzen,

Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at

## N. A. RICE'S

Photographer,

Strong City. - - - Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

TROS. II. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 tf.

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

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Residence and office, a half mile north of

Toledo. J. M. HAMME,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the Leactice 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 Gillett's.

Gillett's.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy o
sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD:FALLS, KANSAS

## TUBEROSES 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. one should be taken TU-MICHT with Membranet would you do? What physician could save Beldin's OROUP Remedy



no soldier, but somehow I al-ways feel I didn't go out with as long as he can."

same that my gran'father

You see it were this An' some states begun their secedin', an' rumors of war filled the air, Our boys had just growed up to manhood,

strong, patriotic an' bright, so they was ready for fightin' for what they believed to be right. Now mother were kind of romantic, an' talked

of the rights of the state,
But the nation my gran'father fit for seemed
all right to me up to date;
An' so we was kind of divided on which were

the way it should be.

An' Edward, he sided with mother, an' William, he sided with me.

An' after some time of hard fightin', an' neither seemed gainin' the day,
Why, William, he went for the union, an' Edward, he put on the gray;

ward, ne put on the gray;

'An' mother an' me kept on tendin' the farm
as we'd done for long years,

Both wishin' the war it were over; it brought

An' when there were news of a battle, no mat ter which side it were won,

We knew that success of one side meant the
certain defeat of one son.

I heerd them there guns at South Mountain
a-boomin' as plain as could be,
An' I thought that the noise it were thunder,
so I looked up at Parr's Ridge to see

If the storm it were comin' towards us, for th

way it passed over would show

Whether we'd ketch the rain, or it, leastwise,
would p'int out the way it would go.

So I looked at the sky, and then mother, she
come to the door with a sigh,
An' she said: "I reckon they're fightin'."

"They're fightin'; yes, mother," says I.

At last the long fight were nigh ended, the ter when we could once more have a son.

Well, man he makes plans for the future the way he would like things to be, But God it is who disposes an' fixes the final At Petersburg Grant went a poundin', deter-

mined on winnin' the day,
An' both of our captains was in it—one captain in blue, one in gray;
An' after the battle were over they lay in a tent side by side.

Our boys, they'd never come home, for they fit, an' they fell, an' they died. One died for the union he fit for, a victor wh

gained but a grave:
The other for states' rights fell bleedin', a
martyr defeated yet brave.
Each gave up his life for his duty, as duty appeared in his sight; Each fit an' each fell like a hero, an' God alone knows which were right.

An' so I come out every season, an' brings along laurel an' bay
To put on the graves of the heroes who fell or both sides of the fray;
An' though I wasn't no soldier, an' never no

firelock bore.

I can't help but havin' the feelin' that some way I fit in the war.
--Harry J. Shellman, in Harper's Weekly.

### NOT A COWARD.

Hasty Words That Caused Many



HEN this is your final decision. Marion," said Hugh Curtis, pausing suddenly in his rapid alk up and

down the room. "It most certainly is," replied the haughty girl, flashing a disdainful look at the white, agitated face before her. "You do real-

ly wish me to you forever?" "That is what I said. Is it not

enough?" "Yes," he answered, bitterly, "I understand." And yet he looked at her longingly, his dark eyes pleading eloquently for a detaining word.

Marion winced under his critical gaze, her cheeks flushed deeply and her eyes grew bright with anger. "Why don't you go?" she demanded, passion-

ately.
"I am going, Marion, but before I leave let me warn you against admit-ting that scoundrel, Thane Lenox, into your heart and home," exclaimed Hugh, trying to steady his voice.

"Save yourself the trouble, sir. Scoundrel or not, Thane Lenox is no coward. He said all the taunting, mean things he could think of right to your face, but even when he struck you, you refused to resent the insult." "He was drunk, Marion, and I could not suffer my name to be mixed up in

such a brawl." "You were too cowardly to defend yourself, and afterwards sent back the challenge he was brave enough to make. Had I been insulted in public as you were nothing but blood would have satisfied me."

"I am not tired of living, Marion, neither do I wish to go through life with the brand of Cain upon my brow," answered Hugh.

"Then you do not intend to reconsider your decision? You will not fight him? "Most certainly I will not, Marion."

"Not even if I demand it?" "Not even if you demand it," was the firm reply.

to merit the regard of any high-spirited woman. The whole village is sneering

You do not understand everything, Marion. I may be a coward, but I have was restless and discontented, and the always been true to you."

"Stop that silly sentiment. Go, I say, before you drive me mad!"

Without another word Hugh turned way, and from the window she saw him going with rapid strides down the path that led to the public highway. Once she rose to her feet, determined to call him back, but he neither turned his head to the right nor left, and she sat down again, muttering: "Let him ever the day comes around go; he will be back soon; I can stand it

In spite of her determination to be brave, the warm tears crept up to her eyes, dimming her vision and thus shut-But I can't help ting out the loved one from view.

The two had been lifelong friends, and though their lips had never exchanged formal vows, she had worn his ring for many happy months, and all the neighbors understood that some day | dwelling, but after a moment's thought When Hugh Curtis would make Marion Jewell he recollected that it was the 30th of his wife.

At his mother's knee, Hugh had imbibed his peculiar ideas of keeping the peace, and in his boyhood he had often the cemetery to read the names upon been unmercifully twitted for allowing his companions to impose upon him. This was not the first time that he had been called a coward, and as he walked slowly along the dusty road that bright May morning, he began to wonder if, after all, his conscientious scruples might not be merely a convenient cloak under which to hide his cowardly nature.

It was the first time that Marion had I am reading," he exclaimed, startever accused him of being a coward, ing back quickly. and she would not have done it now had she not loved him too well to hear carrying a cross made entirely of white his name bandied about by the man flowers, came through the pine thicket who had provoked the trouble. Thane Lenox's faultless attire and fine city grave-his grave. airs were calculated to dazzle the little country maid, and it is no doubt quite true that she felt flattered by the attennearly a score of years before. He tion he lavished upon her; still her heart was loyal to Hugh, although she could not help wishing that his manners were more polished, and that he had enough grit to stand up for his rights when trampled upon by the city dandy. That night she robed herself in the dress he most admired, and with repentant words on her lips, waited for his coming, but her waiting was in vain.

"I will write him a note in the morning," she said to herself, as she lay tossing to and fro upon her sleepless couch; but when the morning came she heard that he had joined Col. Armstrong's volunteers and was already many miles away.

The blow fell with crushing weight upon her aching heart, but she was proud, and to hide her disappointment accepted the attentions of young Lenox, the man above all others she most despised.

Hugh did not write as she hoped he would, and in the letters that came back to other associates he never so much as mentioned her name.

He had left his mother in the care of his brother Ben, and Ben's wife, who was something of a gossip, kept him well posted concerning Marion Jewell's flirtation. Hugh endured the torture in silence, until the thoughtless woman repeated the report of a wedding close at hand, and then he begged her never again to mention the name of Marion Jewell, a name that had once been so dear to him.

Marion's eves lost their sparkle and her face grew thin and white with her weary waiting, but she never complained, and except that she was a trifle more thoughtful than in old days, no outward change was visible in her

When Thane Lenox went back to the city people said that he had grown tired of the rustic beauty and had cast her off just as she had done poor Hugh, and they did not pity her either. But they were wrong, for his going was a great relief to her, and had they known her loyalty to their favorite, they would have been more considerate in their censure.

The report that came back from time to time of Hugh's conduct on the battlefield proved that he was anything but a coward, and others besides Marion had cause to regret the hasty words they had spoken in the days gone by.

The months dragged slowly along until two whole years were gone, and Marion was beginning to look forward to the time when Hugh's time would go away from expire, but her days of waiting ended suddenly, when, with the news of the conquest on Lookout mountain she learned that Hugh's life had been part of the price paid for the victory. That



I MAY BE A COWARD, BUT I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN TRUE TO YOU.'

he had died at his post did not ease the pain at her heart, and after the pine box containing what his comrades sent home as his mangled body was laid away by the side of his dead kindred, she shed many bitter tears over the freshmade grave.

But Hugh Curtis did not sleep in that quiet tomb, for far away under a southern sky he tossed to and fro upon his couch in a prison hospital. He was not exchanged until the war closed, and then, knowing that his friends had long ago given him up as dead, he determined never to undeceive them, but to "Hugh Curtis, you are too cowardly make for himself a lonely home in the sunny south.

The years came and went until more at you. 'Hugh Curtis, coward;' that is what you have won by your lack of bravery."

The years came and went until more than a score was gone, and yet in all that time Hugh had never heard a word from the old home, nor looked upon a trompette's genius."—N. Y. Sun. face that was once familiar. Still he -Dobson-"I see Dunkey has a black eye to-day. I wonder how he came by it?" Bronson-"I just heard him tell that an old friend struck him for a dol yearning in his heart for the old home and old associates was at times almost beyond endurance. lar last night."-Spirit

A REPUBLICAN DELUSION. What the Corruptionists Expect of the Insulted South

The Philadelphia Press, referring cas

One morning-it was in May, 1882,-

just twenty-one years after Marion had

spurned him from her as a coward, he

determined to gratify his longings by paying a visit to his native town.

May, Decoration day in the north.

Just at that moment a slight figure

beyond, and laid the offering on the

She did not utter a word, but tears

fell thick and fast over that grave, dug

could not see her face and thought if

must be Lottie, Ben's eldest girl, who

was a mere baby when he went away.

"Is that you, Lottie?" he asked, taking

Instantly the woman rose to her

eet, and he stood face to face, not with

Ben's Lottie, but with Marion Jewell.

"Has the grave given up its dead?" she asked, recognizing Hugh in spite

"The grave never held me, Marion,"

ne answered. "Marion, Marion-what

"Call me Marion Jewell, just as you

used to," was the reply.

There is but little more to tell. There,

with that grave between them, they

went over the long, bitter past, then

while Hugh went to gladden the heart

of his old mother, Marion hurried

ding that was to take place at sundown

Three times seven years had passed

away since last they met, but their

hearts were still tender and true, and

after many days the weary waiting was

at an end.-Mrs. Belle V. Chisholm, in

DECORATION DAY.

Whereso'er the blue sky arches

As it passes overhead; Be it in some northern valley, Or some dreamy southern glade

O'er the cities of the dead, And the wind pipes funeral marches

Where the sunbeams love to dally

With its sweetness all the air Deck the spots where valor slumbers, Laid by love and sorrow there.

Where the cannon's dreadful thunder

Kindly hands have strewn sweet blossom

On the mounded graves, to show

Those who fought there years ago.

Here the blue and there the gray,

Where the battlefield embosoms

Side by side, their warfare over,

Underneath their grassy cover Dream the blissful hours away.

Nevermore shall either rival

Give expression unto wrath; Hatred can have no survival

In their peaceful aftermath; And of all their former quarrels Naught distinguishes the foes Save the wreathings of the laurel

And the garlands of the rose.

Bring them flowers! for tender actions

Have more force than angry words;

Kindness stays the feuds of factions, Love can dull the sharpest swords.

That our wrath has passed away.

Leave them there, their lot is common,

Till the angel's trump shall summon From their slumbers gray and blue. -William D. Kelly, in Leslie's Newspaper.

French Cookery.

Jules Simon writes concerning the

progress of cooking in other lands and

the talk of its deterioration in France:

We have a patriotic reason for keep-

ing select the art of eating. It is, or it was, a French art. I still believe

that our cooks are the first in the

world. Our cooking is first, as our lan-

guage and our milliners are first in

universal estimation. But all these

things we are in danger of losing. An

admirable association has been formed

to protect our language; there ought to

be likewise a French union for protect-

-Dobson-"I see Dumley has a black

Give the blue the fragrant roses,

Yield the laurel to the gray, While our sympathy discloses

Be their tokens rose or rue,

Pealed across the smoky plain,

And the air seemed rent asunder As the echoes rang again;

On the hillside where the ridges

Of the outworks linger yet; By the rivers where the bridges

Bristled with the bayonet.

In the silence they invade; Wreaths of flowers whose fragrance cumber

ross the fields to prepare for the wed-

of his changed appearance.

shall I call you?"

Christian Inquirer.

HUGH CURTI

| Las | Com.

nally to the rumored defection from the There was some delay in the journey, the democratic party in South Carolina. but early on the second morning after he makes these remarks among others: left his southern home he stepped up-"If the time has come when the business "If the time has come water outh sees that it must aid to maintain the proon the platform of the little hamlet south sees that it must aid to maintain the pro-tective system—which the political south has sought to destroy—then a light has broken over that section which will have the most useful results. Pennsylvania has no more need of the wise tariff policy of the republican party than where his boyhood days had been spent. The village itself had not changed much, but all the faces he looked into were strange, and no one seemed to recognize the gray-haired man passing has Alabama, or South Carolina, or Georgia, or any other state of the south. It certainly could not be long before the business interests along the quiet street. At first he did not understand the meaning of the of the south appreciated this. If the South Carolina movement means that this time has flags and flowers that were displayed in such profusion on almost every ome, the politicians who have misrepresented he material interests of their constituents

We have seen something like this be-Not wishing to disturb Ben's folks so fore. It is in the nature of a too cordial invitation to soreheads to walk inearly in the morning, he turned into to the republican apothecary shop and get their wounds dressed free of charge. It is the old and ever new destones that had been placed there since he went away.
"I wonder if there are any new lusion that the negro party of the south is to be built up and recruited graves in our old burying ground," he said aloud, crossing over to the other by disgruntled southern democrats. side of the cemetery. "Ah, there is one—a soldier's grave," he said, stooping This time it is the "business" men of the south who are to rush into the republican ranks in order to save the down to read the name on the marble protective system" of the republicans. slab. "My God! It is my own epitaph

It is a delusion that would be less absurd if the republican party had made any effort during the past twenty-five years to commend itself to the sympathies of the white people of the south. No such effort has been made. On the contrary, the whole policy of the republican party, all its machinery, and the remarkable ingenuity of the corruptionists at the head of the organization, have been directed against the south. The white of the bitterest sectionalism, and even the honest and sincere people of the north have been taught to regard the southerners as aliens, traitors and conspirators. This has been the consistent and persistent policy of the republicans.

To what extent this action of the republican party and its organs has retarded the progress of the south it would be impossible to say, but there can be no doubt that millions of dollars of American and foreign capital have been diverted from this section by the slanderous advertisements which have emanated from the organs, and which have been spread to the four winds by the republican campaign speakers.

The white people of the south have been described as barbarians and assassins, and the keynote of every republican campaign since the war has been to charge that life is not safe in next year's expenses of the governthe south, and that newcomers are ment. ostracised for opinion's sake. The injurious effect of these attacks on the business and industrial interests of the south is incalculable. The republican the civilized world, so to speak, and 000,000. their slanderous advertisements have unquestionably had a tremendous effect in keeping immigration and capital away from the south.

No element of the south has a keener appreciation of this result of republicbeen the most rampant among the organs, affects to believe that its corfrom the very element which has suf- 000,000. One year's expenses of the fered most severely. The effrontery of such a suggestion is immeasurable. tlanta Constitution.

THE REAL ISSUE. A Task to Which the Democratic Party Is Pledged.

There is no issue before the American people to-day, none that can be standing army, no government railbrought before them, comparable in roads, no immense navy, no profligate importance with the question whether court of kings and princes." whether it shall be primarily levied for greater than British India and China, as the purpose of fostering monopolies great as those of the Russian empire. and advancing the interests of classes that compose but an insignificant frac-

tion of the people. the ever-memorable campaign of 1890 was fought and won. On that as the paramount question the people of the United States pronounced against the party of the administration by a majority of nearly a million.

There was a time when there was serious division in the democratic party upon this question. That time is now past. The party stands upon the question of taxation for revenue, and not to foster monopolies, united and invinci-

We have won the battle, but we have not yet garnered the fruits of victory. A republican president is still in the white house, a republican majority still dominates the senate. We have yet to win other victories before the tariff can be reformed in the interest of the people who tear its burdens. The ex- Times. perience of last year points unerringly line of tariff reform, and the citadel of the enemy will be in our possession.

Keep the supreme issue well to the front. Upon this, while we are harmonious, our enemies are divided. To revise the tariff in the interest of the masses of the people is a task great enough for any party to undertake. It is a task to which the democratic party! attention and its best energies.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

The Necessity of Discussing Monopolistic Republican Methods.

The movement of the National asso ciation of democratic clubs towards a general and complete organization of

The energetic proceedings of the Republican league and the comprehensive plan of action evidently contemplated by its new president and its associates ought to be acsufficient warning to its greater command Chicago Times. pally

of money, has more than once defeated the comparatively unorganized democratic party in national contests, and more than once seized the offices, after the republican candidates had been fairly defeated. In 1876 they took the government by simple force and fraud. In 1880 they bought the election with "soap," adroitly applied through their minute party organization. In 1888 they did the same, and the fat-fryers' candidate sits in the white house notwithstanding an enormous popular majority on the whole vote of the country for his opponent.

Democratic campaigns are necessari-

ly, for the most part, mere appeals to

the conscience and intelligence of the people. There is for them no outpouring of money from monopolies protected by the policy of the party, because there are no monopolies under democratic protection. But it does not follow that the democrats necessarily start out at a disadvantage. The contrary is true. There has not been an instance since 1874 in which they entered a national campaign without a clear majority in the beginning. That majority is greater to-day than ever before. It needs only to be organized and enlightened, so that it may stand in its own defense against the assaults of monopoly power and political cor-ruption. What is wanted is discussion -relentless and continuous discussion -of the fundamental principles of republican institutions, of the monopoly tax system, of the threatened invasion of the freedom of elections, of the prodigious extravagances of the billiondollar congress, of the schemes of subsidy and bounty, and of the thousand and one assaults upon the pockets of the people by the party in power. Secpeople here have been made the victims ond only to the press for this work of incessant discussion is the democratic society, with its regular meetings in every political subdivision of the country. One dollar spent now in stimulating such an organization, and in the dissemination of political truths, will accomplish more than one hundred dollars spent in the heat and fever of a presidential campaign.-N. Y. World.

### THE REED CONGRESS.

What Its Extravagance Means in Familiar Terms.

The United States is the greatest wheat-producing country in the world it is the greatest oats-producing country in the world. The value of last year's wheat crop was \$334,000,000; the oat crop, \$220,000,000.

It will take nearly the entire crop of wheat and oats in this country to pay

There is in this country an annual product of gold of \$33,000,000; of silver, \$61,000,000; of copper, \$33,000,000; of iron, \$107,000,000; of coal, \$191,000,000; editors and organs have had the ear of of petroleum, \$24,000,000; of lead, \$15, All the gold, silver, copper, iron,

coal, petroleum and lead produced in this country last year could not pay the expenses of the government for the same length of time. All the cotton, all the wool, or all

year could not do it. The national banks of this country rupt organization is to be recruited have a combined capitalization of \$599,

> These are figures on government tax ation alone. Add to this city, county and state taxation and something of the enormity of the burden may be

comprehended. The United States has no great taxation shall be for the benefit of all, annual expenditures are greater than that is, to raise revenue to pay the nec- those of Austria or the German empire, essary expenses of the government, or greater than Great Britain and Ireland,

The revenue for this enormous expenditure is acquired in but one way, by taxation, by levy in one form or It was upon this leading issue that another, mainly in an indirect form. on the substances of the people.-Washington (D. C.) Post (Ind.).

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-When Mr. Harrison started west it was with an abundant surplus of Fourth of July flapdoodle, but it is nevertheless evident from his speeches that he is now dealing with a deficit .-St. Louis Republic.

-- It is said that the president has snubbed Quay by putting off an interview with that lordly boss who seeks to disgrace the judiciary by the apthe bench of the court of claims. It president refuses to do the bidding of the state treasury plunderer.—Chicago

---Those republicans who will have to the way in which those victories are to give up their offices because there is not think Boss Reed so great a man as country's business to be carried on when a congress wastes the money that should be kept to pay the public's faithful servants?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Mr. Harrison's trip is over. If he pays the cost of it himself, as a selfis irrevocably pledged, and to its com-pletion it should devote its unwavering not placed himself under obligations to any person or corporation for favors rendered, it was an excellent thing for him to make such a trip. Travel enlarges the mind, and the mind of a president who advocates a force bill is in need of enlargement .- N. Y. World.

-An enthusiastic Blaine organ says that Blaine's name is a tower of strength to the grand old party. Nomithe active forces of the democratic nally, yes; actually its tower of strength party appears to meet the unqualified is what Blaine's name stands for. If approval of the democratic press and the seekers after class privileges and subsidies, men made patriotic by the hope of lording it over the masses, the buyers of public places, and the corrupters of the people were not convinced that Blaine's supremacy meant their salvation the last element of to every intelligent democrat of the mag- strength would be wanting to the nitude of the preparations on the mon- g. o. p. It is the wilingness of these opoly side. The superiority of re- to let Blaine fry out the fat which is publican organization, due princi- the republican tower of strength,-

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Salt and pepper put in uncooked meat is apt to toughen it. The best time for seasoning a roast is just before removing it from the oven .- N. Y. World.

-The best dish-cloths are made from glass toweling. When canning fruit, do not use your dish-cloth to lift the jars from the fire. Always wash your dish-cloths out, when washing your towels, and rinse in cold water.

-Lemon Tarts.-Chop or grate a lemon, add one cupful of white sugar, one cupful of water, one well beaten egg, one tablespoonful of flour, line small patty-pans with paste, put a spoonful of the lemon mixture into each and bake.-Boston Herald.

-Sliced Pineapple-Cut off the ends of a pineapple and cut it in slices about half an inch thick. Remove the outer covering from each slice, taking care to cut out all the eyes. With a silver knife cut it into triangular pieces, cutting out the core. Sprinkle it thickly with sugar and let it stand on ice for an hour before serving .- Ladies' Home Journal.

-Dover Biscuits .- Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, threequarters of a pound of flour, two eggs, one tablespoonful of rose-water, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg. Stir the butter and sugar together. Beat the eggs light and stir into it, with the rosewater; add the spice and flour. Roll out thin and cut into small cakes .-Boston Budget.

-Charlotte Russe Cream-Whip one and one-half pints of cream with the whip churn, remove the whip. Over this sift one-third cup of powdered sugar one teaspoonful of vanilla, and one-fourth box gelatine soaked in onefourth cup of cold water and dissolve in one-fourth cup boiling water. Fill the mould with this, cover securely and pack in ice and salt for two or three

-Spanish Buns.-Five eggs; two cups of brown sugar; one-half cup of molasses; two-thirds cup of butter; twothirds cup of sweet milk: three and onehalf cups of flour: two teaspoonfuls of cloves; two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon; one teaspoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar. Drop-spoonfuls of the above mixture upon a well greased dripping-pan and bake in a quick oven. - Detroit Free Press.

-If you suspect the butter, rub a piece of it upon glass, and look through it to the light. If there be but a smooth-looking blur, your butter is pure. If oleomargarine, all through the blur there will be seen bright specks and spots; these are the crystals of the stearine or beef fat. With lard make the same test; if pure, it will rub off a soft, smooth blue. But if the same crystals appear, you may draw your own conclusions. - Drake's Maga-

-Chocolate Pudding.-Rub two tablespoonfuls butter to a cream, add two tablespoonfuls flour and pour on slowly one and one-half cupfuls of hot milk. Melt three ounces grated chocolate with three tablespoonfuls sugar and anism than the business men, and the rye, barley, wine, potatoes and three tablespoonfuls hot water. Put now the Philadelphia Press, which has been the most rampant among the boiler, add the chocolate and cook eight minutes. Remove, add the beaten volks of five eggs and set away to cool. Onehalf hour before serving add the wellbeaten whites and bake in a buttered dish about one-half hour. Serve with one cupful cream sweetened with two tablespoonfuls powdered sugar and beaten till thick .- N. Y. Observer.

THE SHOPPING BAG.

Directions for Making a Neat and Handy Article

A shopping or knitting bag is something the use of which will soon prove its value. Seven-eighths of a yard of plain tinted satin, twenty inches wide, will be needed for the foundation of the bag. The center square is of stiff canvas or buckram, covered with plush or silk, with embroidered bands, or an arabesque done in outline. This is stitched to the center of the satin foundation. The bag is lined with thin silk, or it may be left without lining and joined at the sides with a drawn cord effect. The hems are deeply turned at the top, and a casing for double ribbons put in to draw the whole together. For a shopping bag, the colors should be dark-brown or gray, embroidered with yellow silk or gold thread. An open canvas for the square to be worked with cross-stitch, can be bought at the art stores, and also small leather handles, or straps, which are fastened to the canvas. The bag should be made pointment of one of his henchmen to the bench of the court of claims. It he bench of the court of claims. will be time to call it a snub when the ages that accumulate in a shopping tour, too small to be sent, but with a provoking habit of slipping away without notice. In a work-bag the colors can be brighter. Good satin, with a center piece made of the oblong Turkish to be won. Another charge along the not money enough to pay them, will pieces, richly embroidered on Turkish canvas, or blue, with the Oriental they once thought him. How is the squares in blue and pink, are beautiful combinations. - Ladies' Home Journal.

JEWELERS' NOTIONS.

Attractive Ornaments of New and Striking Design

A neat silver clip is formed apparently of two oak leaves. A gold ring is formed of two horse-

shoe nails intertwined, the heads meet-A gold bracelet is a very good imitation of a cable with a diamond anchor

attached. A fine gold wire bracelet is ornamented with two moonstone hearts pierced by a gold arrow.

An odd looking scarf pin lately shown consists of a large triangular opal surrounded by diamonds. A very plain gold hair ornament has

three gold flies perched on the top of it. The bodies of the flies are pearls. A brooch is made in the form of a pink carnation in enamel with a diamond center. The same design is

shown in plain gold. A pearl and diamond brooch recently displayed in a Broadway jeweler's window was designed to represent a bunch of grapes. The grapes were pearls and the leaves and tendrils were formed of small diamonds. - Jewelers' Weekly.

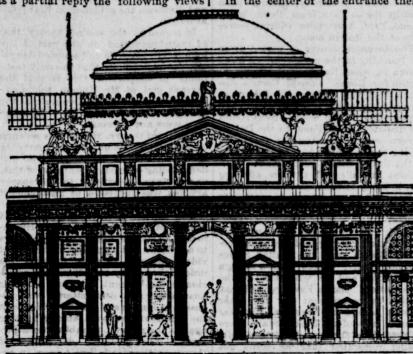
The Entrance to the Palace of Agriculture—The Electricity and Administra-tion Buildings—Looking South

"What will it look like?"

vation of the electricity building. The style is Roman-Corinthian. The grand to Be Erected. Through the Lagoon. which will glow amid the broad extent The question is a frequent one, and of ivory yellow.

as a partial reply the following views In the center of the entrance there

The next view shows the south ele-



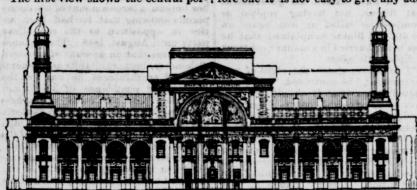
ENTRANCE TO AGRICULTURAL PALACE.

are presented. Only one of these is a | will be a colossal statue of Franklin. perspective view, the others being "ele- The names of the famous electricians

They give, however, the main features of each building, and are a satisfactory evidence that the world's fair in Chicago will be grandly and worthi- however, the administration building.

vations" taken from the architects' of the world will be inscribed over the windows looking on the colonnade and below the pediment on either side will be broad spaces for inscriptions.

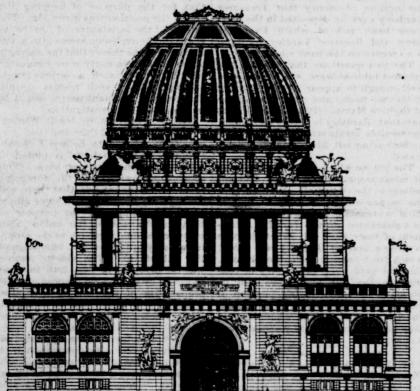
The grandest of all the buildings is, Even with the view here presented be-The first view shows the central por- | fore one it is not easy to give any ade-



ELECTRICITY BUILDING-PART OF SOUTH ELEVATION.

tion and entrance of the agricultural quate conception of the glory and building. This building will be 500 by beauty of this noble edifice. It is a 800 feet. The grandentrance is 150 feet wide and of imposing magnificence. on all its four faces. It consists of four less source of trouble. Their fathers wide and of imposing magnificence. The style of architecture is severely Roman. A portico of four Corinthian pillars, each 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter, leads to the great vestibule, and dome 120 feet in diameter and 250 in the center of which will be placed feet high. The whole building will oc-

pavilions each 84 feet square, one at each angle of square of the plan and all connected by a great central rotunda a colossal statue of Ceres; this vesti- cupy a space 250 feet square. The Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine,



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

bule leads to the central rotunda, 100 | height of the building may be divided feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome 130 feet high, copied from the Pantheon at Rome.

Between the pillars of the portico and vestibule there will be other groups of statuary. Above the cornice other sculptures will be placed below and on either side of the richly dec-orated pediment. The building will upward from a base which rises 30 feet

lofty colonnade. The second story, also 65 feet high, is a continuation of the central rotunda 175 feet square and is entirely surrounded by a colonnade.



LOOKING SOUTH THROUGH THE LAGOON.

ry chrome. This material and color divided into panels enriched with elabbuildings, and as no soft coal will be used on the exposition grounds, and all precautions will be taken against smoke, the delicate coloring will not be-

be made of "staff," and colored an ivo- above the second story. The dome is will be used in all of the world's fair orate sculptures. The whole dome is

to be gilt. Each of the four great enterances will be 50 feet wide and 50 feet high. You were able to complain, but I was On either side of them will be placed so hoarse I could not utter a word." emblematic groups and statues. Color Lidianapolis Journal.

will also be used both in the exterior and interior decoration of this really palatial building.

entrance is a vast semicircle surmoundent en by a half dome. On either side extends an immense colonnade. The grand entrance is to be one of the most is seen a part of the electrical building. tion; the walls and the over arching of the towers of the electrical building. half dome are to be decorated with a Beyond this is seen the eastern facade wealth of rich and brilliant coloring of the palace of machinery, with its of the palace of machinery, with its domes and towers. A long colonnade connects this building with the agricultural building. In the hollow square thus formed rises a tall obelisk. To the extreme left is seen a corner of the manufactures building. The center of the picture shows the lagoon spanned by graceful bridges which connect the terraces surrounding the buildings. On a lower terrace are beautiful gardens, and sea-walls confine the waters of the lagoon.

This view represents a part of the grounds where the buildings are most thickly clustered; where distances are at the minimum and where the perspective is the least extended. Imposing as it is under these circumstances, some faint notion of the magnificent vistas which will be afforded in the great exposition may be gathered.

### PACIFIC BEACHCOMBERS.

Worthless Lot of Fellows Who Are Passing Away.

A large number of white men have, from time to time, cast their lot with the islanders of the Pacific ocean. Most of these white men used to be called beachcombers. There are many savage islands where they might hide away, but these are not the places chosen by the typical beachcomber. He prefers Samoa, and semi-civilized places of that sort, where he can get plenty of rum and practice with facility all the vices, if not virtues, of civilization. This class is rapidly dying out. Mr. Romilly says that most of the race who are now left are old men, who are attended by their children and grandchildren. Most of these men vere once sallors, who ran away from whalers or randal wood ships. They took leave forever of their own race and east their lot with the natives. It is doubtful if the natives were much benefited. As far as was possible the white men became natives, for they adopted the dress, language, food and habits of life of the savages among whom they lived. Their domestic arrangements assumed vast proportions. Their wives were numerous, and Romilly and other writers say that many of the native communities of the present day have to thank these early settlers for some of the most worthless and idle vagabonds among them. As a rule, the half-breeds who sprang from these unions are a bad lot. They assume English names, but are looked down on by the whites, are not respected by their relations on the mother's side, and, as it is not illegal to supless source of trouble. Their fathers often bitterly resented the arrival of any white men who wish to trade in their islands, and exerted all the influence they possessed with the natives to make dealings as difficult as possible.—

Marrying on a Small Salary.

Some old philosopher has said that in nine cases out of ten, when a man was thrown constantly in the society of one woman, he would end in marrying her. general rule, and a notable one is to be found among the class of shop-girls who are employed in the big retail stores uptown. Said the manager of one of these establishments: "It is a popular idea with the public that our female employes find husbands among the men in the store, with whom they work every day, but it is not true Most of the girls who marry select their mates from a class of men who are in some other and more remunerative business. The principal reason for this is to be found in the fact that the girls soon become imbued with sensible ideas in regard to the life of those who have to work for a living. A girl soon finds out all about the man who work at the same counter with her, and knows that he earns but little more than she does herself. Matrimonial bliss on a salary just sufficient for one has no temptations for the average shop-girl." - Pittsburgh Commercia

Oil Ponds in the Gulf.

Between the mouth of the Mississippi river and Galveston, Tex., ten or fif- PORK...... 11 00 @ 13 25 teen miles south of Sabine pass, is a spot in the Gulf of Mexico which is commonly called "the oil ponds" by the into three parts. The first story will commonly called "the oil ponds" by the be 65 feet high. This story is of the captains of the small craft which ply Doric order and is surmounted by a in that vicinity. There is no land within fifteen miles, but even in the wildest weather the water at this spot is comparatively calm, owing to the thick covering of oil which apparently rises from the bed of the gulf, which is here about fifteen to eighteen feet beneath the surface. This strange refuge is well known to sailors who run on the small vessels trading between Calcasien, Orange, Sabine, Beaumont and Galveston. When through stress of weather they fail to make harbor elsewhere they run for "the oil ponds, let go the anchor and ride the gale in safety, this curious spot furnishing a good illustration of the effects of "oil upon a troubled sea."—Chicago Her-

### Many People Are Deaf.

At least one person in three between the ages of ten and forty years is subject to partial deafness. The great majority of cases of deafness are hered itary and due to the too close consanguinity of the parents. Deafness is more prevalent among men than women because the former are more exposed to the vicissitudes of climate. It is thought that telephones tend to bring on deafness when one ear is used to the exclusion of the other .- N. Y.

-Speechless Agony. - Whatts - " nearly died last week. Had inflammatory rheumatism." "You didn't suffer half as much as I did with my cold.

Syrap of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constination.

"I see that you have shaved your whis-kers," said Blykens." No," replied Smahty, "I have shaved my face."—Washington Post.

Good Bye!

Good Bye!

This is a sad word when taking leave of the beloved, but when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables us to say it to an attack of liver complaint, it is by no means sad, but decidedly jolly. Similarly, if the great tonic alterative relieves from dyspepsia or kidney trouble we experience joy. Malaria, rheumatism and neuralgia are also tenants which this remedy dispossesses.

The man who doesn't like the human race was heard to remark: "This world might be a fleeting show, but it has a mighty poor company,"—Washington Star.

Gus. A. Dubois, a well known resident of St. Louis, says: "I have used several bot-tles of Prickly Ash Bitters for biliousness and malarial troubles, so prevalent in this climate, and heartily recommend it to all afflicted in a like manner. It is the best remedy I ever used."

A MAN's conscience, strange to say, is like whisky. He may down it, but it will flop him over at last.—Columbus Post.

ALL who wish to aid Nature in her efforts to maintain good health should use Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It is as pleasant as wine, and far more strengthening. It is beneficial to every part and every function of the body. It is truly the old man's need and the young man's friend. In cases of debility and weakness it acts like a charm.

REMEMBER that you are not game just because some big man makes you quail—Detroit Free Press.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid Liver are relieved by their use.

"How no you feel this morning, Gubbins?" "Just the same, no change, not even a nickel."—Dansville Breeze.

MANY little children owe their good health to Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers. "Nice Mammas to give them such nice candies."

The preprietor of a meat market ought to make a valuable member of a joint commit-tee.—Lowell Couries.

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

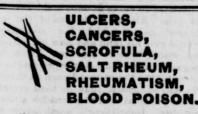
The world is full of people who enjoy seeing a tin pan tied to the tail of some other man's dog.—The Ram's Horn. LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

IT is a sort of satire on the eternal fitness

of things when the messenger boy develops into a fast young man.—Cape Cod Item. BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 25c.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

-					
	KANSAS (	ITY.	Ma	v 25.	
5	CATTLE-Shipping Steers	8 4 25	0	6 00	1
8	Rutchers' steers	200	0	4 95	1
	Native cows HOGS-Good to choice heavy	2 40	0	4 471/2	
1	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 85	0	4 55	1
•	WHEAT—No. 2. red	95	@	97	1
0	No. 2 hard	94	@	95	1
	WHEAT—No. 2. red	49	0	50	1
l.	No. 2 hard CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2	4:1	20	431/2	1
•	RYE-No. 2	71	0	91	
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 15	0	2 25	
9	FLOUR-Patents, per sack Fancy	2 10	@	2 15	1
1	HAY-Baled	10 00	0	15 00	1
5	BUTTER-Choice creamery	18	60	26	1
-	BUTTER-Choice creamery. CHEESE-Full cream EGGS-Choice. BACON-Hams.	Q1	60	10	
3	EGGS-Choice	111	200	13	1
	EGGS-Choice	101	40	11	1
8	Shoulders	6	20	7	1
-	Sides	9	0	91/2	1
9	TARD	7			
5	POTATOES	100		1 20	4
1	TOTATOES	1 00	a	1 20	1
E	ST. LOUIS.				1
	CATTLE-Shipping steers Butchers' steers	4 50	0	600	1.
	Butchers' steers	3 00	0	4 90	1
•	HOGS-Packing	4 50	0	4 50	1
7	SHEEP-Fair to choice			5 20	1
,	FLOUR-Choice	4 00	0	5 50	1
	WHEAT-No 3. red	1 02	@	1 03	
	CORN-No. 2	537	80	5414	1
r	OATS-No. 2	464	20	47	1:
1	RYE-No. 2	83	0	84	
3.1	BUTTER-Creamery	23	0	25	
9	PORK	11 10	@	11 121/2	
S	CHICAGO.				1
S -	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 50	0	6 00	
e	HOGS-Packing and shipping	4 50	0	4 50	1
0	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 75	0	5 40	1
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 40	0	5 50	1
1	WHEAT-NO. 2 red	1 01	(40)	1 041/2	1
S	CORN-No. 2	57	@	571/2	1
1	CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2	471	20	4784	
	RYE-No. 2	85	0	87	
9	BUTTER-Creamery	20		25	1
1	PORK	10 90	0	11 00	
9	NEW YORK.	72.11	100	-	1
e	CATTLE-Common to prime.	450	0	5 00	
_	HOGS-Good to choice	4 75	0	5.00	1
1	FLOUR-Good to choice	4 10	~	E 50	-
	WHEAT-No. 2. red	1 121	96	1 141/2	1
	CORN-No. 2	67	0	69	-
	WHEAT—No. 2. red CORN—No. 2. OATS—Western mixed	50	0	55	1
-					1
	PORK	11 00	4	12 25	-
		41 00	- 40	10 40	



these and every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and

## SWIFT'S SPECIFIC SSS

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free. The Swift Specific Co. ATLANTA, CA.



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HAY FEVER CURED TO STAY CURED.
We want the name and address of every sufferer in the

# "August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction in-

Doubting Thomas.

icine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will

stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She

that she could not sit Every Meal. down to a meal but Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, H.Y. she had to vomit it

as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir, cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Cleans to your head or med-

Lenox.

## \$500 REWARD

Most

The Soap

5 TON WAGON SCALE, \$60 became so bad at last is not equal to any made, and a standard reliable scale. For particulars, address only

## With Liszt for My Master By ETELKA WILLHEIM ILLOFSKY



write for this series, including CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG EMMA JUCH CHRISTINE NILSSON SIMS REEVES MADAME ALBANI

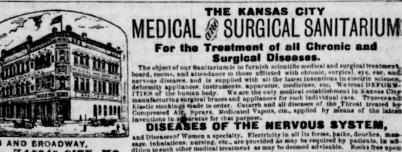
ANNIE LOUISE CARY MINNIE HAUK RAFAEL JOSEFFY SIGNOR CAMPANINI

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL will be mailed to any address from now to January, 1892, balance of this year, on receipt of only 50 Cts. CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Before you buy anything ask two questions: Bol really Can I do-vant it? ANSWERED

these questions may make you rich but they will never prevent you from buying SAPOLIO

Its uses are many and so are its friends; for where it is once used it is always used. To clean house without it is sheer folly, since it does the work twice as fast and twice as well.



Oliseases of the EYE AND EAR TREATED IN THE MOST SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC MANNER. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Sacoss. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and might Consultation free. For further information cell on or address DR. C. M. COE. President, 137 We pay special attention to the care and 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

My wife and child having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, we thought that we would try Piso's Cure for Consumption, and found it a perfect success. The first bottle broke up the Cough, and four bottles completely cured them.—H. STRINGER, 1147 Superior St., Chicago, Illinois.



The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boilin. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.,

Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

GOLDEN MEMORIES in Picture, Song, best selling book of the year '91. Write for terms-don't delay, HUNT & EATON, 150 5th Ave., N.Y. City.

A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE Work of the Cincinnati Conference Completed.

The People's Party Declared For Amid Much Enthusiasm-Platform of Principles Adopted-Final Adjournment.

CINCINNATI, May 21.-Many worried, anixous faces were in the convention hall when the third party began yesterday's proceedings. The uncertainty as to the platform upon which it was generally thought everything else would hinge, combined with the gloomy sky, made a strong contrast with the scenes of buoyant enthusiasm that were constantly witnessed only twenty-four hours previous.

A chorus from the Farmers' Alliance song book and three bangs from Chairman Cunningham's iron hammer preceded a prayer by Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr, the ex-greenback congressman. Mr. De La Matyr was roundly applauded when he arose to pray. Frequent and earnest amens from the audience punctuated the invocation, after which the delegates seemed to feel better and settled contentedly back in their chairs while the Kansas Glee club regaled them with a humorous ditty.

Reports from the committee of argangements and the credentials now helped to kill time pending the exciting developments that many look for when the platform committee was ready to

Some neat little schemes were evidently spoilt when the committee an-mounced that any delegate representing several organizations could cast only one vote. This created quite a sensa tion and many significant glances were exchanged among the delegates. When the size of the larger delegates were announced there was loud cheering, the figures being Indiana, 154; Kansas, 407; Ohio, 317. The actual total number of delegates reported was 1,417. The report was unanimously adopted.

A terrific uproar was suddenly caused at this point by Grover, of Wisconsin, mounting a chair in the very center of the hall and starting a harangue in opposition to organizing at once the new

When order had been restored the re port of the committee on permanent organization was heard and then Miss Helen Gougar, of Indiana, was brought forward and given an opportunity to express sympathy for the movement and plead for a prohibition plank in the convention's platform. She was generously applauded.

United States Senator Peffer was at this point introduced as permanent chairman of the convention and was given a flattering reception. He declared in sonorous tones that to be called to preside over a body convened ander such extraordinary circumstances was a most distinguished honor. The assemblage before him he proclaimed one of the most important ever conwened on American soil. They were upon the eve of an epoch more important to the interests of the people of this country than probably any that had ever confronted them. They had before them a power which was crushing the people, not only in America, but in all the world. They were divided upon some minor matters, but, thanks be to God, they were united on this-the money power must be deposed. There was no such thing now as stopping the avalanche. Let them only keep it, however, in the middle of the road. Let them not go astray after this meeting, but begin to-day [cheers] to speed the main issue. In conclusion, Mr. Peffer declared he was not the man that defeated Ingalls. It was the men and women of Kansas that defeated the Mate senator from that state.

The report of the committee on order of business elicited applause when the programme outlined showed a place for the appointment of members of the national committee. A disposition was manifested at once to object to the proposition to limit all speeches to five minutes. A lady delegate from South Dakota got the floor and pleaded with the men folks to please not to try to cut things off so short. Cries of "We are here for business" was the reply from a score and attempts of male delegates to debate the question were howled down in short order. The five minutes rule carried the day.

ON REASSEMBLING. CINCINNATI, May 21. - When the convention reassembled in the afternoon a letter from L. L. Polk, which was read, advising the conference to issue an address and defer action on a third party until 1892 caused a breeze, and when a motion to refer it to the committee on resolutions was carried there was a loud demand-notably from the Minnesota delegation—that the negative be put more forcibly by the chair. The demand was renewed and continued from time to time during the reading of a number of miscellaneous tele-

Mr. Fish, of Minnesota, argued that Mr. Polk's letter was ill-timed and claimed that it showed how useless it would be to refer the third party question to the meeting in 1892 at which he and his followers would be leading

Ignatius Donnelly, chairman of the committee on resolutions, climbed upon the rostrum at this juncture and almost his first words caused a whirlwind of excitement. The declaration that he was there to report that the committee on platform was a unit for the organization of the third party. Two alternatives were presented, he said, either to ignore a third party or divide the

friends of reform.

Mr. Donnelly then gave way to Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, secretary of the committee, who read the platform

as follows:
Your committee on resolutions begs to submit the following:
First—That in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world and the mew and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a crystalization of the political reform forces of our country and the formareform forces of our country and the forma

tion of what should be known as the people's stored. marty of the United States of America. Second-That we most heartily indorse the

Louis, Mo., in 1889, Ocala, Fla., in 1990, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by the industrial organ-izations there represented, summarized as

izations there represented, summarized as follows:

A—The right to make and issue money as a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. Hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum upon non-imperishable cent. per annum upon non-imperishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money. B—We demand the free and unlimited

colnage of silver.

C—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting allen ownership of land and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates and that all land held by religended and other corresponding held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government

and held for actual settlers only.

D—Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none we demand that taxation—national, state or mun-icipal—shall not be used to build up one in-terest or class at the expense of another.

E-We demand that all revenues-national state or county-shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government eco

necessary expenses of the government eco-nomically and honestly administered. F—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income. G—We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and trans-portation, and if this control and superision does not remove the abuses now exship of such means of communication and

ransportation.

H—We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators

by direct vote of the people.

Third—That we urge the united action of all progressive organizations in attending the conference called for February 22, 1892. by six of the leading reform organizations. Fourth—That a national central committee be appointed by this conference, to be com posed of a chairman to be elected by this body and of three members from each state represented, to be named by each state del-

Fifth-That this central committee shall represent this body, attend the national conference on February 22, 1892, and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected this committee shall call a national convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and

lice-president.
Sixth—That the members of the central committee for each state where there is no independent political organization conduct an active system of political agitation in

their respective states. Additional resolutions not parts of the platform were presented. They recommended favorable consideration of universal suffrage, demanded treasury notes to pay soldiers equivalent to coin, favors eight hours a day and condemns the action of the world's fair commission with reference to wages.

ADOPTED AMID CHEERS. CINCINNATI, May 21. - When the name of the new party, the "people's party of the United States," was read by the committee on resolutions' secretary, the words elicited a magnificent outburst of applause, and as each plank was read the cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

A plank recommended universal suffrage to favorable consideration and another demanded the payment of pensions on a gold basis. The former met with a rather chilly reception, but the latter was roundly cheered.

At this juncture a delegate objected that the platform was one-sided for the Farmers' Alliance, but he met with little encouragement, and Schilling declared that the convention was here for harmony and the new "declaration of independence." Heanswered that the pension plank was left to the soldier member on the committee with an inquiry whether it was satisfactory, and on his acquiescence it was adopted unanimously.

Davis, of Texas, a lank six-footer in a light suit, who had electrified the convention after Donnelly's speech by a long, weird whoop of exultation, was conducted to the platform and to the intense delight of the convention, repeated the unearthly, Indian-like yell. Then he announced himself as an exconfederate and declared himself for the platform-every plank and every resolution.

An extraordinary spectacle followed. Wadsworth, of Indiana, an ex-union soldier, rushed up to ex-Confederate Davis, in full view of the convention, and the two one-time mortal foes grasped hands.

R. W. Humphrey, of Texas, organizer of the colored alliance, which numbers over 500,000 members, seized with the inspiration of the moment, suddenly joined the ex-soldiers.

Amid a perfect cyclone of enthusiasm a delegate moved the adoption of the platform as read. The convention went wild, and the delegates mounted tables and chairs, shouting and yelling like Comanches. A portion of the convention in thunderous chorus sung to the tune, "Good-by, My Lover, Good-by," the words, "Good-by, old parties, good-

by," and then the "Doxology."

In the forest of flags and state banners that had been gathered with the bearers around the trio, a Kansas man on the shoulders of two colleagues standing on chairs raised the Kansas banner and held it aloft just above all the others.

The tumult, surpassing in its remarkable suddenness and vigor anything that previously had taken place in the convention, lasted fully a quarter of an hour till it ceased from the pure exhaustion of lungs.
Several delegates urged the adoption

of the report, one suggesting that it be by a rising vote. "Question," "Quescame from all parts of the hall. But the pent up enthusiasm had to for examination. This wi result have vent, and one after another the in an unusually large examination grators relieved themselves, the delegates from time to time calling on the prominent men in the convention-

"Weaver," "Wilkins" and others. "Previous question," shouted the

The platform reoper, exclusive of the resolutions, was adopted with only object.

three dissenting votes, a prohibition mendment being defeated.

Then the matter of choosing a national committee was called for and Chairman Weaver declared a welcome recess to enable the overheated, exhausted delegates to select members of the national committee from their respective states.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. CINCINNATI, May 21.—After the recess the roll of states was called for members of the national committee, the convention adopting the innovation of appointing three members from each state instead of one, as the old parties have.

The alliance congressman, J. G. Otis, of Kansas, nominated H. M. Taubeneck, of Illinois, as chairman of the national executive committee. There was a outburst of cheers when the name was mentioned. W. R. Lamb, of Texas, seconded the nomination, saying he had watched Tanbeneck's record and was satisfied. He was chosen by acclamation.

Loud calls for Taubeneck finally brought that gentleman to the rostrum, where he said: "Gentlemen: You see before you all that is left of the celebrated independent party in the Illinois legislature, so often called the 'Big Three.'" He added that while he highly appreciated the honor the convention had conferred upon him, he scarcely felt equal to doing the position of national chairman justice, but he would do the best he could and would rely upon the assistance of the other members of the committee. In conclusion he said they were standing on the brink of the conflict between capital and labor and the longer that conflict was postponed the worse it would be. "Our politicians," he closed, "might as well try to stop a cyclone or the movement of the stars as

to evade this issue." A few moments of confused preparation for adjournment sine die ensued. then the chairman's gavel fell and the first convention of the people's party of the United States had passed into

Following is the national committee: Arkansas-L. P. Featherstone, Isaac E. Mc-Oracken, J. O. A. Bush. . California-Marion Cannon, H. C. Dillon,

A. G. Hinckley. Connecticut—Robert Pique. Florida—W. D. Condon, L. Baskins, J. D.

Georgia—C. C. Post. Iowa—J. B. Weaver, M. L. Wheat, A. J. Westfield. Indiana-C. A. Powers, Leroy Templeton,

J. D. Comstock.
Illinois—S. N. Norton, A. J. Streeter, H. E. Kansas-P. P. Elder, Levi Dumbauld, R. S. Kentucky-D. L. Graves, S. F. Smith, T. G. fallin. Louisiana—J. J. Mills, Dr. R. B. Paine, John

Pickett.

Massachusetts — G. F. Washburn, E. G. Brown, E. M. Boynton. Michigan—Ben Colvin, Mrs. S. R. V. Emery. John O. Zabell.

Minnesota—Ignatius Donneil, C. N. Per-

kins, Andrew Stevenson.
Missouri—Paul J. Dick., n, J. W. Rodgers,
W. O. Alkerson.
Maine—H. S. Hobbs, F. A. Howard, D. W. mith. Nebraska—J. H. Edmeson, William Dysart,

W. H. West. New York—Jacob H. Studer, Joel J. Hoyt. Ohio—Hugo Preyer, J. C. H. Cobb, H. F. Barnes.
Oklahoma—Samuel Crocker, A. E. Light, John Hogan. Pennsylvania—R. A. Thompson, F. R. Ag-

new, Lewis Edwards. South Dakota—J. W. Hardin, H. N. Loucks, Fred Zepp.
Texas—W. P. Lamb, Thomas Gains, J. H. Tennessee-H. P. Osborne, G. W. J. Kay,

Johr A James.
Wisconsin—Robert Schilling, Alfred Manheimer, A. J. Phillips.
West Virginia—Luther C. Shinn, George W. Hamment, Thomas C. Keeny.
Wyoming—H. Bretenstein, James A. Smith
H. D. Merritt.

District of Columbia—Lee Crandall, S. A. Bland, H. J. Schulters.

### GRINNING TO DEATH.

Joe Duhrlinger Starts Laughing Over His PHILADELPHIA, May 21.-Joe Duhrlinger, of Wrightstown, Bucks county, is nearly laughing himself to death over the New Hope extension of the Hudson railroad, which runs by his farm. He weighed 175 pounds three months ago. The first train passed his farm on March 1. Duhrlinger has laughed so much since then that he now weighs only 110 pounds. The doctors are puzzled and Duhrlinger's friends are awaiting the results with alarm.

Duhrlinger is about 58 years old. He is a native of Germany. When the New Hope extension went into operation with a station at Walton, about a half a mile from his farm, his property increased in value at once and he began to grin. All his talk was of the improved value which the extension would give his land and how his posterity would benefit thereby. Then he began to neglect his own work and took o watching the railroad men at theirs. He was so tickled that he took several of the railroad men to board for almost nothing. Duhrlinger's mirth grew as the time went on, and he did nothing but sit on his porch and wait for the trains to go past. Unless his laughter can be stopped he will die from the effects of it.

### CADETS FAIL TO APPEAR. The Navy Department Much Concerned a

the Indifference.
Washington, May 21.—The navy de partment is much concerned over the small number of cadets who have been nominated to appear at the naval academy for examination. The majority of the members of the house of representatives, who have the privilege of nominating these cadets, have failed to send in the names of their candidates, and but twenty-six boys have appeared at the Annapolis academy class next September, by which date the vacancies must be filled. It is regarded as highly desirable that the cadets should have the benefit of the experience at Annapolis and on the delegates, but it had no effect on an ir- practice cruise to be gained between repressible man who was bound to may and September, to fit them for the speak his piece. When he had finished more serious course of instruction the chairman's gavel fell like a trip which begins in the fall, so that there hammer, and order was finally re- is a possibility that the department will recommend to congress a change in the system of nominations to secure this

### TORNADO RUIN.

A Fearful Cyclone Sweeps Over Audrain County, Mo.

Dwallings Destroyed and People Killed and Injured-Devastation to Crops-Orchards and Groves Swept

Clean.

MEXICO, Mo., May 21 -A terrific cyclone passed three miles northeast of here about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, striking the Bean creek neighborhood about six miles northeast of this city and going in a zigzag direction northeast. It laid waste the country as far as discovered for ten or twelve miles, carrying everything before it. It was the most terrible tornado that has ever swept over this county and carrying death and destruction in its wake.

The first news of the disaster was received in this city about 5 o'clock in the shape of a call for doctors and help. All the doctors of the city reported.

The first house visited was Mr. Duff's, half a mile south of the path of the cyclone where were found six victims from one house in the storm districtthe family of John Doerger.

The six-year-old son was killed in-stantly. He was fearfully mangled almost beyond recognition and covered

Mr. Doerger and his daughter, about 12 years of age, were in one bed. daughter is fatally injured with a large hole in her side, one leg broken, severa severe cuts in the head and body. Mrs. Doerger was in another bee

with two children both very seriously and probably fatally wounded. Mrs. Doerger is seriously wounded and presents a terrible sight, with head and face cut and covered with blood Mr. Doerger had cuts on the head, body and arms and was probably internally in-

Doerger's house was swept from existence, nothing being left. The barn

was blown down and two horses killed. The next house visited was William Strauberg's. There were William Yost-meyer and his wife, baby and little girl. They were all seriously injured. Yostmeyer's house and everything on the place was swept away.

The next place was E. B. Norris' There we found seven injured people.

The first was Miss Gertie Fletcher. daughter of R. S. Fletcher. She is fatally wounded, her skull being broken and her head laid open, producing con-

cussion of the brain. Caleb Norris is badly, but not seri ously, hurt and his wife is seriously hurt. His son and daughter are very seriously mangled. The daughter's leg is broken and cheek cut to the bone.

Mrs. Emily Seal, widow, aged 60, was fatally hurt and will die, and old lady Norris is fatally hurt.

All these people were at F. S. Nor-ris' house during the storm, and the house was swept entirely away. The cyclone seemed to be hardest there. The house, bedding and furniture are scattered over the fields for half a mile. The house of Valentine Erdle caught fire and was burned. His barns and outhouses were demolished, but no

one was hurt. The residence of T. B. Hall was blown going into a cellar. A horse was car-

ried half a mile and dashed to pieces. The home of Boston Kunkle was swept away, the wind being terrific there. Mr. Kunkle was picked up and thrown against a wagon and instantly killed. His large orchard was picked completely up and carried several hundred yards and deposited in the creek

A farmer named Rogers was killed and several others whose names could not be learned injured or killed. A farmer named Crane in a wagon was caught in the storm and literally

blown to pieces. Joseph Kendall's house and barn were blown down. Mr. Kendall had a nar-

row escape.

James Dillard's house was blown down as was also Frank Carter's new barn, were there was a mowing machine carried about 100 yards and literally torn to pieces, while a large iron roller weighing 1,000 pounds was taken up and carried 100 yards and broken to pieces, and a calf was taken up and carried over a quarter of a mile. Severat horses were killed outright. Twentheir feathers. A new wagon belonging to Mr. Kunkel was literally torn to pieces, the spokes being twisted and

The width of the cyclone was about 300 yards and, as far as heard from, about twelve miles long. The people of the neighborhood are mostly Germans of moderate means and ought to receive aid at once, for their houses are destroyed, fences blown away, household goods and wearing apparel all stock killed and wounded and gone, crops destroyed. The loss will be over \$50,000.

MAYOC ABOUT CENTRALIA CENTRALIA, Mo., May 21.-About 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon a destructive eyclone passed a mile north of this city, sweeping everything in its course. Ten or twelve dwellings were totally destroyed and many persons seriously

Horses, mules and cattle were killed and barns and fences carried away and large trees torn out by the roots. The storm's path was a quarter of a

mile in width and ten miles in length. A little son of John Harrison was found a mile from the house with a stick through his arm.

Impeachment Recommended. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—The special committee appointed to investigate Mayor Somers' charges against the members of the board of public works in a report to the council recommends the impeachment of Commissioner Dunck for having accepted gratuities and benefits from contractors for city work and persons furnishing supplies. The report recommends that Commissioners Traeumer and O'Connor be censured, being guilty of technical violations of the law. The committee exonerates Mayor Somers from the

### THE FAVA CONTROVERSY.

Inside History of the Diplomatic Trouble
With Italy.

New York, May 24.—The Herald
makes public the inside history of the diplomatic controversy between Italy and the United States growing out of the lynching at New Orleans. The facts are official, having been taken from a copy of the Italian green book containing documents submitted by the Marquis di Rudini to parliament on April 30. The copy of the green book reached this country yesterday, having been sent by Baran Fava from Rome to his friend, Prof. Alessendro Oldrini, secretary of the Italian home.

The documents cover a period from the lynching in the parish prison up to March 23, when Baron Fava left Washington for Rome. Consul Corte's dispatch from New Orleans to Rudini informing him of the lynching appears at the opening of the book. Next comes the dispatch from Fava to the Italian government, confirming the facts and asking that a protest be made to be sent to the United States government. Then follows Rudini's reply to Corte, advising him to apply to the local authorities for redress and protection and another to Fava instructing him to enter formal protest.

In an interview with Fava, which is spread upon the pages of the book, Secretary Blaine says the United States will not receive orders from a foreign government and he will stand by the constitution. Baron Fava replied that neither his government nor any other country would be convinced that the internal laws of the United States were an obstacle in the way of justice. Mr. Blaine reiterated that he could not change the constitution and the baron then produced a dispatch from Rudini recalling him, which Mr. Blaine read and then said eagerly: "All right and we will recall our representative from

Baron Fava expressed the hope that this would not be done and Blaine said he would speak to the president and reply to the baron before dinner.

His interview occurred March 25. On the 27th Fava cabled his government that Blaine, not having replied as promised, he called on him again on the 6th and Blaine complained that he was being hurried in a manner contrary to diplomatic usage.

"I do not recognize the right of any government," he continued, "to tell the United States what it should do. We have never received orders from any foreign powers and will not begin now. Please inform Marquis di Rudini that the federal government cannot give the assurances which he requires, and that it is a matter of total indifference to me what persons in Italy think of the constitution. I can't change it, still less violate it. You assure me that poor Italian subjects have been massacred, but I have my doubt on that point. Still, I don't contest their nationaltiy.'

### QUAKER CITY MUDDLE.

Philadelphia in a Quandary Concerning Missing Funds—Shortage of the City

Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, May 25 .- Nothing new has developed that would serve to throw light on what has become of the million of money that Treasurer Bardsley says he deposited in the Keydown, but his family were all saved by stone bank and of which Examiner Drew and Receiver Yardley say there is no record on the bank's books.

greatest interest were, will Bardsley be well enough to appear at the hearing of his case to-day and what has become of fugitive Marsh. There is no doubt but that Bardsley is a very sick man, the terrible strain which he has been under having left him completely pros-

trated. The \$39,000 which Bardslev is accused of misappropriating, it seems, does not belong to the city at all. It is said that the money was that received by him from warrants of highway contractors as a guarantee of the faithful fulfillment of their work. If when the case is given a hearing Bardsley can prove, which from present indications he can. that he paid over the money to contractors the city authorities will be placed in the embarrassing position of having hauled into court on a criminal charge a man against whom as yet they have no evidence to warrant such a charge.

End of the Dalton Gang. ty-five chickens were plucked clean of Sr. Louis, May 25.—A special from Oklahoma City, Ok., says that the Dalton gang, who robbed the Santa Fe passenger train at Wharton station, after being chased for two weeks were captured last evening in the Sac and Fox eeservation, sixty miles east of Oklahoma City after a nineteen hours' fight with United States deputy marshals, aided by a detachment of the Fifth cavalry.

The marshals located the robbers Thursday in a cave and attempted their capture, but after the Daltons had killed three bloodhounds and exchanged a few shots they sent for soldiers and then effected their capture. One Dalton was killed and one soldier was wounded. The rest of the gang was captured.

Explanation Wanted. LONDON, May 24.—The St. James Gazette asserts that Bramwell Booth, a son of Gen. Booth of the Salvation army, is a creditor to the amount of 2,000 pounds of the bankrupt broker, Taylor. This fact the Gazette declares shows that there has been an exchange of funds between Booth and Taylor for use in mutual stock gambling operations which demands a prompt and full explanation.

Jonesboro, Ark., May 25.—The north bound train on the Cotton Belt was wrecked in the yards here Saturday night. The engine turned completely over and the baggage car thrown crosswise. Engineer Williamson was badly scalded and his fireman, J. J. German, and an engineer named Parsons, who was riding with him in the cab, were instantly killed. The wreck was caused by a partially thrown and spiked switch, The railroad officials have offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the counter charges of Commissioner Dunck | parties who perpetrated the deed.

## COFFEYVILLE EXPLOSION.

Report of the Alliance Members of the Envestigating Committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 21.—The people's party members of the Coffeyville investigating committee who had been holding their report until the republicans should have submitted theirs have become weary at the continued delay of the senators and have published their findings in the Alliance Advocate. The report first declares that no evidence was given in support of the pho-

tographer's chemical explosion theory

and discusses the evidence on that point

at length. In regard to the second theory, that of malicious intent on the part of Upham to kill his wife and adopted daughter, the report finds that the only testimony in support of this is that the servant girl of Mr. Upham told a colored man, who told Mr. Conner that the family relations of Mr. and Mrs. Up-

ham were not pleasant.

The third theory, that it was revenge on the part of the union labor party on account of the vidette expose, no evidence being offered in support of this, except from assertions in newspaper articles, was dismissed as unsupported and untenable.

The fourth theory that it was a scheme of Ed P. Greer, Bion S. Hutchins, C. A. Henrie and probably others to add force and emphasis to the second vidette expose, thereby injuring the union labor party and throwing suspi-cion on the Vincent brothers as being anarchists and dynamiters, was dis-cussed at length and all the evidence at the trial reviewed with strong leaning against the alleged republican conspirators. The probable connection of Henrie in disguise is dwelt upon in extenso. The Montgomery county attorneys are given a scoring and Upham's actions are declared suspicious. Henrie's efforts to prove an alibi are shown to be flimsy in more ways than one.

"Additional proof," the report continues, "that the managers of the republican campaign are guilty of aiding and abetting the preparation and the sending of the box is found in the appointment of C.A. Henrie clerk in the labor bureau, a large amount of testimony plainly showing that he had been active in opposition to the republican party until August, 1888. The evidence also proves that on account of personal dishonesty, immoral habits and general want of truthfulness, he has lost the respect and confidence of his former ssociates (page 558). His willingness to betray his associates and to perform any disreputable act seemed to be a high recommendation for the managers of the republican campaign to employ him. The evidence shows that he was employed in preparing the matter of the o-called expose. A large portion of the time while in the employ of the republican central committee he spent in traveling to Cincinnati, New York and different cities in Kansas, where he had ample opportunity to procure the necessary material for a dynamite explo-

After dwelling on Henrie's political record at length the report says: "It is mpossible to think of an explanation of C. A. Henrie's appointment, except that he knew about the damnable plot of preparing and sending the box, and that, for the purpose of keeping him silent, the position was given him. The refusal of the legislature of 1889 to investigate the explosion seems to us a confirmation of the theory that the manager of the republican party were connected with it. Surely such a serious crime, accompanied by such results, openly charged to a dominant party, ought to

be worthy of an investigation. Attention is given to Joe P. Winton, of Winfield, and Sid Cure and the governor's expression to Leland J. Webb,

'Leland, we had to do it," is quoted. In conclusion, the report says: "Our conclusions drawn from the foregoing review of testimony are that there was a conspiracy on the part of some one to do certain things for the purpose of breaking the ranks of the union labor party and adding strength to the republican party in the political campaign of the fall of 1888. The vidette expose was the first step in that line, this was followed by the second expose and the preparation of the box of dynamite, which would have been in Winfield, Kan., October 19, had it not premature-

ly exploded in Coffeyville. "We are further of the opinion that C. A. Henrie had some connection with the preparation of, and delivered said box at Coffeyville, to be shipped by express to Winfield, to be exploded somewhere: and under the excitement following the explosion a raid would probably have been made on the office of the Nonconformist.
"We are further of the opinion that

Bion S. Hutchins and Ed Greer were cognizant of what was being done, if not direct participants of the same. "And further that no man could have been appointed commissioner of labor who would Eot appoint C. A. Henrie to a position as clerk in said office.

"And that said Henrie was appointed to the position which he holds to-day as a reward for the part performed by him, and to prevent him from revealing what he knows of the affair which vould implicate other parties.

ETRA CARY, Chairman. T. M. TEMPLETON, M. SENN,

G. W. CRUMLEY." Innocent Ducks. CHICAGO, May 21.—The Rock Island and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which have been accusing each other of manipulating passenger rates through scalpers' offices, were given an opportunity to state their cases to Chair-

man Finley yesterday. There were three distinct cases heard, two of them being against the Rock Island and one against the Atchison. Each road denied the allegations of the other. The chairman will give his decision later. Found Dead in Bed.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 21.-James Flannery, a traveling man for R. L. McDonald & Co., was found dead in bed at the American house. A coroner's jury decided he died from an over dose of morphine. The deceased was a well known resident of Platte City and had been treasurer of Platte county for two terms