Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1890.

NUMBER 5.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

DIRECTOR LEECH of the mint, who has returned to Washington from the West, reports great activity in all the mining camps visited by him.

TREASURER HUSTON expects to be able to issue silver notes of \$1 and \$5 denominations after November, in the purchase of silver bullion. This, it is believed, will meet the demand now general all over the country for a larger proportion of small notes as a circulating medium.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR NOBLE has signed the certificates for \$15,000 each for the agricultural colleges of the country.

SENATOR McPHERSON has discovered errors in the Tariff act which he thinks fatal to its enforcement. Government officials, however, while admitting the errors, think they can have no effect on the act as a whole

THE committee having in charge the erection of a statue of President Chester A. Arthur has given the commission for the work to the sculptor, Ephraim Kyser, who is now at work upon the model.

THE Census Office announces the total population of the State of Florida to be 390,345; increase 120,942, or 44.88 per

ROBERT P. PORTER, Superintendent of the Census, has returned from Europe. THE vacancy in the United States Supreme Court will, it is now said, not be filled until after Congress convenes in

THE EAST.

December.

Dr. John Farnham Boynton died at Syracuse, N. Y., recently, aged fifty-two. He invented the Babcock fire extinguisher. He had been married three times, the second time in a balloon in New York. He was divorced from the woman he married in mid air.

ONE man was burned to death and a policeman severely injured by a fire which broke out in the brick tenement house at No. 57 Front street, Brooklyn,

BLAKELY CREIGHTON, a banker of New York City, committed suicide in his office by taking poison. He left a letter giving as the cause business reverses. He was a son of the late Commodore Creighton, U. S. N.

A TERRIFIC storm raged along the Jersey coast all day on the 23d and much damage was done by the surf. Vessels were reported ashore at Spring Lake. Several small boats were capsized off

Long Branch. ONE of the fulminate departments of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company at Bridgeport, Conn., was blown up the other day. One man was torn to atoms. There was a panic in the main building.

THE woolen importing bouse of Bernsuspended, on account, as stated, of the change caused by the Tariff bill.

ALBERT W. OXNARD, treasurer of the Johnstown (Pa.) Lumber Company, has disappeared, and a shortage of \$30,000 has been found in his accounts.

EAST PEPPERELL, Mass., was badly damaged by fire on the 24th, flames breaking out in Leighton's shoe factory. The loss was \$300,000.

THE Brooklyn sugar refinery has closed down and 450 men are thrown out of employment. It is rumored that with the single exception of Havemeyer's refinery all the Brooklyn refineries will be closed down. About 2,000 men will be affected.

DIVERS locating caissons in the Ohio river at Cincinnati found, fourteen feet down in the mud, what is believed to be the wreck of the steamer Moselle, sunk forty years ago. A large sum of money is known to be in the safe and a number of dead in the cabin.

Ir is believed that Fred Hubert and Will Palmetire were drowned in Beaver Dam lake, Wis., in the recent flerce gale. They were hunting ducks.

EVERY window glass factory in Findlay, O., has gone into the trust which has been organized to control the production and sale of window glass. This trust embraces all the window glass houses in the United States west of Pittsburgh with the single exception of that at Salina, which is owned by Findlay parties.

THE population of Wisconsin is 1,683,-697; increase, 368,200, or 27.99 per cent. GENERAL HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY, the first Governor of Minnesota and the only Democrat who ever held that office, suffered a stroke of paralysis at St. Paul on the 21st and was in a critical

condition THE stallion Nelson trotted a mile at Cambridge City, Ind., recently in 2:10%, lowering the world's record one-half second. A large crowd witnessed the performance. The time by quarters was: First quarter :33%, half 1:05%, three quarters 1:381/4 and mile 2:10%. It was a fast track and a bright day. Nelson carried a driver 26 pounds in ex-

PETE McCARTNEY, the most famous counterfeiter in the United States, died at the penitentiary at Columbus, O., recently. When he died he was serving a ten years' centence for passing counterfeit money in New Orleans in 1888.

THE Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois has declared for the Paddock Pure Food bill and against the Conger Compound Lard bill.

THE Standard Oil Company has again cut the price of Ohio oil, this time to ers' Union, declares that the number of thirty cents per barrel. The Ohio pro- unemployed in England is not less than ducers are very blue.

A CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS passenger train was derailed near Watseka, jured.

REV. Mr. BUNDAY, a Methodist and Mr. Dillon would yield sufficient preacher and missionary to the Peoca funds to last until the general election. Indians, in crossing Cottonwood creek, five miles south of Guthrie, Ok., with his wife and son in a wagon, was swept wife falling among the horses was almost instantly drowned.

ISAAC SMITH, convicted of murder in of the unknown fiend. Pike County, O., has been respited by Governor Campbell to November 28. Smith was sentenced to hang and had been granted four previous respites. Addiered.

THE boiler of a thresher engine en-Dennis Kelly, a lad of twelve, was killed and twelve persons injured, one fatally.

Soudan to try to suppress the Mahdi.

The work shops of the wood paving company in Paris were burned recently.

Two blocks of business houses in Loss, 2,000,000 francs.

Leavenworth, Ind., including three THE Tipperary sur day; loss, \$100,000.

Cheyenues in South Dakota is dying out, the stories of the coming of an Indisproved.

view, Ore., Engineer O'Brien was killed men, conductors and brakemen. and his fireman badly hurt.

Two candidates for the vacancy on the claimed by both companies. Supreme Bench have appeared in the Northwest. They are Senator W. F. Sanders, of Montana, and ex-Representative W. H. Calkins, of Washington.

THE steam engineering store house of the Mare Island navy yard, Vallejo, the seven days ended October 23 num-Cal., was on fire recently. The loss bered 225, compared with 227 the previamounted to \$100,000.

A. H. HARRIS, a millionaire mine week of last year. owner of Montana, was found dead in his chair in his room at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road at Oxford, a small town north of Hamilton, O. Two freights collided and Engineer Meyers was killed and six others badly injured, two of whom will die. Loss, \$125,000.

THE conference between the officials of the Mackey system of railroads in Indiana and the employes has resulted in an amicable agreement.

THE Roman Catholic priests and monks in Milwaukee have all registered and, for the first time, will vote at the election against the Bennett law.

THE SOUTH.

THE Texas branch of the Commercial instituted a rigid boycott against the free from it. There had been 34,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass road because of its refusal to sell 2,000 mile tickets at slight reductions.

THE Alabama State fair began at Birmingham on the 21st with a promising Carlos reservation are committing depoutlook. The machinery was started at redations along the New Mexiconoon by Mrs. Cleveland, who pressed a Arizona line. Several people have been button at Lenox, Mass.

GREAT excitement prevails at Florgas seven miles from the city,

A TELEGRAM from McNary County, Tenn., gives particulars of a horrible accident in which five men were killed. The boiler of an engine exploded and John White's head was blown from his shoulders and hurled fifty yards away. The body of the owner of the mill, H. E. Trimbull, was torn into shreds.

THE Mississippi constitutional convention has finally decided to have a Lieutenant-Governor as one of the State officers.

A TERRIBLE collision occurred on the Memphis road near Birmingham, Ala., recently. Though only two persons were killed many were injured.

A SOUTHBOUND passenger train left Chattanooga, Tenn., on time and was running at a moderate rate of speed, approaching Chickamauga. As the train dashed out of a cut a covered wagon was upon a crossing. The engine struck the wagon and killed J. W. Jenkins, his wife and baby and Mrs. James Bowman,

all of Walker County. At the annual election of directors of the Alabama Great Southern railroad at Birmingham, a majority of the new directors elected were East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia men.

SENATOR J. S. C. BLACKBURN Was severely hurt recently by being thrown out of his buggy in a runaway near

Versailles, Ky. COLONEL N. N. Cox has been nominated to succeed Hon. W. C. Whittborne, the present incumbent, by the Seventh Congressional Democratic convention of Tennessee.

GENERAL.

It is rumored in London that the ing for a general lockout in order to settle the present uncertainties.

THE Russian Minister of the Interior has received alarming reports as to the state of the country. The prisons are crowded with suspects, chiefly young

Tom Mann, the president of the Dock-700,000 and that an eight-hour law is

the only remedy. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, in an interview at Ind. The conductor was seriously in-fured.

Paris, said that the Irish party was as-fured.

THE finding of the body of a murdered woman in London recently started more "Jack the Ripper" alarm. The down by the current and upset. The locality, however, was remote from wife falling among the horses was alusual mutilations peculiar to the work

A NUMBER of Berlin capitalists have promised to subscribe 15,000,000 marks to aid Baron Wissmann's project to construct a railway in Africa. Three tional evidence establishing his inno- hundred officers have volunteered to cence is claimed to have been discov- join Wissmann's force. Chancellor Von Caprivi discourages the idea.

It is rumored that England is preparploded near Litchfield, Minn., recently. ing to send another expedition to the

Leavenworth, Ind., including three stores, were destroyed by fire the other Dillon and O'Brien have sent a telegram to the latter, wishing them God speed THE excitement among the Northern and saying they are proud to bear the responsibility of their exploit.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Endian Messiah being slowly but surely gineers defeated the majority report of the committee appointed to devise a In a collision between freight trains plan of co-operation, which was in favor on the Union Pacific railroad at Fair- of a scheme to affiliate with the fire-

THE Alaska Commercial Company has A NOTABLE wedding took place at sued the North American Commercial Chicago on the 23d, the only son of Company for \$100,000, the value of 4,000 Marshall Field being married to Miss sealskins recently discharged by the Albertina Huck.

> A BRAZILIAN squadron has left Rio de Janeiro to visit the United States in return for the visit of the United States squadron last July.

Business failures (Dun's report) for ous week and 225 the corresponding

BUSINESS in Portugal is at a standstill because of the serious decline of Portuguese funds on the London market. It A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred on the it believed that a revolution will soon occur.

> refused to give redress for recent massacres and is preparing for war with England and Germany.
>
> A PARTY of 300 Poles while attempting to reach Prussian territory with the intention of emigrating to Brazil were

THE Sultan of Vitu, East Africa, has

fired upon by the Russian frontier guard, whose order to turn had been disobeyed by the Poles. Six men, two women and one child were killed. Ensign Rumsey, of the United States steamer Swatara was accidentally

drowned at Yokohama August 27. STEAMSHIP advices from Japan are that cholera is gradually disappearing Travelers' Protective Association has and Yokohama is said to be practically

cases and 32,000 deaths up to October 18.

Four Apache Indians from the San killed by them.

THE LATEST.

IT was understood in Washington that ence, Ala., over the discovery of natural the Pres dent had approved of the conduct of Minister Mizner in Guatemala with reference to the Barrundia killing, the Minister's explanations being considered satisfactory.

THE other evening a number of students of Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., went' to Chicago for a lark, which has resulted in the expulsion of thirty-two.

Ir is stated in St. Petersburg that President Carnot, of France, will visit St. Petersburg and other cities of Russia next May.

GREAT damage by extremely high tides has been done to the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railway, which runs along the seashore. In the general parliamentary election

in Greece the present Ministry was badly defeated. CLARK & PARTRIDGE, planing mill owners of Buffalo, N. Y., have assigned,

with \$100,000 preferences. MRS. JANE CLEMENS, mother of "Mark Twain," the noted humorist, died at Keokuk, Iowa, recently, aged eightyseven.

BISHOP RICHARD PHELAN, of the Roman Catholic diocese, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has just returned from Ireland, confirms the reports of potato crop failure. He thinks Balfour a smart politician but predicts that he will be forced to change his policy toward Ireland. SECRETARY NOBLE has denied a re-

count for New York. THE night telegraphers of the Western Union at St. Paul, Minn., struck on the 27th, due to the company's war on the Brotherhood.

A MUTINY of Siberian convicts is reported to have occurred on a steamer in British Shipping Federation is prepar- the river Lena. The convicts escaped, assisted by villagers. Troops killed two of the fugitives and captured nine. THE "Red Messiah" craze is increasing among the Sioux Indians at the Standing rock Agency. Sitting Bull is the leading spirit in this latest ab-

men of the educated classes, and disaffection is spreading rapidly. A great deal of fighting between the peasantry and the military is reported in various sections.

There locomotives made in Philadelphia and intended for a new railway phia and i General Miles and the other members of the Northwestern Indian Commission have left Chicago to make an extended trip.

The evening before he took out to policies for \$3,000 each, good for to four hours, as Le expected to good for the region of their error.

The evening before he took out to policies for \$3,000 each, good for to four hours, as Le expected to good for their error.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Two engines were completely wrecked by a collision on the Union Pacific, near Lawrence, the other day.

FRANK BOWERS, one of the proprietors of the Douglas Avenue Hotel at Wichita, committed suicide the other night by shooting himself in the right breast, dying within half an hour. He left a letter, naming a young woman who had refused him her hand in marriage; and saying he had no desire to live.

TWENTY coopers in the employ of Hauber Brothers at Lawrence, making apple barrels, struck the other day for an increase of one cent per barrel.

THE United States grand jury at Leavenworth indicted Mrs. Routzahn and Benson for the murder of Mrs. Mettman, but discharged John Mett-

man, the husband. Ara bawdy house in Junction City the other night a quarrel occurred between several soldiers belonging to troop I and G, Seventh cavalry, and John Lewis, of battery E, First artillery, familiarly known as "Jack the Ripper." Lewis was armed with a dirk and stabbed Messer Smith, of troop I, on the left side from the rear in such a manner that he died of internal hemorrhage in a few

minutes. BEFORE the adjournment of the United States District Court at Leavenworth an indictment was brought in by the grand jury against Alfred Bigquest, of Fort Riley. Bigquest lived in a tent on the Riley reservation. He was a strangely morose man and in his tent hung a motto which read: "Malice to-ward all mankind." In the entrance to the tent he constructed a rifle trap. John Autman, a soldier, stepped into it one day and received a bullet in hisright thigh, from which he bled to

On the 21st Governor Humphrey summarily removed the newly-appointed police commissioners of Leavenworth and appointed William Fairchild, P. Magahey and Dr. A. B. Callahan as their successors. The decapitated board had been in office just one week. The change was made because of the action of the board in removing City Marshal Magahey and appointing Fred Willard, secretary of the Resubmission Club, to that position. The new commissioners

are undoubted Prohibitionists. ATTORNEY-GENERAL L. B. KELLOGG and County Attorney R. B. Welch, of Shawnee County, have taken an appeal to the United States Sucreme Court in the original package case recently decided by Judges Foster and Philips. An effort will be made to have the case advanced on the docket in order that an early decision may be had.

ANDREW MOFFATT was struck by a Missouri Pac fic train as he was driving across the track at Kansas City, Kan., the other day and died in a few hours.

THE English Lutheran Synod of Kansas held an interesting session at Salina recently. The report of the general secretary showed that the organization in the United States and Canada has 4,092 ministers, 7,948 churches and 6,500,000 baptised members. Under jurisdiction of the Kansas Synod there are 49 churches, 3,022 communicant members, 3,847 Sunday School scholars and church property to the value of \$234,050.

G. W. FOSTER, an inmate of the Soldier' Home, fell from a high trestle over the Rapid Transit railway near Leaven-

worth the other day and was killed. THE Indian Office has decided to erect number of new buildings for the Indian school at Lawrence. Haskell Institute is only a few years old, but its growth has been very rapid and it is now one of the most important schools under the Indian Bureau. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior have decided to increase its capacity, and to that end a number of new buildings will be erected at once. The estimates agreed upon provide for a block of new industrial shops to cost \$6,000; a store and warehouse, \$4,000; an office building, \$2,500; a mess house, \$3,500; three cottages, \$1,000 each, and two lavatories, \$2,000 each. The total cost of improvements

will be \$23,000. FULLY 10,000 people were present at the late reunion of the Southwestern Soldiers' Association at Arkansas City.

THE contract has been let for the dam across the Kansas river at Topeka. which is to furnish water and electrical power to the city. It is estimated that the dam and machinery will cost \$1,000,-

ANTON DEMEL an old Prussian who lived on a farm, was recently arrested at Atchison for beating his wife. He gave bail and then commenced drinking, during which he took poison, and died a raving maniac. His wife, whom he has beaten for over thirty years, will probably die from the effects of the last whipping. There is little doubt but that he intended to kill her. Demel was an exile from Prussia, where he was in his youth a lawyer.

THE other Sunday the Methodists of Wellington raised the amount necessary to clear them of their church debt (\$11,-109) in one hour, and in consequence the following evening built a huge bonfire in front of their handsome new church, erected a platform in the street and had a general jollification.

THE other morning A. R. Bancroft, formerly sheriff of Lyon County, shot and killed himself at Emporia. He went to the barn oscensibly to shoot rats, and whether the killing was accidental or intentional was not known. The evening before he took out two life policies for \$3,000 each, good for twentyfour hours, as he expected to go on a

A DAY OF WRECKS.

Three Terrible Railroad Ascidents in One Day.

Frightful Collision of Union Pacific and Rock Island Trains at Kansas City-Colliston in a Kentucky Tunnel-Another in Alabama.

WRECK AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 23.-A tailend collision, disastrous to life, limb and property occurred on the Union Pacific main line at 7:10 o'clock yesterday morning just inside of the western city limits of Kansas City, Kan., and about four blocks east of Oakland avenue. The east-bound Kansas City & Caldwell express of the Rock Island ran into the rear end of the east-bound Denver express on the Union Pacific. The collision involves the loss of the life of Engineer Patrick Cullen, of the Rock Island; the injury of Fireman John Cuff and of several passengers, and the destruction of \$50,000 worth of rolling stock. The cause of the terrible collision was the dense fog that prevailed in the early morning hours of yesterday, causing both trains to be late. The Rock Island Company uses the Union Pacific tracks between this city and Topeka, by virtue of a twenty year lease, and the difference in time between the arrival of these two trains in Kansas City is ten minutes. The Union Pacific train is due here at 6:50 o'clock and the Rock Island which makes it all the more remarkable at seven. Union Pacific train No. 204 that no immediate deaths resulted." was about twenty minutes late and had slowed up near Fourteenth street in response to a torpedo signal warning the engineer to look out for obstructions ahead, and before a porter could be sent back with a flag the Rock Island express bore down and telescoped the Pullman sleeping car Wathena

Immediately after the wreck the scene was one of wild confusion. Sleepy passengers having been suddenly thrown from their positions and landed without reference to personal comfort or safety, rushed frantically out of both trains to see what was the matter.

The fog was intense and an object could not be distinguished ten feet ahead. The injured are:

J. H. Grayson, conductor Pullman car, Wathena, left ankle sprained and severe bruises about the body and head. Edward Jackson, colored, Edwardsville, Kan, both legs broken below the knees. Since died.

J. A. Lapshire, Lincoln, Neb., received a bad cut on right knee. John Driscoll, Osage, Kan., left leg:

broken below the knee. Fred Wright, theatrical agent, injured. IN A KENTUCKY TUNNEL.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23 .- A disastrous collision occurred at 4:40 yesterday morn- bruises about the head. in a tunnel, a quarter of a mile north of sas City, injured in the spine. volved were freight No. 22, northbound, and passenger No. 5, southbound.

When the first Cincinnati train passed south the crew of the freight appear tohave overlooked the fact that No. 5 was head badly cut. to follow, and they pulled out and started northward. Less than a quarter of a mile away they entered a tunnel which is one-sixth of a mile long.

In the most hopeless place that trainmen ever met death, the engines of thetwo trains dashed into each other, and the cars following, jammed into each other in a mass. Then came the added

horror of conflagration. Engineer John Pimlott died yesterday afternoon, making six victims of the sicians. tunnel collision on the Cincinnati Southern road as follows: John Pimlott, engineer, Detroit, Mich.; Fireman Welsh, Somerset, Ky.; Fireman Gould, Ludlow, Ky.; Brakeman John E. Montgomery, Albany, N. Y.; Postal Clerk C. L. Doegen, Cincinnati: Express Messenger Ed. P. Ruffner, Cincinnati.

The injured-Engineer Pat Taylor, Somerset, Ky., severe; Postal Clerk J. G. Cayle, Cincinnati, severe; Baggagemaster John R. Long, Newport, Ky., severe; W. D. Wheeler, New Orleans, in charge of a museum freak known as "Wild Roso," both slightly injured; Miss Ollie Getty, Dayton, Tenn., slight; Arch Murphy, Madison County, Ind., slight

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 23.-A terrible collision occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road at Ensley City, two miles out, at 10:30 Tuesday night. Two men were killed outright and a number were wounded. The dead and wounded were brought to this city at a late hour.

The dead are I. D. Franklin, drummer, of Nashville; John Kilian, fireman. In addition to the killed twenty-six persons were injured, a number quite seriously. The collision occurred in this manner:

The Kansas City passenger train, due

to leave at nine p. m., was an hour late owing to the wait for the Georgia Pacific train. The sleeper for the Kansas City train had not been attached, but when the Georgia Pacific train arrived the depotmaster signalled the Kansas City train to get out of the way. The conductor of the Kansas City train was on the sleeper, but the engineer, John Russell, of the Kansas City train, understood the depotmaster's signal to go ahead, and pulled out for Memphis. He arrived at Ensley City before he discovered that he had left the sleeper and Conductor Poppham, and without hesitating immediately started back to Birmingham at forty miles an hour. The train had not gone half a mile when, rounding a curve, it was crashed into by an outgoing freight the sleeper and Conductor Poppham,

ANOTHER BAD WRECK.

A Bad Wreck to a Santa Fe Passenger Train-Many Passengers Injured Bas None Killed-One May Possibly Die. TOPEKA, Kan., Cet. 25.—The Denver

vestibule express on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, which left Kansas City at 10:35 o'clock yesterday morning, jumped the track on the reverse curve at Wakarusa at 1:30 in the afternoon while the train was running fifty miles an hour and the most disastrous wreck which the Santa-Fe has had for years was the result.

Twenty-five passengers were severely injured and one of them, Mrs. Kate O'Connell, of Chicago, will probably

For a distance of more than 400 feet. the track was entirely torn up. The sides. The engine and tender broke loose from the baggage car, and the latter turned diagonally across the track. The express car was thrown at right angles from the track, and did not touch the roadbed at any point. It was turned bottom side up. The smoker and second class car were left standing straight but twisted themselves at a complete right angle to the track. The day coach was thrown to the opposite side of the track from the smoker and laid on its side. The chair car, Pullman and tourists' cars remained coupled together. From the engine, which alone remained on the track, to the

mail car it was a distance of 120 feet. The passengers were thrown together into a confused mass of humanity,

As soon as the passengers who were uninjured could scramble from the windows of the cars the wounded were

taken out and cared for. The list of the more severely injured is as follows:

Hann Lindsay, Topeka, broken jaw and badly bruised. 7. Kate C. O'Connell, 7 Forty-seventh street; Chicago, head cut and back injured.

teeth knocked out and slight bodily injuries. Mrs. E. M. Peaslee, Telluride, Col.,

Mrs. W. C. Peaslee, Telluride, Col.,

severe scalp wounds. Mrs. George Torey, Fresno, Cal., back bruised and badly shaken up. Mrs. Jane MacParland, Carroll Hill,

O., bruised about the body. S. Sylvester, Milton, Col., knee badly bruised. C. F. Farrington, Disbon, Ill, dislo-

cated collar bone. J. J. Buckley, rear-brakeman, severely bruised. W. F. Jones, mail agent, Kansas City, injured internally but will recover.

J. W. Fadely, mail agent, Kansas. City, bruised. Harry Stone, mailtagent, Kansas City,

ing on the Cincinnati Southern railway F. L. Terry, express messenger, Kanagent, legs slightly masked.

Miss McFarland, severely shocked, producing nervous prostration-Miss Elizabeth Stich, Switzerland, Mrs. Labette Stiebl, Switzer.and,

shoulder badly sprained. Mrs. W. J. McClure, Kansas City, arm bruised.

Mrs. L. E. White, Oakland, Cal., arm. cut and severe bodily contusion. There were probably a dozen more. passengers who received severe shocks and slight bruises, but none of them. were seriously enough, injured to require particular attention from the phy-

The people from the little town of Wakarusa turned out en masse to assist: the wounded. Coffee and lunches wereprepared and every thing possible done.

to relieve the suffering. Railroad men declare that had the train not been vestibuled at least half of the 150 passengers would have been, killed, as the cars would have telescoped. beyond doubt.

THE FIRST BLIZZARD.

A Girl Frezen to Death in a Storm in News RATON, N. M., Oct. 25. - Monday evening William Nich and his sixteen-year-

old daughter were going from Folsom to the ranch. The girl was driving a team ahead, while her father came behind with another. They were overtaken by a blizzard when about half way home. The father reached home in safety and was horri-

fied to find that his daughter had not yet arrived. She had lost, her way in the blinding storm. The blizzard continued through the night, so little could be done in searching for the lost girl. She was found yesterday about ten miles from her home frozen to death. She had managed to unhito'n the horses and turn

them loose before she became exhausted,

PENSION ORDER. The Rating For Physical or Mental Disa-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Commissioner of Pensions with the approval of Assistant Secretary Bussey, issued the

Order No. 184, in regard to fixing rates of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890: That all claimants under the act of June 27, 1800, showing a mental or physical disability or disabilities of permanent character not the result of their own vicious habits, and which incapacitates them from performing of manual labor, rendering them unable to earn a support in

And even younger than my size, I went out walking by myself, 'To gather facts to make me wise. Where I beheld the strangest thing:

A great gold sign whereon I read "The Chief Bread-Baker to the King." Il went within and asked the man 'In all respect: "Can this be true? Does ever any King eat bread, "The same as all the poor folk do?"

The baker was a flowery man, As most men are who talk and bake; And said: "It is a Fallacy "To judge that Kings consume but cake.

"Not only does the King eat bread, But history states, and does not cheat, There have existed certain Kings Full glad to have some bread to eat!"

And while I stood a-wondering Whatever fallacy might mean, Behold I saw another sign Whereon was: "Hatten to the Queen."

I sought the hatter 'mid his plumes (Not knowing he was mad thereat.) And asked: 'Can't be really true That any Queen puts on a bat? The hatter sald indignantly:

"It is an error fit for clowns,
To think that Queens array their heads
Exclusively in golden crowns, Indeed there have existed Queens, As in the chronicles 't is said, Not only glad to have a hat,

But still more glad to have a head!" A sadder and a wiser child, I hied me home to think of things:
It seems so strange that Queens wear hat
And bread is good enough for Kings!

—Valentine Adams, in St. Nicholas.

OLD HUMPHREY'S BELL.

The Money That Bought It Had Been Cursed.

Mr. Giles was seated alone in the tap room of St. Agnes inn, with his feet on the table, a half-filled mug of ale in his hand, and was looking through the open doorway at the fading sunlight, and wishing that some customer might call and drop a few shillings into his till. He was about finishing the ale, when the sound of steps without caused him to remove his feet from the table and to assume a more dignified and businesslike attitude, by standing with his hands behind his back, and with an indifferent look on his face, as though independent of the entire world.

"Good evening, Mr. Giles," said the new-comer. "Good evening, Parker, good evening," answered Mr. Giles. "Come in.

What will you have, and what's the news?" "Ale, Giles, and a bit of cheese. You ask for the news; then you haven't

heard it

"Not a sit. What is it?"
"Old H mphrey."
"What if him?" asked Mr. Giles.
"Dead. 'Dead?

"Yes, dead," repeated Mr. Parker, as he brought his band down on the table with emphasis, as though driving the last nail into old Humphrey's coffin. 'When did he die?" asked Mr. Giles.

"An hour ago." Then many a secret dies with him, and I know some of them," said Mr. Giles, with a very knowing and myshake of the head

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Parker. "Nothing," was the very unsatisfac-

tory answer. It must be something." "No matter. What has he done with his money?" asked Mr. Giles.

"Divided it among some kinfolk in Wales, all excepting one hundred pounds."

"And pray, what's that for?"
"For the good of the parish," answered Mr. Parker. "Then Heaven help the parish!"

"Giles, what do you mean?" "Nothing, Parker, nothing. And what

is the money for?"
"For a bell to be placed in the vacant tower of St. Agnes Church." "Protection protect as! If it ever rings there it will be the death-knell of

the church," said Mr. Giles.
"Mr. Giles, will you be kind enough
to explain yourself? What do you

"That the parish musn't touch the money." "Why?"

Mr. Giles looked about the goom before answering, and then said: "Because it is cursed." "Cursed, Giles! cursed did you say?"

"Yes, carsed; every penny of it. It will bring only mischief." "Why curred? How?" asked the

other. "There is bleed on it. Red bleed is on it, I tell you."

"I don't understand," said Mr. Parker. "No doubt you don't understand. There is a great deal that you don't understand, Parker, a vast, great deal. But I tell you that I will never enter the church of a bell purchased with old Humphrey's money is ever hung in its

"You are very wrong, Ciles. You are too hard on ald Humphrey, who may have been a little wild a few years back, but of lase, you know, he has been a sober and a welf-behaved sub-

ject."
"I know he has, and I know a great deal more," was the answer. "What is the matter with you, Giles?

There is something on your mind, and I say out with it." "Parker!"

"What, Giles?" Mr. Giles again looked about the room, under the table, and out of the door before asking: "Do you see that ker, "don't stand freezing here in the is that nothing-absolutely nothingroad before this inn?"

"It is the same road?"
"What same road?"

"The same road that has been there

mitted on that road twenty years ago?"

"And the murders?" "Yes." "Who was the robber?" asked Mr.

"I don't know." "Who was the murderer?" "I don't know."

"I do," said Mr. Giles. "Who?" Mr. Giles dropped his voice into a low whisper, and answered: "Humphrey.'

"Humphrey!" repeated the aston-

"I know." "But how?"

Giles.

"Listen." said Mr. Giles, as he took nearer. "About four years ago Humphrey was in here alone with me, as you are now, and had been drinking a great deal, as you have not. He was very talkative, and so drunk that he men below. seemed to mistake me for some one years before-and he talked about robbery and murder.

"Well," put in Mr. Parker. "He said that he had been the leader of the murdering gang," continued Mr. | phrey. Giles, "tand he kept referring to me to

corroborate his stories." "Why haven't you told of this fore?" asked Mr. Parker. lived. Indeed, no. My life wouldn't

had. Humphrey was too drunk to remember what he had said, and I didn't hand exultantly. Was it only imagina-propose reminding him of it." motionless Mr. Giles, and waved his hand exultantly. Was it only imagination that caused Mr. Giles to think that "I rather think that he was so drunk

that he imagined the whole thing," said ally moving? He thought he saw it

alone, will come out of that bell. I dragged by the weight of the bell. have nothing more to say about it, and What was Mr. Parker's strength as comwill have nothing more to do with it." "You are silly, Giles. Because

cept the bell." "Have your own way, Parker, have

bell will bring evil." "You are a croaker," said Mr. Parker. "The bell will be swinging in the tower of St. Agnes before two months, and on Christmas day it will ring as merrily as any bell in all England.'

"We'll see, Parker, we'll see." So the conversation ended for that day, and the subject was not mentioned again for almost a month, when, one night, while the two friends were seated at a table in St. Agnes' inn, discussing the different brewings of all, the clerk of the parish entered.

"Good-evening, Mr. Miller," said Mr. Giles. "Take a seat and some ale, and tell us the London news. When did you get home?"
"This afternoon."

bell?" asked Mr. Parker. "Bad news," answered the clerk. "I told you so," said Mr. Giles.

"What news about the casting of the

told you so. What is it, Miller? Out with it." "I went to see them pour the bell," replied the clerk, "and all was ready at

three o'clock yesterday. The melted metal was in a huge pot that some workmen were swinging by a derrick into place to pour, when a chain parted, stantly."

I fear that there will be more if the work is continued."

"They will try again next week," said Mr. Miller. "They had better stop where they

are. They had better stop," answered Mr. Giles.

Mr. Parker had nothing to say. He appeared very much affected by what he had heard, and began to fear that, perhaps, his friend Giles was right. But on that day two weeks he had forgotten his fears, and, entering the inn, in an exultant tone said: "The bell is here, Mr. Giles, and will be hung on the morrow. It is so large that we must build a scaffolding, and take it up outside of the tower and let it down through the roof. You must come and

help."
"Not I, Parker, not I. I wouldn't touch a hand to it for all of the wealth in the parish."

"You are very silly, Mr. Giles. But come and see us hang it. There will be a fire in the church stove to keep your fingers warm."

"I wouldn't go into the church after could be offered to me, but I will be there to see."

"That is right, Mr. Giles; come and your fears."

deposited at the foot of St. Agnes' towthe church were warming themselves at the fire inside, waiting for those who had not yet arrived; all, excepting Mr. Giles, who stood at some distance from come bekind him and struck him on the

do with the blow he felt. cold morning air. Come in and warm will remain. yourself, and give us a hand, and we Mr. Vaughan thinks he can even com-

"No, Parker, no. I wouldn't touch a come, he says, "when so many persons living he turned the scale at 350 pounds. hand to the thing for all of the royal shall have lived from the beginning. His body was cremated, and the remailer,

"Just as you please," replied Mr. Par-"Stay where you are for half an hour and you will see the bell swinging and hear its voice laughing at you."

Mr. Giles was left alone, and his friend went into the church and soon came out again followed by the others, and preparations were made to hoist the bell into position. Mr. Parker took his place on the top of the tower beside an impromptu crane that had been erected, with its projecting arm reaching out beyond the wall, and holding suspended a rope that was to draw up the bell. All was made ready. One end of the rope was securely fastened to the bell, while ished Mr. Parker. 'How do you the other end, which had been run over a pulley on the crane above, was se cured to a windlass on the ground. Eight men seized the arms of the windlass, and walked slowly around it. The his friend by the arm and drew him bell began to rise and soon was swinging clear and then began to ascend. Higher and higher it went while Mr. Parker allowed the rope to pass through his hands, and gave directions to the

Mr. Giles stood speechless, shading else-for some companion of twenty his eyes, and watching this monster of a bell suspended by the neck and swinging between sky and earth, and the thought came into his mind that such should have been the fate of old Hum-

The bell reached the top of the tower, and, slowly rising, was soon above it. Mr. Parker took a firm hold of the rope, and called for help to swing it over the "I didn't dare to so long as Humphrey parapet, that it might be lowered through the tower roof to the bearings have been worth that pewter pot if I prepared for it. He looked down at the the crane was vibrating, or was it actuleaning toward the church, and Mr. "Think of it as you will, think of it as you will, Parker. You will see, though, arrength to stay it. It was not imaginamark my words, mischief, and mischief tion. The crane was toppling and being pared with the gravity of that mass of brass? Nothing. The fastenings once Humphrey may have done wrong is no loosened, a hundred men could not have reason that the church should not ac- held it. It must go. Mr. Giles saw this, and cried out with alarm. The men below jumped from under, and the ponderous your own way. But I tell you that the bell and rope and crane swung partly money came through evil, and that the around, with Mr. Parker still clinging He loosened his hold, but too late. He had been dragged beyond his balance, and conscious man went down with senseless metal. Not onto the ground, but onto and through the church

The men rushed inside of the church, and the cry of "fire" was raised. They hurried for water. The bell had struck the stove, crushing it to the ground, and scattered its coals, which had lighted the surrounding wood and soon filled the church with flame and smoke. Water came too late. The church was doomed, and the men could do nothing but stand by and watch the devouring flames destroy their house of worship, and leave nothing standing save a few jagged pieces of wall.

"I told you so; I told you so," said Mr. Giles. "Poor Parker, he wouldn't believe me, and now where is he? Dead! His life is sacrificed, and the church is destroyed, all on account of that accursed bell, which I knew could never bring

aught but evil." When the fire subsided Mr. Parker's burned bones were found beside the bell, which was cracked from rim to top, and lay on its side deeply sunk into the ground. Not a man was found who and the molten mass was spilled onto would touch it, and there it was left two of the men, killing them in- amid the ruins of St. Agnes, and there it lies to this day on the ground that it "What did I tell you, Parker? What cursed, and which it has made a place did I tell you?" asked Mr. Giles. to be avoided, especially after night-"Didn't I say that it would bring evil? fall, excepting by the ghost of old Hum-Here are two good lives sacrificed, and phrey, which is said to haunt the spot. -- Harry C. Fulton, in Chicago Daily

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

man in Ireland.

Dublin Review a curious question in re- of her illustrious grandfather, who used ligion. His theory is that the resurrec- to spend hours in watching at her bedtion of the body solves the problem of side whenever she was ill, a contingency the final destiny of the earth, and he that not infrequently happened, for in bases it on "the teaching of sound theo- her early childhood Jeanne was a very logians" and the "accepted truths of delicate little creature. Victor Hugo science." In brief, it is that when the had at one time a vision for his darling archangel sounds the last trump and of an alliance rendered impossible at summons the dead to arise from their that time by the youth of the parties, graves and come to judgment the whole | and there is no doubt that had his life of this planet will vanish with them, for their bodies will comprise all the er he would have tried to carry out his matter of which it is composed.

This novel position is based on statistics and science and is defended with his death, and he was so charmed with the exactness of mathematical calcula- the beauty and grace and intelligence of tions. He notes the tendency of sci- his fair visitor that he remarked afterence to reduce substances heretofore regarded as elementary, and argues that told of the incident): "If my little in the end only one universal elemental substance will be recognized. Next he I should have endeavored to arrange the bell touches the grounds for all that refers to "the scientific fact that the a marriage between her and Mrs. Mackabsolute amount of matter, or, in other ay's eldest son, particularly if the words, the sum total of all that exists in the material universe, is ever a conhear the bell ring a merry laugh at stant quantity." Nothing new, he argues, is created except human souls, On the next morning the bell was and they are put in "earthly tabernacles kneaded together from existing er, and the men who had gathered at matter" and subject to the laws of mat-

He makes these remarkable deductions from the facts already given. The weight of the earth is 6,000,000,000,000,the tower, looking upon the bell in a 000,000,000 tons. The population of the frightened manner, as though it was earth in the year 6000 will be 320,000,some sort of brass-jawed and iron- 000,000,000,000. Unless every one of on the top and two sides of their woodtongued wild beast ready to spring upon these people returned his body to the him. To Mr. Giles the bell was not a earth, he remarks, "there would be a senseless mass of metal, but the incar- steady and inconvenient diminution of nation of old Humphrey's evil deeds; its bulk." As the dead multiply the and he was shaken by the very thought entirety of existing matter will be abof its blasphemous voice calling the sorbed by their bodies. Hence the conworshipers together. While he stood clusion that the earth must disappear shaking his head at the bell, Mr. Parker with the dead. "When every soul of man that has ever lived, from Adam to shoulder. He started as though he the final crack of doom, has claimed his thought that the bell had something to | body," says Mr. Vaughan, "will there be any thing at all left of the present little "Good morning, Giles," said Mr. Par- orb on which we dwell?" His answer

will have the bell in place in no time." pute the day of judgment. It will

EATING IN HASTE

To It May Safely He Attributed the National Disease of Dyspepsia.

There is no doubt that the average American eats too rapidly. No one who has witnessed the feats of deglutition performed by commercial travelers at a railway station will cavil at this assertion. It is safe to attribute the national disease of dyspepsia to this cause fully as much as to the indigestible viands of which the ordinary citizen makes his chief diet. And this haste is not confined to the hotel dining-room or the railway eating-house. In the private household as astonishing and disgusting exhibitions of rapid gorging may be seen as are ever witnessed in public restaurants. No one who had once beheld the spec-

tacle could ever forget the fashion in which meals were conducted in a certain home where wealth and every evidence of outward refinement gave promise of better things. The father, a man of business from his sixteenth year, plainly considered eating the duty to be accomplished at the table, and quite ignored such minor considerations as the interchange of thought or observation, or any of the social features usually connected with the operation of dining. If he could not quite equal Napoleon the First, who was said to have often devoured his entire dinner in six minutes, he did not fall far behind the great warrior. Soup, meat. vegetables, dessert, were swallowed in rapid succession and in almost utter sience. The slight delay inseparable from a change of courses was endured impatiently. Almost before the last mouthful was down, the eager man would push back his chair, spring to his feet, and, with a muttered word of farewell, make a rush for the street. In an instant the slam of the frontdoor would announce that he was on his way back

to his office. His children were not backward in imitating him, and all the pleadings of their refined, care-worn mother were powerless to check the influence of the father's example. With such a rush at meal-times, elegant or even tolerable decent table manners were impossible, and the visitor in the home found eating a difficult business when accompanied by the sight of a haste and habits that often could only be described as revolt-

If the mid-day meal must be hurried, let it also be simple. There is no rhyme or reason in attempting to dispose of a three or four course dinner in thirty or forty minutes. If only half an hour can be allowed for the repast, let this consist of two courses only, either a soup and a meat course, or a meat course and a dessert. These should be served promptly, but in an orderly fashion, and both the conduct of the dinner and the gastric powers will be benefited by such simplicity.

Upon this point the house mother must insist. Even if her husband will not conform to her wishes in this regard, she should require from servants and children a certain amount of propriety in serving the meal and decorum in its discussion. After seeing that the dinner is punctually served, and that the courses follow one another promptly, she should herself set the example of deliberate eating, and should strive, by the introduction of interesting subjects, to encourage the pleasant chat that is a potent aid to digestion. It will cost an effort to do this when she is weary and harrassed by household worries, but she will enjoy her own meal more, if her mind is, by any agreeable means, distracted a little while from her cares. -Christine Terhune Herrick, in Harper

Victor Hugo's Granddaughter.

Jeanne Hugo is just twenty years of age. She is a pretty and stylish blonde and has a good deal of social success since her debut in society, which took place two years ago. She has one de-A Curious Theory Presented by a Clergy- fect, however—she is addicted to tight lacing, a habit which rather spoils the Rev. J. S. Vaughan discusses in the grace of her carriage. She was the idol been spared some five or six years longproject. Mrs. John W. Mackey was presented to him about a year before ward to a gentleman (by whom I was Jeanne had been only a few years older young gentleman resembles his mother." -Faris Letter.

A Pretty Dutch Custom. Quaint and pretty is the Dutch fashon of hanging sweet-toned harps against the doors. These delicately strung instruments are called orchal harmonichal in the fatherland, and ring a high, clear welcome as the stranger enters. The majority of them are two feet broad and possibly thirty-six inches in length. They have various fancy convolutions en frames, with a sounding board having seven strings strung diagonally across. Above project the pegs, from which depend flexible wires with round metal balls on the end, gilded and so adjusted that each one will strike its particular string. A key keeps the harp correctly tuned, and the whole is painted to harmonize with the room in which it is hung. Now, every time the door is jarred, be it ever so little, the gold balls fall a-jangling on their taut wires and a light, thin music is the result.-Illustrated American.

-A German of Boston, well-known at the South End, recently took a trip to the fatherland. There he died. While His body was cremated, and the remails, Boston by mail.

EARLY RAILROADS.

The First Passenger Trains Run in England and the United States.

Sixty-five years ago the first steam railway in the world for the earriage of passengers was formally opened in England. There are many men still living who remember that day. The road was called the Stockton & Darlington railroad. The speed was not a thing to brag about. A stand ng reward of £550 was offered for an engine that would travel ten miles an hour drawing three times its own weight. The first road for carrying freight in the United States was opened at Quiney, Mass., in the following year, but it was not until two years after that (1828) that the Baltimore & Ohio ran the first passenger train in the United States, and Peter Cooper designed the locomotive. The first steam railway in New York State began running from Albany to Shenectady in 1830.

The Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad was originally incorporated April 14, 1832. The construction of the road was commenced the next year. The purpose of constructing this road was to prevent to Albany. The Troy terminus of the Rensselaer & Saratoga was on First Favorite Prescription—and it street, the depot occupying a part of the present site of the Young Men's As- has proved itself the right sociation building. The road was opened remedy in nearly every case from Troy to Ballston October 6, 1835. of female weakness. The Schenectady & Saratoga Railroad Company, which was controlled by Albany people, refused to carry the Rens- cure everything - but it has Ballston to Saratoga. A number of done more to build-up tired. Troy capitalists then purchased the enfeebled and broken - down majority of the stock of the Schenectady women than any other medi-& Saratoga Railroad Company and for a time Albany's freight was under an embargo on the railroad.

The utilization of the railroad idea may be traced much further back than September 27, 1825, when the Steckton & Darlington railroad was opened for news to her. The medicine passenger traffic. In the coal districts of the north of England, early in the last century, rails of wood were laid for the purpose of reducing the friction caused by pulling coal carts from the work ngs to pit mouths. About 1767 cast-iron rails were introduced. Between 1784 and 1820 Murdock, Treve thick and Gray, all Englishmen. made experiments with steam engines. The success of the modern railway, by general consent, is due to George Stephenson, who constructed the first locomotive for the Stockton & Darlington railway and who was its engineer for sev-

eral months. Stephenson's engines were adopted by other railways, but they were not introduced without opposition. The stagecoach owners and the canal projectors were opposed to railway competition. Land-owners were frightened at the prospect of going iron monsters, belching forth fire and smoke, flying over their property. The English spirit of conservatism, too, was aroused, and it was voiced by the British Quarterly Review in these words:

We should as oon expect the people of Wo livid to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's rockets as to trust themselves to the mercy of such a machin

The machines that excited such fear were very insignificant in comparison with the smallest locomotive now in use. -Troy (N. Y.) Press.

A Strong Foundation

A strong Foundation
In health has the constitution fortified and built up with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
The entire physical structure nourished and sustained through the agency of assured digestion and assimilation, regularity of the bowels and liver restored, the nerves invigorated, nightly repose sound and health yielding—these are among the results of its use. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, are annihilated by it.

FANGLE—"The brunette over yonder is a Boston bred girl." Cumso—"Oh! I see! Brown bred, too."—Yenowine's News.

IF you wish to do the easiest and quickest week's washing you ever did, try Dobbins's Electric Soap next washday. Follow the di-rections. Ask your grocer for it. Been on the market 24 years. Take no other.

The poet is an idyl fellow, and that's probably why the public stanza verse to being ode by him.—Binghamton Ledger.

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

Women can not be farmers—in the sense "husbandmen," at least.

THE crow does not fly from the corn-field without caws.—Washington Ftar. THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS	CITY.	Oc	t. 2	7.	ı
CATTLE-Shipping steers		100		35	L
	8 00	0	8 (ı
Native cows	2 00	0	2		ı
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	8 50	0	4	1)	П
WHEAT-No. 2 red	93	0		5342	Г
No. 2 hard	88	0		89	ı
CORN-No. 2	485	20	1967	50	н
OATS-No. 2	40	0		401/2	1
RYE-No. 2	61	0		611/2	П
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 50	@	2	60	П
Fancy	2 10	60	2	15	ı
HAY-Baled	6 00	@	7	0)	ı
BUTTER-Choice creamery	18	0		21	ı
CHEESE-Full cream	9	a		942	ı
EGGS-Choice	17	0		174/2	Г
BACON-Hams	10	0		11	ı
Shoulders	5	0		642	1
Sides	7	0		8	ı
LARD	64	20		678	L
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ST. LOUIS.					L
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SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 00	0	5		п
FLOUR-Choice	8 50	0	8		ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red	984			9.1	П
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BUTTER-Creamery	20	0		26	П
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CHICAGO.			30%		ı.
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FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 40	0	5		L
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NEW YORK.					I
	0.75	1935	175	0.	ı
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FLOUR-Good to choice		0		10	1
WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 075	18 (0)		09	819

WHEAT-No. 2 red...... 1 0748 @ 1 09

It is very important in this age of vast-material progress that a remedy be pleas-ing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its-nature and effects. Possessing these quali-ties, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxa-tive and most gentle diuretic known.

"AT least I can take things in a phlo-sophical way," said the burglar, as he lifted out a pane of glass with a rubber sucker.— Elmira Gazette.

A FATHER loves his child. A mother worships it Both decide the child should occasionally be given Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

First Burglar—"Good Lord! let's run; here comes some one!" Second Burglar— "O! come on; it's only a policeman."—

Let every enfeebled woman know it! There's a medicine that'll cure her, and the proof's positive! Here's the proof — if it

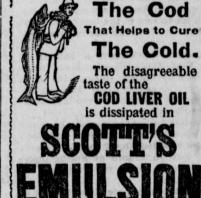
doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the the diversion of the trade of North- fact to its makers and get ern New York to Albany via your money back without the roads from Saratoga to Schenectady and from the latter place a word—but you won't do it! The remedy is Dr. Pierce's

It is not a miracle. It won't

cine known. Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is to get the

will do the rest. Wanted - Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the little regulators.



Of Pure Cod Liver Off with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION

BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he would take milk. Physicians are prescribing it everywhere. It is a perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. Take no other

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by the inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

Prickly Ash Bitters! It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic

effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Secret of Health is the power to cat, digest and assimilate, a proper quantity of wholesome food. This can never be the case while impurities exist in the system. The blood must be purified; it is the vital principle, ramifying through every part of the body. Dr. Tutt's Pills expel all impurities and vitalize the whole system. A Noted Divine says:

"I have been using Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills
the past three months for dyspepsia, weak
stomach and nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend
them as the best pill in existence, and do all
I can to nequaint others with their merits.
They are a special blessing."
Rev. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

Tutt's Liver Pills, FOR DYSPEPSIA. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.



ASTHMA-Swedish Asthma CURE address. Will had THAL CURED package FREE OOLLINS REOTHERS DRUG CO., ST. LOUIS, NO. FREE BOTAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

MY LITTLE BO-PEEP.

My little Be-Peep'is fast asleep, And her head on my heart is lying; I gently rock, and the old hall clock Strikes a knell of the day that's dying; Strikes a keel of the day that's dying.

But what care I how the hours go by,
Whether swiftly they go or creeping?

Not an hour could be but dear to me,
When my babe on my arm is sleeping.

Her little bare feet, with dimples sweet, From folds of her gowns are peeping, And each wee toe, like a daisy in blow, I caress as she lies a-sleeping; Her golden hair falls over the chair, Its treasures of beauty unfolding; I press my lips to her finger-tips That my hands are so tightly holding.

Tick, tock, tick, tock, you may wait, old

clock,
It was foolish what I was saying;
Let your seconds stay, your minutes play,
And bid your days go all a-maying.
O, Time! stand still—let me drink my fill
Of content while my babe is sleeping;
As I smooth her hair, my life looks fair,
And to morrow—I may be weening. And to-morrow—I may be weeping.

—Frank E. Holliday, in Ladies' Home Journal.

ARIEL, The Half-Breed.

A Romance of Colonial Days.

BY ROBERT A. CUMMING.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.] CHAPTER XIII.-CONTINUED.

They came on gallantly under the fire of the fort and Renwick's sharpshooters and made a dash at the canoes, but Jabe turned one of the guns loaded with shrappel on the foremost boats with such good aim as to make them pause, while Renwick hoisted a sail and called in the men from the canoes. Thus reinforced with rifles, while the distance from the fort was rapidly diminishing, nct a man dare show himself on the decks of the nearest gunboats, so sure was the aim of the rangers, while Mercer spread destruction among the small boats with showers of grape-shot. The enemy, realizing their danger, and that they would soon be within rifle range from othe shore, made a last effort to rescue the prizes. A gunboat crowded with men succeeded in grappling the second prize and sprang upon its deck, confident of their ability to drive the little band of Americans

At a signal from Jabe, the latter dropped upon the deck, and a storm of shrapnel from his gun passed over them and tore up the crowd of invaders, while the rangers sprang to their feet and charged with bayonets and the butts of their rifles. The struggle was fierce, but short, and the remnant of the French. driven back pell mell, would gladly have escaped but Renwick lashed their ves-sel to his own and carried all three, with the prisoners safely under the guns of the forts while the enemy sullenly retired. "Did I not tell thee, Jabe," said

Renwick, grasping the ranger's hand, "that hine opportunities to capture guns were unlimited?"

Jabe inswered with a faint smile; his left arm dangled at his side; it was broken. The prizes were towed up the river, out of range of the enemy's fire, and the guns and ammunition transferred to Fort Oswego.

Renwick received the warmest praises for his gallantry. He came out of the conflict with a few scratches and the loss of six men. The fire from the fleet was kept up without intermission, and as steadily answered by the forts, while a cloud of smoke hung like a pall over the combatants.

At noon the Mohawk scouts announced the approach of the land forces, and at sunset their first gun awoke the echoes of the forest. Their fire was directed chiefly on Fort Ontario, which, being built chiefly of timber, soon showed the effects of the bombardment, which only ceased when night made all things invisible.

"They will begin again in the morning," observed Renwick, "and then I would rather be out of doors, for these timbers will not long remain in position, and I do not wish to have my head broken ingloriously."

"It makes little difference which side of the wall we are on," replied Selwyn, "the end is drawing near. Suppose we hurry it a little, Charley. Do you



THEY WERE ENABLED TO APPROACH VERY NEAR THE BATTERY.

think you could prevail on Mercer tolet us storm those batteries that are knocking these walls about our ears? We have the advantage of knowing the ground, and we might accomplish something." Selwyn shook his head.

our way through their lines," Renwick suggested. Mercer, making a tour of inspection, heard these words as he en-

"My brave friend," said he, "we will defend this post until human skill and courage can do no more; but we will not "I meant to fight our way, Colonel,"

replied Renwick, with a flush of color

In his face; "but you will find me at your side whenever danger threatens." the crumbling battlements. Then "I know I can rely upon you all, my brave countrymen," said Mercer; "but I to save further waste of life, ordered don't mean that you shall be crushed the firing to cease and hoisted the white under these ruins," he added, looking flag. And thus fell Oswego, the only around the battered structure. "Cap- fortified position held by the English of bullets, which, by reason of the ele tain Selwyn, you will tramp your com- on the great lakes. Bancroft, the his- vation of the deck of the mand to Fort Oswego at once. I will torian, says that in order to appease the passed harmlessly over its y-

give orders for your admittance." So saying, he departed.

At daylight the cannonade began again. By ten o'clock Fort Ontario was in ruins, and the enemy's fire, concentrated on Oswego, soon showed disastrous results. Mercer, resolute in the midst of impending ruin, visited the batteries and spoke words of encouragment to the men, who in their turn worked at the guns as cheerfully as if they hoped to repulse the enemy.

At noon, Mercer, after consultation with his officers, resolved to make an attack on the enemy in the woods, and if possible drive them back and spike their guns. It was a forlorn hope, and Colonel Lyman, who was to command it, asked for volunteers, when the entire garrison responded. He selected two hundred men from New York and New England besides Brant and his Mo-

As every thing depended on the suddenness and force of the blow, Mercer concentrated his fire on the point of attack, and under its cover the little column advanced in silence at the double quick step.

They were enabled to approach very near the battery, the guns of which were elevated at an angle above their heads to strike the parapets of the fort, which suddenly ceased firing, and with a cheer the devoted band rushed upon the foe, leaped a slight breastwork which the confident Frenchmen scarcely deemed necessary for defense, and drove back or killed the gunners and spiked the cannon.

The battery silenced, Lyman made a dash at another in the rear and succeeded in disabling one gun, when the enemy recovered from their surprise and began to press him hard. A band of Hurons pressed in between him and the Mohawks, and a force of regulars threatened his left flank, while a force of Canadians and Indians threw themselves between him and the path of re-Nothing daunted, the brave veteran formed his command in hollow square, the New Englanders with their bayonets on the outside, while the New | alarm Yorkers, on the inner line, poured in a deadly fire. In this order they broke through the cordon of foes, and slowly retreated, aided by the fire from the fort, which the watchful Mercer renewed as soon as he perceived the retrograde movement. That little square was fast diminishing under the incessant fire. and still they struggled on, until, within rifle range of the fort, their assailants deemed it prudent to retire, and the battered remnant crept within the walls.

The Mohawks did not return. Separated from their allies, they were captured or had escaped in the labyrinths of the forest. The enemy's fire ceased at sun-down. The fleet had suffered severely and retired out of range for repairs, while Montcalm decided to wait till morning before making the final assault. Outside the fort the night was dark and the rain was falling. Inside, in the room occupied by the women and children, Selwyn found Jabe with his arm in splints and his spirits below

"Not on my own account, Captain," he said; "Its the women and children that I'm thinking about, and what will become of them if the French and redskins take the fort."

"There is a chance of escape for them, Jabe, and I think I could arrange it if you don't think it too dangerous. The them." gun-boats -"

joyfully catching at the idea. "It will hold all the wounded that will bear moving, and there's only three women and two children."

"The enemy's gunboats are in line of battle," replied Selwyn, "but the night is dark and the breeze is off shore. If you could slip through the fleet, you might escape; but who would work the

"There's a New England fisherman with a shot wound in his leg-he could take charge of the boat, and with a few provisions and a couple of guns, we could make a landing on some island until another chance offers."

After some further discussion, Selwyn laid the matter before Mercer, who gave his consent, and Renwick took charge of the details.

At midnight one of the prizes dropped down the river and received its freight -the women and children and four of the sick or wounded men, including Jabe, with rifles and provisions. Renwick decided to steer them

through the fleet and for this purpose took a cance in tow to enable him to return. Knowing the position of the gunboats, he steered for a point which he believed offered a free passage. The darkness which aided the escape also exposed them to the danger of collision and he raised just sufficient sail to waft the vessel through the perilous passage and insure the slightest possible shock in case she struck a hostile bark. As he approached the line, he heard the tramp of the sentinels; but not a light was to be seen. Then came a slight shock followed by a scraping sound, as the boat grazed the side of an invisible

"Qui vive!" shouted a sentinel. Lights were coming up from the lower deck. There was a commotion and trampling of feet. But the fugitives held on their way. Renwick listened for indications of pursuit, but there were none. He then gave the helm to the New England fisherman, whispered a word of farewell to Jabe and lowered himself in the "We might blow up the forts and fight canoe, which he cut loose, and turned

its prow toward the fort. Morning revealed the fact that the fire more destructive, while many of the guns in the fort had become unserviceable and the ammunition was running low. Mercer, true to his determination to defend the fort to the last, was cheering his men in their hopeless efforts, when he was struck by a shot from the fleet and fell dead upon

fealousy of their Indian allies, the French destroyed the forts, leaving not one stone upon another and raised in their place a monument with the inscription:

"Bring handfuls of lilies."

CHAPTER XIV.

A NAVAL VICTORY. A gentle breeze wafted the fugitive gun-boat far from the beleaguered fort, and when the cannon announced the dawn of day with their from lips, only a dull reverberation reached the ears of the steersman, who alone watched the fading stars.

As the first sound struck his ears, a tinge of color came into his pale face, and something like a groan burst from his lips. "I feel like a deserter," he muttered, "and if it wasn't for the sake of the women and children, I wouldn't be here in safety while the Frenchmen are pounding the fort to pieces."

As the sun came up the wind increased, and the vessel dashed on, propelled by her foresail and jib. She was running along the southern shore in an eastern direction, while Jabe, who had relieved the New England man at the helm, was keeping a watchful eye on the wide expanse of water for an en-

The weather was very warm, and his male companions were asleep on gro, and the captain of scouts stood in deck with their blankets around them, to protect them from the heavy dew.

"Let them sleep," muttered Jabe; "it's good for them, and a sign that they've got no fever. But where to steer for, I can't decide for myself, and there's no hurry about it as long as the enemy is engaged somewhere else. Yes, Nellie, all safe so far."

This remark was addressed to his wife, whose head appeared above the hatchway. "What sound is that, Jabe?" she asked, as the dull boom of the distant cannonade reached her ear. "It's the French pounding the old fort," he growled between his teeth.

shore yonder?" she cried, in sudden Jabe, following her glance, saw several objects on the shore and in the water ahead of them, which he soon

"And what's that moving by the



FRENCH PENNON WAS FOUND HOISTED TO THE TOPMAST.

skins," he muttered, "and they're getting into their canoes. They want to know who we are, and they'll soon find out, if they come within range. But don't be afraid, Nellie; we can outsail

Jabe pointed to the shore. "What do you make of them, Eph?" he asked. "Keep her away a point or two," responded the fisherman; "they can't overhaul us with this breeze."

The other two men were awake now, and the women crowded into the hatchway with pale faces fixed their eyes on point of interest. It was evident that the savages were resolved to make their acquaintance, probably taking them for Frenchmen, and Jabe, believing that to change the course of the vessel would excite their suspicion, kept on, trusting to superior speed to prevent their too near approach.

"See to the rifles, Eph," he said, "and you women go below." The latter obeyed reluctantly, and the men prepared to fight their way if necessary. See if you can find a French flag down Eph called down the hatchthere." "May be the red devils will know way. what it means and think we're Frenchmen.

A French pennon was found and hoisted to the topmast, where it fluttered in the breeze.

"Blast their red hides!" muttered Jabe. "They're not satisfied." "No, nor they won't be till they get a dose of lead," said Eph. "See, they're hoisting their blankets for sails!"

It seemed as if the frail barks would capsize under the pressure of the broad sails; but they carried for ballast five or six men each, and danced over the short curling waves like a flock of water fowl. They were making for a point exactly in the course of the fugitives.

"We must take the risk, boys, and run right through them," said Jabe, resolutely, "and if the breeze holds an hour longer we'll outsail them." "Give me the belm," said the fisher-

"All right, you know more about steering than I do," responded Jabe; "and now lads, lay low and don't waste a shot."

The Indians, having gained their posi tion, lowered their sails and awaited the approach of the gun boat, unwilling to fire while they had a doubt of its beseigers were drawing nearer, and their nationality. Eph surmised the cause of their quietude, and gesticulated wildly with his disengaged hand after the supposed manner of Frenchmen, and shouted out his small vocabulary of French and Indian words without regard to their fitness, until within a few yards distance of the nearest canoe, he suddenly put down the helm and dropped flat upon the deck. The obedient eraft swerved instantly from her course and struck the canoe obliquely, turning it completely over. A yell from the astonished redskins and a random volley old maid in 49.

cupants. The bark resumed its course leaving the redskins to pick up their half-drowned brothers, and was soon beyoud the range of their guns. "Don't fire at them," commanded Jabe. "We

haven't got amunition to spare.' 'They're getting ready to follow us," said Eph. "They've righted the canoe

and are hoisting the blankets again."
"If the wind holds till sundown, we'll reach the St. Lawrence river, and find a hiding-place among the islands. Yes, you may come out now, Nellie," added Jabe. "We are safe enough now." Eph held up his hand. "The wind is failing," he said.

CHAPTER XV.

PROJECTS AND RESULTS. Mile. Destain would have followed Ariel had she not feared to compromise his safety. She therefore resumed her place on the bear skin which formed her couch and awaited the course of events. But the feeling of despair which lay so heavily on her heart gave place to one of joy and gratitude at the thought that her existence was known to those who would dare all things to effect her rescue. Her reveries were interrupted, however, by the announcement of the squaw that Lemourier had arrived and the next moment the tepec was illuminated by a torch in the hands of the nethe entrance regarding her with a grim smile of triumph.

"I trust madamoiselle likes her quarters," he said, ironically, "and if they are not as commodious as those of Mme. Chevreul, madamoiselle must remember that a soldier's bride, like himself, should submit gracefully to inconvenience."

Ninon regarded him silently, with an expression which reminded him of her aunt at their last interview.

"Parbleu!" he exclaimed, flercely, with a gesture as if he was about to strike her. "Do you think it will be safe to defy me? Am I one of your vassals like De Barzac? Undeceive yourself, madamoiselle. I am not your lover, but your master. You will marry me in the morning. The priest is here and the bridal party waiting," he added, with a harsh laugh.

Ninon regarded him scornfully. "You are a coward!" she said in a low tone, but it touched every nerve in his body.

The blood rushed to his face and a murderous light shone in his eyes. He made a stride forward and struck her across the face with the back of his hand. His savage temper being aroused, he might have used further violence, but the squaw pushed herself before

TO BE CONTINUED.

IN HIGH ALTITUDES.

The Two Most Remarkable Aerial Voy-

The most remarkable balloon ascension on record was made in 1794 by Biot and Gay-Lussac, of Paris. By this enter-prise they endowed science with a series of new and important facts, questionable before that time, as they carried with them a complete set of suitable apparatus, and, moreover, an unsurpassed knowledge of observation and experiment. They ascended to a height of thirteen thousand feet, and observed that at eight thousand or nine thousand feet the animals they had taken with them in order to observe the effect of the rarefled air and cold upon them, did not appear to suffer any inconvenience.

In the meantime, the pulses of the "What's the matter, Jabe?" asked the two experimenters were much ac-"One would be enough," cried Jabe, New Englander, coolly shaking himself celerated; that of Gay-Lussac, otherper minute, was one hundred and eleven.

At a height of eleven thousand feet, a oigeon was liberated; it dropped down, whirling through the air as if it had been a stone. The air was too thin and too rarefied to enable it to fly. Three weeks later, Gay-Lussac went

up alone, and attained a height of twenty-two thousand feet, four and onesixth miles, or two thousand feet higher than the top of Chimborazo mountain. The barometer was only thirteen inches high: the thermometer eighteen degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing point, while at the surface of the ground it was eighty degrees. He left the courtyard of the Conservatorie des Arts et Metiers, in Paris, and, after an aerial vo, age of six hours, descended near

Rouen, one hundred miles distant. The result of this ascension on Gay-Lussac's health was very injurious, partially by want of air for respiration, combined with sudden cold, but chiefly by the absence of the accustomed pressure. At the extreme height of twentytwo thousand feet, his face and neck were swollen enormously, his eyes protruded from his head, blood ran from his lungs by vomiting; in short, his system received a shock from which he never fully recovered during the rest of his life.—N. Y. Ledger.

What to Do with a Mad Dog.

By thrift he had become a millionaire and he had a splendid St. Bernard dog which he was very proud of. One day the servant came to him horror-stricken. "Master, master! Cæsar's --"

"Is what?" "Mad! He won't touch water and he foams from the mouth constantly." "Great heavens! It is lucky you discovered it in time. You must not lose a minute. Take the animal at once, be

"Yes, sir." "And sell him!"-Texas Siftings.

fore he has bitten any one -"

The Faculty Retorts "Where do we find the laughing jackass, professor?" asked the freshman, and the class tittered.

"Usually in Australia," replied the venerable instructor. "I think, however, that if I had a gun with me, loaded with buckshot, I could bring down about two dozen, right in this room."--The Jury.

Sweet Revenge. Voice from speaking tube -- Help!

h-e-l-p! I've caught a man in my room, Oh! what shall I do? Clerk (to himself)-That's that furny

> through the tube) - Look the a'll never have a chance to other .- Racket

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LANDS.

(New York Standard.) Money for the establishment of a colllege in New York City having been previously raised by a lettery, George III gave a charter to Kings college in 1754, and on May 13, 1755, the "rector and inhabitants in New York in communion with the church of England" conveyed to the governors of the college of the province of New York, for a consideration of ten shillings, a lot of ground now bounded on the south by Barclay street, on the north by Marray street, on the east by Church street, and on the west by the North river. Park place now On a portion of this land the old college buildings were erected and they continued to be used for college purposesuntil the institution was moved to its present site in 1857. At the time of the about £3,000, and it appears not to have been regarded by the early managers of the institution as an important source of revenue. The first leases were for merely nom-

inal sums. For instance, a number of lots between Greenwich and Washington streets were conveyed to Frederick Rhinelander forever, partly by the regents of the university, in 1786 and 1787, and partly by the trustees of the college in 1792, in consideration of a perpetual yearly rent of \$371.59; to be paid to the college. How foolish a bargain this was on the part of the college is now too manifest for comment. In 1812 a let 40x125 feet, near the corner of Murray and Greenwich streets, was leased for fifty-nine years for six peppercorns a year. Hence it brought to the college made that promised a substantial inthe consideration was such that it would now be regarded merely nominal. A lot 25x75 feet, on Murray street near College place, was leased at \$150 a Two lots on the east side of year. Chapel street (now College place) were In 1830 two lots 28x114 feet, on the north side of Barelay street, were each leased for twenty-one years at \$300 a College place was in the same year leased for \$200 a year. It was these twenty-one year leases at low prices the time of the Legislative investigation in 1855, when this property, including that then occupied by the college buildings, was estimated as worth about By that time there had come a consid-

erable increase in the rental value of land, and we find that in 1855 a piece of ground fronting 33 feet on College place and having a depth of 45 feet, was leased for sixteen years at \$1,100 a year, and an adjoining lot of 25 feet front and but 44 feet deep was leased for twenty-one years at \$840 a year. Considering the depth, these appear to have been good prices at that time. In 1854 two lots, each 29x75 feet on Murray street, east of College place, were leased for twentyone years at \$4,000 a year each. Next. year a lot of 100x45 feet, at the corner of College and Park places, was leased for \$5,200 a year. In general, rents were in 1855 more than four times as great as in-1755, and the demand for lots was far greater, even at the enhanced prices.

It is difficult to ascertain the advance wise always slow, sixty-two beats since that time, because of the system- have been yielding some revenue had in per minute, was eighty, and that of atic neglect of the college authorities to Biot, naturally rapid, seventy-nine beats record leases. In 1872 a lot on Barclay ever chose to put it to use. But, most street, running through Park place, important of all, the natural operation 159x29 feet, was leased for twenty-one years from May 1 for \$2,500 a year. In 1875 a lot 29x76 on the south side of Murray street was leased for twenty-one tioned to the increase in population that years at \$2,000 a year. The average made new demands upon it for enlarged price for a 25x75 lot on this property appears to be about \$1,200, giving an aggregate of \$102,000 a year. This is, of course, an estimate based on the price of the small number of leases recently recorded. It is, however, believed to be quite within the mark, and in a very few years renewal of leases will increase the sum.

In 1814 the Legislature gave to the college Dr. Hosack's botanic garden, acquired by the State in 1810. This property extends along Fifth avenue from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first streets and westward to a line parallel with and bigotry and them have about 100 feet from Sixth avenue. For fied the law they had violated. many years the college derived no benefit from this property, but at the timeof the legislative investigation, already referred to, it valued it at from \$350,000 New York would not have voted in 1848. to \$400,000. In 1857 eight lots at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Fifth. avenue were sold to the Collegiate Dutch church, the consideration named in the deed being one dollar and a mortgage for \$80,000. The tract sold was 200 feet square, and hence included the whole avenue front from Fortyeighth to Forty-ninth streets and the Forty-eighth street front for 200 feet back toward Sixth avenue. The church occupies but eight of these lots, and most of the remainder have since passed into the hands of pri- to the thousands of students who have vate parties and they have increased: enormously in value. A single lot, from which the house has been removed, on Fifth avenue, just above the church, is. now offered for sale, the price being \$70,000. To appreciate thisit must be remembered that the whole-tract centaining 248 full lots, was vainly offered for sale at \$18,000 in 1825, and in 1854 it was estimated as worth \$350,000 to \$400,000, while, at the average price for all lots, indicated by the price of that on Fifth avenue, the selling price of the whole tract would be between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. The college still owns threefourths of the avenue front and all the street fronts. The selling value of its property, then, must certainly be more than \$4,000.000.

From 1860 lots were leased on this 100 for \$350; lots 22x100 for \$400, and the tenant paying all taxes, is roout clerk and recorder of the county.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT. \$1.200 a year, and its income from ground ents on the 248 lots still remaining to it on the Botanic garden property, must, at this rate, he \$297,600 per annum. Adding to this, \$102,000, which is callow estimate of its receipts from its dayntown property, we have an aggregate of \$399,600 as the probable annual income of Columbia from ground rents alone. To this must, of course, be added the thousands of dollars received from students in the academic, medical and other departments. Dr. Sears, writing of the college in 1869, spoke of its income at that time as "princely."

It would trouble him to find an adjective by which he could characterize its income to-day It is possible that the income does not quite equal the figures given in our estimate, runs through the center of the property. but if such is the fact, it is due to the failure of the management to gettall that he could out of the property. In many cases leases granted by managers for twenty-one years have subsequently been sold for a large grant by Trinity this land was valued at bonus. The money that thus goes into private pockets, would, together with the Columbia rents, go into the public treasury under a system that placed all taxation on land values.

The trustees, however, are keenly alive to the advantages of land speculation, for we find that in 1872 they bought from Gouvernor M. Ogden, Stephen P. Nash, and Charles R. Swords, ten acres of ground west of Eleventh avenue, in the neighborhood of 106th street, for \$375,000. Perhaps it is the intention to move the institution to this site at some future day, but land in that neighbor-

hood is now advancing rapidly in value.

The most cursory examination of the facts show that, enormous as is the income now derived by the college from its legal power to levy a tax on land in the most valuable business and residenno revenue whatever until 1871. It was tial quarters of the city, the managers not until 1825 that leases began to be of the estate have not wisely administered it. The leasing of property for so come to the institution; but even then long a period as fifty-nine years at a nominal price, the permanent alienation of some of the most valuable of its down town property, for a mere bagatelle of a rent, and the sale of the Fifth, avenue property to enable the trustees, to meet embarrassments occasioned by these each leased for five years at \$100 a year. earlier blunders, all show that so long as land is permitted to be subject to private taxation for either personal or year. A 25x75 lot on the west side of for the establishment of trusts are wise semi-public use the testators granting it to make it inalienable. A comparison of the management of the Columbia College estate with that of the Snug Harbor that made the colleges short of funds at and Dutch Reformed properties makes this plain.

But suppose this property, all of which at one time belonged either to the English sovereign or to the people of New York, in their sovereign capacity, had never been handed over to private control, though set aside for the promotion of education. In that case none of the mistakes that have retarded the growth of Columbia college could have occurred. The right to occupation having been granted in consideration of the payment of a land tax equal to the rental value, such a bargain as that which has enriched the Rhinelander estate at the expense of the college would have been impossible. Furthermore, no necessity to provide for taxes would have arisen to even suggest the advisability of a sixty-nine years' lease for a nominal consideration. Public improvements being made at public expense, no assessments would have fallen on the Botanical Garden property, and for the whole period during which the property lay idle and a source of expense, it would been open to the occupancy of whosoof the law of rent would have given the institution a steadily rising income from the land tax absolutely proporeducational facilities.

Thus planted and nurtured it would

have naturally become the real head of our system of public instruction, and would ere this have grown into a university overshadowing all others, as New York outranks all other cities in wealth and population. No cast iron rule made by men who have lain in their graves for a century could have subjected the college to the suspicion of sectarianism. No self-perpetuating board of trustees could have deepened that impression by ar act of With Columbia college recognized by the people as their own, and an object of pride and affection, the citizens of to the disgust of Columbia's trustees, "The College of the City of New York," and the Normal colliege (per women) would only have come into existence as. natural outgrowth of Columbia college. Nor is this all. The advantages of the wealthy institution would not have been open only to the son s of the well-to-do who can pay admiss ion and tuition fees which, nevertheless, do not meet onethird of the expenses of their education. but instruction could have been free to all and would certainly have extended graduated from the two city colleges within the past fifteen years, and better work could have been more economically done by the single university than by the three colleges separately. Columbia would, have been a name to conjure with. The college would have possessed the support and affection of the people, and the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of its existence would not have been left to the fantastic folly of masquerading students and the dreary platitudes of dry-as-dust orators, enlivened by the usual solo performance of that professional comedian. the lily-handed and horay-tongued son

of toil, Chauncey M. Depew. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

WI'L KENNEDY, editor of the Boulder, property, the first leases being for rents Mor, t., Age. has been proposed as a canthat would now be considered low. Lots did ate for State Senator from Jefferson 16x100 leased for \$288 a year; lots 20x County, to represent the single tax Trinciple. The nomination will bo by lots 25x100 for \$450. As the region soon | individuals, in accordance with the new became thickly populated rents rapidly (ballot act of that State, and if it is deadvanced, and now, twenty years later, cided that he shall make the run the the average ground rent on a 20x100 lot, nominating paper will be filed with the

Metal Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Ber Governor, CHAS. A. ROBINSON, Douglas co. For Lient.-Gov., D. A. BANTA,.... Barton co For Atty. Gen., J. N. Ives, Bice county For Secy. of State, S. J. ISET, ... Neosho county. Per Auditor of State, Jos. DILLON, .. Kearney. For State Treasurer, THOS KIRBY, Dickinson. For Supt, of Pub. Inst., M. H. WOOD, Anderson. For Chief Justice, M. B. NIC HOLSON, Morris.

At the meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of the 4th Congressional District, held in Emporialast Friday afternoon, on motion of W. E. Timmons, the candidacy of J. G. Osis, of Topeks, for Congressman, was unanimously endorsed by the Committee, and the County Central Committees of the District were instructed and requested to place his name on the Democratic tickets of their respective counties.

Last week's Strong City Republican contains an editorial wherein it shows. from figures furnished by a Republican office holder of this county, that the wholesale prices, on certain kinds ef goods, are higher in London than the retail prices, on the same goods, are in Strong City and Cotton goods, are in Strong City and Cottonwood Falls; then, if this be the case on all goods, as we draw the inference, why should America fear England's competition. Please to give us some-

blighted the prosperity of Ireland and ings will be enhanced made her the most God-forsaken land en the face of the earth. Now, if we remember history aright, it was not Rangland's free trade policy, but the land to support the support of the land to support the support to know that the know that the face of the earth. Now, if we remember history aright, it was not land the price of breadstuffs go to support the poor man can eat accorns and the price of the earth. The face of the land the price of the land the Rugland's free trade policy, but the up, the poor man can eat acorns and be happy.—Atchison Patriot. get her goods and wares to an outside market that crippled her mills and factories and made them become things of the past. Give us something easy, please.

The effect of the new tariff law on tobacco is, it cheapens the working man's plug and the business man's domestic cigar, and increases the price of the millionaire's Havana.—Empor-

And still you claim that the tariff is not a tax, and that the higher the tarif is en an article the cheaper is that article to the consumer; or, in other words, you and the Republican cam-paign speakers will tell the people that proposed by the McKinley bill. that proposed by the McKinley bill.

Now the brewers are beginning to raise the price on beer on account of the increased tariff on hops and barley. How does the party of increased taxation hope to keep the German vote after that? "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

The postmaster at Bellefonte, Pa., has been "turned down" because he refused to send through his office copies of a local newspaper containing a supplement in which he New York twrned out by modern machinery can be refused to send through his office copies of a local newspaper containing a supplement in which he New York twrned out by modern machinery can be refused to send through his office copies of a local newspaper containing a supplement in which the New York twrned out by modern machinery can be refused to send through his office copies of a local newspaper containing a supplement in which the New York twrned out by modern machinery can be refused to send through his office copies of a local newspaper containing a supplement in which the New York twrned out by modern machinery can be refused to send through his office copies of a local newspaper containing a supplement in which the New York twrned out by modern machinery can be refused to send through his office copies of a local newspaper containing a supplement in which the New York twrned out by modern machinery can be refused to send through his office copies of a local newspaper containing a supplement in which the New York twrned out by modern machinery can be refused to send through his office copies of the estimation in his honor at Emportia last evening. Few public men are as sensitive to praise or blame as each count of the increased tariff on hops and barley. Plumb, and he is particularly jealous of the estimation in his honor at Empor.

A come stration in his honor at Empor. I turned out by modern machinery can be sold; and still, when she made that needle she made her own clothes and those of her family, and was far more happy and contented than she would be were she living to-day.

The American Carpet Manufacturers' Association has sent out a circular announcing the following advance

On Wiltons, 23c, per running yard. On Brussells, 22c. per running yard. On Tapestry, 9c. per running yard. On Velvets, 14c. per running yard. On 3-ply Ingrains, 16.50c.per square.

Os 2-ply Ingrains, 12.67c.per square And here is their right to do it, cop-ied from the McKinley tariff: MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Wiltons, 60c. per yard and 40 per Brussells, 44c. per yard and 40 per

Tapestry, 40c. per yard and 40 per Velvets, 40c. per yard and 40 per cent. Ingrains, 3 ply, 19c. per yard and 40

per cent. Ingrains, 2-ply, 14c. per yard and

By act of Congress, increasing the present duty 33 per cent. on the car-pets of the rich and 80 per cent. on the carpets of the poor, these carpet the carpets of the poor, these carpet manufacturers who contributed so liberally te purchase Harrison's electical have been repaid for their outlican editorial friends ought to take lay out of the pockets of the Ameritance in prices. Tom and his Republican editorial friends ought to take the advice of Mr. Dana and "get together."

Republican papers and speakers will cell the people of the great biessings the McKinley bill has conferred upon them; that it has put sugar, molasses, belting cloth not suitable for clothing Straw braids, cotton waste, precious birds and fish and insects, fashion such proportions should be so ill replates engraved on cotton, currants, dates, jute, sisal grass, sunn and other textile grasses, paper stock, unmanuwhat it has added to the free list, and has thus decreased the price of the messacries of life; while they will admit that it has raised the general average of tariff 25 per cent., which, the messacries which provides for a maximum tariff applicable to products immum tariff applica

The Chase County Courant articles still on the schedule much higher; which, of course, is in the in-W E. TIMMONS. Editor and Publisher terest of the manufacturer, and will make wages higher. Now, will some one please to tell us where there is a family of seven persons who will use, annually, \$50 worth of the above-named arrives and who will not use annuals. artic'es, and who will not use, annualcubdard ware, household goods, etc., in this audience that will venture to say that the McKinley bill is not a thorough and complete carrying out of the pledge of the party?" Nobody him, without the tariff, a little less than \$100. Now then, does the tariff add \$50 a year to this man's wages; if not, who is the loser and who the gainer by the tariff? or, in other words, who are getting richer in this country who never as the country grows and who never as the country grows. older and the tariff burdens are increased? Think of this before you cast your vote, next Tuesday.

POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

Goy. Glick during his term pardoned 29 violators of the prohibitory law. Gov. Humphrey, so far, has pardoned 105.

The general rise in prices of dry goods and clothing is a knock-down argument against the new tariff bill.—
Kansas Farmer.

"Music hath charms to sooth the sayage;" yet the McKinley bill puts a heavy tax on music and all kinds of musical instruments.

not a tax.

Why is it that the proprietors of the saloons that are running wide open in Atchison and other cities in Kansas are all for Humphrey for governor?—Topeka Democrat.

The tariff laws of the country since 1791 have fixed average duties as follows: 1791, 19.58; 1812, 33.73; 1817, 26.52; 1825, 47.15; 1829, 46.21; 1832, 28.99; 1834, 19.25; 1843, 26.92; 1847, 23.20; 1858, 15.66; 1862, 34.16; 1884, 45.50; 1890, about 60.00.

How strange it is that the protection newspapers which were denouncing Congressman Mills as a rank free trader less than two years ago, have

When the Republicen papers desire to account for the rise in prices they say it cannot be caused by the McKinley bill because it is not yet under way. But when they wish to call attention to an encouraging monetary situation they discover that the Mc-Kinley bill is 'in full operation.' That's a very convenient and adaptable bill.—K. C. Star.

With great glee the Globe Democrat with great glee the Globe Democrate publishes this statement from a St. Louis merchan': "The McKinley law passed October 6. It will have no effect on our fall stock. Our prices will not be advanced." This doesn't seem to accord with Mr. Reed's complaint that merchants are unjustly plaint that merchants are unjustly plaint that merchants are unjustly contemptuously of him in private.

It is time they should recognize that the best thing, the only thing to contemptuously of him in private. marking up their goods. And what about the winter stock?—K. C. Star.

One of the great points of Mr. Reed's Illinois speech was that prices have not advanced since the passage of the McKinley bill. On this point Mr. Reed and the organ of protection the New York *Press*, do not agree, for

A morning paper contains the as-tonishing information from Lincoln that "the wife of Charles Clark, liv-ing at First and B streets, has disc. p peared with her six children, six cows and a horse, the result of seven years' industry on the part of herself and Straw braids, cotton waste, precious her conjugal partner." It seems par-stones other than diamonds, eggs of ticularly unfortunate that industry of

It is an easy matter to grossly misrepresent a measure whose multiplicity of provisions prevents the masses factured grease, sour orange juice, potash, seeds and bulbous roots not edible, tar, pitch, tobacco stems, turpentime, nickel and nickel matte on the

ported from countries not conceding commercial advantages to France, and a minimum tariff reserved for countries consenting to customs regula-tions calculated to benefit France's

ly, \$15.1 worth of clothing, kitchen and Champaign said: "Is there any man and who poorer as the country grows manufacturers. Yes, the tariff has been adjusted, but up instead of down.

No Democrat can consistently vote for the Republican nominees for the Legislature. The nominees of the People's party may not be the best that could have been made, but they are preferable to the Republican nominees. Why? From the simple reason that the Republican nominees are pledged to the support of Ingalls, while the nominees of the People are pledged against Ingalls. This, of itself is reason sufficient for every beiged against thights. This, of itself, is reason sufficient for every Democratic vote being thrown for the People's candidates. Ingalls can be beaten for re-election, and no stone should be left unturned to accomplish big defeat his defeat.

Almost every newspaper exchange on our table contains notices sent out by wholesalers to their merchant customers, informing them that the Mc-Kinley bill has increased the price of this article and the other so that we take it there is to be an advance in prices on all articles of necessity used in a family. As this advance benefits no person but the manufacturer it looks as if the results for the same taken the same taken to be a same taken tak Competition. Please to give us something easy the next time.

Kansas are all for Humphrey for governor?—Topeka Democrat.

According to the American Architect, the provisions of the McKinley bill will not materially change the cost of large and expensive buildings, but the other members of large and expensive buildings, but the other members of large and expensive buildings, but the manufacturer it looks as if there was no necessity for the passage of the bill. Its passage is of no benefit to the West. Kansas should vote against not only Mr. Funston but all the other members of Congress who voted for it.—Wyandotte Herald.

because of the prohibitory duties imposed by the new tariff law on the goods which the firm imported. Mr. Shall the McKiniey control of creases the cost of living and hampers industry and commerce, be the permanent policy of the country? Is a question upon which the people of this country shall vote, next Tuesday.

The tariff laws of the country since duties as follows:

A tariff laws of the country since duties as follows:

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A tariff laws of the country since duties as follows:

A tariff laws of the country since duties as follows:

A tariff laws of the country since duties as follows: sibly affected and will continue busi-ness. The "new era of prosperity" which the advocates of protection predicted in the campaign of 1888 is forging ahead with resistless momentum. and the country is learning how the poor man is benefitted by a high tariff.

It is safe to say that Senator Plumb was highly gratified by the cordial demonstration in his honor at Emporworld's charges against Quay are set forth. Mr. Wanamaker seems to draw the line at Tolstoi and Quay.

Speaker Reed said at Chicago last Friday that if the McKinley bill meant high prices it also meant high wages. This is tantamount to saying that the McKinley bill does mean high prices, but if there is an instance any prices, but if there is an instance any prices, but if there is an instance any prices. where in the country of an advance in fluence of the old familiar environwages since the enactment of the new ments which he has never ceased to tariff, the public has yet to hear of it.

When the Republicen papers desire

We have the condition of the new ments which he has never ceased to regard with fondness and delight.—

K. C. Star, October 25.

PULL HIM OFF.

It is very evident that Governor Humphrey is growing weaker as a candidate every day. He had enough to carry before but the exposure of his deal with the whiskey men of this city is a crushing blow to him.

It is time that the State Central Committee should open their eyes to the fact, that the party is rushing

Committee should open their eyes to the fact that the party is rushing upon defeat. They know that Humphrey is a man that should not be elected. Not a man of all the leaders of the party about him but that speaks while many others, like himself, will the party about him in private.

Demobratic vote, to elect him. Many over to the Democrats on the liquor and tariff issues to stay permanently, while many others, like himself, will vote for Robinson as a rebuke to the ginning at 8 o'clock a. m.

J. C. DAVIS, County Supt.

do is to pull him off.

This is the only chance for saving What is to be done must be done

quickly.

Members of the committee acknowledge that his nomination was a great mistake, but they ask: "What can

Pull him off and put a man in the

either will do.

Either will command many thousand more votes than Humphrey.

The committee should act promptly. Every day brings us nearer defeat.—Leavenworth Times.

ROBINSON IS THE MAN. Henry C. Keller; of Leavenworth, with the poor people who buy these says Governor Humphrey will not be buttons in helping to build up an insays Governor Humphrey will not be elected. Mr. Keller is a stalwart Republican. He is an insurance adjuster, and his business is to travel all over the state. He says he finds public sentiment drifting away from Humphrey, and that the race is between Robinson and Willetts, with the chances in favor of Robinson.

The Ladies Society of the Presbyther says the Republican stemped is a marked carried at the registered of the presidence of the p

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TINWARE &c. and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

MOWER.

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS

VERNER & SCROCCIN, Live Stock Commission Merchants.



ROBERT BYERS, H. E. BROBECK,

Room 19, Live Stock Exchange,

ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, -J. A. GOUDIE,

FURNITURE PICTURE

STRONG CITY,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIR INC AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NICHT, FOR UNDERTAKING



LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

can party. Speaking of Leavenworth, Mr. Keller says the county will give Robinson something like 3,000 major-ity and Moonlight 2,000.—Wyandotte

THE ROBBER MC'KINLEY BILL. S. Hirsh & Co., who rank among the largest and best known importers in the country, in a letter to the New York World show that the robber Me-Pull him off and put a man in the place who will command the respect and confidence of the people. Put up George S. Greene or A. W. Smith. Pearl buttons. The letter, which should be laid before every voter in the country reads:

the country, reads:
"We imported an invoice of pearl buttons upon which paid duty prior to October 6 of \$382.75 The duty today on that invoice would be \$6.843.81 an increase of \$6,461.06. "Just figure the percentage on that and see what fun McKinley is having

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

- SEALER IN-

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

SHERIFF'S

PROCLAMATION!

OF THE TIME OF HOLDING

For State, District, County and Township Officers.

STATE OF KANSAS, | SS.

The State of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the

Tuesday Succeeding the First Monday in November, A.D. 1890,

there will be held a General Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

Chief Justice of Supreme Court,

Chief Justice of Supreme Court,
Governor,
Lieutenant Governor,
Secretary of State,
state Treasurer,
Attoney General,
State Auditor,
State Augitor,
State Augitor,
State Superintendent,
Member of Congress, 4th District,
Representative, 6th District,
Probate Judge,
Clerk of District Court,
County Attorney,
County Superintendent,
County Commissioner of, the 1st District,
consisting of bazaar and Toleco Townshipe,
Two Justices of the Peace, two Constables,

Two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, one Trustee, Treasurer and Clerk in each township, one Road Overseer in each road District in the county.

There will also be sudmitted a proposition to amend sections Three and Twenty-five of Article Two of the Constitution and a proposition to amend sections Two and Thirteen of Article Three of the Constitution.

And votes of Electors for said officers and propositions will be received at the Polls of each Election District in said County. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood falls in said County, tais 16th day of October, A. D. 1890.

E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.



AGORN STOVES NEVER FAIL.

They are the best value for the money ever offered, and have always been so regarded FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS. Quick workers, economical in the use of fuel, always reliable. If you want a perfect Stove buy an ACORN.

OVER A MILLION IN USE.

H. F. GILLETT, Cottonwood Falls, Kan

YOU WANT ONE



LADIES who prefer not to wear Stiff and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try them.

They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by every lady that has worn them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, 66 RICHARDSON BLOCK, Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOOGA, TENM.



ESTABLISHED 1857.

A third of a century of experience and progressive improvement is represented in THE LEADER LINE of STOVES and RANGES.

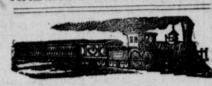
The line embraces an extensive variety of RANGES, COOK STOVES and HEATING STOVES for hard coal, soft coal and wood.

They are all models of perfect modern stove construction, and meet every known requirement of the uses for which they are intended.

COLLINS & BURGIE, Chicago. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD.FALLS, KANSAS W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway: Hew to the line, let he chips fall where she may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.
STRONG CITY.
GOING EAST.
AT- 0 * Atlantic express 3:32 p. m.
A NOW YORK EXDIESS 1:00 p. m.
e trhiage ex ress 1:02 p. III
8 *Missouri River express12:42 a. III.
42, +Local freight 2:05 p. m,
GGING WEST.
No. 1, *Pacific & Texas express 1:02 p. m.
2 Mexico & San Diego express 5:11 p. m.
5, *Denver & Utah express 3:52 p. m.
7, *Colorado express 3:50 a. m.
41, +Local freight 9:15 a. m,
STRONG CITY BRANCH.
WESTWARD,
No. 301, *Accommodation 4:00 p. m.
808, +Local freight 6:45 a. m.
WASTWARD.
No. 302, *Accommodation 3:05 p. m.
304, TLocal Treight
ELLINOR BRANCH.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution,

BASTWARD. No. 205. *Accommodation 6:45 p. m — *Carry mails. +Daily except Sunday.

No. 306, *Accommodation

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5. HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twen ty-five of article two of the constitution.

House Joint Resolution No. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein; Section 1. The following proposition to ame.d the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submited to the qualified electors of the State, tor their approval of rejection, namely; That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows; Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive, as compensation for their services, the sum of three dollars for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowedor paid to any member for more thanninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows; Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held at the state capital, and all regular sessions shall be held at the state capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election. Those voting against the samp proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots: 'For the amendment sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.' Said ballots shall bave written or printed on their ballots: 'For the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.' Said ballots shall bave written or printed on their ballots: 'For the amendment sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.' Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and recurs sthere of be made, in the same manner and in

ed by law in case of the electron of the tatives to the Legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1889. Approved March 1, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute

book, May 25, 1889. WILLIAM HIGGINS. Secretary of State. HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8, For the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elect-ed to each house thereof concurring there-

65

Represented the Logalization of the State of Kanasa, two-thrish of the numbers there is the constitution of the state is hereby submitted to the qualified cheert of the state of Kanasa is the constitution of the state is hereby in the constitution of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the qualified cheert of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the qualified cheert of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the qualified cheert of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the qualified cheert of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the qualified cheet the region of the constitution, and inserting in live of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the object of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the object of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the object of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the object of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the object of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the object of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the submitted of the state of Kanasa is submitted to the state of Kanasa is submitted to the state of Kanasa is submitted to the submitted of the submitted of the submitted is submitted in the submitted of the submitted is submitted in the submitted of the submitted in the submitted is submitted in the submitted in the submitted in the submitted is submitted in the submitt

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

School reports next week. Mrs. Joseph Langendorf is quite

Mrs. Roland Roberts has a lilac Quail shooting will be lawful after Mr. John Shofe has returned home

rom Colorado. Mr. C. H. Golden is suffering with sprained ankle. Mr. Jont Wood, of Herrington, was

in town, last week. Mr. Richard Cuthbert was down to Emporia, last week. Harry Handy, of Strong City, has cone to Washington.

Mr. John Shaft, of Clements, has returned from Colorado. Mr. Ed. Gregory left for Detroit, Mich., Sunday afternoon.

Mr. James McGehee, of City, has gone to Missouri. Mr. Don Gillett is now clerking for Messrs. E. F. Holmes & Co. Mr. Jack Thompson, of Clements has returned from California.

A pension has been granted to M. J. Grimwood, of Wonsevu. Mr. E. W. Hoch did not sell his Marion Record, as was reported. Mr. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was down to Kansas City, last week. Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, who

Mr. F. Miser, of Diamond Springs. Morris county, was in town, Saturday Mr. Alex Russell, of Sharp's creek has gone, on a short visit, to Colorado Mr. Palmer, of Elmdale, has moved into the M. Heintz residence, in this

Mr. N. B. Scribner took three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. Born, on Saturday, October 18,1890

to Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Foreman, a daughter. Born, on Sunday morning, October 26, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spen-

cer, a son. Mr. H. F. Gillett has put down new sidewalk in front of the lot north

of his store. Mrs. M. McDonald, of Strong City, visited Mrs. Mary O'Byrne, in Emporia, last week.

Miss Anna Williams, daughter of Mr. Ed. Williams, on Spring creek, is lying very ill. The original package house is here

therefore, vote for resubmission and regulated saloons. Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, was at Arkansps City, last week, vis-

ting her parents. Mrs. R. R. Coon is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Lillie Palmer, of Grenola, Kansas.

The Rev. W. T. Blenkharn and fam. lly, of Strong City, were in Wabuansee county, last week.

Mr. Roland Roberts has sold his Shetland pony, "Barney," to Capt. C. N. Sterry, of Emporia. Mr. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City,

was out to Colorado, last week, buying cattle to feed this winter. Mr. Manie Scribner is on the sick list, and Mr. W. H. Spencer is driving

the street car in his place. Mr. Joe Livery, having bought the Geo. W. Hill property, in Strong City, has moved his family to it.

Mrs. Louisa M. Robinson, of Quene mo, was visiting at Mayor J. F. Kirker's, Strong City, last week. Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and daughter, Mrs. Frank Lee, were down to Topeka, last week, shopping.

Mr. W. T. Birdsall and family are now located in Cincinnati, but will soon move to Covington, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Paris Mills, now of yracuse, but formerly of Toledo, were in town, last week, visiting their daughter, Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell and daughter, Miss Lola, left, last Thursday, for Cleveland, Ohio, where they will re-main during the winter, the latter at-

We are authorized to announce that W. W. Rockwood is an independent candidate for re-election as Justice of the Peace in and for Falls township, at the coming November election.

Mrs. M. A. Crookshank, of Kansas City, is here, visiting at her father's, Mr. James Hazel. She was on the train that was wrecked near Waka-rusa, last Friday, and received slight injuries.

Mrs. Lucy Neale, of Chetopa, wh was visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Frye, of Strong City, has returned to her home. She was accompanied as far as Emporia by Mrs. Frye, who returned home, Tuesday.

Last Friday, the following parties from this county were down to Emporia: Dra J. W. Stone, Messrs. B. McCabe and W. E. Timmons, Mrs. W. H. Cushing, Mrs. Geo. Swainhart and Mrs. J. J. Davidson.

The People's party had a pienic and rally in Cartter's grove, last Saturday, at which about five hundred people were in attendance. Mesers. Willetts, Rightmire and Doolittle addressed the people, on the issues of the day.

Mrs. W. H. Cushing, nee Nellie Lantry, expects to start to her home at Plattsmouth. Neb., in a few days. Mr. Cushing has the Democratic nomination for State Tressurer of Nebraska, with a very fair prospects of elec-

Married, at the home of the groom married, at the home of the groom, near Wabaunsec, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1890, Miss Lilian Blenkharn, daughter of the Rev. W. T. Blenkharn, of Strong City, and Mr. Geo. S. Burt, Jr., at which place they will reside in the future.

Mr. C. E. Wilson, who has been nominated by the Peeple's party of Toledo township, for Constable, desires us to say that he is no candidate and that he will thank his friends if they will not vote for him for that of-fise, at the coming election.

The ladies' rooms of the M. E. Church, Elmdale, will be open all day on election day. We cordially invite all to spend their time with us. Dinall to spend their time with us. Dinner will be served from 12 till 3 o'clock. Price 25 cents. By order of Committee. ETTA, W. GILMORE.

Mrs. Nancy Smith, of Pittsburgh, Van Buren county, Iowa, a sister of Mr. E. Link, having sold all her property in Iowa, arrived here, Sunday, to keep house for her brother. She was accompanied from Topeka by her sister, Mrs. W. S. Romigh, who had been there two weeks, visiting relatives.

MATFIELD GREEN, CHASE Co., KANSAS, Oct. 21, 1890. EDITOR OF COURANT:—Through the request of many friends, of all parties, I will be a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Bazaar township, until the last vote is cast. Yours, truly, D. W. MERCER.

Mrs. M. Heintz and children left, Saturday evening, for Pueblo, Colo., where Mr. Heintz is now located. They have many friends in this community who regret their departure from here, but whose best wishes follow them to their new home, among COURANT.

The long looked for } mile dash and repeat running race, between "Davie Crockett" owned by Frank Kent, and "Wild Bird," owned by N. F. McClel-land, came off at the Fair Grounds, last Saturday afternoon, in front of about 250 people. The horses got away at about 3 o'clock with "Wild Bird" at the pole. The 1st and 3d heats, and race were won by "Davie Crockett; 2nd heat was won by "Wild

printed on the Democratic Heest for said district; the name of J. G. Otis. the People's candidate for Congrassman, for the 4th District, was ordered to be printed on the Democratic tickets for this county, and the name of Cornelius Sroyer was added to the Central Committee, for Cedar township.

At the wedding of Mr. Geo. Stubenhofer and Miss Nora T. Maloney, on Monday, October 20, 1890, an account of which was published in last week's COURANT, the following presents were made: Sofa bed spread, by Miss Mary Craken; set silver tea and table spoons, Mrs. Mrs. Van R. Holmes: table cloth and napkins. Mesdames Jos. and John Obyenesof; table and dresser scarf, Miss M. L. Lewis; silver butter dish and set silver tea spoons, Mrs. M. Martin; napkin rings and towels, Misses Mary and Katie Foley; cut glass tea set and sugar spoon, Mrs. W. H. F. Gillett; set silver tea spoons L. Mason; dinner castor, Misses Lizzie Heintz, Lotta Ryan, Ja. McCabe; table cloth and napkins, Misses Rock-wood and Stubenhofer; table cloth, Willie Stubenbofer; table cloth and napkins, Misses Rock-wood and Stubenhofer; table cloth, Willie Stubenbofer; table cloth and napkins, Misses Rock-wood and Stubenhofer; table cloth, Willie Stubenbofer; table cloth, Willie Stubenbofer; table cloth, Willie Stubenbofer; table cloth, Willie Stubenbofer; table cloth, Sp. A. A. A. Topeka, Kansas, for Pacific coast, for pleasure or business, write to G. T. Mason; dinner castor, Misses Lizzie Heintz, Lotta Ryan, Ja. McCabe; table cloth and napkins, Misses Rock-wood and Stubenhofer; table cloth and napkins, Misses Rock-wood and Stubenhofer; table cloth, the committee of the stockholders of the Cast County Agricultural Society in the Court room, Nov. Stable cloth and napkins, Misses Rock-wood and Stubenhofer; table cloth, the Cast County Agric

Racing at the Fair Grounds.—On Saturday afternoon, November 8, the 100-yard foot race between Messrs. D. K. Cartter and Elmer Brown will

take place at the Fair Grounds; \$75 a side. There will also be a 60 yard, free for all foot race; purse, \$15; 1st, \$10; 2d, \$5. Also a trotting race for country horses; purse, \$45: 1st, \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10. Also a # mile novel ty running race; purse, \$45; first quarter, \$10; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$20. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse. Admission, 25 and 15 cents; children under 10 years old and vehicles, free. Races to begin at 2 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

ROLAND ROBERTS, Secy. SUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood taken on subscription. A store room for rent. Apply at

Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Mrs. M. Oliver has received a fine

stock of new millinery goods. FOR SALE-A horse and buggy. Inquire of Dr. Stone.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans large and small.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions care fully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City. Go to Mrs. M. Oliver's for new millinery goods, as she is just in receipt of a full line of that class of goods.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call.

FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson,

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

FULL OF HYPOCRISY.

Three-fourths of the officers elected by the Republicans of the state are men who use intoxicating liquors, many of them to excess. Very many of the county officials are no better. Nine-tenths of these drinking men are loud in their professions of concern for the prohibitory law. Such hypocrisy as this has disgusted honest men. This, together with the Gov-ernor's bad faith with the Republicans in this city has so demoralized the real friends of prohibition that they have no spirit in them and it will be impossible for the new Board of Police Commissioners, or for any other set of men, to enforce the prohibitory law .- Leavenworth Times,

LABOR AND WEALTH.

A man may labor very hard digging a hole in the ground one-half the day and filling it up again the other half, but his labor is thrown away It pro-fits him nothing. And if by working one day he can procure a given amount of articles, and by law is made to work two days to accomplish the same purpose, one day is completely thrown away as if he had been digging a hole in the ground and filling it up again. One month he must work for the support of the government, and two months to build up fortunes for its favorites, and castles for them to live in.—Roger Q. Mills.

A PROMISE CARRIED OUT.

It is one thing to promise: another to fulfill. Many railroad lines offer much and really give little We do business differently. Just try our handsomest train in the world, which runs daily between Chicago and Denver, without change, and see if it is not just a little bit nicer than you had anticipated. Our new vestibule sleep ers are furnished sumptuously and daintily. They are supplied with everything that ministers to pleasure and comfort. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kansas; Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

AN EVEN CLIMATE. New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world. Sudden changes of temperature are almost unknown. It is an ideal place for winter residence. Very lew excursion rates to Las Vegas Hot Springs, where the celebrated Montez-uma Hotel is located. It does not cost

5th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to determine whether the shares shall be assessed for enough to pay off the mortgage or allow the property to be for-closed and sold, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. P. Kuhl. Sec'y.

MIS PAPER at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Mesers

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. Reversaper Adverteining Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where adverteins tankenote may be made for it IN REW YORK

CARSON

and.

SANDERS.

We have sold more cloaks this season than ever before. We account for it in this way, we have the Largest Stock and are making lower prices than usual. Plush Wraps and Jackets are good sellers, with Us this season. We have them from \$10 and up. We are showing an Elegant Line of BROAD. CLOTHS for Ladies' Circulars. You can buy the GOODS of us and have a Circular made to suit you cheaper than you can buy one ready made.

ASTRECHANS,

and we show a nice line of them from \$2.50 to\$3.. 50 per yard. Come and see what a nice line of Cloaks We have whether you want one or not.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Hats is complete and We are making prices to | Present suit the TIMES. We sell for CASH and Beat all Competition.

CARSON & SANDERS



THE LADIES SIGN TAVORITE STATES

MGMACIA FINEST BEST BEST BEST ATTACHMENTS NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE G BRANGE MASS CHICAGO 28 UNION SQUARE NY SANTANCISCO ST.LOUIS.MO. TATLANTA. GA CAL MICHES

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,
Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, October 11, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th
day of October, 1890. a petution, signed by
L. E. Stanley and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commis-

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents, Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. 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 1823-11

THOS. H. GRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillert's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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

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

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Residence and office, a half mile north Toledo.

J. W. STONE, M. D. J. M. HAMME, M. D. STONE & HAMME PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

I desire to correct the report that all goods have been increased in price by our merchants since the McKinley bill has become a law. On the contrary goods are now sold cheaper than before. The following are a few of the reductions in my stock:

Wool Blankets 10 percent Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c; 25c " 50c. Table linen reduced 5c per ward.

Iberdown, " 10c" Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, form er price 55c; reduced to 50c.

All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c. All Wool Yarn, redc'd from 80 to 75. Buntings, " 50 " 45. Alapaca Lusters, " Debage, 15 4 121 " 40 " 35. London cloth, · 50 " 45.

All Wool Flannel" " 35 " 30 All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's, dresses reduced from 65c to 50c.

" 50 " 45.

Water proof,

J. M. TUTTLE,

Cottonwood Falls, DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically an

deed the sovereign remedies of the We
LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. CURRS. PR

1 Fevers, Congestion, infaminations.
2 Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.
3 Crying Celic, or Teething of Infants
4 Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.
5 Dysontery, Griping, Billous Colic.
6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
7 Coughs, Cold. Bronchitis...
8 Neuraligia, Toothache, Faceache.
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertico
10 Dysopesia, Billous Stomach.
11 Suppressed or Painful Periods.
12 Whites, too Profuse Periods.
13 Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing.
14 Salt Rheum, Ersylpeias, Eruptions.
15 Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.

PECIFICS

ever and A fue, Chilis, maiaria.... lles, Blind or Bleeding.... phthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Byes, atarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. astama, Suppressed Breathing.

Ar Discharges, Impaired Hearing crofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling eneral Debility, Physical Weakness ropsy, and Scanty Secretions.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' Manual, (144 pages richip bound in cich and gold, mailed free Humphreys' Medicine Co. 100 Fulton St. N.Y. HUMPHREYS. JIO JEXAH HOTI W

CURES PILES.

UMPHREYS' VETERINARY' SPECIFICS.—

Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys'
Veterinary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and
care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle; Sheep,
Hogs and Poultry — Sent free, Humphreys'
MEDICINE Co., 109 Fulton St. N. 12

Is sold in every State and County in the and is to-day WITHOUT A RIVAL. So sally is this fact recognized that numerous tions have been made, all claiming to be "Just as Good as the Frazer" ome dealers offer cheap stuff, because there is c money in it to them. Do not be imposed upon

THE FRAZER. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Exped-tions. Sold everywhere All our goods are marked with the

FRAZER LABEL

- 'Twas only a little pathway, Bordered with marigolds sweet,
 With the green leaves overarching
 The marks of unfrequent feet.
 The golden tipts of the autumn
 Breight one of my saddest moods,
 As I took that lonely pathway
 Through the solemn, silent woods.
- Chirp, chirp, said the wee brown songst As he hopped from limb to limb, Stealing one look at the stranger Then seeking the shadows dim. Anon, a sound that was sweeter
- With fairy like interludes Came over my soul like ether And charmed that path through the woods
- Thereafter there came a vision As bright as a fabled fay, A maiden of wondrous beauty Stood right in my narrow way She blushed, and twilight grew rosy Down through the soft solitude I had met my fate, and knew it, In the pathway through the woods.
- Many happy years have blessed me Since that quiet gloaming hour, And to-day, beside my home hearth, I dote on that woodland flower. here is sunshine in her presence. No matter what care intrudes. And dear for her sake, forever, Is that pathway through the woods.
 —William Lyle, in Detroit Free Press

HOW TO CLEAN HOUSE.

Some Men Would Hire the Troublesome Work Done.

But One Unfortunate Head of a Family Seemed to Have Been Lured Into Attempting the Task Himself-Where the Reward Comes In.



ID you ever clean house? No? Then you have that the pleasfrom the actual work is so excrutiatingly funny that you can not get lief when the last tack is last piece of furniture placed

is a thing that can only be experienced by one who has gone through the mill. And so, to appreciate all there is in this nineteenth century civilization of ours, one must go to work at the bottom and build it up from the chaos in which housekeepers always seem to take such fiendish delight.

For weeks the wife of your sorrows

has said: "We will clean house Monday," and you have been led to think it a little, trivial thing, not worth worrying about, and so have not hired a man to do the heavy work because there seems to be no heavy work to do. But at last the fatal moment comes and you can escape no longer. You are asked with all the sweetness of an invitation to peaches and cream if you will help with the stove before you go down-town, and in a moment of weakness you consent. Then you are lost, even more effectually than the woman who hesitates. Once the stove is out you see the zinc on which it rested is easy to remove, and that comes next. The tacks have all been drawn from the carpet by your wife, whose forehead shows an enormous height, and then, while you are at it, you can so easily help them roll the carpet tocarry it out to the ba so that the man who is expected every minute can beat the dust out of it to his heart's content. Of course he never comes, and when you have carried the parlor chairs out to the laundry and found you had missed the train, you go at it yourself and thump away for half an hour at the dust you were all winter treading in. Then you are hot and dirty and all out of patience, and when you go in the house for a glass of buttermilk and find the woman who was to have come is as far away as is the man servant you grow desperate, get a mop and bucket, turn up your trousers and fall to work. From then on it is you and your wife for it. No one ever found an alien assistant when there was a house to clean.

Bedsteads have to be set out in the shade and mattresses have to be hung in the sunshine: and when you have wrestled with one of those latter abominations you feel that Evan Lewis and his strangle hold would be an easy and welcome thing in comparison. You are allowed to wash the woodwork in the parlor while the man hangs the paper in



NO MORE OF THAT EXACT PATTERN.

the bedrooms, and when he is half done he warbles a complaint that there is not longed to the state, and the produce of enough paper to go around. So you have to slick up a bit and go half a mile to the store for another roll, only to find when you get there that the merchant any thing else in the shop. By the way, did anybody ever find a match for wall paper already purchased? The upshot of it all is that you buy a

new outfit, pay the cash and carry it Thus he always enjoyed a surplus of hone, and are told when you get there that your wife has concluded to have the room calcimined, anyway. You can time was richer or poorer than another, either swear and be a brute or hold your temper and be a saint-just as you like. Being a man, you choose the latter- |-General Tcheng Ki Tong, in Popular clean bouse and say nothing.

One of the carpets has to be ripped and sewed over, and while you are busy with such little things as going without your dinner, lifting two-ton bureaus and full-length mirrors, carrying out wardrobes and base burners, that amiable woman, with a ragged calico dress on, sits down in the midst of the litter and sews like a Trojan. She tells you what a lot of lovely new things Mrs. Blank is going to get for her parlor, and harries you into promising a good deal better outfit, even though you know your salary is already overdrawn. You blister knees and knuckles scrubbing the floor, and fall from the step-ladder while trying to brush the dust from the ceiling. You knock the little statuettes from the brackets where they had gained a residence, and in a fit of impatience at pounding your thumb throw the hammer through the largest window pane in the house. You tear your clothes on nails that were never revealed before, and cut both hands on the butcher knife while struggling to prepare a lunch. Your ravenous appetite can find nothing but husks of a better living to feed upon, and not many even of them. A tailor comes and presents his bill, which he claims is due and has

long been in that condition, and in the

face of proof so positive you can not for

a moment make your wife understand

where all the money goes to. When you have lived through three days of this sort of agony, going to bed at midnight, only to rise with a midsummer dawn, you find the house is cleaned and the things that were so hard to move out can now be moved in again. Though bruised and broken in body and spirit, you are still in the ring, and come up to the scratch with a readiness that would disqualify you for never lived. Not the prize ring any day in the week. Not a man, woman or child has appeared to ure derived help you, and it seems that neither love nor money can induce them to sell an hour's labor. The ice man stands on the back step of his wagon and laughs as you strain every muscle of your body escorting dray-loads of furniture to along without their places in the house, and even the it, but the re- neighbors stop and ask how you like it. They tell your wife on the quiet that she is fortunate, but she knows that and driven and the always has. You struggle through the setting up of stoves, the jointing of pipes and the stretching of stubborn carpets, and you swear when it is all over that you will never, so long as reason maintains her throne in your distracted globe-never clean house again.

But then comes the reward. Then comes the victory. The consciousness that you may pass a stove without being asked to lift it; that not one of the tables or chairs or bureaus needs moving for another year-and that you may manage to die before that time. All these things are sweet and soothing to



THEN COMES THE REWARD.

the tired soul and the more than bruised and broken body. You may now sell what was once your Sunday suit to the old-clothes man and sit down in perfect peace to a meal of victuals cooked in the ordinary way. You may go to bed at the proper hour and not feel in your heart of hearts that really you ought to be up and fixing things so that there will be less to do to-morrow. You have earned your reward, and if you are wise you will never allow any woman to beguile you into such an indiscretion again. Henceforward you swear you would rather live in comfortable dirt than in the cleanest house that was roofed over-provided you have the cleaning to do yourself. -Chicago Herald.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

It Existed in China Eleven Centuries Before Christ.

In 1100 B. C. the Prime Minister of tne Emperor Wou-Weng, Tcheou-Kung, constructed norias, or hydraulic machines of simple design and working, by which water was raised to a height to which it had never been carried before, and made reservoirs and canals for irrigation. Water was conducted, by means of machinery, from the wells to the dry hill-tops, and water provision was assured for times of drought. Agriculture, in consequence, flourished. Uther measures of Tcheou-Kung comprised the promulgation of laws respecting the boundaries of properties and the prevention of trespasses. The fields were divided into squares called wells, from their resemblance to the Chinese character signifying a well, surrounded and furrowed by ditches so arranged that eight farmers, each tilling his own tract, united in cultivating he ninth, interior tract, which bewhich paid their rent.

The system succeeded to a marvel. Each tenant was proprietor of about fifteen acres, the whole product of which has no more of that exact pattern, but belonged to him, while the state was would be glad to fill your order from really proprietor of the whole, and had, as a landlord, the income of the ninth tract. Besides this, each farmer had some 3,350 square metres of ground for his farm-yard and his mulberry trees. provision, of pork and poultry for food, and silk for clothing. No one at this but a complete social equality existed, and every one, they say, was satisfied. Science Monthly.

BLAINE AROUSED.

He Believes That This Country Can Not Consume All it Produces.

Mr. Blaine talked reciprocity to the people at Waterville, Me., on August Some things which he said would

not have been out of place in a tariff reform or even a free trade speech. For "I wish to declare the opinion that

the United States has reached a point where one of its highest duties is to enlarge the area of its foreign trade. Under the beneficent policy of protection we have developed a volume of manufactures which in many departments overruns the demand of the home market. In the fied of agriculture, with the immense propulsion given it by agricultural implements, we can do far more than produce breadstuffs and provisions for our own people; nor would it be an ambitious destiny for so great a country as ours, to manufacture only what we can consume or to produce only what we can eat."

This doctrine is a severe blow to the Chinese wall fellows who want us to be "independent." and who want to "develop" the home market so that it will take up all our products Mr. Blaine declares that "the inevitable tendency is toward the increase of the free list. "I beleive," he says, "that one article after another will be found to need less and less protection till ultimately the importation of free articles will be

equal to that of protected articles." The end at which the Secretary aims is about the same as that arrived at by the tariff reformer. He would do the work, however, by negotiating treaties of reciprocity with foreign nations, and would admit their articles free only as they would admit ours free. The tariff reformer, on the other hand, would put articles on the free list without regard to what other nations might do, becaus he believes such a course would be best for the people of the United States.

There is one point, though, that Mr Blaine should think about. If he really wishes to try his reciprocity scheme, there is a chance for him right at hand. England admits all our products, with three or four insignificant exceptions. absolutely free of duty. Why should not we reciprocate? No treaty is necessary; no long negotiations are required. England has done her part. We have free access to her markets. Why is not reciprocity in order here?

Mr. Blaine is being educated very rapidly. His progress since 1888 is something remarkable. But the differences between him and Mr. McKinley are quite irreconcilable. The one seeks to extend our foreign trade, the other to check importations; the one believes that the day will come when protection will not be needed, the other believes in it as a permanent policy without regard to revenue requirements, and he likes it for its own sake. Reciprocity means untimate free trade. McKinley ism means absolute destruction of all foreign commerce.

INVENTION AND PROTECTION.

Inconsistency of the Republicans in Oppos ing Cheap Goods - Labor-Saving Machinery and Pauper Labor-Protection is Fogylsm.

If we let in the cheap goods of for eigners, say the protectionists, we throw our labor out of employment. We are not able to stand this flood of cheap goods-it will ruin us.

But, brethren, let us be consistent. We have all come to the conclusion that factor of the community. There is no doubt on that point now, although when the first reaping machines were put into our wheat fields some of them were burnt by the laborers, who thought they were going to be ruined.

The sewing machine even was looked upon by many, when it was first intro duced, as the deadly enemy of all sewing-women, dressmakers, etc. What shall these women do? it was asked, They have but one way to make a liv ing; and if you take that away they are done for. If you introduce this newfangled machine one woman will do the work of ten. Nine women out of every ten sewing-women will inevitably be thrown out of employment. Let us have

no sewing machines! But everybody knows that these gloomy predict ons of old fogies were not fulfilled. The reaping machine did throw some laborers out of employment; but the production of wheat has been enormously extended and cheapened, and this cheapening process has been of incalculable benefit to all the people of the earth. So with the sewing machine; it has created an enormous demand not only for sewing but for cloth and this cheapening process has been mand not only for sewing, but for cloth of all kinds; for women use a great deal more material and require a great deal more sewing in making a garment now than before the invention of the sew-

ing nachine. But whether some people lose employment or not, the voice of human progress is that invention shall go on and do its perfect work. Let it reduce the necessity for human toil to the lowest possible point. It is not pleasant to labor; let us have as little of it as possible. If the farmer can reap ten acres of grain in a day with a machine, let him do so; why compel him to groan and sweat through ten days, or else hire

nine men to help him? This is all as plain as A BC now. Hence we encourage inventors in every possible way. We give them patents for a number of years to enrich them; and we build monuments to them as benefactors of the race. They are the uncrowned kings of industry, and we point

the young to them for examples. Now a curious question is, why do our protectionist law-makers keep up a Patent Office at Washington? Why do they encourage inventions by patents? Do they not see that such a course is in direct antagonism with "the principles of

protection?" Protection is organized fogyism.

How so? In this way the admission of cheap means is extortion." foreign goods has precisely the same effect as the invention of a new machine. That is to say, the public is

want more cheaply. Let us take a case like this: The peo- "fat"

ple of th s country need every year, we THE TARIFF OUTRAGE. will suppose, a million \$2 woolen hats, The Burdens of the People Increased for

total cost \$2,000,000, of which labor

find other work.

and its effect on labor.

who offer to make these hats for us at

Our protectionists, who keep up the

Patent Office at Washington, say: Oh,

no! We will have no pauper made hats

dumped upon this country. You will

But a mach ne-made hat does precise

ly the same thing. Why, then, do you

To make things cheaper through the

Then why not make things cheaper

Oh! Don't you know that cheap

things are no good? Don't you know that Major McKinley says: "We want

no return to cheap times in our own country?" and Congressman Julius

Cæsar Burrows, of Michigan, echoed this sentiment of his chief by saying:

"Into this race for cheapness the Re-

publican party does not propose to

Then your Republican party takes

strange liberties with common sense.

It passes laws to break down foreign

trade; and it then votes the people's

money away to subsidize ships in order

that we may have at least some foreign

commerce. It will have no Amer can

labor lose employment through the ad-

mission of "the cheap, pauper made

goods of Europe;" and then it looks on

ery.

erations?"

w th encouraging nods when the same

A DEAD "GIVE AWAY."

with us: The McKinley bill has stopped exporta-

and than in Germany and Belgium?

ist tell us why protection has not made

said to get meat only once a week."

free trade England?

dialogue took place:

\$1 apiece. Shall we take them?

throw labor out of employment.

keep up the Patent Office?

invention of machinery.

through importation?

gets \$1,000,000. Now, some bright fel-The tariff bill, as finally agreed upon low in a hat factory invents a machine by the conferrees, was rushed through that does the work of four men and rethe House of Representatives recently, duces the cost of this hat to \$1. The uo opportunity being given for its discost of the whole lot is then \$1,000,000. cussion. The members of the House Three-fourths of the hat-makers are were called upon to vote upon the bill thrown out of employment and must without having had an opportunity to even read the conference report. That is a hardship on these men, only information they had as to what doubtless. But what does human progit contained was obtained from the ress demand? That there should be newspapers and the current rumors on as little toil as possible—that a day's the streets and about the Capitol. The labor saved to each of 1,000,000 men in request of the Democrats for a postponebuying their lfats is a more important ment of final action was contemptuous gain to the community than that 2,000 ly ignered by Mr. McKinley. Itis thus or 3,000 men should continue in their that the most important legislationpresent employment. That is the conlegislation affecting directly the interclusion that the public has reached on ests of every citizen-is rushed through this question of labor-saving machinery under the system of gag rules which has been substituted by Reed, McKinley But suppose, now, that this caving & Co. for the methods of deliberation comes in a different way. Instead of which have been in vogue in the Amerian inventor we have a foreign people can Congress from the beginning of the

Government.

the Benefit of the Plutocracy.

The various "compromises," called, made by the conference committee were, with scarcely an exception, surrenders to the trusts and combina tions in whose interests the tariff bill was framed. This is notably true as to the tax on binding twine. The McKinley bill, as originally reported, imposed a duty of 11/4 cents per pound on binding twine, which is used by every farmer in the United States. In the Senate some of the Northwestern Senators, under the lead of Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, made a fight for free binding twine, and with the aid of every Democratic Senator succeeded in having the duty stricken out. Senator Davis declared during the discussion of this clause that the tax on binding twine would cost the farmers of Minnesota alone nearly \$1,000,000 a year. He also showed that the business of manufacturing twine was in the hands of a trust built up by a tariff which controlled absolutely the raw material in the places where it was grown and which limited its product and fixed its prices to suit itself. Mr. Davis said of the members of this trust:

They are as far above legislative control as the clouds that float above the Capitol. They are in need of no protection. They are amply able to protect themselves and to spoliate the

thing is done by labor-saving machin-He showed that their profits were 4 What a pretty mess of inconsisper cent. on an aggregate annual output of \$10,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a year. tencies your Republican party is, any Yet this same trust went before the way! It is an old fogy standing in the way of human progress. It praises pro-tection for making things cheap, and manded additional protection of 1% ways and means committee and dewith the next breath it is telling us cents per pound, saying if this was not that cheapness is not to be desired, and granted, its members would be forced to close their mills. There is no doubt asking us: "Are there no higher considthat this trust is one of the most oppressive upon the farmers that is in existence. Nor is there any doubt that if binding twine had been kept on the free A Protectionist Organ Gives Away an Imlist the trust would have been destroyed The New York Press, of which that and the farmers relieved of an onerous burden. But the trust was strong high priest of protection, Robert enough to induce the conference com P. Porter, was editor before he was mittee to put its product-binding appointed to make a botch of the census, has made a singular admission for twine-back on the dutiable list, the a protectionist organ. It says in regard rate being fixed at 7-10 of a cent a pound, while on other manilla cordage to the McKinley check on English trade the rate was advanced from 11/4 to 13/4 cents per pound, more than was protions to this country of certain large lines of manufactures, in which Germany and Belgium were competitors of the English in this market. The Germans and Belgiums, being also cut off from this market, are flooding England with their goods, being able to undersell the English in England because vided in either the House or Senate bill. In the face of this deliberate outrage upon the farmers of the country, committed at the instance of a combination which, we may safely assume, made a big contribution to the Quaycause of an advantage in the price of lator. Dudley corruption fund in 1888, Re-Do you mean what you say? Do you

pudence to claim that the tariff bill is And England is a free trade country, in the interest of the farmers of the and Germany and Belgium have high country. protection. Will some good protection-The tin-plate job retains its place in the bill. The existing tax of 1 per cent per pound is to be kept on tinwages higher in these countries than in plate until July 1 next, after which the Last winter Mr. James Gillinder, a hightax upon this article of universal conly protected glassware manufacturer of Philadelphia, went before McKinley sumption-this raw material of important industries-will be increased to 2 to ask for still higher protection against Germany, because, he said, "I do not 2-10 cents per pound. This excessive tax will ruin large interests, employing want to see our well paid labor put on a great number of men and affording an the same footing with those who are extensive market for farmers' products. It is levied purely in the interest of a During his examination the following ring of Pittsburgh capitalists who, no Mr. Flower—ome statement has been made as to the efficiency of the German lator? doubt, had the fat fried out of them in most elegant style in 1888. The tax on manufactures of tin-plate is correspond-Mr. Gillinder—I have not been in Germany ly increased. The Senate provision for the free importation of tin-plate after

which the conference committee made

a duty of 1/2 cent per pound. The coarse

grades of brown sugar between Nos. 13

The bill as it stands, and as it has be

come a law by the approval of Benjamin

Harrison, fully merits the denunciation

passed upon it by the late Democratic

State convention. It lays new burdens

upon the farmers and wage-workers of

the country in the interest of trusts and

monopolies. It increases taxes upon

the necessaries c. life and decreases

taxes upon the iuxuries. It affords no

relief whatever to the agricultural in-

terests of the country; in the words of

Mr. Blaine it does not open a market

for a single bushel of wheat or a single

barrel of pork. It will add enormously

to the profits of the protected manu-

facturers, but will not increase the

wages of a single American working-

man by a penny. It is unquestionably

This bill was supported by every Re

publican member of Congress from In-

diana. The Republican State conven-

tion did not dare to indorse it, notwith-

it made by the Democratic convention.

But every Republican candidate for

Congress in Indiana may be counted

upon, if elected, to vote against its re-

the most unjust and outrageous meas-

American Congress.

and 16 will be admitted free.

myself, but my brother visited there and was very much astonished by the skill and quickness displayed by the German glass 1896, in case of the failure of domestic works to produce one-third of the Mr. McMillin—Does not your competition come more from Germany, where they have a protective tariff, than from England, amount consumed, is retained. This is a piece of rank humbug. Of course the tin-plate ring counts upon its ability to secure a repeal of this provision before 1896 upon condition of liberal payments into the Republican campaign funds in many.
Mr. McMillin-And yet Germany is prothe meantime. The only concession we can discover

tected and Engrand is not And after making such fatal admisto consumers is in the sugar schedule sions as these the New York Press and and this is not a very important one. Mr. Gillinder continue the old cry that The sugar trust is to get its raw mateprotection is necessary to keep up rials free as provided in the original Mcwages! What do protectionists believe Kinley bill. Its product above number about wages and protection, any way? 16 Dutch standard is to be protected by

A Presidential Opinion President Harrison has recently said: We are in the en ovment of the most perfect system of government that has ever been devised for the use of men. We are under fewer restraints, the individual faculties and liberties have a

wider range here than in any other

land." This was said less than a week after he had written his name under the Mc-Kinley bill, a measure which greatly increases the "restraints" of the people, curbs "individual faculties and liberties" and gives to trusts and monopolies 'a wider range here than in any other land."

-The Topeka (Kan.) Capital, a Re publican paper, says: "The trouble with the framers of the McKinley bill is that they look on the tariff as a means of protection, which as the end in view; whereas protection itself is only ure of taxation ever passed by the a means toward the general welfare. and protection which is not such a

-The New York Tribune has ac knowledged that the passage of the Mc-Kinley bill was "a political necessity." enabled to satisfy its needs with less Kinley bill was "a political necessity." expenditure of labor—we get what we Of course! Everybody knew all the time that it was a job of politics and

peal or modification. If the farmers of Indiana shall assist by their votes to elect these candidates to Congress, they will richly deserve to suffer the impoverishment which the operations of this law are certain to bring to them .- Indianapolis Sentinel.

TRUTH OUT OF DATE.

Republican Campaign Bosses Resort to Lies Instead of Arguments.

Having already held up the course of the thieving but brilliant and energetic Mattie Quay as an example worthy to be followed by the lumbering bosses of the Democratic campaign, we can do no less than emphasize the lesson by reference to the famous red-white-andblue campaign book lately issued by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. It is a gaudy pamphlet bearing presentments of Lincoln and Grant and its full title is "Republican Record Made During Nine Months of Congress." One page contains this statemeni:

These are among the bills passed:

A Federal election law.
 A protective tariff law.
 Silver restored.

. Obstruction knocked out 5. A just pension law. 6. Contract labor forbidden. . Convict labor forbidden.

An effective labor law.
The American hog vindicated.

10. A uniform bankruptey law.

Two more new States. Six new ships for the Navy. 13. Harbor fortifications. 14. Supreme Court relieved. 15. Shipping bills.

To borrow the phrase of the New York Sun, here are "eight lies in less than two inches." As the authors of this pernicious bit of mendacity know perfectly, a Federal election law, a contract labor bill, a convict labor bill, an eight-hour law, a uniform or any other bankruptcy law, a law for the relief of the Supreme Court and a shipping bill are all among the measures which in a wasteful and vicious session of ten months the Republican majority did not pass. What they accomplished in the period was to pass the McKinley robbery, elevate Tom Reed to the czarship et præterea-nix!

But all that is not to the point. The Republican bosses are lying for exactly the same reason they have been stealing-because it pays. And if Flower and Brice are to be in the race they must begin to lie and steal, too. It matters not much what the lie is so that the country gets from them no truth. The truth is out of date. - Chicago Evening Post (Ind.).

THE POLITICAL POT.

-Republican Congressman: "What shall we do, Mr. President, in case we lose the House?" The President (absent-mindedly): "Oh, we shall still have the cottage"-Puck.

-The late Samuel J. Randall's fortune of \$5,000 is the grandest monument that could be erected to the memory of a man who had spent his life in the field of active politics. - Washington Star.

---Ex-President Hayes is reported to have said that he regretted the passage of the McKinley bill. If so he has plenty of company in his views. Everybody in private life feels the same way. The McKinley high-tariff robbers are all office-holders .- Chicago Globe. -The cost of living is to be in-

creased for the many that the few may be enriched, and the overburdened farmers of the land have had a new weight put upon their shoulders, while the man who invents a machine that will do the work of ten men is a benewill do the work of ten men is a benewill do the work of ten men is a benethat wages are actually higher in publican newspapers and politicians delusive promises of a share in "protection" will no doubt have the unspeakable imEngland than in Germany and Relegions. Y. Times.

--- Dry goods now go up; every thing goes up—except wages. Theoretically the tariff should bring prosperity to the working-man by increasing his wages. How is he benefited now, since he must pay higher prices for all he buys and can get no more for his only commodity?

-Chicago Mail. -From 1719 to 1812 our tariff taxes amounted to 19.58 per cent. of our importations. Then our industries were infants indeed, and, perhaps, required 'protection." Now our tariff taxes are bout 60 per cent of our importations. though those same "infants" are 100 years old and plethoric with the plunder of a century.-Louisville Times.

-The tariff bill may be a first-class thing for the monopolists, but it is a mighty bad thing for the working-man. It reminds us of the old Adirondack guide who said: "They made me sleep with Jim Barlow last night, and we only had one blanket between us and that had a hole in it. Jim had the blanket and I had the hole."—N. Y. Herald.

-- The good and philanthropic Wanamaker is credited with \$500 at the head of a subscription being made up by the protected people over the country to use in baffling the 2,000 majority against McKinley in his district. Their gratitude should flow in large golden streams. They can not afford to have him defeated if it takes a million dollars to elect him .- St. Paul Globe.

--- What the session has accomplished: A law to prevent speculation and fluctuation in silver, an act to pauperize the pension list and wipe out the surplus, and a bill to increase war taxes under the pretense of reducing the revenue, make the sum total of important measures passed during-a seven months' session of Congress. The other bills forced through the House under Speaker Reed's "business" methods are so crude and undigested, or so bad in other ways, that the Senate will not accepand can not perfect them. -N. Y. World.

Blaine's Reciprosity Scheme. As Mr. Carlisle says, the Blaine sort of reciprocity with South American countries will not help our farmers, because countries which formerly imported breadstuffs and provisions are now exporting them and will soon be able to supply all South America on better terms than we can. And it will not help our manufacturers "unless it is combined with the stipulation that the like privileges are not to be granted to any other country." Even if "the mental favored nation" clause in existing treaties dees not forbtd such a stipulastanding the vigorous condemnation of tion, yet the interests of the Latin-Americans would forbid it, for they will want to buy their goods where they can get them cheapest, just as they now d'a

--Chicago Times.

JACKETS FOR AUTUMN.

Many Are Made so That They Can Be sleeves of the fall jacket are large. This was, of course, a necessity, because no one wanted to give up the big full dress sleeves, and the jacket to go on over these must have sleeves full and large. Sometimes they are very

much embroidered or trimmed with silk passementerie. Quite often the sleeves are of softer goods than the jacket it- balls. self. They are the objective feature that is certain of the new garments.

That the predominance of the high rolling collar presuppose that most women have long necks; that the high, big sleeve presupposes a slim, graceful reverse of this description.

Excessive braiding and a pretty use of frogs and brandebourgs are other features, which it does not take long to distinguish. Rough cloths are used a great deal. Somehow they are preferred to smooth-faced; perhaps because a trifle more jaunty looking: perhaps because a slight wrinkle or misfit is not as observable. You will find in your search stacks of diagonals, cheviots and tweeds. Some are made with the idea that if the winter should be as mild as last they will answer for both fall and winter.

A much-braided specimen has soutache all over the sleeves, round the arm-holes, and on the collar. A black, wide-wale diagonal has plush sleeves and collar, trimmed with black silk passementerie. A neat black cheviot has a rolling collar and revers of Persian lamb, fastened in front with frogs. The fall jacket costs all the way from half teaspoonful each of allspice and \$5 to \$50, and is found in a variety of styles, beautifully made, well lined and well finished.

Pingot has brought out a pretty little mantle in Havana wool with Medici collar, revers in black jets and fastenings of Havana and dark chestnut embroideries. Many of the new coats are of the three-quarter length, arranged with pockets on the hips and double-breasted fastenings. The shorter coats are often braided down the middle of the back in novel and elaborate patterns. Velvet petticoats are much used with the cloth costumes. One in plum-colored cloth has a habit bodice fastening under the arm. The skirt is trimmed with braid and draped over a darker velvet petticoat. A novel dress in a dark apricently. The skirt was edged with a a quaint trimming in a mixture of black and gold. The bodice also was novel in Ladies' Home Journal. design, the full part being formed of folds of soft silk, edged with black and gold trimming to match the skirt ornamentation.—Chicago Times.

A FEMALE SWINDLER.

How She Victimized a Boston Firm to

the Extent of a Thousand Dollars. There is a thousand-dollar counterfeit note in the possession of the secret service bureau in New York with an interesting history. One morning, not se very long ago, a handsomely dressed This makes the bricks a bright red. It lady entered one of the largest dry goods also fills up the crevices between the houses in Boston and, after selecting a bricks and prevents weeds and moss shawl worth \$250, tendered a genuine from growing there. By doing this one thousand-dollar bill in payment. twice a month you keep your paths in The note was, of course, carefully good condition. scrutinized and finally sent to a neighshe, indeed, that she refused to take the shawl, and, replacing the money in her pocket-book, left the store.

suited her, she had returned to apologize for her hasty action and to take the shawl she had first selected. Again she tendered a \$1,000 note-not a genuine one this time, but a closely executed counterfeit.

Of course the firm accepted the money, believing it to be the genuine note, without question, and the woman departed with her shawl and \$750 in change. The swindle was not discovered until the counterfeit was rejected at the bank. The note was sent to the secret Service Bureau, where its history itors. The woman was never caught-Boston Herald.

Seasonable Fall Millinery.

The majority of the fall bonnets, toques and hats are stylish, sensible and very becoming. There are also not a few rather pronounced French models bonnet for example, in golden-fawe velvet, heavy of pile like a silken fur, affects the outlines of an old favir affects the outlines of an old-fashioned caleche just in front. It comes well over the waves of hair, but at the sides it is wound and very short above the ear, and extremely short at the back, with velvet strings from the shortest part, of changeable flame and fawn-color. The bonnet, or rather hat, is brimmed with a billowy coronet of red, brown, gold, olive and fawn-colored feather tips affectively grouped. Another model, with a penthouse front and a short retrousse back. is made of two rich shades of plum velvet, garnitured with deep orange velvet loops and two tiny East Indian luxuriant valley region. birds of brown and yellow plumage. A downy felt hat of an almond shade has tal, and being strongly impregnated a wide brim, and is trimmed with a clan tartan scarf of silk and velvet, over which bovers a bird with crazy-quilt-coloned, outstretched wings - N. Y. Post.

-That servant girl in Springvale. Me., who refused an offer of \$15,000 in cash and the title to all his property. which was to be her reward for marry ing her employer when she knew he had a wife in a far-off State, has got a "character" such as a great many people above her in station couldn't hope to get on the white man's language and the use of their merits.

ing gum were buying up all the old rubsuits. The editor has to prove it or quit vestigate their condition and help them. the sanctum for the potato patch.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Eggs can be more quickly beaten by adding a pinch of salt, which cools them so that they froth rapidly.

-Men who can not pay the ordinary expenses of their households have no right to belong to high-cost clubs.

—The garnishes for turkey and chick-ens are parsley, fried oysters, thin slices of ham, fried sausage and force meat

-An engraving with its mass of black lines and its inches of white mat, ought not not to be hung near an oil painting. -Demorest's Monthly.

-Graham Mush. - Have a pint of water boiling hot, salt, and stir graham flour figure, are two facts rather hard on the quickly in until it is thick. Serve imnediately with cream and sugar. -Housekeeper.

-Pear Jam-To six pounds of pears put four pounds of sugar. Put the pears in a saucepan or kettle, with a little water to cover them. Set over the fire until the fruit is soft; then add the sugar and cook as other jam.-Indianapolis Sentinel.

Chocolate Cake:-Two eggs, one of sugar, one-third cup of but-ter, one-half cup of chocolate, teaspoonful of vanilla, one tablespoonful of milk, one and onehalf cups of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda. -Boston Budget.

-Buttermilk Cake .- One cup of buttermilk, one cup of sugar, one egg. a piece of butter the size of an egg, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream-tartar, onecinnamon. A handful of stoned and floured raisins is an addition.-N. W. Christian Advocate.

-Very pretty covers for books bound in paper or other inferior binding are made of pasteboard covered with fine French satine or cretonne, and docorated with floral or other designs. White felt, chamois skin and white or fancy kid, with designs more or less elaborate, outlined with fine cut-glass beads, are very handsome and effective under the gaslight or library lamp.-N. Y. Ledger.

-Rye Bread-To each pint of very light wheat-flour sponge, add a level teaspoonful of salt, a heaping tablespoonful of brown sugar, and rve flour to permit kneading. Knead well. When light, mold into loaves; let rise again cot shade was finished by Worth re- till more than double its first size, brush the top with melted butter, bake one narrow crossway flounce bordered with hour in a moderate oven. A delicious bread with a crust as tender as cake .-

> -If you have brick paths about the yard or garden you are no doubt troubled by their becoming green and slimy during the rainy weather. Hard scrubbing often fails to remove such stains. Go to the druggist's and get some "Venetian red." (It costs but five or six cents a pound, and two pounds will go a long way.) First wash the dirt from the bricks with clean water, then sprinkle the powder lightly over the bricks and distribute it evenly with a wet broom.

Pigeons en Matelote.-Put the requirboring bank, where it was vouched for. ed number of pigeons into a stewpan; When the lady was informed of its ac- allow a tablespoonful of butter and two ceptance she became indignant and ex- thin slices of bacon for two pigeons; sift pressed in no measured terms her opin- in a tablespoonful of flour; add a cupful ion of a firm that would for a moment of water, stirring all the time; chop a suspect her honesty. So wrathy was few mushroons and two small onions, and add those also; turn the pigeons carefully while they are cooking and keep them closely covered; when half Later in the day she returned. Her done add a little salt ground close and anger had disappeared and she explained grated nutmeg and a teaspoonful of that, having walked all over Boston chopped parsley; when the pigeons are without being able to find a shawl that thoroughly cooked place each one on an oval piece of fried bread; add more water and thickening to the gravy if required, and pour it around the pigeons; garnish with grape jelly and parsley and serve. - Boston Herald.

THE YAVI SUPAIS.

An Indian Tribe Concerning Which Very Little Is Known.

An almost unknown tribe of Indians living in a secluded canyon near the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, was recently discovered by Colonel Holabird, is occasionally related to interested vis- of Los Angeles, who has been prospecting along the Colorado. This tribe was the Yavi Supais who nearly fill the condition of the lost Indians in "The Aztec Treasure House." The Colonel says: "I guess I was the second white man who ever visited their canyon. They are a peaceable people, but avoid coming in contact with the whites. They vounded up the settlement and counted just 247 of them, fully two-thirds being females. The valley in which they have lived for many years in seclusion has but two ways of approach. It contains, perhaps, 2,000 acres and is inclosed by almost perpendicular walls 4,000 feet We traveled for over fifteen high. miles along the canyon, over the most lifeless country man ever set foot upon. Suddenly we came to two boiling springs under a clump of cottonwood trees. From these springs a river starts which winds its way through the most

The water in the river is clear as cryswith lime petrifies every thing it touches. There are three immense cataracts in the canyon, built upduring the past centuries by calcareous petrifac-tion. The chief of the tribe is an old man of sixty, named Captain Tom, a name given by John D. Lee, the Mormon, who escaped from Utah and for six years lived in hiding with red men. He was the first white man the Yavi Sunais had ever seen, and he taught the chief fire-arms. The Indians live in small houses woven from young willow trees.' -A New England weekly had an item | Holabird found these Indians starving, to the effect that manufacturers of chew their only supplies being grass seed and cedar berries. He appealed to the boots and shoes in the country, and Indian Department, but they gave no the news wasn't a week old before two aid because they said these were wanmanufacturers began heavy damage dering Indians. General Miles will in-

-Chicago Journal.

PECULIAR INFATUATION.

Different Methods of Following the In-Junction "Love One Another."

Do men ever fall in love with each other?

Women do. Not long ago a young woman in New Jersey was married to a youthful laborer on her father's farm. Sometime afterward it was discovered that the husband was a female; the young wife refused. however, though earnestly entreated by her friends, to give up her chosen consort. The strangest part of the discovery was the fact that the bride knew her husband was a woman before she was led to the altar.

If men do not exhibit this strange infatuation for one of their own sex, they at least oftentimes give evidence of the fact that they love one another. There are many instances on record where one man has given his life for another. There are many more instances where men have given life to

It is a proud possession—the knowledge that one has saved a precious human life. Meriden, Conn., is the home of such a happy man. John H. Preston, of that city, July 11th, 1890, writes: "Five years ago I was taken very sick, I had several of the best doctors, and one and all called it a complication of diseases. I was sick four years, taking prescriptions prescribed by these same doctors, and I truthfully state I never expected to get any better. At this time, I commenced to have the most terrible pains in my back. One day an old friend of mine, Mr. R. T. Cook of the firm of Curtis of Cook advised was to the Wayney's Seferment's Sefer & Cook, advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure, as he had been troubled the same way and it had effected a cure for him. I bought six bottles, took the medicine as directed and am to-day a well man. I am sure no one ever had a worse case of kidney and liver trouble than I had. Before this I was

always against proprietary medicines but not now, oh, no."

Friendship expresses itself in very pe-culiar ways sometimes; but the true friend is the friend in need.

SCHOOL MA'AMS are nearly all misses, and the misses on the stage are generally ma'ams.—Baltimore American.

How to Gain in Flesh.

How to Gain in Flesh.

It is not what one eats that makes one fat, but the food that is properly digested and assimilated that increases the flesh. The food that lies and ferments in the stomach or passes undigested into the viscera, does the system much harm, as they say, it makes a man thin to carry so much effete matter around with him. In order that there be a full and thorough digestion and assimilation of food, the stomach, the liver and the kidneys mu to be kept in the finest condition. These great organs of life frequently need the aid of various herbal juices. It is to them what oil is to machinery. It enables them to do their work with less friction. It is this friction that wears out mechanical machinery as well as the machinery o life. Now science has discovered the herbs that naturally aid the movements of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. They are contained in that efficacious remedy known as Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. If you are in a state of general ill health give it a trial and see how much better you will feel.

There are two sides to every question, but abuliheaded man will always bet that he is right.—Ram's Horn.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer \$100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Grace—"What air was that you were playing last night?" Laura—"A millionaire, and I landed him."—N. Y. Herald.

A GREAT mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash BITTERS; but it is presumed that at that time all remedies for the blood, etc., were called Bitters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator," "Curative," or almost anything but Bitters, it undoubtedly would have superseded all other preparations of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading; it is purely a medicine, and cannot be used as a beverage.

THE fashionable resorts are becoming filled, so to speak, with fall leaves.—Philadelphia Times

I was in poor health and losing flesh. The food I ate did not agree with me. My liver, kidneys and stomach all seemed deranged. I began a use of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla which has made me feel like a new man and ncreased my weight.—S. R. Newton, Colum-

No. Quercus, it does not necessarily require a tug-of-war to tow a warship into a harbor.—Binghamton Republican.

QUININE will often stop the chills for a brief period, but Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria removes the malarious poison from the system and cures you. A single dose will sometimes do it. Sold by Drug-

It does not injure a joke to crack it, any more than it spoils a horse to break it.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills! They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose

The men who hold up trains for robbery should themselves be held up for example.

N. O. Picayune.

Ir you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Man (to parrot)—"Hello, Polly!" Polly-"Hello! Do you want a cracker?" Broncerris is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

BURNS SCALDS lacobs [according to DIRECTIONS with each BOTTLE, SORE THROAT WOUNDS, CUTS, SWELLINGS

HOME EMBROIDERY MACHINE Every Lady Wants It. Every Lady Can Use It. Every Lady Should Have It. \$2.00.

Sample machine by mail on receipt of price. Agents Wanted. Write for Circulars. HOME EMBROIDERY MACHINE CO., Kansas City, Kansas.

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The Serial Stories engaged for the year will be of unusual interest and Finely Illustrated.

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This Series of Papers explains in a simple manner the recent researches of the greatest Specialists in Science.

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9

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 97 .- The most disastrous conflagration ever known in this city began about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the shingle mill of Stewart & Butt, and owing to the strong northwest wind prevailing was not checked until five o'clock in the afternoon, and only then after a favorable change in the wind. The total damage was \$600,000.

The scene of the fire was the extreme northern and of the city, and 5,630 bales of cotton, five cotton warehouses, three cotton compresses, two large cotton seed oil mills, the big ice factory, the wood and coal yards, three of the river steamboats, six wharves, a box factory and Mobile Fertilizer Company's works were destroyed.

There was no loss of life although many of the firemen were overcome with heat and smoke and many narrow escapes from falling walls occurred. The paid fire department fought manfully and were assisted by many old volunteer firemen in the face of smoke and flame. At six o'clock the fire was well under control and no fears were entertained for its spread any further. The alarm for the fire at Stewart & Butts' mill had scarcely come in when a second alarm was sounded for the burning of the residence of Mosely F. Tucker, on Dauphin near Broad, which was completely burned, only a small quantity of furniture being saved.

The two alarms being followed by general alarm caused the greatest excitement among all classes, and in their excitement people rushed from one fire to the other. Soon the report was spread that the entire business portion of the city was in danger and thousands of men, women and children rushed to the scene.

More than twenty squares were burned, bounded by Beauregard, Magnolia and St. Louis streets and the river. The loss is now estimated at \$600,000, with about \$400,000 insurance.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Official Figures of All But Three States the Union

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-The official count of population of all the States and Territories except Maryland, Missouri and Virginia has been completed and is as follows:

States.	1 1890	1880	inc
Alabama	. 1,508,078	1,262,525	245,568
Arizona	. 69,692		19, 25
Arkansas	11,205,4 6	802,505	
Calif rnia		864,694	339,30
Colorado	.1 410,708	194,327	216,648
Connecticut	. 75 .861	6 2,700	123 16
Delaware	.1 167 871	146,608	21,268
District of Columbia.	. 229 796		
Florida	. 8:0.445	269,493	
Georgia			
Idaho			51,619
Illinois		3.077.871	740.66
Intiana		1.978.30	210.7 9
I wa		1.624,6 5	242.11
Kan-a	1,123.495	996 196	4 .7 30
K ntucky	1,428.485	1 6 8 79	206 74
Louisiana	11.1.6.8.8	989,94	176.88
Maine		6.18 936	11 %
Massachusetts	. 2, 83,407		450 82
Michigan		1 . 36 937	452 45
Minnesota		780 775	514 24
Mississippi	1 484 887	1 131 595	153 20
Montana		20 160	9) 61
Nebraska	1,056,793	452,102	604 20
Nevada			* 17 49
New Hampsuire	8 5,8 7	346,901	
New Jersey	1 411 017	1,131,116	200,00
New Mexico			94.0
New York		5,082 871	
NOW TOPK	. 10,801,84	1,002 011	117 50
North (arolina	. 1,617,340	1,599,7 0	217,00
North Dakota	192,675	80,909	145,51
Ohio	. 13,000,719	3,195,062	108,00
Oklahoma			61,70
Oregon	312,490		137,72
Pennsylvania	. 5,248,574	1,282,891	960,68
Rhode Istand		276,531	83,31
South Carolina			101,04
South Dakota			2.9,58
Tennessee	1,76 4,728	1,542,359	221,34
Texus		1, 91,749	
Utah		143,96	64,53
Vermont			1 8
Washington	. 349.516	75,116	274,40
West Virginia		616,407	1141,99
Wisconsin		1,315,497	
Wyoming	6 , 8	20.78	1 39,80
*D. crease	Name of the Party		-

The count of the population of nearly all the cities has been completed.

figures of the first ten are as follows:				
Cities,	1890.	1880.		
New York				
Che ago				
Brooklyn				
Boston	446,507	362,839		
San Francisco		332.513 233,959		
Circumati	296,309	255,130 1 0.146		

A LAKE STORM.

A Storm on Lake Erie Results in the Loss Several Lives.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 97 .- A heavy northeaster raged on Lake Erie all yesterday, creating a terrible sea. The steamer John N. Nicol, with the

barge Wahnapatie in tow, bound from Washburn to Fairport with lumber, tried to make the protected harbor at eight o'clock last evening, and the latter went on the breakwater. Captain Nicol, his wife and orew of seven clambered to the breakwater and clung to cleats, the waves washing over them every moment.

The captain, the mate and John Williamson started for the light house on the end of the breakwater and the latter was washed over and drowned.

Ora W. Smith, of Oswego and R. H. and James Bellamy, of Algonac, Mich., who were left behind, were washed off and Smith was drowned. James Bellamy swam to an approaching tug and his brother clung to the breakwater until rescued by the life saving crew.

Eight Keeper Hatch put out in a small boat with a line attached under the lee of the breakwater, and got Mrs. Nicol and Theodore Sanborn on board. The boat upset, and Hatch fought his way through the waves along the rope to the lighthouse. Sanborn clung to the boat and was saved by a tug. The Wahnapatie is worth \$20,000 and had 1,800,000 feet of lumber on board consigned to Gardner of Fairport.

Iowa and the Kansas Decision BLOOMFIELD, Towa, Oct. 26. - In his instructions to the grand jury here, Judge Leggett said that, under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, it was not a crime to sell liquors imported from another State in the original packages until the Wilson bill was passed by Congress and became a law, but that after that time, it was a violation of the laws of this State to sell any liquor without a proper permit, whether imported and in the original package or not. He declares that the action of the United States Circuit Court in Kansas on this on this subject was not binding on the courts of this State.

TARIFF BILL ERRORS.

enator McPherson Discovers Errors in the Tariff Bill That He Considers Fatal -Government Officials, However, Think Other

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senator Mc-Pherson very recently wrote as follows to a member of a prominent importing house in New York City:

"I beg to call your attention to the conference report and Tariff bill sent you about ten days or two weeks ago-a quarto pamphlet of 214 pages. On page 175 you will find amendment 449 and section 3 with the reading matter relating to drawbacks on tobacco stricken out Turning over to page 176, sixth line from the top, you will find the followings 'Conference restores section 30.' Now, in the Tariff bill before you, you will find section 30, ending with '6 cents per pound,' leaving all the rest of original

section 30 out altogether. "This omission is fatal to the bill and in the opinion of eminent lawyers here, Senator Carlisle among them, it vitiates the whole bill. It is on internal revenue, but being part of the Tariff bill passed, it stands and falls together."

In accordance with this discovery a protest against Collector Erhardt's official action under the McKinley bill was last evening forwarded to the leading importers in this city for signatures. Under the law protests against the collector's assessments can not be lodged until liquidation of entry and must be lodged within ten days after that stage in the importer's business with the Government. Attorney-General Miller positively

declined to discuss the question in any of its bearings, saying that it would be manifestly improper for him to do so unless it came to him in an official way. Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is specially charged with the execution of the tobacco provisions of the law, confined his remarks in regard to the alleged illegality of the law to the following statement:

"I will obey the law as certified by the Secretary of State. It is not for me to say whether or not the omission of the tobacco provision violates the tariff. Being merely an executive officer of the Government, I must enforce it as I find it. Anyhow, the tobacco schedule does not take effect until January 1, so that if Congress desires to refund two cents pound on all tobacco on hand when the law takes effect, it has ample time to legislate to that effect."

No alarm is felt here among the friends of the McKinley bill as to the legality of its enforcement. The precedents of years, an old and experienced employe of the House said, leaves no doubt that an error, whether omission or commission in the enrollment of the bill passed by Congress does not vitiate any part of the measure, except that part to which the error relates. Errors of some kind occurred, he said, at every session of Congress in at least one or more important bills and to hold that the omission or insertion of any paragraph, word or punctuation mark invalids, but not only the part of the bill to which the error was relevant, but the entire measure would establish chaos in the affairs of Government and compel Congress to remain constantly in session to correct immediately on discovery errors in bills signed by the President, in order that the operation of the Government might be carried on.

REGULATIONS.

The Agricultural Department Seeking the Health of Cattle By Tags and Labels.
Washington, Oct. 24.—The Department of Agriculture has issued regulations for the inspection of cattle and The regulations resheep for export. quire the Chief of the Bureau of Animal industry to cause veterinary inspection to be made of all neat cattle and all sheep to be exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland and the continent of Europe. This inspection will be made at any of the following named stock yards: Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and at the following ports of export, viz.: Boston and Charleston, Mass., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore Norfolk and Newport News, Va. All cattle shipped from any of these yards must be tagged before Cattle arriving at ports of exports from other parts of the United States will be tagged at the ports. After inspection at the stock yards, cattle found free of disease, and not exposed to any disease, will be tagged under the direction of the veterinary inspector, and sent in cleaned and disinfected cars to the port of export. Animals will be reinspected at the port of export. Railroad companies must furnish clean cars. Clean stock vards are also required. No ocean steamer will be allowed to receive more cattle than she can comfortably carry. Train Robbery.

Socorro, N. M., Oct. 24. - Early yes terday morning as the southbound train on the Santa Fe pulled out of Socorro three men were seen to step on board.

After the train passed San Antonio. in this county, these strangers entered the Pullman sleeper and locked the door. They then covered the porter and the Pullman conductor with revolvers and relieved them of their surplus cash.

The bandits then introduced them selves to the passengers and held up most of them, making quite a haul.

The robbers jumped from the train on

the Bosque De Apache grant, taking to the hills. It is estimated that they got \$1,500.

The officers of the road have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the bandits.

A Man Blown to Atoms. the fulminate departments of the Union have been the work of firebugs. A Metallic Cartridge Company blew up message was sent to Marshall and the with terrible force at nine a. m. to-day, fire company arrived in time to do some causing great consternation among the good work. 600 employes in the main factory. George Baker and his son Fred W. Baker, were employed in the department at the time. A moment before the explosion the son became fright the precaution to close up early this ened, and left the place. The father morning. All business of this kind will was blewn to atoms, his body being scattered in every direction. He was over fifty years old and was consided.

ered a very careful man.

MIZNER EXONERATED.

His Conduct in the Barrundia Matter Sald to Have Been Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- It is understood that Mr. Mizner, Minister to Central America, has received from Secretary Blaine assurances of the approval of the President of his conduct in the Barrundia case and has been fully justified in the course pursued. This information comes from the city of Guatemala, where it appears the State Department was most anxious that the information should be first officially promulgated. According to the announcement Min-

ister Mizner is held not to have exceeded his duty. On the contrary, he went further in the matter in the interest of General Barrundia and his family than he was required to do. He secured a written guarantee from the President of Guatemala and the Minister of Foreign Relations, made to the Government of the United States, that in no case would the life of General Barrundia be in danger. Minister Mizner so stated in his letter to Captain Pitts, which was read and translated to Barrundia. It appears that Mizner did not order his surrender. He simply called the captain's attention to the instructions laid down by the State Department for the information of commanders of merchant vessels in just such cases. It appears that the solicitude not to involve the company in trouble with the Guatemalan Government was wholly on the side of the captain of the Acapulco. The demand for General Barrundia was not based on political grounds, but entirely upon allegations of crime.

Minister Mizner in his explanation to the State Department says he knew of an intense personal feeling existing against Barrundia, growing out of his former conduct as Secretary of War and knowing also the temper of Guatemala at the time, he deemed it but just that if landed he should have the protection of the Guatemalan Government against mob violence. Such guarantee was made to the United States Government and not to Minister Mizner in order that it might not thereafter be alleged that the arrest of Barrundia on a charge of malfeasance in office was merely a pretext to expose him to assassination. The guarantee was also given on account of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to avoid all pretext of refusing to surrender persons on proper demand. It also appears from the statement that if the surrender had not been made the steamship would have become liable to legal procedure, and the company would not have had grounds for asking the inter-

vention of our Government. General Barrundia's political acts did not enter into the consideration of the question and Captain Pitts' conduct, it is understood, has also been approved by the steamship company.

PENSION CLAIMS.

More Than Half a Million Applications Under the New Law-An Explanation, Washington, Oct. 28.-More than

half a million applications under the new pension law have been received by Commissioner Raum. The exact number up to date is 500, 350. The law was approved June 27, and while a number of certificates have already been issued, the adjudication of these claims has not yet fairly started. Applicants who have claims on file under previous acts have been receiving first attention, as it was found that many of them were in condition to be allowed at once. The appointment of the additional force authorized by Congress to dispose of the extraordinary business of the bureau will enable the Commissioner to continue the issue of pensions under the new law without delaying the allowance of claims under the old laws. An order has been issued defining the rating under the act of June 27, 1890, which states that if the claimants are so incapacitated for the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, in such a degree as would be rated under former laws at or above \$6 and less than \$12, they shall be rated the same as like disabilities of service originally. If a disability exbeing shipped to the points of exports. ists that would have given the claimant \$12 or more under the old law, he will be given \$12 under this law. It would appear from the above that if claimants are not entitled to a \$6 rating their claims will not be favorably considered. Some that have supposed that trifling disabilities would be given high ratings will be disappointed. The indications are, however, that those who are disabled to any extent, will be liberally dealt with.

No Recount For New York. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It is understood that Secretary Noble has prepared his reply to the letter of Mayor Grant and that he will send it off to-day. It is also understood that the purport of this letter will be to deny the right of New York to a recount, but that the Secretary will give Mayor Grant the assurance that if he will send on to Washington the schedules of the police enumerators they will be examined with great care and a thorough comparison instituted between them and the Federal schedules for the purpose of ascertaining those residents of the city who failed to be included in the June enumeration of the Census Office and adding them to the population of the city.

Fire at Slater, Mo. SLATER, Mo., Oct. 28.-A \$55,000 fire occurred Saturday night, destroying ten business houses and two dwellings. The fire originated in the rear end of the Seden Brock building in a carpen-BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 23.—One of ter and paint shop, and is supposed to

> Sly Jointists.
>
> LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 28.—The jointists-as they usually do whenever a new police board is installed-took suspend until it is definitely known what the new commission can and will

HINTS FOR CHANGES.

Suggestions That May Help You to Evolve a New Dress From an Old

The English and French women are said to practice more systematic economy than the American. No old dress is cast on one side without a thorough examination to see if there is a scrap of trimming or a few buttons, a half dozen hooks and eyes, a breadth or two of good material, all of which are carefully put away for further use. The American has grown into the habit of buying ready-made garments, both for herself and children, so that she seldom considers the needs of these odds and ends. When one has learned to cut and baste garments, even if she only uses her art for her children's clothes, she finds it a great saving. A cloak homemade will cost just about half of the store cloak, provided the housekeeper does not count her time. Many girls at marriage can truly say they know nothing of making their own clothes, but if they begin by cutting and sewing the first small garments that become necessary and keep on as the little one grows they soon find themselves very skillful in the use of shears and patterns. Wool summer suits, even if the worse

for wear, had better be made over for early autumn than kept for another season, unless of such a nature that they are, strictly speaking, hot-weather dresses. But nearly every one has a traveling suit, a visiting costume, a wool or cloth dress of some kind designed for cool days through the summer. Such a dress will be sure to be very old-fashioned next year. If it can be made over you'd better see to it now. Velvet is a great help in such a matter, and this fall velvet is just what you want, when many of the finest models from the most famous houses are made up with panels, sleeves or yokes of this much-called-for material. Velvet is such a becoming stuff. Its soft, rich shading adds a touch of deeper color to your summer beige or camel's-hair, and gives you a dress that will be approprite till Thanksgiving time.

An old cashmere dress may be wonderfully improved with silk sleeves and a velvet panel. By the way, panels are promised again, from the fact that new goods show very beautiful ones brought out in many elaborate designs in which velvet, cut or uncut, figures largely on a colored silk ground. There are several ways of using them, but they are most often seen put on one side. This is a move toward relieving the monotony of the plain skirt. Transpose your checked traveling dress into an afternoon house dress by new sleeves of faille Francaise and a trimming of one of the new galloons. Tinsel galloons, plain and mixed with black and ribbon velvets, are all in use again this fall. A new combination is brown with green. Judiciously used you can make over an old dress that it will be a surprise to yourself. Gray was such a favorite color in the spring that many will find themselves this fall with a partially worn-out gray dress and will wonder what to do with it. If of heavy, wooly looking goods, combine with velvet; if of fine, thin goods, combine with silk, and you can have your choice of black, darker gray or gray-green in colors that will suit the present styles.-Chicago

Times. TOOK NO CHANCES.

Amusing Story of a Family Letter That gressing at a gallop never visit the rural hamlets. I was in a small village in New Hampshire the other week, when a woman came into the post-office, which was in the back end of a general store. She had a letter in her hand marked "In haste."

"Mr. Stubbs," she said to the postmaster, "won't a cent carry this letter?"

"No, Mrs. Judy." "Is postage stamps down any?" "Just the same."

"Will you lick on the stamp?" "Yes'm. "It's a letter I've writ to my sister in Massachusetts. "Yes'm."

"There ain't no money in it." 'No'm. "It's jest fam'ly news, you know."

"Very well." "Didn't know but it might git open

and so I used paste to stick it."
"Yes'm." "When will it go out?" "In the morning."

"And when'll she get it?" "In two days." "Will you warrant it?"

"Can't do that, Mrs. Judy." "You can't! Then what's the use o' my sending it? That's what I told 'em when you was appointed postmaster. I Will Jim Stubbs, who once beat my husband out of a load of hay, warrant our mail to be all wool and a yard

wide, or will the colors run on us and the dye crock?' That's what I asked, Jim Stubbs, and nobody has answered me vit." "Do you wish to send your letter, Mrs. Judy?" "No! I don't take no chances. might git it, and then agin she moghtn't. Samuel is goin' down that way in the spring and he can take it hisself, and

Good Soap.

Mrs. Bordenhouss—The last soap bought of you was so full of sand that we could not use it in the family at all! Mr. Grenegroserr-Very sorry, madam. As soon as I discovered the fact, however, I sent it all back to the factory;

two cents don't grow on every bush, Jim

Stubbs."-N. Y. Sun.

and we shall never keep such horrid stuff again, I assure you.

Mrs. Bordenhouss — Pshaw! That's economical!-Light.

-Not Yankees. - Resident -- "Looking for board, eh? Well, I know an excellent place, kept by a regular old-fashioned New England housewife." Stranger-"Wall, the fact is, I jist came from Yankee land, and, jist for the novelty of the thing, I'd rather get board with folks that ain't Yankees. Resident-"There are plenty of that sort" Stranger-"Yes, I saw 'em advertised. I knew they wasn't Yankees 'cause they always en'ied up with 'No questions asked.'"-N. Y. Weekly.

MANUAL TRAINING.

It Is Bound to Take the Place of the Moribund Apprentice Systen

The apprentice system, which formerly afforded the means of trade education, has been almost wholly abandoned, and is now hardly anywhere in practical use in this country. It is a thing of the past, and the fact that it has been abandoned would seem to be conclusive evidence that its day of usefulness has ended. Something, however, must take its place. Skillful workers in wood and skilled workers in metal will be needed as long as the world stands and men live upon it, and skill does not come by chance. If employers no longer care to take the trouble of imparting instruction to youth, if carpenters no longer find it profitable to keep boys at work for months with the fore-plane and the splitting-saw, and if blacksmiths no longer need apprentices to fashion horseshoe nails, it is still necessary that a proper proportion of the youth of the country should have careful training of the eye and hand for the prosecution of these and other mechan cal industries. It is already pretty clearly demonstrated that this training must come through the manual school, and that the results will be superior to those attained under the old system. That has gone anyway. Machinery now does the work which once made the apprentice profitable to his master, and it may not be wholly an evil that it does so. The apprentice, as formerly employed during a great portion of his term of service, found but little calculated to develop reasoning powers. He was required to do work month after month which required but little skill, and which he could learn to do as well in a few hours or days at most as he could do in a lifetime. Much of this time and labor was a loss to apprentices. In the manual training school, on the contrary, no one has any interest to keep the pupil at mere drudgery. No more time is devoted to learn to plane a square piece of wood or metal than is actually necessary in each individual. When a pupil has mastered a lathe he is not kept at turning for months together on some simple pattern, as would be the case under the old system in almost every shop. Time, much valuable time is lost, but the course is not shortened thereby. The time is saved simply to be improved in developing the reasoning powers and broadening the mind of the pupil-apprentice. He is taught to work and to think. He is shown to do what he is set to do, and, at the same time, his books teach him the principles and the reasons of things. As a result he comes out from his course in the manual school equipped as few apprentices under the old system were ever able to equip themselves. They have had theory and practice combined. The hand has been trained and the mind broadened. Neither has been cultivated at the expense of the other, and he will enter the activities of life at a tremendous advantage over what he could have secured in any other way. Manual training in combination with the work of the school-room is destined to be fully recognized very soon as the most practical form of education for the great majority of the youth of the Nation. - Manchester (N. H.) Union. FRENCH JURY INCIDENT.

The Peculiar Circumstances Leading to a Murderer's Acquittal.

The following incident shows how ly events which seem utterly unconnected may act on each other, and how one evil springs out of another. Every one remembers the tragic fate of the starving Hayem family, of which the father and the children committed suicide by suffocation and the mother alone escaped death. It produced a great impression in Paris. Now, I met this evening one of the jurymen on the trial of M. Moch, of the Paris Bourse, who killed a money-changer because the latter had refused to pay him a sum of about 1,000 francs. "Tell me." I said to him, "how you could acquit a man who didn't even attempt to palliate his crime, and whose acquittal caused general amazement." I will explain the thing to you in two words," he re-plied. "We had all decided to condemn him except one juryman, who was the foreman, a position, however, that had nothing to do with the acquittal. When we had all met in the consulting-room, it became clear that the prisoner could only have the benefit of extenuating circumstances-that is to say, of hard labor for life. Then the foreman, who did not want to condemn, said: 'Moch has a wife and five young children. If you find him guilty you will not restore his victim to life, but you will make another Hayem family. The blood of these innocent children will be on your heads. You may give your verdict of guilty, but I will not do so.' When we heard this we all gave the verdict of acquittal, but I admit that this was a very dangerous course, and that if such arguments succeeded in modifying the action of the law, the consequences would be most disastrous to all of us. Every thing must be done to avoid such a mis fortune as that of the Havems, but even at the risk of such things justice must be done and respect secured for the law. So much the worse for those who are crushed, but rather sacrifice the individual than society at large." With these remarks he left me.-London Times' Paris Correspondence.

Purified wood cellulose is gradually introduced into a very cold mixture of one part of fuming nitric acid and two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid until a thick pulp is formed. After six hours' contact the pulp is washed, first with cold water and then with warm and just my luck! I wanted two cases of it slightly ammoniacal water. The to put in the boarders' rooms. It's so washed product is boiled in a concentrated solution of aitrate of baryta, gently compressed and dried at 40 degree C. In order to granulate it-an operation that is not indispensablemachines devised for the purpose are necessary. It is probable that this smokeless powder is the same that was offered two years ago by an English, house to the Austrian and German Goy-

How Smokeless Powder is Made

tion. -Le Moniteur Scientifique.

STOCK ITEMS.

Blue grass makes one of the best asture grasses for sheep. They prefer short, sweet herbage.

By keeping salt where the stock can help themselves there will be but little danger of any of them eating too much.

At present prices and with the present demand, good draft horses can readily be made profitable animals to raise on the farm. Clover or millet hay or unthreshed

eats make good feed for the sheep during the winter. Good sacks should always be provided to avoid waste.

In fattening stock as a rule the greatest economy will be in feeding all thateach animal can digest most readily. To feed more than this is a waste and a

It is the good draft horse that will surely "get there." Trotters may sometimes bring high prices but for a steady money making horse, either to sell or to keep, the draft horse is the sure animal. -American Breeder.

More cattle and sheep were brought into the stock yards at Chicago week before last than were ever brought together in one week or at any one place in the world. The total number of meat animals received during the week was 264,490, enough to load a train forty miles long.

A Maine horseman recently remarked: "Sixteen-hand horses are the coming brand. We haven't got enough of them to supply the demand, but we must go to breeding them. The fashion in this respect is not likely to change for a long time to come."

To starve a breeding sow improves her for breeding about as much as it improves milch cows to be poor in flesh. The cow is not a good milker because she is kept in thin flesh. Here is a serious mistake, too often made. When 1,000 pounds of pork take from the land plant food only to the value of \$3.57, the fertility of the farm ought to be yearly increasing.

Stock raising and grain growing go together naturally in a well regulated farm and they are naturally dependent upon each other. The continual growing of grain requires manure to keep up the fertility of the soil and this can be done at less cost by feeding out the products of the farm to good, thrifty stock than in any other way. Then it is always an item to sell grain at the highest price and this can be done by feeding it to stock.

A reputable horse-buyer says ninetenths of the colts got by the grade stallion are worth only about \$75 at three and four years of age. The average value of colts from full-blood Norman, Clyde and Shire stallions of the same age is \$170. The difference in cost of service is not over \$15; the care and feed cost about the same for both; one goes begging for a market at \$75, while the other finds a ready market at \$150 to \$160.

FARM NOTES.

In order to make geese profitable a separate place should always be provided for them.

A couple of farmers out near Claffin. Kan., have put in little "patches" of wheat this fall. The one numbers 1,900 acres in his patch, the other 2,500.

Four hens ought to be kept at an expense not to exceed fifty cents a year, and with any thing like good management will lay at least ten dozen eggs.

It is far easier to keep up the fertility than to build up after it has once been cropped down, and Western farmers should take warning of the Eastern farmers on this point.

Tom Cooper's wheat on the "home place" four miles north of town made thirty bushels per acre. These are the kind of figures that knocks the croaker out of time. - Richfield (Kan.) Monitor.

Few things are handsomer or more easily raised than tulips. The bulbs can now be secured at small price and multiply rapidly. When tulips were very expensive the greatest care was taken in preparing the soil, but it is now well known that they will produce magnificent blooms with only good, rich soil and fair drainage.

The fowls need good care while molting. They should be fed regularly and with a good variety of food so as to keep in a good, thrifty condition. Too much corn should not be given, as this is a fattening food and it is not desirable to have them too fat. Oats, sorghum seed, sunflowers and buckwheat are good materials to use. Some oil meal will also be found beneficial.

Prepare the garden in the fall. How much better a well-cleaned, well-plowed. garden looks during the winter than one covered with dry weeds, vines and bean and pea poles. When well cleared it should be thoroughly manured and plowed. The manure should be well rotted in order that the smallest possible number of weed seeds may be distributed for spring growth. Thorough plowing exposes the soil to the action. of the frost, making it ary and mellow in the spring.

In raising a diversity of crops, and feeding to a variety of stock there is. less waste, and not only can all the various products be used to better advantage, but the stock can be fed at less. cost. There is less risk of loss than in making a specialty of any one kind of product or one kind of stock. It is rarely the case that there is a complete failure of all kinds of crops, nor does it often happe's that prices for all kinds of stock will be below a profitable point, so that if one fails there is still something to fall back upon.

Growing and selling grain and hay from the farm is slowly selling the fertility. The effect may not be noticeable at first, but it is being done just the yame, and it is only a question of time. It is far easier to keep up the fertility by mixed farming than to build it up by any system of management after it has been cropped down.

A report recently published shows ernment and refused after an examinathat there are now 4,290,600 cows in Germany. Of this number 800,000 ara A white rabbit with long, wooly in Silesia, 508,000 in Hanover, 534,000 in the Rhinelands and 400,000 in Schlessinger, of Morrellville, Pa.