

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY. OCTOBER 23, 1890.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE new St. Mary's Church (Rev.

Sedgwick County, recently celebrated

H. D. TRICKEY, living west of Rose

THE return of the prisoner Benson,

charged with the murder of Mrs. Mett-

man, was unattended by any great ex-

citement at Leavenworth. He vocifer-

THE population of the State of Kan-

sas, according to the official count com-

pleted at the census office, is 1,423,485,

as compared with 926,006 in 1880, being

an increase in ten years of 427,389, or

THE census report gives Hutchinson

population of 8,678, increase, 7,138;

THE Seventh annual convention of

the Topeka branch of the Woman's For-

eign Missionary Society of the M. E.

Church closed at Kansas City, Kan.,

with a series of short addresses. The

convention selected Beatrice, Neb., as

the place for holding the next annual

THE State Temperance Union has

issued an address urging absolute sup-

port of candidates favoring the Prohibi-

IT appears that William Sims, the

present State Treasurer by appointment,

can only hold his position until the first

general election. In view of the fact

the Republican State Central Committee

nominated S. G. Stone, the regular Re-

publican candilate for State Treasurer,

for the position for the short term. In

case of his election he will assume the

OLDIE MARTIN, or Florence Snyder,

whose sister was murdered by her hus-

ago, committed suicide in a Wichita re-

GOVERNOR HUMPHREY has appointed

an entire new board of police commis-

sioners for Leavenworth, removing D.

R. Anthony. This action gave offense

to local Republicans, consequently at

the county convention resolutions in-

dorsing the Governor failed to pass and

THE Supreme Court has affirmed the

verdict against J. Leeford Brady, the

Salina newspaper man who libeled ex-

Governor Harvey by saying he had par-

doned his own brother out of the peni-

Anthony was nominated for Represent-

Newton, 5,602; increase, 3,001; Welling-

ton, 4.838, increase, 1.695, and Wichita.

ously protested his innocence.

dale, has lost his mind because of do-

their golden wedding.

mestic trouble.

42.91 per cent.

secretary.

tion law.

sort recently.

ative.

23,735, increase, 18,824.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President returned to Washington on the 14th from his tour in the West.

JUDGE COOLEY has returned to Washington to resume his duties as chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

THE Census Office reports the population of Kentucky at 1, 855, 436, an increase of 206,746, or 12 per cent.

THE President has had his mind definitely made up, it is stated, not to call an extra session of Congress.

CONSUL PHILIP CARROLL at Palermo, Sicily, will probably be transferred to some place beyond Italy, he having ceased to be a persona grata to the Italian Government and municipality of Palermo on the strength of his communications to the State Department.

THE Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg says in regard to the alleged persecution by the Russian Gov-ernment of the Hebrews that upon a thorough investigation it is a source of special gratification to be able to say the reports are false.

PAYMASTER GEORGE A. DEERING, of the United States navy, was found dead in his bed at his residence at Washington. He had died during the night of heart disease.

THE funeral of General Belknap took place at Washington on the 16th with military honors. The remains were interred in the Arlington cemetery.

THE Census Bureau announces the population of the State of Texas as 2,232,220, increase 640,471, and of Tennessee as 1,764,723, increase 221,364.

REAR ADMIRAL PORTER was reported in a critical condition at Washington on the 17th. He was suffering from physical exhaustion due to old age.

According to the Census Bureau the population of Pennsylvania is 5,249,574 -an increase of 965,583 in ten years.

THE EAST.

MRS. ISABELLA BERGEN, of New York City, tried to jump from an upper window of her home, but was caught by her husband just in time and held suspended in the air until rescued by an officer.

THE annual convention of the laundrymen of the United States began at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 13th. The Chinese were denounced.

THE summer residence of George I. Seney at Bernardsville, N. J., the Brooklyn millionaire and philanthropist of Philadelphia, was entirely destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss about \$60,000.

NEWARK, N. J., went Democratic at the charter election.

THREE miners were crushed to death in a shaft at Audenried, Pa. One was to have met his sweetheart in New York

THE total registration of Chicago is estimated at nearly 200,000, a gain of 42,000.

TEN HANDS, an Indian at Big Foot's camp, has been arrested by the authori- fore the fight could be suppressed five ties at the Cheyenne agency and thrown of the latter had been killed and many into the guard house for posing as the Indian Messiah. He has been perform-THE British command ing weird dances, going into trances and asking the annuities, rations and even money and ponies from the superstitious Indians.

THE people of the State of Washington propose to make displays at the Chicago World's Fair in twelve departments. R. G. PETERS, a lumber baron, of

Manistee, Mich., has assigned. Liabilities reach into the millions.

THE son of Edward Spellman, the millionaire distiller of Peoria, Ill., has been sent to an insane asylum for committing several robberies.

MRS. WILLIAM WELLHAUSEN and her seven-year-old son were drowned in a well near Marine City, Mich., the boy falling in and the mother trying to rescue him.

By an explosion in the Bessemer department of the Otis steel works at Cleveland, O., three men were badly burned by molten steel and others slightly injured. The building was greatly damaged.

SEVERAL hundred miners at Ishpeming, Mich., have returned to work, but 2,000 are still out.

THE troublous session of the W. C. T. U. at Des Moines, Iowa, ended in a split. The vote for the Iowa non-partisan union was 315-for national third party union 68. Mrs. Foster declined re-election to the presidency, and Mrs. Mattie Bailey, of Shenandoah, was elected president.

THE centennial of the founding of Gallipolis, O., by French immigrants was celebrated on the 17th. Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and Governor Fleming, of West Virginia, were present and

spoke. CONRAD FALTZ, for thirty years jailer at the Chicago county jail, died re-

cently. JAMES MAXWELL, for the murder of Charles Decker, has been hanged at Morris, Ill.

JAMES PEASE, who acted as General Fremont's guide in 1846, was drowned last week near Redwood City, Cal. He was ninety-eight years of age and the oldest resident of San Mateo County.

A COMPANY has been formed with \$100 000 capital to maintain at Chicago a permanent exhibition of the products

of Texas. THERE was a panic at St. Stanislaus Catholic school, Chicago, on the 17th during the celebration of mass, the altar draperies catching fire. Several children were seriously injured in the

mad rush for the doors. THE Prohibitory laws of Kansas and Iowa have both been declared null and void so far as original packages are con-

GENERAL.

A BERIOUS affray occurred at a beer garden at Pirna, Saxony, the combatants being soldiers and workmen. Be-Father Kuhls) was dedicated recently at Kansas City, Kan. MR. AND MRS. E. A. POLLARD, of

County

THE British commander at the Zanzi-

bar station has been ordered to proceed immediately to punish the Sultan of Vitu who, late advices show, was clearly implicated in and probably directed the recent massacre of Germans at Vitu. THE Regenerators and Progressists of Portugal have agreed to maintain an expectant but benevolent attitude to-wards the new Ministry. The Cabinet has announced its determination to prohibit the Republican press from using scurrilous language regarding the King

or Great Britain. SCOTCH Home Rulers are reported dissatisfied with Mr. Gladstone and the

Liberal party and threaten trouble. THE coffins containing the remains of the late Emperor Frederick, Prince Waldemar and Prince Sigismund have been removed to the new mauseleum at Potsdam, Germany.

SENOR R. BENGOCHEA, husband of the youngest daughter of the late General Jose Maria Barrunda, has arrived in this country. He comes here to make a demand of \$100,000 from the United States Government for the killing of his

father-in-law. convention. Mrs. F. Ninde, of Topeka, REV. MR. SHUTTLEWORTH, vicar of a was re-elected president, and Mrs. M. church in Cornwall, England, has mar-Watson, of Nebraska, as corresponding ried Miss Cudmore, a well-known actress

THE great Perseverance cotton mill near Bolton, Eng., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$500,000.

THE directors of the Bank of England have decided to make no change in the discount rate.

STRIKING street car and omnibus drivers of Havana, Cuba, have begun rioting.

BOISTEROUS gales were reported along the New England coast on the 17th. Many vessels were in distress.

THE ship Lizzie C. Troop has been wrecked on the Island of Loochoo in duties of the office immediately after the election. the China seas. Most of the sailors were drowned. They were shipped from Philadelphia. band, R. Snyder, in Eldorado, a year

THE Haytien corvette Jacmel has been sunk in collision with a merchant vessel. CHAMPION, the labor leader in New

South Wales, has cabled to Burns in London that money from England will be useless to prevent the failure of the

strike. CAREFUL estimates of the country's population indicate 63,600,000-about

2,000,000 less than was expected. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 16 numbered 227, compared with 215 the previ-

ous week and 223 the corresponding week of last year. UNION PACIFIC net earnings show a tentiary. This is the first libel case decrease.

ever affirmed by the Supreme Court in THE Hovas, the ruling race the history of the State.

HOTEL HORROR.

Courant.

Burning of the Leland Hotel at Syracuse, N. Y.

Twenly-five Persons Reported as Having Perished - Guests Jump From Windows and Are Dashed to Pieces-Shock-

ing Scenes.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 16.-What proved to be the most disastrous fire that has visited Syracuse for many years was discovered in the Leland. Hotel at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

An eye witnes to the fire says it is positive that at least twenty-five persons have lost their lives and many more have been more or less injured.

One woman was being lowered from a window by the aid of a rope. She had reached a point opposite the third story when the rope became ignited from a burning sill, the rope parted, and the woman fell to the pavement, her brains being dashed out and her body flattened into a shapeless mass.

Frank Carrick, of Glenns Falls, N. Y., has been identified as one of those that were burned to death.

Many people crazed with fright lost their lives by jumping from windows.

One man says he saw six people jump from different windows on the Fayette street side of the building within a space of four minutes and the sight sickened him with its horror and he was compelled to leave the spot.

The building was provided with both iron fire escapes on the outside and ropes on the inside, which were the means of saving many lives.

Among those injured is Cora Tanner, the actress, who was severely burned about the head and feet. She was playing an engagement at the Grand Opera House, and had a room in the hotel.

Most of those killed were on the fourth and fifth stories.

Frank Casey, of Glenns Falls, N. Y., and Emil Forbes, a prominent brewer of Syracuse, are among the dead.

The building will be a total loss. It was built two years ago at a cost of \$150,000 and the total loss must be \$500,-000. It was six stories high and contained 400 rooms.

The fire, which started in the kitchen, spread by means of the elevator well, which was near the stairway, and so all means of escape were cut off and those in the upper stories were compelled to jump.

Within fifteen minutes after the blaze was first discovered the entire building was wrapped in flames. It was impossible for the guests to escape. The scene was one of the wildest confusion and people were to be seen at the windows on every floor shricking frantically for help, which could not be given them. Many were seen to fall back into the flames fainting and exhausted, while others hurled themselves from the

NUMBER 4.

FRADE REVIEW. Dun's Weekly Review Shows Trade to

Brisk and Money Tight-Effect of the New Tariff.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 .- R. G. Dan & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Inall directions basinessimproves and the volume of trade is so increased that, notwithstanding the recent enormous increase of circulation, the money markets are growing stringent." Exports have become remarkably large, and the domestic trade is such that exchanges. outside of New York exceed last year'sby 15 per cent. But while New York and Boston money markets are fairly supplied and steady at from 5 to 6 per cent., the market is tight at Chicago and sortngent at Philadelphia, only part of the commercial paper offered being taken at from 6 to 7 per cent. St. Louis notes an active market at 7 to 8 per cent., Milwaukee a close market at 7 and, Savannah a tight

market. But at Cleveland and Detroit the markets are rather easier, at Kansas City firm, at Denver a good demand is well sustained, at Omaha the market is easy and at Pittsburgh there is a good

demand without stringency. Trade is strong everywhere: At Boston wool is rising and goods in better demand, while cottons are selling well and firm. At Philadelphia woel-is more active and slightly higher, the output of cotton is increasing, there is an increased demand for paper with tendency towards advance in some grades, and the liquor trade is stimulated by new duties. Chicago reports smaller receipts of green and cured meats and dressed beef, cheese and butter than a year ago, but a slight increase in lard and double the receipts of wool and larger transactions in dry goods and merchandise generally, with satisfactory payments. St. Louis merchants are justing themselves to new tariff conditions and trade is strong. At Cleveland and Milwaukee bad weather has retarded trade, which is nevertheless of fair volume. At St. Paul, Omaha, Denver and Kansas City trade is good. At Minneapolis the flour output declines to 166,000 barrels, but wheat receipts were 1,800,000 bushels. At Pittsburgh the iron and glass trades are active, with a prospect of an advance in window glass, and at Savannah trade is brisk.

The new tariff has caused an advance in prices of some kinds of goods, which together with the rise resulting from partial failure of crops has moved up the general level of prices materially, though less than one per cent. on all commodities since October 2. But the higher range of prices accounts in part for the quick absorption of a circulation far greater than that of last year.

PANIC IN SCHOOL.

Deplorable Stampede Owing to an Alarm of Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18. -There was a panic with probable loss of life in St. Stanislaus Reman Catholic Church, on Noble street, in the Polish settlement, in the northwestern portion of the city this morning. The priest, Rev. Father Barzynsky, was conducting an eight o'clock service for children, and the church was filled with the little ones. While the service was in progress the altar draperies caught fire from one of the candles and a panic ensued. In the wild rush about twenty of the children werecrushed and trampled on and some of them received injuries which it is believed will prove fatal. There were about 1,500 children, accompanied by their mothers, in the church at the time. The women and children became panic stricken and rushed pell-mell to the exits. Those in. front were pressed upon by those behind and lost their footing on the stonesteps in front of the building, where they were trampled upon by the fleeing: multitude. The arrival of the fire department added to the stampede, and in a few minutes 10,000 people had gathered in. the neighborhood. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the police with much. difficulty rescued the wounded children. None of them were dead but a large-number were injured, a few strously. Joseph Jasak, 12 years old, has a fractured skull and will probably die; Stanislaus Kaminska, injured internally; Frank Dreweicki, severe cut on the head; Stanislaus Furgot, 9 years, old, injured internally; Mantin Keoski, 10years old; Frank Sick, 10 years; Leon Skowkowsky, 11 years. The scene after the panic was over was terrible. The stone steps at the entrance were covered with blood. The carpets on the floor of the church and many of the pews were torn up, and the church had the appearance as if some bloody riot had taken place there.

the next day to marry her.

SEVERAL workmen were shockingly burned at the blast furnace of Moorehead's rolling mill, Pittsburgh, Pa., recently. They were overwhelmed by burning coke, one of the ovens breaking. Two died from their injuries.

THE fifth annual convention of the Episcopal Brotherhood of St. Andrew began in Philadelphia on the 16th with 502 delegates present. Bishop Potter, of New York, delivered the charge.

MAYOR GRANT of New York has sent a letter to Superintendent of the Census Porter demanding an official recount. The letter was accompanied by state. ments and tables showing the results of the police census.

THE burning of the Leland Hotel at Syracuse, N. Y., proved fatal to eight persons. About twenty were injured.

A RECEPTION in honor of the golden jubilee of Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y., was held on the 17th. It was estimated that 8,000 people were present, including the Cathclic clergy of Brooklyn and New York.

THE WEST.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN L. WILSON, who returned to Spokane Falls, Wash., from Washington a few days ago, reports the loss of his pocketbook containing \$10,000 in securities, \$350 in greenbacks and gold and other valuable papers.

THE excitement over the discovery of pearls in clams in Wisconsin has spread to Chilton and now the people are doing nothing but search for jewels.

THE Ohio Legislature met in special session on the 14th; pursuant to the call of the Governor, to consider the alleged gross abuses in the city government of Cincinnati.

OSCAR J. DUNN CAMP No. 294, Sons of Veterans, an organization of young negroes at Springfield, Ill., has been suspended for violation of the constitution. The offense of the camp consist ed in turning out in uniform and under arms to take part in the Cullom meet ing.

THE only son of Colonel Charles Fred Crocker, second vice-president of the Southern Pacific, fell over the banisters in his father's house at San Francisco and was killed. The boy, who was but ten 'years of age, would have inherited the bulk of his father's large estate, estimated at \$15,000,000.

THE United States marshals have killed in the Iowa Nation one horse thief and captured three with eleven head of horses stolen from C. F. Martin, of Guthrie, Ok.

It is thought in Guthrie, Ok., that bills for the removal of the capital will be introduced in the Territorial Legislature shortly-one in favor of Kingfisher and the other of Tohee.

FIVE men were buried by a cave in at the Ludington mine, Iron Mountain, Mich. Three were dead when taken ouf. offered.

cerned. They must be re-enacted under the privileges accorded to States by the Wilson bill.

THE SOUTH.

THE Mississippi Constitutional Convention decided to make the terms of judges of the Supreme Court nine years. BECAUSE he was badly beaten in a fist fight John Hayes, a young man of Pea Ridge, Ark., drowned himself in a well.

GUSTAVE RUSSLER. a Missouri Pacific bridgeman, fell from a trestle at Newport, Ark., and was instantly killed. Deceased lived at Osage, Cole County, Mo. He was twenty-three years old and inmarried.

THE population of Alabama is given as 1,508,012, a gain of 19 per cent.

LIEUTENANT ALPHEUS R. FRENCH, the sole survivor of the Black Hawk war, died at Baltimore, Md., in the eightysecond year of his age. He was born at Chittenango, N. Y., November, 25, 1808. After the Black Hawk war he re-enlisted and was ordered to Florida during the Seminole war, where he was badly

injured in different battles.

In the recent election in Chattanooga, Tenn., the Democrats secured only two wards. The new Board of Aldermen will be eleven Republicans and five Democrats.

W. J. ROGERS, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second North Carolina district, has declined because of ill health. No candidate to take his attack of the grip. place will be named as the district is

largely Republican. THE Queen & Crescent shops at Lud-

low, Ky., were burned recently. The loss was put at \$200,000.

A CYCLONE passed west of Maxton, N. C., on the 16th, moving nearly north. At Hasty several houses were blown down and one person killed and several

injured. FOUR of the assassins of Police Chief Hennessy, of New Orleans, have been arrested and identified as Antonio

Scaffidi, Antonio Bagnetti, Sebastiano Incardino and Petro Mastero. MRS. SARAH WAHLE, vice-protector of Jewel lodge, Knights and Ladies of

Honor, died recently at Louisville, Ky., from the effects of injuries received in the wreck of Falls City Hall last spring. She was the seventy-seventh victim of the evelone.

THE case of Rev. Dr. Carter, of Chattanooga, Tenn., editor of the Methodist Advocate, who has been on trial by the conference at Greenville, terminated in verdict of acquittal by a vote of twelve to two. He had been charged by its

Presiding Elder with immoral conduct. It is reported from Birmingham, Ala. that the \$10,000 reward for the capture of Rube Burrows, the dead outlaw, may not be paid, as the captors were not

lawful officers, to whom the reward was

gascar, are greatly excited over the report of a French protectorate superseding the native authority and there is danger of a rising against the French.

THE LATEST.

I. S. EMORY, late ticket agent for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad in Rechester, N. Y., and nominee for the Lalor party for Congress. committed suicide at the Livingstone Hotel in that city.

NEWS has been received of the burning on Lake Huron off Lexington, Mich., of the Lake Superior Transit Company's freight steamer Annie Young. Nine lives were reported to have been lost

by the upsetting of a small boat. SIB HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, the

British envoy to Persia, who a short time ago was reported to be dying, is improving in health.

ISAAC HOLDEN, member of Parliament for the Keighley division of Yorkshire, has donated £1,000 to the fund of Irish Nationalists.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake has been felt at Lisbon.

BARON WISSMANN has had a farewell audience with Emperor William, prior to his departure for East Africa.

A. B. MULLETT, ex-Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, well known all over the country, committed suicide at Washington on the 20th, consequent upon ill health, following an

THE population of the State of Oregon is 312,490, and of Portland 47,294.

ISAAC BREMER and his wife and son were killed by a train at a crossing near Centerville, Iowa.

THE population of Minnesota is given as 1,300,017, an increase of 519,944, or 66.50 per cent.

SIR RICHARD F. BURTON, the renowned traveler and author died on the 20th. He was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1821.

GREAT BRITAIN has formally recognized the Brazilian Republic. A SPECIAL from Sydney, C. B., says

that a large square rigged ship had been lost at St. Esprit with all on board. An engine exploded while shifting cars on the Monongahela connecting

railway at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 20th, killing the engineer and fireman and seriously wounding several others.

THE Illinois Central railroad directors at a meeting in Chicago, re-elected Stuyvesant Fish president and selected two new vice-presidents.

STEPHEN HOLMES, the American accused of having stolen jewels belonging to the Duchess of Edinburgh last spring, has been acquitted for lack of evidence. SECRETARY BLAINE says that the alleged interview with him published in

D. W. KENT, candidate for Attorney-General on the Prohibition ticket, has ment.

issued a circular letter announcing his withdrawal from the race in favor of L. B. Kellogg, the Republican nominee. THE other afternoon David Hausner, a boy of sixteen years, was standing in

the door of his father's store at Atchison, when William Jackson, a negro boy, began stealing apples from a barrel. Young Hausner caught the negro by the shoulder, when Jackson drew his knife and plunged it into the breast of the other in the region of the heart. inflicting probably a fatal wound. Jack-

son escaped to the woods. THE Wichita electric railway barn was destroyed by fire the other night. three motors and two trail cars being consumed, together with a horse and a lot of wire and supplies. The loss was about \$10,000; insurance, \$3,000.

WILL HOPPER, alias Walter Breese was shot and probably fatally wounded by Richard Wilson, special policeman of the Live-Stock Exchange, at the Kansas City, Kan., stock yards, the other morning. Hopper was a cattle thief and resisted arrest by drawing a revolver, when the officer shot him. Hopper had stolen a herd from Hedderman, of Cowley County.

JAMES LARKIN was arrested at Wichita the other day charged with having assaulted Mrs. Holman, seven miles west of Oklahoma City, a few days previous. He was trying to evade arrest. He formerly lived at Wichita.

FRANK WOODRUFF, of Cronin notorie ty, who was recently released from prison in Chicago, was immediately rearrested and taken to Johnson County. Kan., to be tried for horse stealing.

THE Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., lately in session at Topeka, elected the following officers: Grand master, William Matthewson, of Wichita; deputy grand master, M. B. Ward, of Topeka; grand warden, W. H. Pond, of Fort Scott: grand secretary, George W. Jones, of Mound City; grand treasurer, L. C. Stine, of Ottawa.

THE case recently decided by the United States Circuit Court at Topeka fire. which nullifies the Prohibitory law, as regards original packages, was a suit brought by Charles Rahrer, of Topeka, agent for Maynard, Hopkins & Co., Kansas City liquor dealers, who was arrested, charged with selling liquor after the passage of the Wilson bill. The defendant admitted that he had sold the liquor as charged, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus before the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the Prohibitory law of Kansas was passed before the Wilson bill was enacted by Congress, and consequently the Wilson bill did not apply. The judges, dashed to pieces on the stone sidewalk. the syndicate newspaper letter in Wash-ington and elsewhere, touching the "sphere of woman," was wholly a fic the write

windows, meeting death on the pave-

The scenes and incidents connected with the rescue of inmates were heartrending in the extreme. A man and woman were seen locked in each other's arms in a window on the fifth floor at the northeast corner of the building. Below them was a perfect soa of flame, with no possibility of escape except by the window and that seemed inevitable death. No assistance could reach them. The woman seemed to be anxious to jump, but her husband was earnestly entreating her to desist. The crowd below waited with bated breath. The woman made one last effort to jump, was restrained by her husband, and the cry of the crowd signaled the awful end that must have befallen them as they fell backward into the room into a mass of flames.

At a window on the fourth floor, almost directly under this, a woman appeared under the window. She was surrounded on all sides from the interior of the room by fierce flames. She seemed irresolute as to whether to jump to the pavement or to face the fiery foe that was fast encroaching on her life. She did not jump, but seemed to be withheld by either fear or a feeling that escape would come from some other source. She stepped down from the sill into the room, but remained at the window but an instant when the whole room became enveloped in flames and the woman sank back from view.

The frightful shrieks of the guests and the crackle of the flames could be heard for blocks away. The building burned so rapidly that most of the people on the upper floors were obliged to use the fire escape or jump for their lives.

Seven or eight men and children jumped from the upper stories onto a shed in the rear of the building. At one time seven persons were struggling together on the shed, which had already caught fire from the flying sparks. The victims were half naked. Several of them were seen to tear off of their body under garments that had caught

One of the most frightful incidents of the fire was the terrible death of a woman who jumped from the fifth story of the building. Several policemen stood on the sidewalk holding nets ready to catch the guests as they jumped. Two persons, a man and a woman, jumped into one of the nets almost at the same moment and escaped with broken limbs.

The next to jump was a woman who appeared in a window on the fifth story in her night clothes. She leared out She was picked up and removed to the morgue.

STRANGELY FASCINATING.

Unpleasant Effect of a Picture on Scores of Women.

LONDON, Oct. 18 -A sensation has been aroused in Berlin by the exhibition of a new pictorial representation of "Christ Refore Pilate." The painting is by a Russian artist named Nicolai. Its powerful realism may be inferred from the fact that scores of women have. fainted at the sight of it. The picture, though humble, is strangely fascinating, and the salon where it is flisplayed is continually crowded to suffocation. The subject is treated from an entirely different conception to that of Munkacsy in his famous pair ting bearing the same title. The work is pronounced by critics to be vastly in/erior to the latter from an artistic poin's of view, but yet it possesses a remarkable power which can hardly be attributed to simple realism.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE RAILROAD PASS.

Did you ever note the contrast, as conductors take the fare, Between the different tickets that the passen-

gers do bear; The poor man and the widow pay the most the charge can be, While the millionaire and raitroad king always

have their rides scot free. The poor man with his children, and the widow,

poor and wan, They pay full price—the highest price—with all

the tariff on; The elergyman, well clad in black, pays half. and well he may; While the richest of the richest always passes

without pay.

The poor man earns his dollar for every day he works, Works, The clergyman his thirty more for each six days he shirks;

The former pays his full fare, the latter pays but half.

While the millionaire pays for his ride withjust a hearty laugh.

The widow keeps herself alive with six long days of work,

The drummer he grows fat and sleek with either work or shirk:

work or shirk; The former pays the highest rate, the latter special-brass, While the millionaire and railroad king, they

ride upon a pass. On the railroad that is sweeping us thro' this

world towards the next, The same distinction you will find—'twill make you quite perplexed. The very people who deserve and need the most,

always boast.

But when we reach the station on the last stage of the route, And when the train of life stops short, and pas-

sengers get out, They'll give the passes thro' the gates to those

who always pay, While the millionaire and drummer will have

to work their way. -W. A. Buxton, in Yankee Blade.

A TERRIBLE RIDE.

A Fireman's Trip With a Mad Engineer.

I began life on one of the big railways of the States as a "cleaner" in an engine-shed.

I had been employed in the shed at Louisville for about fifteen or sixteen months when I went on my first trip as a fireman.

It was very near being my last.

I firmly believe all the years of flying about in an express since I was made an engineer have not taken as much out of me as that single turn of an hour and a half. It occurred in this way:

One evening the superintendent at Louisville received a wire from Weston -a station about seventy miles down the iine--to send an engine to replace one which had broken down. He came came to the shed and selected the General Grant, one of the finest locomotives on the road. Then he sent word to the engineer and fireman to come on duty and start on their journey at seven But a moment's reflection showed me o'clock.

The driver, Ben Norris, was there in oil-can. But Jim West, the fireman, He would fling me headlong from the did not turn up punctually. At last, when it was near the hour for

starting, he came into the shed. nce at his bloodshot of gine increased. We were rattling along at a grand rate. I examined the gauge and saw that the hand pointed to 195. I could not see the necessity for this rapid traveling. My companion's attention was again fixed upon the road before him. Pres-

ently he turned toward me and exclaimed, excitedly: "Who says that the Grant is not the fastest engine on the road?"

"Moxly declared that the President was faster," I replied. "Then he lied." cried Norris. "The

President faster-we shall see, we shall

I thought his manner very strange, to say the least of it. But I knew his ways and said nothing. He was always considered rather eccentric. Besides, he was easily excited and could not bear to be contradicted. Still, there was not a driver on the line better acquainted with his business.

And, by the way, I have forgotten to say a word as to his appearance. Well, then, he was a big, powerful fellow, with a broad, red face and a bushy beard. It was hard to deal with such a man. If he once put his foot down collision. there was no getting him to budge until

his humor changed. We were now coming close upon Waterford station, and had already done about five-and-twenty miles of the journey. Ben's eyes were still upon the describe. The terrible strain of sus-track. It was all clear ahead, yet I ex- pense, the wild rush, the swaying from pected to see him close the throttle and slow down while passing through the station. But I was mistaken. With a roar and

the next minute we were tearing along pay most, While the very ones who best can pay of passes a level stretch on the other side. "More coal!" Not only the words

themselves, but the manner in which they were uttered caused me serious alarm. I began to suspect that some thing was wrong. Still, if I hesitated it might only aggravate him, so I flung in a small quantity.

"Go on-go on!" What was I to do? I didn't dare to refuse. The wild look in Norris' eyes like a child. We had reached the infrightened me, and I went on shoveling in the fuel. I glanced at the gauge. Great heavens! it marked 230. This pressure of steam, where no cars were attached to the engine, meant a fearful rate of speed.

The engineer's manner was strangely altered. Instead of being silent and up a picture of the old home away in morose he was now excited and talka- England. I saw the little cottage; I

tive. "That's it!" he cried, and ! could barely catch the words above the roaring of the engine. "Now we're traveling! Ha! ha! The President faster | felt the wheels of the engine slip. than the Grant? Not likely! I'll catch

up to her yet, see if I don't!" Shall I ever forget those terrible words! They actually seemed to paralyze me. As I stood there, clinging for support to the side of the cab, the awful truth flashed through my mind. The engineer was mad! And, worse still,

he was under the delusion that the President was on in front. With this insane idea in his head he determined to try the speed of the two engines.

My first impulse, when I had partly recovered from the shock, was to spring forward and grasp the reversing rod. that this might instantly seal my doom. Norris would have grappled with me, good time, and busied himself with his and if it came to a struggle I was lost. engine. Then another thought occurred to me.

Heaven forgive me!-but I must strike him from behind in order to save my unsteady walk showed me that he was life. I looked around for a weapon. the worse for drink. Poor fellow! I As I did so he seemed to guess what I knew the cause of this, and from the was at, and turning round thrust his bottom of my heart I pitied him. The hand into his breast. The next moment he held a revolver toward me, while his daughter Kate, and to drown his grief blazing eyes threatened instant death if I did not desist. After that I gave myself up for lost. Unless Providence interposed on my behe was discovered in this state it would half a horrible end awaited me. Up to this I had felt the heat oppressive, but now I shivered. My hands were cold and clammy. A band of iron seemed to encircle my head. On we tore, the engine swaving fearfully. Every moment I expected to be blown to atoms by the bursting of the boiler. Norris never ceased to rave about the race with the President. And yet, though he was so absorbed in his work, he kept his eye on me the whole time. Then it was that an idea flashed across me. A faint hope sprung up in my mind. I must overcome him by cunning; it was the only chance. I advanced to examine the indicator, and though my heart sank when I saw the hand quivering at 250, I made it ap-pear as if I were delighted.

agined that under the tircy mstances the rawl was barely legible.

I had made up my mind what to expect. The next station was Red Fork, but fifteen miles farther on. I was sure the track would be clear as far as this place, but once past it we might encounter an up train atany moment.

If the Weston people discovered my message they would wire atonce to Red Fork, and there would be time enough for the officials at that station to grease a portion of the rails before we came on the scene. Should this be done on any sort of an incline the wheels would slip on the track and the engine soon come to a standstill. It was with a thrill of joy I remembered that there was such a piece of road just outside Red Fork station

Bat if it turned out otherwise, and we passed the place without being stopped, I resolved to lose no time in grappling with the engineer. Come what might, I would spring upon him and try to wrench the revolver from his hand. The case would then be desperate; and it was as well to die in a fight for life as to wait patiently and be mangled in a

When I arranged all this in my mind I endeavored to resign myself to fate. I could do no more at present. But the agonies I suffered during that short run from Weston to Red Fork I can never side to side, made me feel sick and faint. I clung on without daring to look on either hand; if I had done so I think I could not have resisted the temptaa rush we dashed right through, and tion to fling myself from the engine.

It was getting dusk. I was dimly conscious of hedges, telegraph poles and bridges skimming past me like so many flashes. The hoarse shouts of the madman made my blood run cold. He seemed to be working himself into a regular frenzy.

Red Fork one mile ahead!

question of life or death.

cline. The engine went at it with a dash. I glanced out to see if any friend-

Not a soul was in sight. I groaned and almost fell on the floor of the cab. The surrounding objects seemed to fade from my view, and in their place rose looked into my mother's face-

"Oh. thank God!" Never before nor since did such a cry of joy escape me, for at that moment I

Gradually the furious speed declined. Norris dashed about the cab storming and swearing. Very soon we were almost at a standstill. The next second

I had jumped to the ground. Only just in time. The madman had with the stoppage. I saw his purpose and ducked my head as a bullet from his revolver whizzed over it. Then I ran for dear life down the track.

When I was out of range I sat upon reaction was too much for me, and I hethe pistol. I knew what had happened. I was aroused by a confused hum of

HOW THE PRINCE DIED. Eugenie's Son Was Shot in the Back by

Zulu Savages. I have recently had a very interesting interview with an English gentleman who was present in Zululand at the time of the death of the Prince Imperial, and who knew the young gentleman well, besides being personally acquainted with all the details of the catastrophe. He was not much impressed by the character and manners of the ill-fated Prince himself, describing him to me as a very full-fledged specimen of the most obnoxious type of a fast young Parisian society man. Besides which, he was possessed with an overwhelming

1

idea of his own importance, and insisted always on taking the command of every expedition in which he was included. The fatal fray in which the unfortunate youth lost his life owed its whole

success for the Zulus to the fact of the Prince's party being taken by surprise. Everybody ran away on the sudden attack of the savages, and it was owing to a broken girth that the Prince failed to make his escape with the others. There were only five Zulus concerned in the attack, and they all belonged to one family—a father, his three sons and his son-in-law. They stripped the body of their victim, leaving nothing behind but a gold locket suspended around his neck, and which the Zulus thought con-

tained a charm. My informant told me that, for him. the most trying part of the whole business was the interview which the Empress Eugenie insisted upon having with him after he returned from England. She asked the most minute questions about the Prince's death, being especially anxious to know if the fatal wounds were not dealt him in front. But, unfortunately, they were all in his back. Then she wanted to be told that he had died fighting for England, and the Englishman was compelled to assure her that such was not the case. "But, at least, Mr. X., you can say it was," was the unhappy mother's suggestion. It did not occur to her, poor lady, that an English gentleman has a natural ob-

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Clear-Headed Foresight of a Poor New Yorker Named Harnden.

whatever. - Paris Letter.

tells the Chicago Tribune: I read not country. My recollection is the story whole cloves from the giblet gravy, pour was not correct.

name has escaped my memory), who in 1836 instituted the business in New ald. York City by calling on bankers, brokers and merchants with a carpet-bag and takings, it was not long before a com-

the place of the carpet-bag, succeeded ins and currants. Spread the cake-mix

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Some very careful and successful housekeeper insists that a frying-pan should never be washed. Their method is to scour it thoroughly with salt the moment it has been used and set it away for the next service.

-Indian Sponge-Pudding - Crumble cold corn-muffins to make two teacupfuls. Soak in a quart of sweet milk three or four hours. Then add three well-beaten eggs, three level tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Beat well, bake one hour in a moderate oven, and serve hot with rich cream and sugar, or with a sauce made by beating into a cream, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, a teacupful of granulated sugar, one egg, with a very little vanilla for flavoring. It is delicious served with ice-cream.-Ladies' Home Journal.

-In washing clothes, grass stain is particularly obstinate to remove. It will sometimes disappear by dipping the spot with molasses, and letting it lie a lew moments. Rinse the molasses out in clear water, and the stain will disappear with it. A more effectual method, however, is to dip the spot in a solution of tin chloride, and immediately wash it out in an abundance of clear water. Many stains which are too firmly set to yield to the treatment with boiling water will come out by dipping the spot in warm chlorine water. - Boston Budget.

-Pickled Tomatoes-Select tomatoes hardly ripe enough for table use. Wipe them and drop into a two gallon crock. Cover with cold cider vinegar, to which has been added a tablespoonful of mixed spices, tied in a cheese cloth sack If you have not enough tomatoes to fill the jar, they may be added from time to time keeping them well under the vinegar. A little sugar may be added, or better, fresh vinegar after they have stood some time. When wanted, take from the vinegar, slip off the skin, cover with powdered sugar and serve in sauce dishes. Almost equal to fresh fruit.-Western Rural.

-Giblet Pie.-Select large giblets and jection to telling lies on any subject wash carefully, and put them on to stew in a very little water, add salt and a small onion with two cloves stuck in it, half a saltspoonful of sage, salt and pepper, cover closely and cook until tender: cut a chicken in pieces, remove the skin Lionel Jacobs, Jacksonville, Fla., and wash it, parboil it, seasoning with chopped onions, salt and pepper; in long ago a story about the "Original about half an hour remove the chicken Jacobs" of the express business in this to a deep dish, remove the onion and all the rest over the chicken-the gib-The first express-package carrier was lets must be cut in small pieces-add a rather consumptive-looking young one teaspoonful of mushroom catsup, man of the name of Harnden (his given with flour, cover the dish with good paste and bake one hour.-Boston Her-

-Black Wedding Cake .- One pound each of flour, butter and sugar, twelve turned savagely upon me. I suppose soliciting the carrying of money and eggs, four pounds of stoned raisins, suspecting that I had something to do other valuable packages between that three pounds of currate one pound and other valuable packages between that three pounds of currants, one pound and city and Boston. Like all new under- a half of citrop, three-quarters of a pound of blanched and pounded alpetitor appeared in the person of Alvah | monds, four ounces of cinnamon, six Adams, who selected Philadelphia as nutmegs, one ounce of mace, one of his objective point, and who adopted cloves, and three gills of molasses. the bank, completely overcome. The the same tactics as Harnden. Mr. James Dredge the currants and raisins with Hoey, who is now a prominent figure in one cupful of flour. Mix the spice with lieve for a minute or two I was quite the Adams Express Company and a re- the remainder of the flour. Beat the unconscious. But before I became in- puted millionaire, was at that time a butter to a cream. Gradually beat in sensible I heard another report from young Irish boy employed to sweep out the sugar, and add the molasses a little a 10x15 office on William street, west at a time, beating until the mass is side, between Wall and Pine, and to de- smooth and creamy. Add the almonds, voices. Upon opening my eyes I saw liver and call for packages, which be- and beat well. Now add the well-beatfour men standing around me. I got came too large for the carpet-bag. The en yelks of the eggs, then the whites. up at once and we hurried back to the business grew rapidly, the trunk took Stir the flour in lightly, then the rais-



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THE BEST COAD for the Skin

One minute more would decide the

I drew my breath hard; I trembled ly figures were on the track.

week before he had lost his little he had taken to liquor.

I knew he was utterly incapable of going on duty, and I also knew that if mean instant dismissal.

There was only one thing for it-another fireman must be found immediately. If the matter was referred to the superintendent it would be all up with my friend Jim. From that moment I made up my mind to take his place myself.

I gave him in charge of one of my mates, who promised to take him home quietly. I thought that in a few hours he would have slept off the effects of the liquor, and I left word to have him come on by the night train to Weston. I had to explain matters to the engineer, but he made no objections to my plan. It struck me at the time that he took the matter very coolly; in fact, he seemed perfectly indifferent as to who went with him.

Time was up. I took my place in the cab. Norris set to work at once and we But we want more coal.' moved slowly out of the shed. We were

While in the station I took care to keep bending down, as if examining the of the shovel. The blow left a gash fire, so that I should not be recognized. But once clear of the town I stood upright and looked around.

It was a glorious summer evening. We skimmed rapidly past meadows and corn-fields and then dashed along the bridge over the river. I began to think I would enjoy the run immensely.

I next turned my attention to the engine. As I ran my eye over the shining machinery I felt gratified to think that its neat order was chiefly owing to my care. I was proud of the Grant and wondered if the time would ever come when I should have charge of it myself.

I was so elated that I thought my companion ought to be more lively. Ben seemed to think of nothing but his work. He stood with his hand on the throttle, and his eyes steadily fixed upon the track ahead. I made one or two remarks, but he scarcely answered me. While I was wondering at his silence he suddenly appeared to rouse himself. He glanced at the steamgauge, muttered something which I did not understand, then bent down and examined the fire-box.

"More coal!" he cried, in a voice which almost startled me.

I complied without a word. Instead book had fallen. throwing in the coal recklessly,

"Good," I cried, "we'll beat her yet! I made toward the tender, placed my

left hand upon a lump of coal and struck it across the back with the sharp edge from which the blood flowed freely. I gave a cry and Norris instantly turned round.

I held up my right hand that he might see the blood dripping from it. Then I stood with my back toward him and pretended to bind up the wound. But I only wrapped a handkerchief round it. and quick as lightning drew out my pocket-book. I tore away the leaves which were written on, and placing the book upon my knee scrawled these words across the first page:

"Driver mad, wire, grease rails." Then holding it in my injured hand I thrust it under my jacket and returned to the engineer's side.

We were now rapidly approaching Weston, but I knew that Norris did not intend to stop. And I was right. He blew a long whistle, as if to startle the officials, and the engine shot through the station like a rocket. But I had managed to drop my pocket-

book at the side of the track. I did not dare to look back or make

the slightest sign to the Weston officials. If I had done so I certainly would have got a bullet through me. Still I tancied I had caught a glimpse of

The suspense was terrible. Even if teeth and nails, which makes all living dreds and stands to-day practically un-

with full speed up, the wheels revolv- which had to give way to box-cars on making the least headway.

One of my companions sprang on board and shut off steam. Then he came to the side, looked down, and exclaimed:

"I say, boys, Norris has put a bullet through his brain!" I knew it. -- Chatter.

PASSION AND POETRY.

Nothing in the World Like Rhymes to

Cool Off a Man's Passion. There's nothing in the world like rhymes to cool off a man's passion. You look at a blacksmith working on a bit of iron or steel. Bright enough it looked while it was on the hearth, in the midst of the seal-coal, the great bellows blowing away, and the rod or the horseshoe as red or as white as the burning coals. How it fizzes as it goes into the trough of water, and how suddenly all the glow is gone! It looks black and cold enough now. Just so with your passionate incandescence. It is all well while it burns and scintillates in your emotional centers, without articulate and connected expression; but the minute you plunge it into the rhyme-trough it cools down, and becomes as dead and dull as the cold horse-shoe. It is true that if you lay it cold on the anvil and hammer away on it for awhile it warms up somewhat. Just so with the rbyming fellow-he pounds away on his verses, and they warm up a little. But don't let him think that this afterglow of composition is the same thing as the original passion. That found expression in a few oh, oh's, cheu, cheu's, helas, helas's, and when the passion had burned itself out you got the rhymed verses, which, as I have said, are its ashes .--Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Atlantic.

The Delight in Cruelty.

This element of cruelty has a part in the vocation which impels certain men to choose the profession of butcher, surgeon or executioner. I have known very good-hearted surgeons and butchers, who yet, in the exercise of their trade, betrayed enough satisfaction and ferocious sensuality to make one clearly understand that without the checks of morality and religion they would have certainly become barbarous assassins. Be present at an execution, a bull-fight or a cock-fight, and watch the expressions of the spectators; you will certainly find horrible revelations there. At the sight of the gallows or of the chulos you will see certain involuntary spasms of sanguinary voluptuousness a man hurrying forward to where the which will recall our authropophagous ancestors and the great brotherhood of. which I knew would only deaden the fire. I piled it up carefully around the sides. Very soon the speed of the en-

transfer from the New York and Providence line of steamboats to the Boston and Providence railroad. Harnden continued the Eastern route and Adams the Southern. Later on a consolidation took place under the present title, and Harnden's Express was merged into the

Adams Express Company. In making this statement I have no interest to conserve except that of historical fact and that due credit should

be given to one who by his clear-headed foresight has done so much to benefit the business world.

BREAD FROM WOOD.

.ne Remarkable Possibility for Which Science is Striving

Science has already enabled man to extract fiery beverages and many other things of more or less value from wood, and it is proposed to go a step further and produce bread from wood. In an address recently delivered at Heidelberg, Germany, by no less eminent an author than Victor Meyer, it is anrounced "that we may reasonably hope that chemistry will teach us to make the fiber of wood the source of human food." would be found if this becomes possible in the wood of our forests, or even in grass and straw.

The fiber of the wood consists esseninto starch? Starch has essentially the varies very much in its properties and mated that he would at once march on much more complex. Cellulin is of little or no dietic value, and is not alshown when cotton wool, which is prac-Starch gives the same product in it. when boiled with weak acid.

The author further quotes the researches of Hellriegel, which go to show beyond dispute that certain plants transform atmospheric nitrogen into albumen, and that this process can be im-noved by suitable treatment. The pro-and the council broke up. proved by suitable treatment. The production, therefore, of starch from cellulin, together with the enforced increase reality signify the abolition of the bread question .- Milling Record.

-The old jail at York, Me., one of the conspicuous aftractions to summer visitors, is believed to be the oldest structure of its kind in America. It is said to have been built in the sixteen hun-

There stood the Grant upon the track by iron-bound crates strongly padlocked, ture in layers in the pans, and spread thin slices of the citron on each layer. ing with frightful rapidity, but without truckwheels, for the convenience of Bake for four hours in a molerate oven -Demorest's Monthly.

SOUND INDIAN LOGIC.

The Way a Redskin Outbreak Was P vented by a Wise Chief.

A settler from Chevenne river, in the recently-opened Sioux reservation, relates the following interesting account of camp life of the Government troops now there, and how trouble between the settlers and Indians was averted:

The troops were sent to the reservation for the purpose of guarding the settlers against any feared or fancied outbreak of Indians on the Sioux reservation. There are now about three hundred and fifty soldiers encamped on

the Chevenne river. The usual routine of their lives is made less monotonous by daily visits from about four hundred Indians who are encamped in their vicinity. The redskins get around at reveille and keep the soldiers busy watching them to see that they do not steal a tent, horse, cooking stove, one of the officers or some other little thing until retreat is sounded at night. In spite of all vigilance, however, a great many What an enormous stock of food, then, articles of more or less value disappear every day.

The Indians appear friendly and fear of an outbreak has almost subsided. When the troops first arrived on the tially of cellulin. Can this be made ground there was much reason for apprehension, and indeed one officer ask same percentage composition, but it ing for two companies of infantry, inti-

the nature of its molecule is probably an Indian village, destroy it and thus open the ball. At this time the young bucks were anxious for battle and had, it tered like starch in boiling water. It not been for the wiser counsel of the really gives glucose when treated with | older warriors would doubtless have prestrong sulphuric acid, as is essentially | cipitated one. An old fellow, however, when the war council was held built two tically pure cellulin, is merely immersed hills of sand. One was small, the other much larger. Pointing to the little one the old Indian said: "Like Injun;" to

the big one, "Like white man. Injun got no show against white man." This seemed to settle it. The ardor of the young bloods, eager for scalps, was

At present a band of two hundred Indians are camped on the Belle Fourche of albumen in plants, would, he adds, in river. They are on the reservation and apparently mean no mischief. When they first struck camp there they visit-

ed the various settlers and offered to trade any and every thing they had, even to their wives and papooses, for saddle ponies. The settlers wisely refused to trade and therefore have not suffered from a raid, for one was doubtless intended and would have been attempted if the redskins had succeeded in securing the saddle ponies .- N. Y. Herald







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THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING DAY.

Just fifty years ago, dear wife, Since you and I were wed. To-day's cur golden wedding day, Where can the years have fied? Am I that shy and awkward youth? Are you that maiden fair? With silver threads among the curls That once was golden hair?

I never can forget the day That made you all my own. Your lips like tempting cherries ripe, Your cheeks like roses blown. Your sweet eyes shining bright as stars, In fancy yet I see: And you that day than all the world Were dearer far to me

his guard.

to penetrate the darkness.

And yet, dear heart, I know that I Love better far to-day Than e'en I loved that maiden fair The wife that's old and gray And I will pray that you and I May walk life's golden sands, Until we reach that better place, The house not made with hands. -Jesse M. Johnson, in Yankee Blade.

ARIEL, The Half-Breed A Romance of Colonial Days.

YAP

BY ROBERT A. CUMMING.

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CHAPTER XI.-CONTINUED.

When the remains were exhumed he reached one which he knew must be from the ruins, Ariel observed that the opposite to the point where he saw the teeth were larger than those of Mile. fire. Here he landed and crept along Destain and he resolved to search for the until he got a view of the scene, now stilleto and the belt buckle, which he only a few rods distant. In the forethought were most likely to resist the ground was a fire on which were some culinary utensils. Two of the men For these his search was vain, and what he did find he carried to Mrs. Verlounged on the grass, while another non to whom he confided his discovery. aided the cook, whose negro features That lady was in the habit of visiting and the sound of his voice, as he directand ministering to the wants of the sick ed his assistant, indicated that he was of her people, and she quickly seized Lemourier's servant. In the backanother link in the chain of evidence. ground he caught a glimpse of a rude Taking Ariel with her she proceeded at shelter composed of bark and blankets once to the river-bank, where she found suspended upon poles driven in the the woman she wanted, seated on the earth, at the entrance of which sat a ground, her head bowed down and covered with her blanket. Mrs. Vernon laid her hand on her shoulder and spoke breed. a few words in her own language. The woman unvailed her face on which the



HER HEAD BOWED DOWN AND COVERED WITH A BLANKET,

lines of hopeless anguish were traced in deepest furrows.

"The daughter of the Great Spirit comes too late," she said; "the child is gone!

"Where have you buried her?"

"Gone! Gone! "she repeated, with a despairing gesture. With the sweet sym-pathetic tone of one to whom grief was

sound of the water, which had such a Ariel traced his name letter by letter on sound of oars indicated that some of the palm of her hand, and he knew by soporific effect upon Marden, tired as he was, physically and mentally, that he the pressure on his own that she comwas obliged to pace the narrow limits of the isle to keep awake until Ariel, re-saved them, and while she asked the freshed by a few hours' sleep, relieved squaw some careless questions, she drew a piece of bark aside and pushed

The boy paused not for reveries nor him through the crevice. She was listened to drowsy murmurings. For a about to follow him when the squaw laid her hand upon her shoulder. "Why moment his eyes swept the obscurity around him, and glancing upward disyou not go to sleep?" she asked in cerned the branches of a lofty tree outbroken French. Ariel heard the question and knew that the opportunity was lined against the star-lit sky. Noiselessly he launched the canoe and soon lost for the present, although part of gained the shore of another and larger his mission had succeeded. Mlle. Desisland, from the center of which arose tain knew that her friends were at the gigantic form of the tree he was in hand. search of, and he soon gained an elevat-

"That will be a relief to her," he thought, "if she does not betray it by ed position among its branches where he remained hour after hour, striving her looks."

Marden was growing impatient, how-ever. He told Ariel, that no better op-With the first faint indication of dayoprtunity was likely to occur, while light his patience was rewarded by a spark of fire on a distant isle, between himself and which many others were some accident might snatch the prize from their grasp.

"Go back," he said; "or stay; I'll go were dimly visible. Then the spark flashed into a flame which grew until he myself. We must have her to-night if could see that it was fed by dusky figwe have to fight against odds. Ha! what is that?" Something attracts their ures that momentarily grew more disattention. "Ariel did you hear that tinct. There were four of them and the shout? It came from the water. See!" spy soon decided that they were whites As he spoke a huge shadow appeared a and that they were about to prepare a meal. Instantly the boy descended from few rods from the shore; another moment and the firelight fell upon a his perch and pushed out in his canoe, barge, propelled by six rowers, in the which he headed in the direction bow of which stood a man of large proof the scene he had just witportions, who sprang to the shore before the vessel to ached. Marden recognized nessed. It was now dayligh and he proceeded with great caution, him instantly. It was Lemourier. counting the intervening islands until

CHAPTER XIII. "BRING HANDFULS OF LILIES."

Mercer was prepared, as far as his limited force admitted, for the attack of the enemy, with the courage of a man who was ready to die at his post, mingled with scorn of the pusillanimity which rendered the loss of an important position almost certain, and for which the English Generals Loudoun and Ab ercrombie earned the lasting contempt of the colonists, if not of their own troops, while history accuses them of imbecility and cowardice.

It was Renwick's whim to announce the arrival of the little fleet at Oswego girl whose long, straight, black hair fell by the discharge of one of the captured over the vesture of a squaw or half cannon, to the surprise of Mercer, who did not know that these reinforcements Ariel waited a few minutes for further were possessed of artillery. Jabe had developments, and then crept back to placed these in position on a raft, and stacked the French muskets with fixed bayonets on the same vessel, so that "Where hast thou been, Ariel?" he asked. "Thy face indicates some disthey made quite an imposing effect.

"It will show our friends that we have not been idle, or backward about help-The boy at once communicated his ing ourselves," said the ranger, "and I guess the Frenchmen will know the adventure, after which he proceeded to prepare breakfast while his master sound of their own guns when they ought out a plan to assure himself of speak to them from the walls of the fort. the presence of Mile. Destain in the en-Eh, Lieutenant; that was a neat job of' emy's camp and to rescue her if possiyours.

ble. After the meal the fire was ex-"Thanks to your suggestion, Jabe," tinguished, and the baggage transferred replied Renwick, "and the help to the canoe, which was headed for the you gave us from your perch on the island where Ariel made his first obtree. In truth, it was you who captured servations. There, concealed in the the guns, my friend."

foliage of the great tree, the adventurers Jabe, much pleased with the compliwatched the movements of the enemy. menti, laughed heartily. "We'll give The whites were lounging on the it to them again, Lieutenant. They shore; but the negro was not visible. don't know that the fort is reinforced, Presently a tall female figure emergdo they? Well, I hope they won't find ed from the tepec, followed by another, it out and run away before we get a shot which Ariel recognized as that of the at them."

"Have no fears on that score, Jabe," The distance was too great to distinresponded Renwick, grimly. "I think guish features, but Marden felt that your chances for capturing more cannon the tall slender form could belong to no are good." other than Ninon Destain. Two canoes

"I say, Lieutenant," said Jabe, with were drawn up on the shore, and the sudden gravity, "don't you believe that careless demeanor of the men indicated we can whip them?" their entire sense of security from at-

"To be sure," was the careless reply; "that's what we're here for." This answer was so unsatisf

them were being placed in position. Then a gun from the foremost one proclaimed that the seige was begun. Instantly the lights in the fort were extinguished, but the gunboat did not cease

firing. "They have got the range," thought Renwick. Bang! went another gun al-most over his head. "Come on, men!" he shouted, grasping the tow rail of the gunboat and springing to the deck, followed by Jabe and the rest with the exception of one man to secure the canoes. The boldness of the attack secured its success, and the Frenchmen, appalled by the apparition of a band of foemen on their deck who poured in a volley and then charged with the bayonet, dived under hatches, jumped overboard, or surrendered at discretion. Renwick knew there was no time to be lost. The

nearest vessel was approaching to see what the firing meant, and he would soon have the entire fleet upon him. Promptly he ordered one half his force to return to the canoes in order to tow the prize while the others remained on objects were becoming faintly visible in the dawn of an August morning and as



'THAT'S WHAT WE'RE HERE FOR.

Renwick measured the distance between the enemy and himself, he was gratified to observe that it was momentarily increasing. Evidently the Frenchmen did not quite understand the situation, else they could have made Master Renwick pay dearly for his temerity. As it was, one of the vessels was about to open fire with its bow-guns when Jabe spoiled the shot by dropping the gun-ner, while his companions prevented further annoyance by clearing its deck with bullets which were not fired at random.

As soon as it was light enough to observe the situation, Mercer in turn opened fire on the enemy, the effect of which encouraged Renwick to attempt the capture of the vessel whose guns he had silenced. With this view he ordered the canoes to halt, while with the aid of oars he approached the second prize and made her fast with a rope. He had scarcely gotten under way again, however, when the enemy discovered the insignificance of their antagonist and began to lower and man their boats to attack him.

TO BE CONTINUED.]

A TOUGH RED MAN.

How He Was Thewed Out by the Devot ed Queen of His Wigwam. To show what an Indian can stand when he has to I may tell of an incident

which happened during the winter I was with them. Toward evening

A DAY OF TRIALS.

How It Was That Uncle Bobby Didn't Go to Church.

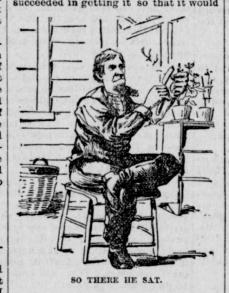


called him, although a tolerably fair Christian and an elder in the Sugar Run Presbyterian church, was not so strict in his orthodoxy as to deny himself the luxury of his Sunday morning scrape. He even went so far sometimes as to take a pan board to guard against attack. Already of salt and go out to the "fur eend of the plaist" and salt the sheep, although he never did this without a protest from his good wife Polly, who thought it "a sin an' a shame to work on the Sabbath

'nless there wuz a needcessity fer it." It was his custom, too, in summer time to go out on the little back porch, which fronted the south, to sharpen his razor; this done, he would go into the house and, taking down the little kitchen mirror, would take it out and hang it on a nail on the porch where he could get a better light for his weak, old eyes. On the particular morning of which I am now writing Uncle Bobby had been having a hard time of it. He had started out early, as was his custom, to do the chores, and found that the horses, led by old Tom, the equine rogue of the farm, had all been in the cornfield all night. The old gentleman had a vast lot of trouble getting them out and up to the barn. He finally accomplished it, however, but not until he had kept the breakfast waiting for nearly an hour and worried the wimmin folks" nearly to death for fear they'd "be late to meetin'."

Then the next trouble came when he found that he was utterly unable to get his razor in "good runnin' order." Three different times had he tried to shave and had given it up in despair.

So there he sat, in the soft morning sunshine, carefully strapping his old fashioned horn-handled razor on the softest part of his boot-leg. Finally he succeeded in getting it so that it would



What'll we do? It's time now we wan gettin' ready for meetin'."

"Goshermighty!" exclaimed the old tellow in despair, "what on airth'll happen next, 2 wonder? Wall," he continued as he took off his hat, and, LD BOBBY GIVsinking down on the steps, began to wipe his heated face, "wall, gals, unless ENS sat on the you kin go an' drive her up she'll steps of his lithev to stay thar 'til I git a leetle mite tle back porch early one Sunrested. I'm too mity nigh tuckered up now to go racin' eround after that old day morning strapping his heffer."

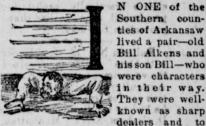
The girls demurred to that proposition razor prenaraand went upstairs to finish their cry, tory to shaving while Uncle Bobby quietly stole into himself. This was a regular the cool, old-fashioned front parlor, where he lay down on the floor and soon Sunday morning job, for Uncle Bobby, as forgot the troubles of the morning in sleep. When he awoke, dinner was ready and old Doll had, of her own acthe neighbors cord, come back to the house and was standing at the watering trough in the barn-yard neighing for a drink. He went out and watered her, put her in the stable, ran the old buggy back in its place under the shed and then went into the house and took another long nap. That evening a neighbor driving by stopped to chat for a few moments and, in the course of the conversation, asked Uncle Bobby why his folks had not been to church that day. "Wall," answered the old fellow, and

there was just the faintest suggestion of a smile playing around the corners of his mouth: "Wall, it wuzzent jess quite convenyunt fer us to git out to-day, so we concluded to stay at home an' git rested good; fer nex' week's ergoin' ter be er powerful busy time at our house." But that particular Sunday was long

remembered in the Givens family as "a day of trouble."-Ed. R. Pritchard, in Arkansaw Traveler.

HE SAW THE DRIFT.

The Old Man Did Not Fall In With the Plan Proposed By His Son Willia



ties of Arkansaw lived a pair-old Bill Aikens and his son Bill-who were characters in their way. They were well-known as sharp

drive a hard bargain. Young Bill was married and lived with his wife at his father's house. Bill assisted about the farm, while Sally, his wife, assisted his mother with the onerous duties that fall to the lot of a farmer's wife in the rough countries.

When strangers and uninitiated traders were scarce the two Bills would trade with each other, and it often happened, as a result of disagreement concerning these inter-family transactions, that a hand-to-hand scuffle between the father and his dutiful "chip" would ensue. The results were generally a draw, with the odds in favor of the old man.

Young Bill had been unusually sober and thoughtful for some time, and the old man suspected that something was on his mind, but he said nothing. One day they were behind the barn looking at the field of corn, when young Bill opened the conversation:

"Pap, you've done a heap of work in your day!"

"Yes, William, I've scratched er bit." "You've just keptatit frum sun-up'till after milkin', and by the sweat ov yer brow raked together this hull farm!"

"That's so, William," replied the old man as he shifted his quid of tobacco uneasily from one cheek to the other, 'that's so." "And, pap, it's gin me a deal of oneasyness to see you, at your age, rasslin with the cares of life. You oughter be jest settin' 'longside the fire, smokin' your pipe, or layin' out under the trees in the shade. "That's so, William, I oughter." Bill was so engrossed with the beauties of his own thoughts and plans that he did not notice a dangerous light in the old man's eyes, and that he spat on the palms of his hands and rubbed them together once or twice. 'Now, pap, bein' as you are gittin' old and feeble and your light just a flickerin' you give me a deed of the farm and you and mam kinder jog along the rest of your days with me and Sally." "William," said the old man as he pushed back his sleeves and rubbed his hands together, "I think I see the drift of them remarks. My light's er flickerin', is it? Gittin' old and feeble, am I?



familiar, Mrs. Vernon touched the heart of the bereaved mother; who told her briefly the wrong which had been done her. Her child, a girl of sixteen, died the night before, and the mother went to seek aid among the tribe to bury her the next day. When she returned the corpse was gone. She knew not where. Mrs. Vernon was satisfied. She had seen the sick girl and tried to save her; she had also observed the armlet and necklace with the instinctive glance which women bestow on dress or ornament.

"You are right, Ariel," she said, as they turned away from the river. "Mlle. Destain still lives, and we will see if we cannot outwit this Lemourier and restore her to her lover and her family. Go, and tell your master to come to my house this evening."

CHAPTER XII.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS. Where the mighty river of the North, offspring of the "unsalted seas." the great St. Lawrence, reflects in its crystal breast the emerald foliage or the frowning rocks of a thousand isles, now murmuring softly on some pebbled beach now rushing on with foaming crest and swift impetuous course, like a prodigal sated with joys and flying from their embrace: in this dreamland of Nature. where the only sounds were the songs of birds, the rustle of leaves, or the gurgle of water forcing its way through narrow rocky channels, a man standing on the shore of one of the islets gazed on the fairy scene with the air of one

not so much enchanted by its beauty as to be heedless of time and circumstance. In fact he was a sentinel rather than an artistic admirer-his quick restless eye observing every shadow on the water, every movement of bird or leaf. At his feet a birch canoe was drawn up on the beach: a few paces behind him a boy was broiling some fish upon the embers of a wood fire, while the aroma of coffee | ceed. He arose and stepped over him. prevaded the air.

"Thy supper hath an appetising smell, Ariel, and I think you may eat it the face of the squaw. She moved, and in peace as we left no trail which the as Ariel glided into the darkness, she eye of a Huron could detect, and without a trail even a bloodhound could not follow us."

So saying he threw himself at length upon the ground and fell into a reverie from which he was presently aroused by Ariel with the intimation that supper was ready. A hungry man might well be thankful for such a banquet, and Marden, having done his duty by the fried venison, broiled fish and aromatic coffee, lighted his pipe and resumed his revery, while Ariel extinguished the fire

and made other preparations for the approaching night. One by one the stars It was a critical moment; would she came out, and the silence would have been oppressive but for the gurgling | She did not move and scarcely breathed.

growing darkness hid the island from view, when they descended and made a fire to prepare the meal which their long abstinence rendered necessary to recruit them for their contemplated enterprise.

tack or observation. All day the scouts

the canoe. He found Marden awaiting

his return with much anxiety.

covery.

squaw.

After two hours rest, they launched the canoe and steered boldly for the camp of the enemy. The white men were asleep by the fire; but the negro was not to be seen when Ariel stepped on shore to reconnoiter, and crept softly toward the tepec, across the entrance of which was stretched the bulky form of the negro. The boy retreated to the

rear of the tepec, where he searched for

AT HIS FEET A BIRCH CANOE WAS DRAWN UP.

a crevice in the side. The interior was dark with the exception of a faint ray which struggled through the entrance from the fire without. Baffled in this attempt to communicate with Ninon. Ariel resolved upon a dangerous experiment. Creeping along the ground like a snake, he approached the negro, whose heavy breathing encouraged him to pro-In doing so he intercepted the ray of

light, which, as he perceived, fell upon raised herself on her elbow, then apparently satisfied, composed herself to rest again. Ariel paused to listen, and soon

detected a gentle breathing; he knelt down and touched a hand which shivered and withdrew. Then the negro's voice jarred upon his ear, asking the squaw if she was asleep. The woman replied sulkily. He muttered a threat and went away to the fire, and returning with his pipe lighted, resumed his place at the entrance.

Ninon, also awakened, stretched out her hand and encountered that of Ariel. scream? He placed a finger on her lips.

kept watch in the branches until the a doubt for the first time crossed the mind of the ranger.

"If we can't hold the fort," he thought, "what will become of the women and children?" and a vision of his wife and baby at the mercy of the Hurons made his stout heart tremble. Mercer, having received Selwyn and his followers, and thanked him for their services, made a place for them in the programme of defense.

The women and other non-combat ants were removed from Fort Ontario to the stronger building, and Selwyn was ordered to garrison the former.

"Jabe," said Mrs. Locke, "I dream last night about Captain Marden and his boy. Has nothing been heard of them?" "No; but the Captain's safe enough. He's a prisoner of war. you know, and as for Ariel, I guess he's found his master by this time."

"Jabe," said his wife, earnestly, "are you sure that you don't know any thing about Ariel?"

"What should I know?" asked the ranger, in surprise.

"Oh, I mean about who he is and where he came from."

"I guess we know all that he know himself, and you know the story as well as I do," he replied; whereupon his wife refrained from asking any more questions, and presently fell into a train of reflections on the obtuseness or indifference of men on all subjects which did not immediately touch their interests or strike their vision, while Jabe contentedly played with his baby.

At midnight a sentinel gave the alarm. The gunboats from Fort Frontenac were approaching, the movements on board and the voices of command be ing distinctly audible.

The news was speedily communicated to the blockhouse. Renwick, who was officer of the watch, aroused Selwyn. "The gun-boats are here, Charley," he said. "Let's make a dash at them

Selwyn looked at his friend in sur prise.

"Yes. I know it looks like a rash project, but consider it well. The night is dark, they have just arrived, have not seen us by daylight, and don't expect us. We will man the canoes with thirty rangers armed with the French muskets and our own knives and rifles. We will tackle the first gunboat we reach, sweep her decks first and then tow her up the river here."

Selwyn thought favorably of the plan and went to lay it before Mercer, while Renwick called for volunteers and made preparations for the raid.

In half an hour six canoes each carrying five mon glided through the darkness, keeping close logether, the paddles making no sound ts they propelled the of butter and pounded coffee berry. httle barks along. Soon the hulls of the which, in traveling, they find more susgunboats began to loom up, and the taining than eitherbread or meat

very cold winter day, when it was snowing just a little and drifting a great deal, an Indian came to the log house with a jug half full of whisky and with his rifle. I imagine that the jug had been entirely full of whisky when he started, and by the time he got to the house he was in rather a jolly condition. The jug and the rifle were taken away from him and he was ordered to get to his wigwam as quick as he could before darkness came on. He left, and was supposed to have gone to the camp, but early next morning his squaw appeared at the house and said

he had not come home that night, and as the night was very cold she had been anxious about him. Then the search for the lost Indian began. He was found in one of the sheds near the

the chances are that the snow that was above him had helped to save his life. The searchers for the Indian had gone in different directions, and it was his own squaw who, with true Indian instinct, had tracked him out, and she

was alone when she found him. Apparently the Indian was a frozen corpse. She tumbled him out of his snow-bank, pulled off his blankets, and dragged him down to the creek, where a deep hole was cut in the ice for the purpose of watering the cattle. Laying the Indian out on the snow she took the pan that was beside the ice-hole, and, filling it repeatedly, dashed pailful after pailful of ice-water over the body of the ert?"

Indian. By the time the other unsuccessful searchers had returned she had her old man thawed out and seated by the fire wrapped up in blankets. There

is no question that if he had been found by the others, and had been taken into the house frozen as he was, he would have died.-Cor. Detroit Free Press.

THE house well and cistern should be carefully cleaned out and guarded

against the influx of any noxious fluids is often noticed that the water is not the cleaning of the well. This trouble may be remedied by emptying a few pounds of borax into the well.

A NEW ORLEANS colored clergyman was a barber originally. After he was child. Wetting his hands in the water-

calling, he began rubbing the head vigorously, and turning to the astonished mother, said: "Shampoo?"

THE Abyssinians make a composition

on a rippi out one clear and smooth like any good. well-behaved razor ought to do. Once more, then, he lathered his face and had just nicely finished one side when he heard a loud and excited "Helloa," proceeding from the lungs of somebody who had stopped at the front gate.

With razor still in hand, Uncle Bobby stepped off the porch and around the corner of the house to see who it could be that had hailed him in so boisterous a manner and on a Sunday morning, too. The individual who had thus so broken in on Uncle Bobby's morning toilet was none other than Jake Taylor, the village postmaster, and that he had an important communication to make, the following will show:

"Helloa, Uncle Bobby," he exclaimed, as soon as he caught sight of that perbarn, under a heap of drifted snow, and sonage. "I wuz jess comin' eround the crick road an' I seed Bill Honnicut's hogs in that air bottom field a-wheat o yourn. They're tearin' down shocks an' raisin' the devil. I thought I'd better stop and tell you even ef 'tis Sun-

day." "Much obliged, Jake." replied the old man, "I'll go right down and git 'em out." Then turning, he hurried back onto the porch, laid his razor on a chair, seized a towel and wiped the lather off his half-shaven face, snatched his hat from its accustomed nail inside the kitchen door and was hurrying away when Aunt Polly stopped him with: "Whar on airth are you a-goin' now, Rob-

"Them yar dad-burned, dog-bited hogs o' Bill Honnicut's has got into the bottom wheat-field an' I've got ter go an' git 'em out; whar's Tige?"

"Pap Givens!" ejaculated the old lady, "do you know what you're a-sayin'? Don't fergit that you're an elder in the church an' this is communion day, too.' "Oh, go long, mother. I hain't got

time to listen ter you now. Yer, Tige, yer, Tige, yer, yer!"

bounding out from un-The dog came from the out-houses or manure piles. It der the porch, his accustomed sleepingplace, and the old man, foaming with clear for a certain length of time after wrath, set off, Tige at his heels, "to get them fetch-taked hogs outen the wheat.' An hour later he returned to the house only to find fresh troubles awaiting him.

As he came up the steps there sat his two daughters, Tillie and Callie, both in tears, while from the inside could be ordained his first duty was to baptize a heard the shrill tones of the old lady alternately scolding and wailing over bowl he laid them on the child's head. the ill-luck which had this morning beand then, his mind reverting to his old fallen them. "Oh! pap," said Tillie, the younger of the daughters, and her self a buxom, rosy-faced girl of eighteen; "Oh! pap, what do you think? Cal and I went to hitch up old Doil to the buggy, and the mean old thing got

from us with the harness on, away jumped the bars in the hoss lot, an' she's way out there in the back pastur' now. neck .- Light.



THE OLD MAN SEES THE DRIFT OF WILLS IAM'S REMARKS.

When your old pap's ready for the poorhouse he'll talk to you. William!' "Yes, pap."

"See that field of cornstalks?" "Yes, pap."

"Well, to show that your old pap's light ain't er flickerin' as much as you reckon on, I'm goin' to knock down half an acre of them stalks with your heels.' When the argument was concluded Bill crawled painfully from under the barn and whispered to himself:

"Sally was to kinder bring mam to the point at the same time. I wonder if her light's put out, or if she's only crippled for life." -- Edwin Ralph Collins, in Texas Siftings.

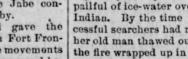
Did Not Want a Back Pension.

Applicant-Is this the pension office? want a pension. I am old, and the Government owes me a pension. Agent-Do you want a back pension?

Applicant-No; I was wounded in the Il'm han

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The Chase County Courant, immediately push railways through-W E.TIMMONS,Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

BEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, CHAS. A. ROBINSON,, Douglas co For Liest.-Gov, D. A. BANTA,.... Barton co. For Atty Gen., J. N. IVES,...... Bice county For Secy.of State, S J. ISET,... Neosho county. For Auditor of State, Jos. DILLON, ... Kearney For State Treasurer, THOS KIRBY, Dickinson For Supt. of Pub.Inst., M. P. Woob, Anderson For Chief Justice, M. B. NICHOLSON, Morris

The Emporia Republican says: "The devil is in the Republican fold and playing havoc with the sheep,"

The Kansas City Times, that most aggressive paper, is now getting out dent Hayes says that its passage will an evening edition, a copy of which comes to this office regularly.

What is the use of Republican papers rejoicing over the fact that the tariff on lumber has been reduced 50 per cent., if this reduction, according to their arguments, increases the price of lumber?

President Harrison is one of the few public men who can open his mouth without danger of getting his fost into it.— Rep. Ex.

Is it because his mouth is too small, or because his foot is too large?

The average per cent. of the tariff under the McKinley bill is 60. This is the highest per cent. in the history of American tariffs, and on many arti-cles is practically prohibitive. The people will soon realize that this is protection run mad.

Bulletin No. 13, on "Experiments with Oats." has been received from the experiment station, Kansas State Agricultural College. These bulle-tins are for free distribution and can be had by sending your address to I. D. Graham, Secty. Manhattan, Kans.

Every Democrat in Congress voted against the infamous McKinley tariff bill. A record every good citizen is proud of. Every Republican except three in the House and three in the Senate voted for the bill. A record that the people will repudiate at the election next month.

The Springfield Republican has been making a study of the new campaign text book of the Republican party, and has discovered eight false statements in it. That is a very moderate find in such a document. We should not suppose that it was possible to dis-cover any truth at all in the book.

Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Vir-ginia and Tennessee only cast 22,094 votes in 1860 for Mr. Lincoln but sent 301,612 soldiers into the union army. Ohio gave Mr. Lincoln 221,809 votes and 319,659 soldiers for the union. Two counties in Illinois only gave Mr. Lincoln 37 votes but furnished 2,000 soldiers. Hence it is not fair to say that all these soldiers were Republi-CADS.

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grain supplies." Let the farmers keep an eye on "Me-Kinleyism!"—Atchison Patriot. sticial Paper of Chase County.

W. W. Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War, who retired in disgrace, died of heart, in Washington, Monday of

last week. It is reported that the local Republican committee, of Wichita, retused to let Senator Ingalls come there to make a speech.

annihilate the Republican party. The issue is plain before the voters

prat.

It turns out now that "it was a trick

signs a note nor gives a mortgage. He planks down the cash for everything he gets, whether it calls for 20 cents or \$20,000. It is claimed that he can put his hand on more ready money than any man in Kansas.—K. C. Star.

two was right? Republican, has taken down from the masthead of the Leavenworth Times the names of L. U. Humphrey, for Governor, and Wm. Higgins, for Secretary of State, and asks that the State Central Committee take them off the ticket, because he believes them to be unworthy of re-election.

Good news for the workingmen. Under the provisions of the late bril-

Complaint is made that the Republican Congressional Committee's headquarters in Washington are a nuis-ance to the neighborhood where they are located. Why should any one be surprised at that? The Republican parts is constituting itself a nuisance in about everything that it under-takes nowadays. That has come to

eigners at prices far below those at which they are selling to us. This charge has been made repeatedly, and be its normal condition. of the Republican The re-election State ticket in this State means a conit has always been vehemently denied tinuance of the manners, methods and by protectionists, and it has been remeasures of the State-house ring. It peatedly proven to be true. Senator Vest of Missouri in a very means rottenness in the letting of State contracts, inefficiency in the public service, a Board of Railroad Commissioners appointed by the railable and instructive speech in the Senate placed the matter beyond controvroad companies; it means approval of the McKinley bill, and antagonism to the free companies of silucroism to the free coinage of silver; it means high freight rates and low prices for products. The election of Robinson means exactly the reverse of all these ical change of administration of State affairs. It means good, pure and hon-est government. The change is nec-essary.—Atchison Patriot. tioned by them in the paper. In the Senator Plumb in an interview in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says: Prices. \$ 18 00 Advance plough. Advance plough. Hay teder.... Horse rake.... Cummingsfeedent "The suggestion of a standing tariff commission, came to me in this way. we have been told that it is a trick the merchants in putting up the Cummingsfeedcutte Ann Arbor cutter. Clipper cutter ... Lever cutter ... Cultivator deutter. No 3 It will be seen from these prices of the merchants in putting up the prices of goods since the McKinley bill went into effect, to thus take ad-bill went into effect, to thus take ad-bill went into effect. The process of the process of the prices at which the shoes were sold there at two and three shoes were sold there at two and three bill went into effect. vantage of the ignorance of the peo-ple. Whether or not this be so the people are the losers by the advanced Whether this striking inequality was HON. JOSEPH DILLON. THE DEMOCRAT - RESUBMISSION CANDIDATE FOR STATE AUDITOR. Is 40 years of age, born in Ireland, came to this country when he was only eight years of age, settled in New York with his parents, his father havprices; and if it is a trick, the "small-fry" follows have the example of Postmaster General John Wanamak-er who was about the first "shrewd shopkeeper" to call public attention qualities between cost and price. It ing had to leave his native country on could take evidence to show just what duty is really necessary to protect our industries. It could go into both sides ish government. Young Joseph Dil-lon received a common school educa-tion and resided in New York until 1877, when he moved to Michigan, not of these questions instead of being guided as we are too often inCongress by ex parte statements."-State Jourby ex parte statements. nal, Rep. Did you eyer meet a college-bred girl who did not love her Alma Mater? And why should not she, as well as her brother, think her own "the dear-est and noblest and best"? After reading the charmingly written and magnificently illustrated article on "Student Life at Wellesley College." "Student Life at Wellesley College." November, just received, we do not November, just received, we do not November, just received, we do not wonder at the enthusiam of the Wel-lesley alumnæ and students for the "Wellesley blue." Every woman, and every man, too, will be interested in the illustrated states hands, having slept many a night on where secontry sells there it will also by if it can. That such a restriction of our for-eigs market will take place is almost a absolute certainty. Already the forces have been set in motion to ac-complish that result. The London correspondent of the New York Times writes to that paper about the effect bill: "For one thing, it has already made it certain that Europe will take no interest in the Chicage exhibition, and will practically be unrepresented there. Even more important is the impulse it has given here to consoli-date capital in an energetic effort to

miliar with these queer people; then belts, and thus render the European market independent of American by visiting the seals in Alaska and by visiting the seals in Alaska and Greenland, taking a little diversion by the way in reading "Chat" about society doings, and enjoying in imag-

from it is high license. There are many shrewd Republicans who say it will be not "Dairyman," but Congressman Otis, after the 4th of November. W W. Belknap, Grant's Secretary Model and Make There are many shrewd Republicans house and make There are that you keep well, or anything else that you want to know, take our advice and send your subscription (only \$2 a year) to W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York. M Baker, the nominee of the

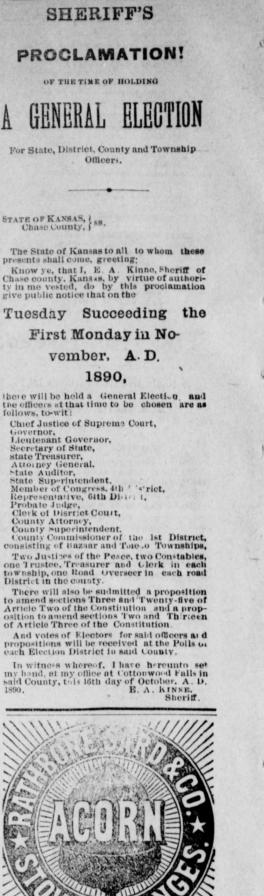
Republican party, for Representative for Chase county, in the State Legisla-ture, is a very good man; but when his party pledges him to work for a uniformity of text-books in all the schools make a speech. The passage of the McKinley bill will have one good effect; ex-Presi-dent Hayes says that its passage will annihilate the Republican party. The passage of the McKinley bill will have one good effect; ex-Presi-dent Hayes says that its passage will annihilate the Republican party. The passage of the McKinley bill the property of the State, they are asking far too much of the people to expect of them their votes for him on this question; because it is just this uniformity-of-text-books law in Wisconsin and Illinois that is uniting the Lutherans and of Kansas. It is the saloon with in-cense, or it is the saloon (original package) without it.—Topeka Demo-platform does not pledge Mr. Baker to vote for a more stringent prohibitory law, the county convention that nomi-It turns out now that "it was a trick of the drummers to make merchants believe that the McKinley bill would increase prices;" and that "the passage of the silver bill is having its effect in that direction." It is generally conceded throughthat direction." It is generally conceded through-out the State, that Robinson will car-ry all the towns, that Willetts will carry all the rural districts, and that Humphrey will have what is left.— Butter County Democrat. It is said that Senator Ingalls never it is a note nor gives a mortgage. He than any man in Kansas.—K. C. Star. Senator Ingalls, in his speech at At-chison, said the McKinley bill did not suit him and was not just what the people wanted, and he did not like it; but it was a Republican measure, and he had to vote for it. Plumb felt the same way but voted no in the interest of his constituents. Which of the two was right? carry out these instructions, he is not wo was right? Col. D. R. Anthony, that stalwart as far as the tariff and voting against question, a question with which our next Legislature will, most assuredly, have to deal, and who voted for prohibition when he was in the Legislature; bition when he was in the Legislature; and the question now arises: Will he do so again? Under these cicustances it behooves the Democratic party to weigh well the question of whether they will choose the lesser of two evils or will put a county ticket of their own in the field, and thereby give the vot-

AMERICAN FARMERS SUFFER.

Our protected manufacturers are selling their goods in foreign coun-tries cheaper than at home. Protec-tion means that our people must be taxed to give higher prices to our manufacturers while they are export-ing their goods and selling them to foreigners in competition with forselling their goods in foreign coun-



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OF THE

CELEBRATED

JACKSON

MADE ONLY BY THE

JACKSON, MICH

Very rich deposits of gold have been discovered in Wyoming. It is fortunate that this discovery was not made before Congress adjourned. Other-wise there would have been a head-long rush to Washington to get a fifty would undoubtedly have acquiesced if the new mine owners had only agreed to plank down handsomely for Republican campaign expenses.

If the tariff is a tax paid by the con-sumers, why did those foreign import-ers of goods upon which the duty was raised make such a frantic rush to set their shipments into this country lefore the law should go into effect? —Strong City Repub ican.

Why, because they wanted to take all the advantage possible of the advance in prices of goods after the bill went into effect. Please to ask us something easy the next time.

fry" fellows have the example of Postmaster General John Wanamak-er who was about the first "shrewd shopkeeper" to call public attention to the effect of the McKinley bill upon the cost of goods, in his fam-ous tinware advertisement.

MARROWING THE FARMER'S MAR-

The barm that the McKinley bill will do our farmers by reason of the increased cost of manufactured arti-

increased cost of manufactured arti-eles is by no means the only evil it will inflict upon them. The greater evil will be in the damage done to the farmers' foreign market. This restriction of our foreign mar-ket for farm products may not neces-sarily come in the form of direct re-talistion. It will more certainly come as the result of the struggle which we are foreign more knows to find mar. are forcing upon Europe to find mar-kets elsewhere in which to sell, for where acountry sells there it will also

9

ESTABLISHED 1857. A third of a century of experience and progressive improvement is represented in THE LEADER LINE

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.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. The Shuse County Courant. Business locals, under this head, 20 cents ine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequent insertion. COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS .. THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1890. There was quite a good rain, Mon-Election day will be Tuesday, No. W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop vember 4th. The pension of Mr. Wm. Forney has 'No fear shall awe, to favor sway; Hew to the line, let he chips fall where they may." been increased. Mrs. W. P. Pugh left, yesterday, for visit at Lawrence. Terms-peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance. Mr. Scott E. Winne, of Hutchinson was in town, last week ADVERTISING RATES. Mr. J. Q. Buffington, of Homestead, was in town, Saturday. A pension has been granted Mr. M. Payne, of Strong City.

The new house of Mr. J. S. H. Bar

Matti Bros. shipped a car load of

Mr. Arthur Gray and sister, Miss

Mr. John Doering was at Junction

Mr. Henry Zimmerman has gone

for the winter, to south eastern Mis-

Mr. Harry L. Hunt, now of Topeka.

was here, Sunday, visiting at his

Mr. Frank Victor, of Homestead,

We understand that an original

Born, on Monday, October 6, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Blosser, of

Mr. John C. McGinley, of Strong

Miss Luella Pugh, who had been

sick for some time past, is again able

Born. at Colorado Citv, Colo., Oct. 16th, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs M. H.

Mr. J. H. Mann was at Topeka, last

week, attending the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., as a delegate.

Mr. Wm. Hillert is putting up a store building on Broadway, north of Mr.

Mr. B. F. Beach, of Buck creek, went

south-east part of town, is building an

Mr. Martin Self and family, of Ce-

dar Point, were visiting at Burns, Marion county, last week.

Mr. Brazilla Smith and his mother.

of Cedar Point, were visiting at Burns.

Mr. Julius Remy is putting up a

souri.

to his father.

Homestead, a son.

to be going around.

Pennell, a daughter.

E. F. Bauerle's bakery.

addition to his residence.

Marion county, last week.

ter, near Bazaar, is completed.

hogs to Kansas City, last week.



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

43 ju

Birdie, of Emporia, are in town. STRONG CITY. City, last week, visiting his brother. The District Court will begin its fall term in this city, November 3rd. 42. +Local freight 2:05 p. m Ice was formed, Saturday night, about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. over the State, for the Alliance ticket. Mr. A. S. Howard went to Kansas City, last night, with a car load of STRONG CITY BRANCH. COWS.

WESTWARD. No. 301, *Accommodation...... 4:00 p. m 303, +Local freight 6:45 a. m RASTWARD. No. 302, *Accommodation.... 304, +Local treight 3:05 p. m 7:30 p. m ELLINOR BRANCH.

WESTWARD. No. 306, * A ccommedation mother's. .. 4:32 p. m Miss Emma Kilgore, of Strong City, EASTWARD. No. 805, *Accommodation 6:45 p. m. --*Carry mails. *Daily except Sunday. has returned from a visit to her broth er, at Thayer.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

ROUSE 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 Jonne Resolution No. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twen-ty-live of article two of the constitution. Be it resolved by the Leg slature of the State of Kanesas two-thirds of the members elect-ed to each house thereof on the members elect-ed to each house thereof the state of Kan-sas is hereby submitted to the qualified elect-tion, samely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows; Section 3 The members of the Leg-islature shall receive, as compensation for their services, the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteon ents mileage for each mile traveled by he asual route in go-ing to and returning from the place of meet-ing; but no com pensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more thanninety days at any regular session. Nor for more than thirly days at any special session And that section twenty-five of article two be amend-ed so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular ses-sions shall be held once in two years, com-mencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, comme cing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety. But the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety. But she written or printed on their ballots: "For the amendment sections three and twenty-five of article two of the consti-tution:" those voting against the said propo-sition shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots City, is now working at his trade, in Ft. Worth, Texas.

Brc. 3. This resolution shall take effect in the statute book. Approved March 1, 1880.

building for a barber shop, on the lot on which his old shop stood.

Mr. G. H. Austin has been appointed Trustee of Toledo township, by the Board of County Commissioners, vice Having told some of the Republican Mr. F. A. Jones, resigned.

Messrs, S. T. Slaybaugh and A. A. Nickerson shipped eleven car loads of cattle to Kansas City, from Burns, Marion county, last week. Mr. Whitney, of the Diamond ranch

Mr. Whitney, of the Diamond ranch shipped 1,000 head of cattle to Law-rence, Monday, and shipped in from Colorado, this week, 600 head. all political persuasions.

Money seems to be so scarce that even candidate don't want to use it for a little printers' ink. to let the people know of their candidacy for office.

Mr. Bert. McIlvane who, last week, gave up charge of the Bank Hotel, in Strong City, has gone to Council Grove, with a view to locating there. Messrs. A. F. Fritze and E. F. Bauerle will go to Kansas City, to-night, on business. Mr. Bauerle will take his daughter, Lizzie, with him.

Mrs. Henry Johnson, of Middle sreek, has bought the Hofman proper-

ty, on West Main street, and is putting the house in repairs to move into Maggie, a child that Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Swope adopted a few weeks ago. our ears in the past few days that the died, last Saturday, Oct. 18, 1890, of Republican merchants of this county

Race

intend boycotting the COURANT. If brain feyer, aged one year and two Mr. Adam Gottbehuet is speaking they can do much more boycotting weeks. than they have been doing for several Mr. J. C. Seroggins, of Kansas City.

Mr. J. C. Seroggins, of Kansas City, Kan., who was in town, last week, vis-iting friends, called in and renewed his subscription to the COURANT, for another year. another year.

Mr. Wm. Heintz left, Tuesday night with his father's household goods, for Pueblo, Colo., and the rest of the fam-church, special music will be prepared rubblo, Colo., and the rest of the fam-ily will leave for that place, the last of this week. Mrs. B. F. Beach's brother, Mr. F. E. Scofield, who has been visiting The choir have new Anthem books

E. Scofield, who has been visiting Mrs. Beach's folks for about three and will render several pieces. The weeks, start to their home in Russell services will be made attractive and has gone to Iowa, for a winter's visit county, Monday.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Sullivan, We understand that an original package house will be opened in this city, next Monday. near Elmdale. was recently burglar-ized, and clothing, jewelry and money to the amount of about \$100 worth, taken therefrom.

Calling a man a "liar" only shows the vileness of the other fellow's tongue, and adds nothing to his argu-tongue, and adds nothing to his argument, no matter what may be the that he says when he buys these goods,

Mrs. B. F. Beach's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. Wilcox and wife, and their four children started last Satur their four children started, last Saturday, for their home, in Chautauqua county, New York.

last week, attending a family re-union Mr. John Bell had charge of his office during his absence.

Master Clint Fleming arrived at Master Clint Fleming arrived at Strong City, last week, from Baca come and cooperate in this effort. county, Colorado, to remain at Mr. S. F. Jones's, this winter, and attend school in that place.

Born, on Friday, October 10, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Berner, of Homestead, a daughter. Mr. Jesse Stanley and wife, of Rose to Emporia, Sunday, and returned home, Tuesday morning. attending the Stanley family re-union in Toledo township, last week, re-turned home, yesterday. Mr. A. M. Clark, who lives in the

the Peace in and for Falls township, at the coming November election. effect, has taken advantage of our of-fer, and his ad. will be found in anoth-

week, from his brother and wife, Mr. would not advertise in our "dand Mrs. Philip Heck, and their two children, of Milwaukee. Wis., who were on their way to Dallas, Texas.

. .

I mended a baby's lace, Having told some of the Republican While thoughts of the hand that knit it. nerchants of this city about our offer Cast a shadow over my face; And I seemed te see the deep grey eyes, And head with its queenly grace The lace is a dainty pattern,

T CARACTER

The scallops trim and true. Like the inner life of the knitter, because the COURANT has readers of Which all life's journey through, Though strangely filled with beautiful Bertha, infant daughter of Mr. and

thoughts, Mrs. W. C. Giese, died, at 5 o'clock, Tuesday morning, October 21, 1890, of Was hidden from mortal view. and we thought, as we mended the ugly

brain fever, aged 2 months. The fun-eral services took place, at 2 p. m., yesterday, from the residence of her father, the Rev. Carl Eberhardt officirent, Saw the charge in the pattern there. Of the careless "rents" which oft had come To the soul of the knitter fair; ating, and the remains were interred Wounds which hurt and never healed, in the cemetery west of town. Though hidden with tact so rare

At the Democratic convention for Falls township, held in the Court-O, quiet, thoughtful, knitter! With wealth of raven hair, house, last Saturday night, the follow-And eyes whose earnest glances oft ing nominations were made: For Trustee, Steve D. Breese; for Treas-Made us think of an infant's prayer, And wondrous soul whose untold wealth You guarded with such care.

urer, _____; for Clerk, M. C. Newton; for Justices of the Peace, J. B. Shipman and Matt. Bledsoe; for Constables, W. H. Spencer and Robt. You have knit your last lace pattern, You have lain the needles away; Your child takes up the work which fell. From your weary hands that day; It has been vaguely whispered into May she rule the hearts you loved so well,

With your own firm, gentle sway. AUNT LOUISA. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

jy3.tf

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

Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. There will be harvest services, next Sabbath morning, in the Presbyterian 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. profitable, and all are invited to attend. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans A few days ago the editor of this large and small.

paper went into a store in this city and Pure drugs, and prescriptions care fully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & bought two pairs of ladies' hose, on which he understood the merchant to say he had advanced the price 10 cents per pair since the McKinley law went 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.

charged the old prices for them, but Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medi-

flicted with these diseases, to give dec26 tf The Young People's Society of the Presbyterian Church was reorganized, last Sabbath evening and the follow- For SAL County Clerk J. S. Stanley was down to his old home in Toledo township, last week, attending a family re-union Stella Kerr; See'y, Mrs. Elmer Johnston. All young people whoare inter-ested in raising the standard of morali

ty in this community or willing to en-

Pastor. Having offered a certain amount of Mr. Jesse Stanley and wife, of Rose Hill, Buttler county, who were here for 90 days, to the first merchant who would advertise his goods at greatly

Mr. James McNair, of Diamond when the wife of one of our coun-ty officials came in to get a cape or

THE KNITTER This morning, with nervous fingers,

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton fe23-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. CRISHAM 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, liarvey, Marion, Morris and Osage conntics, in the State of kansas; in the su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-18 tf.

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY . AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder. l courts

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Residence and office, a half mile north .

Toledo. ty 11-4

I M. HANNE M. D. J. W. STONE. 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 For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. goods are now sold cheaper than before. The following are a few of the reductions in my stock:

Wool Blankets 10 per cent Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c; Present " 25c " 50c.

Table linen reduced 5c per yard.

Iberdown, " 10c " .. Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, form

er price 55c; reduced to 50c. All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to

75c. Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c. All Wool Yarn, redc'd from 80 to 75. " " 18 " 121 Buntings, Alapaca Lusters, " " 50 " 45. Debage, " 15 4 121 Hose, " 40 " 35. Tricot, " 1.25 "1.00 . 50 " 45. London cloth, .. . 50 . 45. Water proof,

All Wool Flannel"

There will be a meeting of the stock-holders, of the Chase County Agricul-

FOR SALE:-My residence in Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid

same day. Come at once, this mon-ey must go. J. W. McWILLIAMS.

REV. W. F. MATTHEWS,

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

tural Society in the Court 100m, Nov. 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.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

ARRIVING

AT

CARSON

and

SANDERS.

We will take pleasure in

differ-

Ш

goods, and

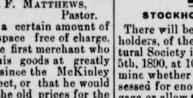
lower than

prices

IN

ENSE

cine, and desires owners of horses af-



in Toledo township, last week, re-turned home, yesterday. We are authorized to announce that W. W. Rockwood 1s an independent candidate for re-election as Justice of bulk weith a solution of the solution o

Mr. L. W. Heck enjoyed a visit, last | er column, although he has said he

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled res-olution 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 mmend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kausas, two-thirds of the members elect-ed to each house thereof concurring there-

<text>

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dougherty, Fox creek, have gone on a couple of week's visit in north-east Missouri. The K. of P. Lodge, of Strong City,

gave their brother knights.of this city a royal entertainment, Monday night Mr. Ed. G. Graham, having returned from Emporia, is now cutting stone for Duchanois & Jones. east of town. Mr. Ernest Pracht, having sold his farm, on Middle creek, to Mr. Jim Kelsoe, will soon move to Oklahoma.

Mrs. J. I. Hey and children, of Strong City, have gone to Dennison. Texas, on a visit to Mrs. Hey's broth-

State Treasurer Wm. Sims has our thanks for the 7th Annual Report of the Treasurer of State to the Gover-

Mr. C. M. Frye has put in an assort-ment of dry goods, in Strong City, and Mr. W. H. Winters is clerking for him.

Mrs. F. B. Holcomb.of Cedar Point. was visiting her brothers, Messrs. J. C. and J. G. Fisher, at Emporia, last

Mr. and Mrs. John Pitzer left, on Wednesday of last week, for Severy, Wednesday of last week, for Severy, can merchants are now claiming that next. to open a photograph gallery at that it is not the McKinley bill that has place.

Subscribe for the COURANT, \$1.50 a year, cash, in advance. Largest and best paper published in Chase county.

Mr. Ed. Gregory, of Topeka, who is suffering with a carbuncle on his hand is here visiting his brother, Mr. C. M. Gregory.

The judgment of the District Court, in the case of Adam Clay vs. E. A. Hildebrand has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Wm. Foreman told us, the oth-er day, that he had a "Prince George" apple tree from which he picked 171 bushels, this fall.

A prairie fire that caught from a passing locomotive, Sunday afternoon, burned up several stacks of hay near Alexander's quarry.

Mr. Joe Weirman, of this city, is helping Mr. B. F. Beach and his son, Will, in Emporia, in their restaurant and boarding house.

Mr. Joe Plumberg has moved back to this county. from Topeka, and is now at work at Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry, east of town.

Mr. R. A. Piggott, of Bruning, Neb., who was in this county several days looking over the country, returned home, Monday evening.

There will be a young people's m ing at the Presbyterian chr. Sabbath evening, at 6:30 c young people are in

Mr. Percy Gillman left, Friday af-ternoon, for Pueblo, Col., to make that place his future home. The best wishes of his many friends here, in-cluding the COURANT, go with him. There will be a race at the Fair Grounds part Saturday. Oct 25 '00

398, or 42.91 per cent.

C. and J. G. Fisher, at Emporia, last week. Mr. J. W. Ferry has taken the pos-ition recently vacated by Mr. Geo. W. Weed, as Assistant Postmaster at this place. Mr. and Mrs. John Pitzer left, on W. understand that the Republic Mr. and Mrs. John Pitzer left, on

We understand that the Republi-

The People's party for Falls town ship have nominated the following ticket: For Trustee, W. J. C. Hansen; Clerk, M. C. Newton; Treasurer, H. A. McDaniels; Justices, C. A. Britton and C. C. Evans; Constables, T. C. Strickland and W. A. Williams.

Supper. All are heartily invited. JOHN MACLEAN, Pastor.

C

JOHN MACLEAN, Pastor. When the veterans were reviewed ne President, at Topeka, during reeent G. A. R. encampment at place, Mr. A. B. Watson, of this ce, fiad command of one-half of the Kansas Cavalry, and Mr. Ed. W The, of this place, had command

creek, shipped several car loads of cattle to Chicago, Saturday night, and Messra. W. D. Simmons and Minrod Daub accompanied him with them. M. Porce Cillman left Frider of the daughter of another coun-

Grounds, next Saturday. Oct. 25, '90. up from a certain price to \$2.50 a. \$50 a side, between "Wild Bird" and "Davy Crockett," best two in three, both horses being from Saffordville. Married, at 9 o'clock mass. in the presence of a large congregation, in St.

both horses being from Saffordville. Mr. John Zimmerman and children desire us to return their most heart-felt thanks to the kind friends who so willingly assisted them during the last illness and at the death and burial of Mrs. Zimmerman. The population of the state of Kan-sas, according to the official count completed at the census office.is 1,423, 485, as compared with 994,096 in 1880, being an increase in ten years of 427,-398, or 42.91 per cent. mr. John Zimmerman and children desire us to return their most heart-felt thanks to the kind friends who so willingly assisted them during the last illness and at the death and burial of Mrs. Zimmerman. The population of the state of Kan-sas, according to the official count completed at the census office.is 1,423,-d85, or 42.91 per cent. presence of a large congregation, in St. Anthony's Catholic church, in Strong City, Kansas, on Monday morning. October 20, 1890, the Rev. Father Charles Schepner, O. S. F., officiating, Mr. George Stubenhofer and Miss Nora T. Maloney, of Eimdale After the performance of the ceremonies, and they and the invited guests repaired to the home of the bride, at Elmdale. where a most sumptuous dinner and supper

a most sumptuous dinner and supper

And the provide of the series of the series

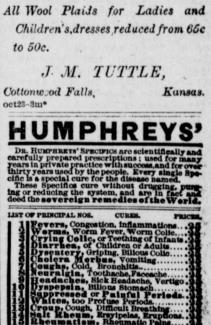
are thus relieved from anxiety about details of journey. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A. Chicago,

Ills. HOW DOES THIS SUIT.

A. McDaniels; Justices, C. A. Britton and C. C. Evans; Constables, T. C. Strickland and W. A. Williams. Quarterly meeting services will be held at the M. E. church, next Sun-day. Presiding Elder J. W. Stewart will preach in the evening, and ad-minister the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. All are heartily invited. JOHN MACLEAN, Pastor. Market.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

many





and Arue, Chi Blind or Bleedin

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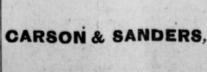
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It saves your horse labor, and you tee. It received first medial at the Contennial and Paris Expect Mons. Bold every where. All our goods are marked with the ur go

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SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE GROWING DISCONTENT.

A Craze for Wealth on the One Hand, Grinding Poverty on the Other.

wrote so learnedly when giving his with a smile. Growing more earnest, "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," and many before and since have noticed a restlessness among the people. At present the discontented can be found in all countries. American soldiers have been so discontented that Congress and leading army officers have cudgeled their brains to find some way by which the number of desertions can be lessened. In England the famous and favorite of her majesty's troops have been sent to India for insubordination. And emute has recently been reported in Halifax, and the troops in Dublin are great measure by labor-saving machines, upon the verge of open revolt. Among the civilian class this discontent is also manifest, and is seeking satisfaction in various ways. In Russia the dissatisfaction of the common people has found vent in an insane attack upon the Jews, which has resulted in a second, and this time an involuntary, exodus, where no Red Sea is called upon to open a pas- believe that the single tax will remedy sage way. The laboring classes in Eng- this; and I further believe that, if the land are dissatisfied and thousands of them meet at intervals in Trafalgar toilers, will be reduced to the same desquare, and with more or less feeling grading conditions in which the masses discuss the situation. Farmers in this country are dissatisfied and are seeking in various ways to secure relief, while the laboring men were never more restless and uneasy.

Philosophers and economists have been endeavoring to account for this in vain. The world is wealthier and the rate of wages higher than ever before. Mechanics and their families live better and dress better than did lords and nobles a few hundred years ago, and as far as the comforts and luxuries of life are concerned, the man in comfortable circumstances enjoys more of them than did kings of old. Present discontents, therefore, do not arise from the condition of the people, but rather from an increase of intelligence and a spread of democratic ideas which demand more and more every year. What would have satisfied a nobleman in the past will not satisfy a day laborer now. Men being born free and equal can not submit quietly to any system of government or conditions of life that breeds and fosters disparities afterward. While one citizen must live in a garret and feed on crusts, he can not believe that his neighbor who spends \$700,000 on a stable, has not been partially dealt with to the disadvantage of the poor.

However much we may yearn for that millenium dreamed of by theorists, seen in visions by philanthropists and pictured by the artists of the Bellamy school, there is but little encouragement to little about them. Well, I could only feel hope that a change is to be enjoyed in the near future that will bring about contentment and entire quiet. It is contrary to man's nature. The more intelligence is diffused the more dissatisfaction will exist because man's desires outstrip his ability to gratify them. This unrest is the cause of man's advancement. Were we all satisfied, improvement could not come. At present the world, collectively and individually, is engrossed in the task of accumulating wealth. Not a very high pursuit, it may be observed, because the acquisition of wealth is merely an animal instinct of justice, and I am trying hard to inwhich, fired by ambition, has been in- form myself on all that pertains to the tensified into a craze. It is well to obey single tax and free trade. I beg of my the biblical injunction, and provide for sisters who may see this to arouse themone's household, but sensible people making life a burden to themselves in the race for wealth that they can not possibly use is ridiculous. The deification of the dollar, the unequal distribution of wealth and an irrational view of life may be said to cause discontent at present. Until people can look upon the world through different glasses, or until ambition finds a new parallax, little change can be expected. People should learn to enjoy the possession of what they have, and spend less time in an insatiate yearning for what they have not, if happiness is desired. It is quite as necessary and as much a duty to provide one's household with sound bodies, healthy and unwarped minds and correct ideas as it is to furnish lands and estates. The Oriental maiden who makes display of her burdensome estate of rings, coins and other trinkets, by wearing them around her neck, we esteem vulgar and foolish. Yet she is inspired by the same motive that impels a man to load himself down with strife and misery in the gathering and display of a wealth which is worthless to him because he can never use it, and which finds its root in the purely animal desire for the preservation of life, or, as it is called, the law of self defense. Tariffs may be raised or lowered, the earth may give forth a tenfold increase and people will be better off. but not less discontented, until insane ambition passes its perihelion and recedes into space, leaving virtue, purity and unselfishness the objects of pursuit. The diffusion of intelligence is hastening the good day.

and injustice that everywhere abound, had some sort of quack remedy which would prove about as efficacious for the social system as the usual quack nostrums do in curing the ills of the human

body. Needless to say, I entertain a It was the great Edmund Burke who different opinion now." said the lady she continued: "I now firmly believe that the single tax will bring about a reign of justice so perfect that its full realization means the total abolition of the selfish scramble which we now see on all sides-the weak crushed by the strong and the baser instincts running riot because of the ever lessening opportunities for cultivation and advancement which are open to the workers. Who so blind that can not see the rapidity with which women are replacing men in the industrial ranks, aided in which enable them to perform the work formerly requiring a man's strength? Do the women who boast of this ever reflect on what becomes of the men who are thus displaced? Why, they are driven by their necessities to seek work at any price. This unnatural competition ever tends to force wages down. remedy be not soon applied, we, the now find themselves throughout the old countries. In this so-called free land we may flatter ourselves that no such a result can overtake us, but I tell you that the same factors are at work here and the same results are inevitable unless we rise up and take this land monopolist by the throat and force him to let go his grip upon the natural bounties which are the inalienable inheritance of every living human being. This is my excuse, my justification, for having allied myself to what some are pleased to call 'a political movement.""

> Mrs. Emily A. Deverall, secretary of the Eastern District Club, said: "I came from a small town where the pressure of the landlord was not felt to any great extent, at that time each family occupying a house. When I tried to make a home in a flat of four rooms, my heart sank at the prospect, and yet the neighborhood was good, the rooms nice. Well, I made the best of it, but I could not help feeling that it was a very poor substitute for home. When, however, I went into the lower portions of the city and saw the tenement houses, I was thankful (not content) that my lot was no worse: but when I saw that there was an abundance of vacant lots in different parts of the city I naturally wondered why they did not build more houses and thus relieve the congested districts. I had never been encouraged to think upon matters of taxation and knew but sorry for the people crammed into those terrible tenement houses, but I could see no way out of it. Then along in 1887 I began to hear something about taxing land values, and that if this system of taxation were adopted there would be no profit in holding unimproved land. My eyes slowly began to open. After a little thinking I saw the connection. The holding of unimproved land is a profitable business; make it by taxation unprofitable, and the holder will improve it. The moral side of the question at once appealed to my sense

FORCE VERSUS FREEDOM.

the Hypocritical Bargain Made to Enslave the American People. It has been the policy of the Repub-

ican press in Western States opposed to Federal coercion in State elections to as- its working strength there should be sert that the force bill has finally been added the name of James Monroe Jackdisposed of; that its postponement means its death, and that it will never be taken up again.

Senator Vest's disclosure of the agree ment under which the bill was postponed shows how false is this pretense. "The agreement was made," he said, in his St. Louis speech, "but mark you, on this condition:

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who claims to be the father of the force bill in the Senate, exacted of his colleagues in the Republican cau cus that an agreement in writing should be signed by them, or a majority of them, to the ffect that on the first Monday in Decemb the force bill should be taken up and pressed t a final disposition in exclusion of every othe bill or resolution upon the calendar. Forty-four Republican Senators, a majority of the Repub-lican caucus, signed that agreement, and to-day the people of the United States are confronte with that agreement, and, unless they interfer with their sovereign votes at the ceraing No vember election, with the certainty that this force bill, with all its enormity, will be placed upon the statute books as the law of the land." This is the first full statement of the

agreement under which the Republicans postponed the force bill. Mr. Hoar demanded and received the signatures of 44 of them to a pledge that, from the very opening of the second session, the pelled Congressmen is 144,574. The bill should be pressed to passage.

The present intention is undoubtedly to refuse to recognize the majority; to put Ingalls in the chair; thrust aside the constitutional requirement of rollcall, allow the floor only to Republicans, and pass the bill for use in controlling the general elections of 1892.

Unless the country speaks with de-cisive effect in November, popular government in the United States will end at the opening of the polls in 1892. From on and after the date of the passage of the force bill majorities in the electoral college and in Congress will be made up by secret caucuses of Washington politicians, from whose decisions there will be no appeal. With an army in character from that which has alof mercenaries, employed by them and paid from the Treasury, to carry out their orders, as supervisors, returning boards and deputy marshals in armed possession of the polls, any President who pleases may re-Congress may perpetuate itself. Nothing will remain of the free Government | tate .-- N. Y. Sun. of equal States and free people. The money of the combined corporations of the Northeast will have a hold on the Government, against which no majority of the people can prevail in elections. The creatures of the plutocracy will sit in the White House and in Congress; the will of the plutocracy will be registered in laws which "bind on men's backs burdens too heavy to be borne. If this power of incorporated money is so all-pervading, so audacious now, what limit could be set to its audacity when the reformatory force of the people had been taken from them; when

the control of the ballot had been usurped, and power to loose and to bind given to a few office-holding politicians in the District of Columbia, removed from the people, with the army at their call, and no responsibility to any power except that of their own faction? The people have the power of Sam-

son. Will they suffer their strength to be shorn from them that they may be made a mock to the chief men and lords of the plutocracy, assembled to make

THE NINE VICTIMS.

The Choice of 144,000 Voters Retered by Reckless Representatives.

To the list of eight Democrats unseated by the Republican majority to increase son, of the Fourth district of West Virginia. Charles B. Smith, Republican, was established early in the session in the seat to which the Democrats of the Fourth district had elected Judge Jackson by a very small plurality.

The result of the Smith-Jackson contest is erroneously reported in the index to the Congressional Record. On page 13 of number 4 of the index, by the absence of the word "not," the record is made to read: "Smith vs. Jackson-Resolution passed that Jackson entitled to seat." Hence the omission in the Sun's list of victims.

With this addition we print the list again, and it should be studied by every Democrat and every fair-minded Re publican citizen:

P 1. Congressman Jackson (W. Va.).... 2. Congressman Pendleton (W. Va.)... 3. Congressman Cate (Ark.).... 4. Congressman Compton (Md.)..... 5. Congressman Turpin (Ala.)... 5. Congressman Turpin (Ala.)... 7. Congressman Peekinridge (Ark.)... 8. Congressman Venable (Va.)... 9. Congressman Eillott (S. C.)... 1. Congressman Eillott (S. C.)... 1. Congressman Eillott (S. C.)... Plurality. 1.34 . 261 642 1,355

The number of Democratic votes cast at the election of 1888 for these nine exchoice of these 144,000 voters was reversed by the arbitrary action of about eight score partisans of Republican fraud and force, sitting in the Chamber of Representatives at Washington. One hundred and sixty-six men have deprived nearly as many thousands of American citizens of their right to be represented by the Congressmen they elected.

If the reckless majority now strength ened by this initial infamy should proceed to expel every Democrat in the Fifty-first House and to seat in his place the defeated Republican candidate, no matter by how great a plurality he was defeated, the outrage would differ only in magnitude and not at all ready been committed.

Several of the expelled Congressmen have been renominated in their respective districts. All nine of them should be renominated and re-elected in November by majorities impressive elect himself; any partisan majority in enough to make even the boldest of the revolutionists and counters-out hesi-

THREE BRAVE MEN.

Paddock, Plumb and Pettigrew, the Heroes of the Republican Party.

Senators Paddock, Pettigrew and Plumb deserve the applause of their constituents and of the people of the West generally for their votes against the McKinley bill. Placed as they were in an atmosphere

of monopoly and surrounded by the agents of the protected combines, they had every reason to "go with their party" and to forget the people, but they resisted the threats of party whippers-in and the blandishments of fat-fryers and plunderers. In doing right they abandoned their party and advertised themselves to the trusts as Republicans who are not to be depended upon to further every villainy devised for the oppression of the people. The

enemies they have made will not forget them. The people whom they have served should have equally long memories.

cago Globe.

Chicago Times.

facted as follows:

is bill will restrict.

The Herald considers this Western Republican bolt against the monopoly of fifteen Republicans with the Demotariff as one of the most hopeful signs crats to put binding twine on the free of the times, and it regards it as a most list, this report from the Philippine honorable thing for Republicanism. Islands is of special interest at this

COPYING FROM US.

European Countries May Take the Mint an Adopt Mr. Blaine's Reciprocity Ideas. The style of reciprocity which the protectionists in the Senate adopted as the result of the agitation set in motion by Blaine seems likely to find an imitator in Europe. The reciprocity adopted by the Senate says, in effect, to the Southern Nations: "Remove or reduce your duties on our products within a year, or up go our duties on your products."

Now France, which has a great grievance against us on account of our Me-Kinleyism, has taken the reciprocity hint from us, and it is said that that country may "throw a sheet to the windward" of about the same size, shape and color as our own. A trade paper prints the following piece of news:

"On the expiration of the French treaties of commerce, a customs bill will be introduced in Parliament fixing a simple general tariff and giving the French Government the right to increase the duties on goods from countries that refuse to grant France economic advantages."

It is not difficult to decide upon one of the countries which France has in her mind's eye when she speaks of "countries which refuse to grant France economic advantages." France has for months been greatly agitated over our McKinley tariff measures. She made efforts to get other European nations to unite with her in a scheme of general retaliation against us in order to bring the McKinley high tariff tinkers to their senses. Failing to secure the cooperation of those nations she put up the duty on our grain to 33 cents a bushel-a prohibitory rate-while admitting grain from other countries at 15 cents.

France is now willing to go further in her efforts to compel us to trade with her. We try to compel our Southern neighbors to trade with us by incorporating into our laws a threat that if they do not begin to trade within a year we will go to taxing ourselves on every thing we buy from them. We drink our free cup of coffee now: but if they do not buy our "barrel of pork and bushel of wheat" we will take vengeance on them by compelling ourselves to pay three cents a pound more for our coffee. At present we buy South American hides free of duty, and the untaxed leather thus going into our shoes is clearly a benefit to all our people; but if South America does not open her markets to us we threaten to grow angry and make our own people pay a tax of \$1.50 on every hundred pounds of hides they buy from South America. In this way we fancy that we shall "get even with" our southern neighbors. That is a singular way to settle old scores. But, strange as it may seem, France is ready, if report be correct, to adopt our smart Yankee trick, and, of course, to try it on us as the first and most guilty victim. Verily, "The nations do imagine a vain thing."

ON FOREIGN SHORES.

Operations of Our Twine Trust in the Philippine Islands—Trying For Months to Freeze Out the Hemp Dealers in Manila— An Extortionate Monopoly Meets With Stern Opposition and Threats of Lynch The latest consular reports, give some

facts about the operations of our hemp monopolists in the Philippine Islands. In view of Senator Davis' attack on the binding twine trust in his speech in the

lying there for three months at a total extra cost of \$30,000 to the trust because it refused to buy, in the hope of beating down the price and compelling the local dealers to sell at a loss. One American vessel had been lying there since December 6, and another since January 4all holding out for a decline in prices. In this way the shipments to this country for the first three months of the year were only about one-third of the amount for the same time last year.

12

On April 28 the Consul sent a second report to the State Department showing that the blockade still continued. He said that "many of the local dealers will undoubtedly be ruined unless they can hold out until the American and English syndicates will pay the price asked." A report had been in circulation in the islands to the effect that the syndicates have untold millions at their command and that they are determined to refuse to buy hemp until the price falls to \$5 per 100 pounds. This report, says the Consul, had vividly affected the entire business community and had aroused a chivalrous sentiment in behalf of the weaker party to the fight among those who had no direct pecuniary interest in it.

Accompanying the Consul's report is an extract from the leading paper of Manila. This paper describes how the united syndicates had beaten the price of hemp down by \$4.44 per 100 pounds, and then says: "To the force of attack the force of resistance opposes itself, and never was it more our duty than now to remind the Americans of their famous lynch law; but in order to obtain the force of resistance cohesion and resolute will are necessary, and a syndicate of buyers must be met by a syndicate of sellers, and before our ruin that of our adversaries, who in this have have taken the initiative." The Manila paper invents a new term of condemnation for our trust. calling it the dismal and clever combination of those, who, for their own private benefit, threaten with ruin the production of the hemp raiser?"

Consul Webb sends a third report under date of May 14, saying that the larger portion of the 100,000' bales of hemp in store at Manila had finally been sold at ten dollars per 100 pounds. This report is accompanied with a second article from the paper already quoted. The article betrays considerable soreness of feeling over the acts of "such prejudicial enterprises as the American syndicates.

SMALL MILLERS SUFFER.

An Example of How the Tariff Protects the Strong and Oppresses the Weak.

A good example of how the tariff is constructed to help the strong rather than the weak, the rich rather than the poor, is seen in the drawback amendment which was put into the Tariff bill upon the motion of Senator Sherman.

A drawback is simp'y a refunded duty. When any dutiable material is brought into the country it pays, of course, the legal duty; but if this material is used in the manufacture of some article, and this article is then sold abroad, the Government refunds 90 per cent. of the duty.

McKinley made a change in his Tariff bill to the effect that the drawback shall be 99 per cent. of the original duty and took great credit to his committee for that action He said: "We give to the capital and labor of this country substantially free trade in all Senate, and in view further of the vote foreign materials for use in the markets

TWO WOMEN

and Why They Are Single Taxers. ooklyn Citizen. Bre

Miss Lillian Headifen is an active member of the Eastern District Single Tax Club, rarely missing any of the meetings. Her rare musical talent and sweet disposition have endeared her to the members. Asked as to the reasons which induced her to accept the single tax, she said: "I first attended a meeting of the Eastern District Club on invitation of Mrs. Deverall, who asked me to come and sing. Solely to oblige her I went, knowing little and caring less about the single tax. I was content to feel that, where my good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Deverall were, my life, at least, would be safe. Well, when my turn came, I sang my little part, and later, when the discussion came on, I later. found my indifference gradually disap-pearing, and before the evening closed I was as vigorous in my applause (size, etc., considered) as any two miles an hour. person in the hall. A few more meet

of visionaries who, seeing the poverty morial by the Russian peasantry,

ATER LABEL.

selves and look into the matter. For snort with blind Samson grinding in the sake of our children we should stand their mills?-St. Louis Republic. by our husbands in this struggle for right, and if they are not of that mind, stand alone."

Who Reaps the Harvest? Boulder, Mont., Age.

The Helena Journal says that "to those who doubt that a benefit to a city helps every individual thereof, it is only ecessary to state that conservative business men estimate that the price of real estate in Chicago has already advanced more than the amount which the World's Fair will cost that city, and the It will harvest has not commenced. puzzle the average individual to see how the rise in real estate should benefit "every individual inhabitant in Chicago." It looks as though only the landlord is the chief person to be benefitted. There is no indication that wages will be greater, that the merchant will be able to make a greater profit on his money, that work will be easier to get. Rent is the only thing which is to be higher, and it will be higher not through the energy and enterprise of the landlord but solely through the work, the presence, the energy and the enterprise of the very men who will be compelled to pay the higher rent.

The Single Tax and Perjury. Boulder Age.

The Miles City Stockgrowers' Journal complains of the assessment returns of Custer County but can find no remedy when individuals put in lists to which they are willing to swear." The Journal ought to be able to see that a system of taxation which so encourages perjury, which makes the honest man pay a great deal higher proportion of taxes than he should, must be a faulty system, and the Journal should therefore be willing and ready to study the reasons presented by any other proposed system which promises justice to all. The Single-Tax is such a system and all that its advocates desire in an impartial examination of its plans and the reasons therefor.

-Twelve carrier pigeons from N. E. DeLancy, of Mount Morris, N. Y., arrived at the office of the American Express Company, in Oil City, one day recently, and at seven o'clock next morning the pigeons were let go. They didn't hesitate a moment but rose grad ually and took a due northeast course. At 10:05 the twelve in a bunch arrived at their owner's residence in Mount Morris, having made 160 miles in fivo hours. They flew at the rate of thirty-

and here I am," said the little lady with a thick layer of ashes, prepared by the emphasis, "enlisted for the war. Be-fore joining the ranks I supposed that simple, effective, and convenient methat best the single tax people were a lot od has been practiced from time immo-

POOR OLD HARRISON.

A Study in Microscopy That Should Engage Republican Attention.

It was only on the 4th day of March, in the year 1889, that Benjamin Harrison became President of the United States, yet it seems much longer. It tion of the people. happens to every one, now and then, that he has recalled to mind the exact time of the death of some person of no great significance, and said in his mind, if not in words: "Why, has he not been dead longer than that? I thought it was twice as long." There is nothing like oblivion to make the years seem tardy in their course, and it is the simple, unvarnished truth that the name of Harrison has not played any important part in the affairs of the country since he took the oath of office. Of whom have we heard all this time? Of Blaine now and then, of McKinley Philadelphia Ledger. every day and of Reed every hour. It is odd, too, that the only member of the Cabinet of the President who has kept. awake and maintained a place in the minds of the American people and of foreign nations has done so purely upon delphia Record. his own lines. The Pan-American conference, farcical as it was in some respects, was at least talked about, and the reciprocity issue, which the Secretary of State forced upon an unwilling administration, is the only rational suggestion that has come from any member of the party in power since

that power was gained. It is not strange that Harrison is so obscure, for he has been a pitiable nonentity during every hour since he was inaugurated. He has not only done no good but, as an individual and as President, he has not had character enough to do any harm. He has delegated all his malign powers to the Quays, the Reeds and the McKinleys of his follow-

If he is even now so nearly forgotten. what will the historian say of him! It must be that he will be placed in the most undignified position of any man who has held the exalted office of President in our time and he is certainly entitled to no better classification. It seems a shame to say even so much in criticism of him, for of the dead, even the political dead, we should not speak unless we can conscientiously praise. Harrison died, politically, when the last Republican cheer of the campaign of 1888 returned in echo. - Detroit Free Press.

-The McKiniey bill is notoriously designed to compel every American citizen, more especially every hard-working American citizen, to yield up a certain portion of his earnings to a priv-Heged class, a class as selfish as the slave-holders and more heartless than slave-holders' overseers.—Chicago Ho

Henceforth no one shall say truthfully time that no Republican dare lift his voice In his attack on the trust Senator against these evils. Three honest and Davis said: "The entire business, inbrave men from the West have not cluding the sources from which that failed to go on record against the spolia- commodity is supplied is governed by a

combination of all (or substantially All honor, then, to Plumb, Pettiall) the manufacturers of cordgrew and Paddock. They have de-serted their misguided party at a time age and binding twine. combination controls absolutely the when to oppose it is glorious. They raw material (sisal, jute, etc.,) in the have preserved it also from sweeping places where it is grown, and also limits and indiscriminate condemnation. An the product of the manufactured articleorganization that is not wholly given and fixes its price. That combination over to plunder and pillage may yet reconsists of forty-two manufacturing companies in the United States, and deem itself .- Chicago Herald. seven or nine in Canada. These com-DRIFT OF OPINION. panies are banded together by the co--Raum, recrimination and refrighesive force of a common interest. erators are the three R's that have been They are superior to all law. In the dominating the Pension Office lately .--Phillippine islands they limit and con-

trol the price of one-ha.f of the raw material, and in Yucatan they control the -Shylock Ingalls demands the other half. They have one man in New. full tenor of the bond, even to 18 per York to purchase for them all, and a cent. per annum. No wonder Kansas committee of three to limit the output. farmers have been crying hard times and to fix the price." with a load like this to carry. -Phila-The Senator also stated that the

profits of this trust are 40 per cent., and that this represented \$4,000,000 profits, ----While Minister Mizner is tehnically guilty of murder, he is the as the amount of twine used on this. man most qualified of all Mr. Blaine's year's crop was \$10,000,000 worth; and he proteges to be called back to the inadded that yet they came to Congress ocuous desuetude of private life .- Chiand said that they would shut up their mills and coase production unless they -Matthew Stanley Quay "vindlreceived the additional protection of 1%

cated" by the Republican majority in cents per pound. Congress probably feels like the safe-blower who asked his wife: "You be-"That all-comprehending, unsatisfied and extostionate moncooly"-such was the blasting epithet with which the lieve me innocent, don't you, Kitty?" Why, of course I do," the loving creat-Senator finished his denunciation of ure replied. "Thank Heaven," he exthe trust claimed, "I can now crack safes with a Now let us turn to the Consular pe clear conscience and a light heart"-

ports and see what the trust is doing in the Philippine Islands. These islands -By the educational plank incor belong to Spain, and are signated to the southeast of China. The chief town, porated in the new constitution of Mis sissipi the voting population will, ac-cording to the published figures, be af-Manila gives its name to the manila hemp largely grown on these islands and extensively used in this country Present voters, white 118.800 and in England to make rope and twine. The commerce of these islands with the Present voters, hegroes..... United States is so important (\$6,400,000 worth of hemp sent us in 1889), that our 66,550 Government maintains a Consul at Ma-

10 000 xear

the operations of our "all-comprehend-

ing, unsatisfied, and extortionate mo-

48.451 nila. This Consul is now Mr. A. R. "Worthy of His Higher." Webb. Motto of the protectionist: In the Consular reports are printed "The laborer is worthy of his higher", three reports from Mr. Webb in which there is some interesting news about to-wit:



Tobacco. Tools. The motto applies equally professional man and the farm sounds Scriptural, butit is quite bosite. - Chicago Globe

That

But the Senate adopted the Sherman amendment, that no drawback should be paid unless the amount is \$10 or: more. This will of course shut out a large number of cases where a drawback is now paid, cases where small orders are filled and a drawback is allowed on the bag, tin cans, or other covering of the goods ordered.

The Millers' National Association has issued a circular showing how unjustly this will work in the milling industry. The circular says:

"This amendment will prevent 40 to 50 per cent of the flour exporters of our country from collecting drawback on burlaps ex-ported around flour, and will amount to thousands of dollars per annum out of the pockets of smaller millers. It means that the rebate on exported burlap sacks will be given only to large shippers, and that the smaller exporter must pay about 25 per cent. more money for his bags unless he can buy them of the American manufacturer for them of the American manufacturer, for less, which is, of course, improbable. It bends to benefit the large manufacturers, sacrificing the smaller, poorer one, and is an outrage upon the milling industry of the country. After the efforts of the Miller's National Association to make this subject sizer to cur National legislators, and their upue the for instice when this amendment appeals for justice when this amendment was reported, the action taken by the Senate can not be attributed to ignorance of facts. It is manifestly in the interests of the jute combine, which, as you have here-tofore been advised, has been using every effert to obtain a monopoly for their goods turough the medium of the tariff measure." Here are practical business men who point out how the jute combine is using the tariff for its private benefit. When such facts are pointed out to protection-

ists they usually sa git is the more talk of "free trade cranks."

South African Progress" Our Consul at, Cape Tawn, South

Africa, sends to the State Department at Washington a seport on what he calls "South Africans Progress." Among other things he calls attention to the great growth of imports into the country. These imports amounted in 1888 to £5,458,000; but in 1889 to £7,942,090.

But the Corsal is manifestly bohind the times. He has clearly not yet heard. of the doctrine which has come into. vogue since he left the United Statesthe new docurine called "McKinleyism" -that imports are an injury to a country and that the only way to have prosperity is to reduce importation. Mr. Blaine's Tepartment of State

prints the Consul's report and sends it abroad into the country.

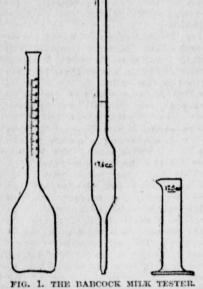
Is it not clearly a party mistake to allow an unknown Consul under the present administration to teach a doctrine so contrary to McKinleyism?

nopoly" in those distant islands. Mr. Webb reports, under date of April 1, that Is it judicious to disseminate the idea the was an almost complete blockade in omarket. The local dealers had that the more foreign goods a country buys the more progress there is in that country? Is this Consul an "assistant om \$3.57 to \$10.00 per 100 Democrat" who is trying to undermine "ational Cordage Com- the great and glorious system of prohad two English tection to American industries and which had been "America for Americans?"

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

NEW METHOD OF TESTING MILK. Dr. Babcock of the Wisconsin Station Discovers a Simple and Accurate Pro-

Any one who has attended a dairy convention or who carefully follows the dairy literature of the day must have come to realize that milk testing is the leading question before our dairymen. The rank injustice of paying for milk or dividing the money between patrons on the "pounds-delivered" basis has been tolerated only because it could not be avoided. When the system of paying for milk upon weight is new in a community it works fairly well for a short time, but soon patrons learn to take advantage and the result is that as time goes on more and more milk is required to make a pound of butter or cheese. Of course there are always a few who water or skim; these are occasionally caught and fined or expelled, but the difficulty does not end here, for there are other ways of getting ahead. It was my pleasure last winter to attend the annual meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, where I learned that the demand for a test was



still the leading question. It seemed apparent that while some were satisfied with Short's, others with Patrick's test, something better adapted to factories and more economical in the use of situation to Dr. S. M. Babcock, who at of patient work resulted in the new public. Now that we understand it the wonder is that this method of analysis has not been found out before, for many chemists must have gone that very way and passed close by.

Briefly stated the method of analysis is as follows: A measured quantity of milk is placed in a glass bottle with a volume of commercial sulphuric acid is of breaking up the caseine and blackening the sugar, but does not destroy

DRAFT HORSES.

some Points in Their Management-How the Street-Car Companies Treat Them. The horses most desired by street-car companies are of a blocky, chunky kind,

weighing from 1.050 to 1.250 pounds. In color, gray and roan are preferred, exblack animals are weak and very soon used up. The horses reared in hilly and stony localities are preferred before those from Iowa, Illinois and other prairie States, and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York and New England reason being that the feet are harder and sounder, and of better shape, so that the horses will last at least four or long in service, while the flat, soft-footed horses of the West give out in a few per head, and the system of purchase is ten days' trial with the option of rejecting the animal with or without given reasons

The feeding, as might easily be thought, is most carefully managed. The food consists of cut hay, slightly moistened, with mixed ground feed (corn and oats) added, given in small quantities at short intervals. A small

quantity of loose hay is thrown to the horses when they are brought in from work; then, when the regular feeding hour arrives (which is never soon after or just before a trip), six to eight quarts of the ground feed, with five pounds of cut hay, are given. The horses are always fed by the same feeder, when possible, and the feeder gives close attention to each particular horse to know how much food is eaten and how much is left, so that the quantity given can be guaged exactly. After every feed the mangers are thoroughly cleaned out, and for this purpose cast-iron hollow bowls, or enameled kettles of sufficient size, are used, in which no food left over can gather in corners and get sour. These round troughs must be rust-proof, and are cleaned out with a wet sponge by the stablemen twice a day. The result is that food is eaten cleanly and none is wasted by reason of offensive troughs. Moreover, since these feed troughs were introduced into the Chicago stables, colic and other forms of indigestion have practically

disappeared. York stables it has been found necesneighborhood of Richfield Springs the farmers had found the sulphur water exceedingly beneficial to their horses; drunk by the city road horses with much advantage, and is preferred by

the animals to any other. Under the long, narrow, graduated neck. An equal microscope it is found perfectly free from all impurity. A gentleman from added to the milk, which has the effect Chicago stated that while using the city water the horses were often sick, and twenty dollars a month was usually

DAMPING A DIAMOND. The Trick By Which Many a Precious Stone

Has Been Sto "Damping a diamond" is the peculiar name for a process in robbery which thieves sometimes adopt. It is popular when some rascal is without partners perience having shown that white and and obliged to work alone. By reason of the time the thief is to remain in the presence of his victim and the chance thus given to become acquainted with his looks, the rogue usually assumes great strike with which he had had ex-some disguise. This will be by don-Michigan, New York and New England ning a gray wig, bringing his eyes to a furnish the best stock for this use; the state of weak and watery inflammation with cinnamon or pepper, and the assumption of a large pair of goggles in consequence. In addition he will pull five years, and some of them twice as on a boot with a six-inch cork sole, grasp a cane, bend his back, totter when he walks and have all the indicia of a weeks. The average price paid is \$150 crippled old man. In this guise he will drive up to some down-town jeweler's. On entering the store his wants are found to be an unset diamond, or perhaps a pair of them. They must compare with one which he has with him, as they are intended to be disposed of in a set as a present to his well beloved daughter.

The diamond the thief exposes is fair and large-as large as he can get. He insists on making the comparison himself. He grows irascible, perchance, and orders the tradesman to bring out all of his gems while he looks them over. To humor one who is so evidently determined to become a desirable customer, becomes the purpose of the jeweler's life. He flies about alacrious and elate. He spreads before the weak optics of his goggled-eyed inquirer an array of loose diamonds-probably on a background of black velvet to demonstrate and emphasize their brilliancy. This irritable old diamond hunter is obliged to get his nose quite close to them. His eves are weak, and so to see the gems he perforce has almost to bury his nose in them. While so engaged, and while the jeweler is standing over them, he picks up one, possibly two, with a quick dab of his tongue. This done, he complains that his eyes are not equal to making the selection and concludes to bring his daughter. To further delude the merchant, he may arrange to have that gentleman bring the diamonds to his house for the lady to look over. To this The water is even more particular end he gives him a card naming some than the feeding. In some of the New aristocratic residence street. Then he enters his carriage and is driven away. chemicals was called for. Deeply im-pressed, I returned and reported the horses. The filter used consists of a monds he has "damped" they are gone; horses. The filter used consists of a monds he has "damped" they are gone; barrel filled with coarsely-ground char- for while the merchant may miss them once set about the work, uncertain of coal with small brush and gravel to at once and feel morally certain the old course as to what the outcome would be, keep it in place, and with some sulphur cripple is his man, he can not prove it. but willing to do his best. Five months added. The sulphur came into use from One merchant who had lost several the fact which became known to one of diamonds to the same man in this manmethod of fat analysis now given to the the large stock owners that in the at last doctored some gems with a powerful drug; so strong, in truth, that the little which would in nature adhere to the hard surface of a diamond caused and experience has proved that the the operator to choke and gag. He filtered and sulphured water has been caught the robber, but such luck is infrequent -Kansas City Star.

-"Yer a broth of a boy," said Maggie. And Pat replied, as he slyly put his arm around her waist, "O.'d be better broth if I had a little mate."-Binghamton Republican.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of ening the sugar, but does not destroy the fat. The fat is brought to the sur-face by placing the test bottles in a slanting postion in the rim of a hori-zontal wheel, and whirling by hand or power about eight hundred revolutions per minute for five or six minutes. Hot catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only con-stitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a tea-spoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testi-monials. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A LEVEL HEAD.

The Advantage of Presence of Mind in an Emergency. During the late strike on the New York Central Railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview, Gov. Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first head; the only point at which there had been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy-sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter. The strike continued several weeks, and

there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling on is simply listening to the marvelous the militia. cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Gold-

The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, maintains his equipoise and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures, is to be relied on and will be put to the front.

en Medical Discovery.

the most marvelous cures.

The following case illustrates :

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIA-TION. Buffalo, N. Y.:

February 14th, 1890.

JOHN HACKETT & SON.

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of danger. Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys and that he would not stand in my shoes for the state of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonial that he gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any particular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure: have not taken any

for one year." Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

It was the women who saw the first snake, but since then the men have attended to that sort of thing.—N. Y. Ledger.

Insurance Against Disease.

Insurance Against Disease. In certain instances there have been ar-rangements made between a physician and the head of a family that a fixed amount should be paid for each day the various members of the family continued in good health. But should sickness enter the household, the physician's usual stipend was discontinued. Such an agreement is founded on common sense, for we don't want to be made well, we want to be kept well. There is a great deal of unnecessary sickness resulting from a want of careful well. There is a great deal of unnecessary sickness resulting from a want of careful attention to bodily requirements. Keep the blood pure, keep the functional habits of the body regular, counteract the effects of exposure by always having a bottle of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla in the house-hold and using it in anticipation of an at-tack of illness or when the very first symp-toms are manifest. Disease will not trouble you if you will heed this good advice. It is an excellent preventive of disease and de-cay, as well as a safe cure.—Marion Banner.

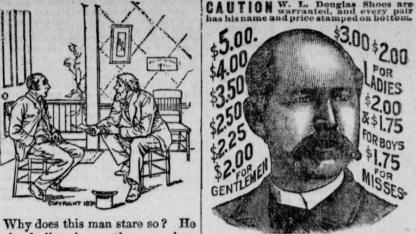
As to the industries of this country, what is keeping the carpet down is the tax on it.—Philadelphia Times.

Deliverance !

Deliverance ! The shackles are strong, and forged by neglect, if liver complaint has enchained you. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters breaks them easily and without loss of time. Pains in the right side, yellowness of the skin, constipation and dyspepsia attending bil-iousness, are annihilated by this grand al-terative. Incomparably useful is it, too, in rheumatism, malaria, debility and kid-ney complaints.

"ARE the winters cold in Arkansas?" "I'm not sure; but they always have Hot Springs."

GRAYVILLE, IND., Feb. 2d, 1887. Dr. A. T. SUALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:-I have used your Antidote for Malaria for over a quarter of a century and have found it to be in every respect all that you claim for it.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

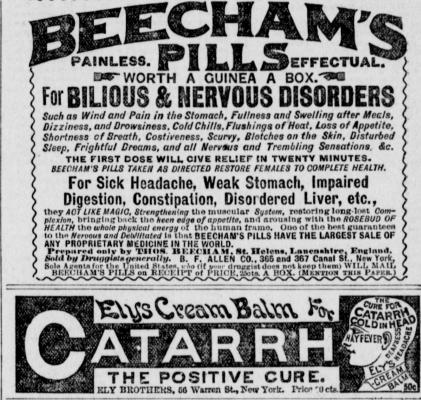
EF Send address on postal for valuable informatio W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. SPNAME THIS FAPELevery time you write.





wherever found, That holds the Roll on which is wound The Braid that is known the world around.

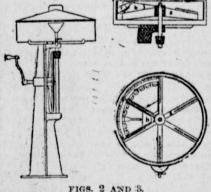




"The greatest burders are not the gain-fullest"

water is then poured into the bottles until the necks are part filled, when they are whirled again for a couple of minutes, has risen in the neck where it is read off on the graduated scale.

By the old laboratory methods the chemist must charge a couple of dollars an analysis if he makes the wages common to his class. By the Babcock test



I have seen sixty samples of milk from sixty different herds analyzed and the results recorded in a little over two hours, at a cost of not over eight or nine cents for the sulphuric acid used. This method of analysis is very easily learned. Heretofore we have taught our students both Patrick's and Short's methods; this year we shall add Babcock's method to the list. Herewith we present pictures of the simple appatest consists in mixing equal quantities of milk and sulphuric acid, thoroughly shaking this mixture and adding hot water and shaking again. In Fig. 1 the bottle at the left is used for holding the milk and acid. It is marked with a scale at the top for measuring the fat. The figure at the center is a pipette for measuring the milk, which is sucked up to the black mark on the long neck. The other vessel holds the acid. Fig. 2 shows the machine for whirling the bottles about, with crosssections at Fig. 3, in which a is a horizental wheel, b, sections to which are then pat into the test bottle and a measure of acid added. The bottle is then As soon as they have been sufficiently -Breeders' Gazette.

9

through sickness. The general management is so conducted as to avoid danger of disease or

at the end of which time all of the fat exhaustion by the hard work, and to preserve the animals in comfortable condition. The horses are thoroughly groomed twice a day. The same driver is always kept with the team when possible, and it has been found that a team will keep in good condition, do better work, and last longer in service,

when there is no change of drivers In the summer a day's work is fifteen miles, and this is always done at one spell, after which the horses have a long, unbroken rest. This is found better than short, frequent journeys and short rests. The horses always rest before feeding, and in the hot weather have frequent small drinks of water, at which time the mouth and nostrils are sponged and cooled. Under this system, which, generally, includes nutri-tious feeding, the cleansing of the troughs, the use of pure water, thorough grooming twice a day, use of the same driver and feeder, single spells of hard work and continuous rest after it, horses well selected have lasted profitably through twelve years of such

exacting labor as that necessary to operate city street railroads, while the least term is four and a half to five years.-Henry Stewart, in Country Gentleman.

A Hog Holder.

Take a board two feet long, six inches wide, and heavy one-inch thick. Make we present pictures of the simple appa-ratus needed. As stated elsewhere, the the other end for a handle. Use hard FLOUR-Patents, per sack... wood that is tough and will not split. I put rivets in mine, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer, and a piece of strap iron from one rivet to the other. One man can hold any hog after getting this BACON-Hams. BACON-Hams.



HOG HOLDER.

over its nose. This size is good for all sizes of hogs. Throw the hog, and so dered cups or tubes, c, inclined at an when he opens his mouth slip the angle of about thirty degrees, while d is holder over his nose, the lower side in a copper jacket with a cover. Milk fresh his mouth. Bear down on the end of from the cow is taken while still warm the handle until it comes to his side, and thoroughly mixed by pouring it and then let his feet loose. He can't two or three times from one vessel to move, and you can ring him with no another. An exact measure of it is trouble at all. No patent on this.

THE common perennial phlox exists placed in the machine as shown at c. in so many varieties that it is a wonder Fig. 3. Then by turning the crank of a better assortment is not seen in colthe machine the bottles are violently lections. One of the best ways to get a whirled about for five or six minutes. fine collection is to sow the seeds. A very good way is to sow them in the whirled, they are filled to the neck fall, out of doors. They start to grow with hot water; then put into the ma- the first thing in spring, and make fine chine and whirled again and the fat blooming plants the first season. As a will be found where it can be measured. rule, better success follows the sowing I of the seeds in fall than spring.

WHEN a man and woman have been made one the honeymoon is the time spent in en-deavoring to discover which is that one.— Yonkers Statesman.

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

"THERE's nothing like making a good im-pression," remarked the burglar, as he took the lump of wax from the lock.

WHEN medicine is given a child, parents like to feel it is a safe and proper one. Such a remedy is Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

Society dinners, horse-races, human events and love are all matters of course.— Binghamton Leader.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct 20, CATTLE-Shipping steers ... \$ 3 33 @ 4 60 Butchers' steers... 8 00 @ 8 50 Native cows...... 200 @ -Good to choice heavy 850 @ 200 @ 2 50 95

891/2 @ 49 @ 90 CORN-No. 2..... 4938 40 OATS-No. 2..... 89120 69 @ 5942 2 50 @ 2 10 @ 6 00 @ 7 00 19 21 942 16 @ 164/2 11

1 00

8 65

4 85

5 10

10 @ 5 @ 7 @ Shoulders..... ST. LOUIS.
 FLOUR_CHOICE.
 991/3 @ 1 1001/2

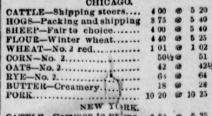
 WHEAT_NO. 2.
 48 @ 48 :

 OATS-NO. 2.
 59 @ 891/2

 RYE-NO. 2.
 61 @ 611/2

 BUTTER-Creamery
 20 @ 26

 PORK.
 9 871/2 @ 9 9)
 PORK. CHICAGO.



@ 12 be in every respect all that you claim for it. It not only cures chills and fever of every kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause. Respectfully yours, F. M. Brows.

The summer girl may disappear with the season, but the remembrance of her is a joy forever.

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

THE worth of a man is not increased by adding to it the worth of his money.-N. O. Picayune.

Owing to exposure I have been indispose With acute rheumatism about six months. My skill failed to afford me relief and I was induced to try Bull's Sarsaparilla, and must confess that it entirely cured me. It is decidedly superior to all other prepara-tions of Sarsaparilla.—B. B. Allen, M. D., Brandon, Ky.

WHEN all the cars are run by electricity, the term "lightning express" will be no misnomer.—Boston Gazette.

DOBBINS' Electric Soap does not chap the hands, being *perfectly pure*. Many people afflicted with Salt Rheum have been cured by its use. Preserves and whitens clothes Have your grocer order it and try it now.

The tramp who works has no profes sional pride.-Ram's Horn.

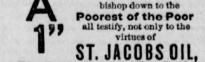
THOSE who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

The somerset-man at the circus seems to live by jumping his board. —Elmira Gazette.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Halo's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WE all have strength enough to endure the misfortunes of others.-Denver Road. 678





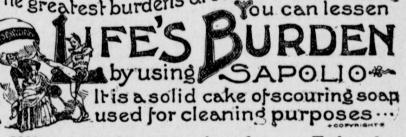
The Great Remedy For Pain, but to its superiority over all other remedies, expressed thus:

It Cures Promptly, Permanently; which means strictly, that the pain-stricken seek a prompt relief with no return of the pain, and this, they say, St. Jacobs Oil will give. This is its excellence.

BORE WELLS ! H MONEY!



FOOD their Byos and their health in their happiness to Ridge's Fuer failing diet in Inflag and Childhood having hide's Food. By Drugs ALL COUNTRIES. A CO., Palman Link Countries FREEI



What would you give for a Friend

who would take half your hard work off your shoulders and do it without a murmur? What would you give to find an assistant in your housework that would keep your floors and walls clean, and your kitchen bright, and yet never grow ugly over the matter of hard work? Sapolio is just such a friend and can be bought at all grocers.



DYSPEPSIA are freeby mail W. L.D.A.Y. PNALE THIS PAPER every time you write. A. N. K.-D. 1314.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERT. SERS. Blease state that you saw the advertisee-ment in this paper.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Important Decision of the Federal Court at Topeka.

The State Prphibitory Law, So Far as Orig tual Packages Are Concerned, Unconstitotional-Further Legislation Needed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17.-The Circuit Court of the United States filed its opinion this morning touching the constitutionality of the Prohibitory law of Kansas. The decision is very long, and it declares the Prohibitory law of the State unconstitutional, because of its passage prior to the passage of the Wilson bill by Congress.

The decision therefore leaves the situation in Kansas the same as before the passage of the Wilson bill.

Philips and Foster said:

Two principal questions have been dis-cussed by counsel in this case. First, as to the constitutionality of what is known as the Wilson bill, passed by Congress on the Sth day of August, 1890; and, second, whether if said bill be valid the existing Prohibitory law of the State of Kansas applies, or is it meedful that additional legislation should be had by the State to bring into action in the State the provisions of the Wilson bill. Under the view taken of the last question

we deem it unnecessary to enter upon any discussion of the first proposition as with or without the constitutionality of the Wil-son bill the result to the petitioner is the same.

The first section of the Prohibitory law of Kansas is as follows: "Any person or per-sons who shall manufacture, sell or barter in spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," etc. (Gen. Stats. 1889. Sec. 2521.)

ec. 2521.) Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Leisy vs. Hardin, 135 U. 6. 100, this statute, in so far as it at-tempted to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors imported into the State and sold by the importer or his event, in the original package, was inoperative and void, being in conflict with section three, article one, of the Federal Constitution, which places the power exclusively in Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States.

Incident to this decision. Congress on the 8th day of August, 1890, enacted the Wilson bill, which teclares "that all fermented, disthe other intextexting liquors or liquids tran-ported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the everyise of State or Territory enacted in the exercise of Its police powers, to the same extent and in Y s same manner as though such liquids or siquors had been produced in such State or Territ ry, and shall not be exempt there-from by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

It is not claimed nor pretended by the at-torneys for the State that the petitioner pre-vi us to the passage of the Wilson bill was engaged in a business violative of any faw of the State; but they do claim that imme-diately after the passage of said bill by Congress, the petitioner's business became is a violation of the Prohibitory law o is a violation of the Prohibitory law of the State. So that the proposition stands in this form: On the 7th day of August, 1890, this form: On the 7th day of August, 1890, sales made by the petitioner were permis-sible and lawful under the Constitution of the United States, the Prohibitory law of the State to the contrary notwith-standing; therefore, if on the 9th day of August, 1890, the same act of the defendant is taken from under the protec-tion of the Federal Constitution, and is a vio-lation of the same Prohibitory law of the State, the condusion would seem to be in-State, the condusion would seem to be in-evitable that this changed condition of liability is because of the enactment of Congress on August 8, 1890. In brief the conten-ston of the State is that the act of Congress enlarged the scope and operation of the act alarming extent to which poaching has of the S at . Legislature, making that which was a legitimate business one day a crime the next, not under any law of Congress, but against the law of the State There is noth. American Commercial Company, which to give such effect to this enactment. At the time Congress passed the Wilson bill it was well known and recognized that the Supreme Court had decided that such a State Pr hibitory law was void, in so far as the dealer in imported liquors in the origingi package was concerned. In other words, there was no law and and could be words, increases to inw and and could be no law in existence making such business a crime. It can not be assumed that Congress desired to introduce into the pres-ent police laws of the State an article or subject hitherto not incinded by those laws. How could Congress know that the people of all or any of the States on March 8, 198, desired to have such object or article embraced in their police laws. The contention of coun sel for the State is that it is for the severa States themselves to determine the scope and purpose of their police laws, and Con-gress has not undertaken to arrogate to itself any power or control over that subject. In employing the word "shall be the ope-ration of the laws of the State" Congress did not use them in a mandatory but in a permissive sense. The most ardent and enthu-aiastic advocate of a stror g central govern-ment would spurn the idea that Congress assumed to dictate or convey a mandate to the several States in the matter of the exercise of their police power. On the contrary, the Wilson bill left it to the free and untrammeled action of the sev-eral States to determine whether they would or would not include within their police laws this particular article of commerce Every State in the Union probably has upor Every State in the Union probably has upon its statistics some police regulation of the traffic in flittxicating liquors. These stat-utes as a rule exempt from their opera-tion, -ither in express terms or im-plication, 'imported liquors and their sale in original packages. In some of the States the exc-ption was ex-pressed, as in the Iowa Prohibitory law of 18:8 and the eld New York law of 18:5, and in all cases where not expressive reserved, the all cases where not expressly reserved the Is w of the land as declared by the supreme indicial tribunal supplied the exception, thus indicating the general consensus that intheric if was not recognized as among the police powers of the State to regulate or in-ter tet among the States the traffic in im-

facto law, or law imparting the obligation of contracts." Suppose a State should pass any of these prohibited acts and after its passage the Constitution should be amended by the assent of the requisite number of States, and the foregoing section dropped altogether, so that there was no longer any restriction on the States in this particular. Would any one contend that a prior enactment in the face of the Constitution dead at the time of face of the Constitution dead at the time of race of the Constitution dead at the time of its enactment for the want of life giving power, would at once arise from its tomb and become a living, actual, lawful thing? Suppose the Legislature of Kansas, "in these times of imputed financial distress, should enact a law providing that in all cases of judicial sales of real estate here-after made on foreclosure of mortgages there should be a stay of execution for one

year after judgment. Such a law would seem fair on its face, and would be in gen-eral terms like that of the Prohibitory law of the State. The courts unquestionably would hold that as to judgment rendered or mortgages executed prior to such enactment the statute was inoperative and void, because it impaired the obligation of contracts, and was in violation of section ten, article one of the Constitution; although it might be held to be a valid law as to subsequent con-Assage of the Wilson bit. In rendering their opinion Judges 'hilips and Foster said: Two principal questions have been dis. Inseed by counsel in this case. First, as to

ure would become a valid law as to prior contracts without further legislation? Where is the distinction between the supposed case and the case at bar? In either case the Legislature undertook to legislate on a matter forbidden to it by the Constitution; in the one case prohibited in terms and in the other taken away and denied to it by a delegation of all power over the subject matter to Congress.

fect matter to Congress. If the constitutionality of the Wilson bill is to be upheld upon the theory, as claimed Is to be upneld upon the theory, as claimed by its advocates in the debate thereon in the Senate of the United States and in the argument at this hearing, that Congress, in the exercise of its power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations, simply decided or de-clared that its jurisdiction should be con-ducid the carticle sublicate methers of fined to certain subjects matter of com-merce, or that certain subjects matter and things which may be considered subjects of commerce, should thereafter be excluded from its jurisdiction under the commercial clause of the Constitution, and the traffic in intoxicating liquors should commercial clause of the Constitution, and the traffic in intoxicating liquors should thereafter be classified and remitted to the subjects with the police power of the State, such a law under every rule of con-struction must be prospective in the operation. And it must further be conceded that as the right of the State treat much an extended of commerce State to treat such an article of commerce as subject to laws passed by the State in th exercise of the police power, comes for the first time and alone from the enactment of the Wilson bill, until the State passes a law thereafter forbidding such traffic, it has never exercised the power or the discretion, call it what you may, lodged in it by Con-gress. From this conclusion we see no logical escape. The operation and scope of criminal laws

hould not be enlarged by implication, but they should be strictly construed And where there is any well founded doubt as to any act being a public offense, especially one not malum in se, it should not be de clared such, but should rather be construed in favor of the liberty of the citizen. It follows that the petitioner is entitled to be discharged, and it is accordingly so ordered.

SEALS DISAPPEARING.

Slow Diplomatic Negotiations Likely to Re sult in Their Being Wiped Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-Official reports eccived at the Treasury Department from Special Agent Goff, in charge of the seal island fisheries, are of a most discouraging character. They state that poaching has been carried on this season to such an extent as actually to threaten the life of the seal industry as a source of revenue to the United States in the future and, if persisted in to the same extent next season, to endanger been carried on the number of seals allowed to be captured by the North ng in the wording of the act implying that holds a lease of St. George and St. Paul

AS IT NOW STANDS. Jomplete List of Changes Made

by McKinley's Bill.

Comparative Showing of the lax Under the New Law and That in Force Before Its Passage.

Revolvers, 40 cents to \$1 and 35 per cent.; 35 per cent. Iron or steel articles glazed with vitreou \$ glasses, 45 and 50 per cent. (new provision). Cut nails and spikes, 1 cent a pound; 1½ cents. Wire nails, 2 to 4 cents; 4 cents. Spikes, horseshoes, etc., 1 8-10 cents, 2 cents. Cut tacks, 2½ and 2½ cents; 2½ and 3 cents. Plates, engraved or lithographed, for print-ing, 25 per cent. (new provision). Railway splice bars, 1 cent; 1½ cents. Wood screws, 5 to 14 cents a pound; 6 to 14 cents. Following is given a carefully-pre-pared list of the tariff changes. The figures first given are those of the Mc-Kinley bill, while those last named are those formerly in force. In many instances the changes made are from ad valorem to specific, which accounts for fre the per cent. being given in the figures for the old law:

Chemical Schedule.

Chemical Schedule. Acetic acid not exceeding 1.047 specific grav-ity, 1½ cents a pound; 2 cents. Boracic acid, 5 cents a pound; 4 cents for commercial. Chromic acid, 10 cents; 15 per cent. Sulphuric acid, 10 cents; 15 per cent. Sulphuric acid, 14 cent ; 10 per cent. Muriate of ammonia, 1½ cents; 20 per cent. Muriate of ammonia, ½ cent; 20 per cent. Blue vitriol, 2 cents; 3 cents. Chloroform, 25 cents a pound; 50 cents. Sulphuric ether, 40 cents; 50 cents. Nitrous ether, 25 cents; 30 cents. Nitrous ether, 25 cents; 30 cents. Oil of cognac, 82.50; 84. Oil of rum, 82.50; 84. Oyeing or tanning extracts, ½ cent a pound; 50 per cent.

Oil of rum, 82.50; 86. Dyeing or tanning extracts, % cent a pound; b) per cent. # Extract of hemlock bark, % cent; 30 per cent. Gelatine, glue and isinglass, value below 7 Cents a pound, 1% cents; between 7 and 30 cents a pound, 25 per cent; above 30 cents, 30 per cent. Oil law, glue, 20 per cent; gelatine, 30 per cent.; isinglass, 25 per cent. Crude glycerine, 1% cents; 5 cents. Refined glycerine, 1% cents; 5 cents. Indigo pastes or extract, % cent; 10 per cent. Carmined indigo, 10 cents; 10 per cent. Licorice, 5% cents; 7 cents. Carbonate of magnesia, 4 cents; 5 cents. Alizarine containing 50 per cent. or more castor oil, 80 cents a gallon; less than 50 per cent. Cottonseed oil, 10 cents; 35 cents. Tod live oil, 15 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Cotol iver oil, 16 cents; 25 cents. Troton oil, 30 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Cotol iver oil, 16 cents; 25 cents. Troton oil, 30 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Cotol iver oil, 16 cents; 25 cents. Troton oil, 30 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Cotol iver oil, 18 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Peppermint oil, 80 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Peppermint oil, 80 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Peppermint oil, 80 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Peppermint oil, 80 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Fish oil, 8 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Fish oil, 8 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Peppermint oil, 80 cents a pound; 50 cents. Fish oil, 8 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Peppermint oil, 8 cents a gallon; 25 per cent. Dium containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, 812 a pound; \$10 a pound. The oid law prohibited importation of opium containing more than that, crude, \$1 a pound. Barytes, crude, \$1.12 a ton; 10 per cent. Barytes, crude, \$1.20 tents; a per cent. Satin white % cents a pound; 20 per cent. Satin white % cents a pound; 20 per cent. Satin white % cents a pound; 20 per cent.

ound. Blues, 6 cents a pound; 20 per cent. Satin white, 34 cent a pound; 25 per cent. Chromium colors, 454 cents; 25 per cent. Artists' water-color paints, 30 per cent; 25

re and umber, dry, 1/4 cent; ground in oil

Ochre and umber, dry, ½ cent; ground in oll, ½ cents, ¾ aud 1 cent. Ultramarine blue, 4½ cents; 5 cents. Varnishes, gold size or japan, 35 per cent. and 1.32 per gallon ad valorem on spirit varnishes. Did law, 40 per cent. on varnishes, gold size tee; japan, 40 per cent. Vermilion red, 12 cents a pound; 25 per cent. Wash blue, 3 cents; 20 per cent. Orange mineral, 3½ cents; 3 cents. Phosphorus, 30 cents; 10 cents. Caustic, 1 cent; 20 per cent. Saltpeter, 1 cent; 1½ cents. Mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per per., 50 per cent.

Saltpeter, 1 cent; 1½ cents. Mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per cent; 50 per cent. Sartonine and salts containing over 80 per cent. of sartonine, \$2.50 a pound; \$3. Castile soaps, 1½ cents a pound; 20 per cent. Saleratus, 1 cent; 1½ cents. Sulphate of soda, \$1.25 a ton; 20 per cent. Strychnine, 40 cents an ounce; 50 cents. Refined sulphur, \$10 a ton; \$20. Flowers of sulphur, \$10 a ton; \$20. Sumac ground, 4-10 cent a pound; 3-10 cent. Earths, Earthenware and Glassware. Fire brick, plain, \$1.25 a ton; 20 per cent. Fire brick, plain, \$1.25 a ton; 20 per cent. Fire brick, glazed, 45 per cent.; 20 per cent. Tiles, from 25 to 45 per cent.; 25 to 60 per cent Hydraulic cement, 7 cents per 100 pounds; 20

er cent. Lime, 6 cents per 100 pounds; 10 per cent. Gypsum, ground, 81 a ton; calcined, 81.25 a on. Old law, 25 per cent. for all. Common plain earthen or stone ware, 25 per sent; 20 per cent. above ten gallons capacity. Decorated ware of all kinds, including lawa

Decorated ware of all kinds, including lava tips for burners, 60 per cent.; 55 per cent. Gas retorts, 83 each: 25 per cent. Glass bottles, holding from ½ to ½ pint, 1½ cents a pound; holding less than ½ pint, 50 cents a gross. Oid law-Green and colored glass. 1 cent a pound; fiint and lime glass, 40

about 25 per cent.

On carpets the duty has been increased from 25 to 50 per cent. Silk and Silk Goods.

MELANCHOLIA.

vising Architect.

Legacy of La Grippe-Many Imposing

Public Buildings Due to His Concep-tion-Relatives Live in Kansas

City.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-A. B. Mullett.

ene of the best known architects of this

Architect of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Mullett had been in poor health

for a long time, suffering from rheuma-

tism and other complaints, but it is

thought that financial trouble was the

Last evening Mr. Mullett was feeling

poorly and his wife went down stairs to: get him some beef tea. She had hardly

reached the foot of the stairs when she

heard a pistol shot, and, rushing back,

found her husband gasping for breath

with blood oozing from a wound in his

head. Adoctor was immediately summoned, but Mr. Mullett died in a few"

Dr. P. J. Murphy, the surgeon in-

charge of the Columbia Hospital, whoe

had for many years been Mr. Mullett's family physician, stated that about five

o'clock he was called to the house tor

see Mrs. Mullett, who was slightly in-r disposed. Mr. Mullett had returned. home from his office about 2:30 in the

afternoon and at the time of the doctor's visit was sitting in an armchair in

the library taking a nap. Mrs. Mullett

then told the doctor that Mr.

Mullett had for some time been

feeling gloomy and despondent buts

for Mrs. Mullett the doctor took his

leave and went to his office just across."

the street. He had been there but a

short time when a son of Mr. Mullett-

came running over and asked him to come to the house immediately. He

hurried back in response to the sum-

mons and found Mr. Mullett lying across the bed in his sleeping apart-

ment and partially disrobed. He was

The doctor made a hasty examination

and found that the blood came from a

wound about two inches above the right

ear, made by a pistal ball evidently of small caliber. The ball had strack the

paretal bone. From this wound the

brain matter was oozing. The dying

man gave three or four gasps and ex-

pired within seven minutes after the

When the doctor first entered the

room it was filled with smoke from the

discharged pistol, and he found Mrs.

Mullett lying by the side of the body

of her wounded husband, weeping bit-

terly, with her arms thrown around his

neck. The doctor moved her gently

It appears that after the doctor left-

the house the first time Mrs. Mullett ...

and her husband went upstairs to his.

bed chamber and he prepared to retire. Mrs. Mullett went down stairs to obtain some beef broth for him and it was dur-

ing her absence that the fatal shot was

Later in the evening the coroner was

ummoned and after an examination of

from the room, and then gave his atten-

wound had been inflicted.

tion to her husband.

fired.

anconscious and bleeding profusely.

last evening.

minutes.

chief cause of his act.

12

4-10

Silk and Silk Goods. Silk partially manufactured from cocoon or from wash silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 50 cents a pound; 35 per cent. All manufactures containing wool or camel or goat hair shall be classified as manufactures of wool (new provision). Palp, Books and Paper. Wood puip, \$2,50 to \$3 a ton ; 10 per cent. Tissue paper, made up or loose, 5 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ; 30 per cent. Surface coated papers and manufactures thereof and albums, 35 per cent.; 35 per cent. Fivelopes, 20 cents per 1,000: 25 per cent. Physing cards, 59 cents a pack; 100 per cent. Physing cards, 59 cents a pack; 100 per cent. Manufactures of paper, 25 per cent.; 15 to 35 per cent. Suicide of A. B. Mullett, Ex-Super-

ents. Ingots and blooms for wheels, 1% cents; \$ ents. Aluminum, crude or alloy, 15 cents a pound

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ee. Bronze powder, 12 cents; 15 per cent. Aluminum in leaf, 8 cents a package

Penknives and erasers, 12 cents to \$2 a dozen and 50 per cent.; old 1sw, 50 per cent. Razors, \$1 to \$1.75 a dozen and 30 per cent.; all other knives, 10 cents to \$5 a dozen and 30 per cent.; 35 per cent. Files, etc., 35 cents to \$2 a dozen; \$1.50 to $50 z_0$

Shotguns, \$1 to \$6 each and 25 per cent. - 35

er cent. Revolvers, 40 cents to \$1 and 35 per cent.; 35

cent. Copper ore, ½ cent; 3½ cents. Oid copper, 1 cent; 3 cents. Coarse copper and cement, 1 cent; 3½ cents. Pig copper, etc., 1½ cents; 4 cents. Free copper for the United States mint is omitted in the new law. Bullion and metal thread, 30 per cent.; 25 per cent.

Bullion and metal thread, 30 per cent.; 25 per cent. Gold leaf. \$2 a package; \$1.50. All ores containing lead, 1½ cents a pound on the lead (new provision.) Sheet lead and shot, 2½ cents; 3 cents. Mica, 35 per cent.; 17 cents; 3 cents. Gold pens, 35 per cent.; 12 cents a gross. Quicksilver, 10 cents a pound in per cent. Type metal, 1½ cents a pound for lead con-tained; 30 per cent. Block tin, 4 cents; free unless product of tin mines in the United States in any year prior to July 1, 1895, shall have exceeded 5,000 tons; then it shall come in free. Chronometers, 10 per cent.; 25 per cent. Pig zinc, 1¼ cents a pound; 1¼ cents. Manufactures of metal, including aluminum (new provision), not otherwise provided for, 45. per cent.; 40 per cent.

Wood and Manufactures of.

Wood and Manufactures of. Hown timber, etc., 10 per cent.; 20 per cent. White pine, \$1 a thousand; \$2. In estimating board measure under this schedule no deduc-tion shall be made on board measure on ac-count of planing tongue in and grooving; pro-vided that in case any foreign country shall im-pose an export duty upon plne, sprace, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when im-ported from such country shall remain the same a fixed by the laws in force prior to the passage of this act (new provisions). Cedar posts, ties and poles, 20 per cent. after March 1, 1891; free. Sawed cabinet woods, 15 per cent.; \$2 a thou-sand. Veneers, 30 per cent.; 35 cents a ton.

sand. Veneers, 20 per cent.; 35 cents a ton. Pine clapboards, \$1 a thousand; \$2. Pickets and palings, 10 per cent.; 20 per cent. White pine shingles, 30 cents a thousand; all others, 30 cents; old law, 35 cents for all In the free list the following changes are

Furniture partly finished, 35 per cent.; 30 per cent.

Sugar.

In the free list the following changes are made: Animals imported for breeding purposes must be of pure blood of a recognized breed and duty registered in the book of record estab-lished for that breed. The old law admitted such animals on proof satisfactory to the Sec-retary of the Treasury: also the teams of per-sons coming into the United States from for-eign countries. Wild animals intended for exhibition in zoo-logical collections for scientific and education-al purposes, and not for sale or profit, are also admitted free. The prevision providing for the return free of duty of articles of American manufacture once-sent oat of the country is extended to make its terms more explicit and to prevent fraud. Bolting cloth to come in free must not be suitable for manufacture into wearing apparel. Straw braids, etc., for making or ornament-ing hats and bonnets dutiable at 20 per cent. are added. Cotton waste, or flocks, is made free. Sugar. The bounty of 1½ cents on all sugars produced in the United States testing above 80 and under 90 by the polariscope, and of 2 cents on all testing over 90, is a necessary provision. Sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard in color are ad-mitted free; above that grade they pay ½ cent a pound duty, and in addition 1.10 cent a pound shall be collected on sugars above No. 16 com-ing from any country that pays a greater ex-pert bounty on refined sugars than on the raw product. All machinery imported into the United

All machinery imported into the United States between January 1, 1890, and January 1, 1892, to be used in making beet sugar shall not:

pay duty. Under the old law sugars between Nos. 16 Under the old law sugars between Nos. 16 Under the old law sugars between Nos. 16 and 20 Dutch standard paid 3 cents a pound duty; above No. 20, 3 51-100 cents a pound; beet sugar machinery, 65 per cent. The payment of the bounty shall begin April 1, 1891; provided that in March. 1891, sugars not above No. 16 may. be refined and stored in bond without payment of duty. Confectionery not specifically provided for, 50 per cent; 5 to 10 cents a pound. added. Cotton waste, or flocks, is made free. Precious stones other than diamonds, rough or uncut, glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and watch jewels are included. Free eggs are limited to those of birds, flight and insects. Fashion plates engraved on cotton are made free.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Cigar wrappers, \$2 a pound; if stemmed, 2.75: 75 cents and \$1. 52.75; 75 cents and \$1.
All other leaf, stemmed. 50 cents; 40 cents.
Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds,
\$4.50 a pound and 25 per cent.; \$2.50 and 25 per.

The following are added to the free list: Cur-rants, dates, jute, jute butts, sisal grass, sunn, other textile grasses, unmanufactured grease, sour orange juice, paper stock and other waste, phosphate for other than fertilizing purposes, potasit, seeds and bulbous roots, not edible; sugars under No. 16 Dutch standard, and all forms of sugar and molasses below that grade; tar and pitch, tobacco stems, turpentine; mickel and nickel matte, with this proviso; That ores of nickel and nickel matte containing more than 10 per cent. of copper shall pay a duty of ½ cent a pound on the copper contained therein. Agricultural Products and Provisions. Horses and mules, \$30 if valued at over \$150;

Horses and mules, com range around the second 30 per cent. Cattle more than 7 years old. \$10; less than 1 year, \$24; hogs, \$1.50; sheep, 75 cents and \$1.50; all other live stock, 20 per cent. The old law made all animals dutiable at 20 per cent. The agricultural schedule contains many items of small importance; the general tend of the change being an increase on oranges, lem-ons and limes, however there is a decrease of about 25 per cent.

How 165,000 of the Fishes Were Taken at One Haul of the Seine. When well to the windward o

DISTRESSING SICKNESS AND REVERSES

er ceat. Sundries.

Bristles, 10 cents a pound; 15 cents. Brushes and brooms; etc., 40 per cent.; 25 and city and for many years Supervising shot and killed himself at his residence

30 per cest. Pearl and shell buttons, 314 cents a line, but-ton measure, and 25 per cent; 25 per cent; 25 per cent; 25

Shoe buttions, valued at not exceeding 3 cents a gross. 1 cent a gross; 15 per cent. Cork bark, 10 cents a pound. Corks, 15 cents a pound; 25 per cent. Fire crackers of all kinds (no allowance for

are), 8 cents a pound; 100 per cent. Powder valued at less than 20 cents a pound,

cents: 6 cents: Friction matches, 10 cents a gross box and 1 cent per 1,000 according to size of box; 35 per

unt. Undressed featuers 10 per cent.'; 25 per cent.

Glass beads, loose, 10 per cent. ; 50 per cent. Human hair, unma ufactured, 20 per cent.; O per cent. Crinoline cloth, 8 vents a square yard; 30 per

ent. Hair for mattresses, 15 per cent. : 25 per cent. Beaver hats and fine hat bodies, 55 per cent. ;

Dearto in the new bounds, or per cent. Jewelry, 50 per cent; 25 per cent; Precious stones, set, 25 per cent; 25 per cent, Beiting and sole leather, 10 per cent; 15 per

Leather suitable for conversion into manu-factured articles shall pay duty according to articles intended: 30 per cent. Kid gloves, \$1.75 to \$3.25 a dozen, according to Kind gloves, 31.75 to 35.35 a dozen, kecording to size; suedes, 50 per cent.; leather gloves, 50 per cent., with from 50 cents to \$1 a dozen addition-al, according to style; provided that all gloves represented to be below their grade shall pay \$5 a dozen additional, and that no gloves shall pay less than 50 per cent. The old duity on these gloves was 50 per cent.

Miscellaneous manufactures show a general eduction of about 25 per cent. in the various rates of duties.

Common tobacco pipes of clay, 15 cents a gross; 35 per cent. Hatters' plush, 10 per cent.; 25 per cent. Silk and alpaca umbrellas, 55 per cent.; 50 per cent.; that yesterday his manner was very bright and cheerful. After prescribing

The following are added to the free list: Cur-

GATCHING MENHADEN.

Umbrellas, etc., covered with other material,

45 per cent ; 40 per cent. Sticks for umbrellas, etc., plain, 35 per cent.; covered, 50 per cent.; 30 per cent. Changes in the Free List."

ported liquors. The decision in Leisy vs. Hardin, supra, but emphasizes this fact and principle. The Prohibitory law of the State of Kansas, where it touched upon Inter-State com-merce; was no law at all, at the time of this

enactment nor since. Judge Cooley says: "The term, unconstitutional law, as em-ployed in American jurispru lence, is a miser and implies a contradiction. That ensetment which is opposed to the Constitu-tion being in fact no law at all " Cooley on constitutional' similations 3. Again at page 187 this same nthor says: "When a statute is a julared to be unconstitutional, it is as if

It had never been. Rights can not be built ap under it; contracts which depend upon it for th ir construction are vod; it consti-It for their construction are vod; it consti-tutes a protection to no one who has acted under it, and no one can be punished for having refused obedience to it before the decision was made. And what is true of an act yold in toto, is true also as to any part of an act which is found to be unconstitu-tionar and which consequently is to be re-

of an act which is found to be unconstitu-tional and which consequently is to be re-garded as having never at any time been "Passed and in legal force." If w then can the act of Congress in ques-tion hive the effect and operation claimed for it ty the attorneys for the State. For it mind that a log slative act in conflict with the Constitution is not only integra or voldable, but it is the stately vold. Por Elustration, section 10 of article 1 of the Federal Constitution de Jaros that "No effeate shall pass any bill of attainder, (x post house.

9

slands, was limited by the Treasur Department to 20,000 this season, though their contract called for 60.000.

It is estimated by the Treasury Department officials familiar with the poaching operations in the Behring sea that fully 60,000 seals have been captured unlawfully this season. These seals are shot in the open ocean and not more than one in six shot is secured. This would represent a slaughter of 300 000 seals which have been wantonly killed and whose skins have never been recovered. It is not thought that the seal can long withstand this slaughter, as the seals are killed indiscriminately, without regard to age, sex or breeding season.

At this time only one revenue cutter, the Bear, is at the Seal islands. The Rush arrived vesterday at San Francisco and the Corwin is now at Port Townsend. Several naval vessels are still in the region of the Seal Islands, but pending iplomatic negotiations between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the fisheries question general-ly, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, little aggressive action has been taken by naval officers for fear of further complicating the situation. In the meantime the seals are fast disappearing from the Behring sea.

Scurvy on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18 .- The ships R. R. Thomas, Captain Coulson, from New York, and Alexander McCullom, Captain O'Brien, from Baltimore, which arrived here yesterday, had scurvy on board. On the Thomas there were four cases and on the McCullom seven. On the McCullom the men were in a horrible condition, their bodies being covered with running sores and their gums black and swollen. The sailors say that during the voyage of 154 days they had not tasted vegetables of any sort, and the meat given them was putrid. Two of the men, James Masure and Thomas Hayes, as a result of the disease had become blind. During the voyage of the Thomas Second Mate Cooper was lost overboard.

Too Frequent a Visitor.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 18.-A theater party had been arranged for last night which included Dr. D. K. Dameron, a leading dentist, his wife and Dr. J. W. Parker. Dameron was away until about eight o'clock, and was ascending the steps of his residence, when he met his wife and Dr. Parker coming out of the door. A scuffle ensued, and when the foot of the steps had been reached Dameron had the best of it and was slowly choking his opponent. Parker drew a revolver and fired two shots, one ball grazing Dameron's neck, the other penetrating his arm. Neither wound is dangerous. Dameron alleges that Park-

er was too frequent a visitor at his

per cent. Decorated flint, lime and pressed glassware, 50 per cent.; 40 and 45 per cent. Glass chimneys, etc., 60 per cent.; 40 and 45

Brass cutains for a second sec

Porcelain or opal glass, to per cent.; 40 per cent. Unpolished cylinder crown and common win-dow glass, from 1 3-10 to 3½ cents a pound, ac-cording to size; 1½ cents to 3½ cents. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, 4 to 40 cents a square foot; 3½ to 40 cents. Plate glass, obscured in any way, shall pay same duty as polished glass unsilvered (new provision). Looking glass frames, 30 per cent.; new duty. Cast polished plate glass cylinder crown or window glass, decorated, 10 per cent.; 25 to 45 per cent.

per cent. Lenses costing \$1.50 gross pairs or less, 60 per

eent.; 45 per cent. Painted window-glass, glass windows or mir-rors not exceeding 144 square inches, 45 per cent.; 30 and 40 per cent.

Marble and Stone.

In measuring marble slabs none shall be con outed at less than one inch in thickness (ne

buted at less than one inch in thickness (m provision). Burr stones, 15 per cent.: 20 oper cent. Undressed building or monumental stone, cents a cubic foot; \$1 a ton. Dressed, 40 per cent.; 20 per cent.

Metals, Iron and Steel.

Metals, Iron and Steel. Metals, Iron and Steel. Iron ore containing not more than 3½ per cent. copper, 75 cents a ton; ore containing 25 per cent. or more of sulphur, free, except on the copper it contains. No deduction to be made from weight of ore on account of moist-ture (new provision). Ferro manganese and ferro silicon iron in pigs, 3:10 cents a pound (new provision). Round and square iron not less than ½ inch cross section, 4:10 cent a pound; 1 cent. Flat iron less than 1 inch wide and % inch thick, round iron not less than 7:16 inch 1 n di-ameter and square iron less than 7:16 inch 1 n di-ameter and square iron less than 3½ inch, 1 cent a pound; 11:10 cents; Piate iron or steel not thinner than No 10, valued at less than 13 cents a pound, ½ to 3½ cents a pound; above 13 cents, 45 per cent.; old law, 14 cents if iron; 45 per cent, steel. Forgings of iron or steele not shall not pay less than 45 per cent; 2% cents. Band or scroll iron, valued at 3 cents a pound or less, 8 inches wide or less, 1 to 1 3:10 cents a pound, according to the thickness; 1 to 14:10 cents. Hoops or ties, manufactured, 2:10 cent ad-ditional: 1:10 cents.

or ties, manufactured, 2-10 cent ad-

Hoops or ties, manufactured, 2-10 cent ad-ditional; 1 1-10 cent if iron; if of steel, 45 per

ditional; 1 1-10 cent if iron; if of steel, 45 per cent. Rallway bars, 6-10 cent a pound; old rates varied from 7-10 cent a pound to \$17 a ton. The duty on tin plate goes into effect July 1, 1591; 22-10 cents a pound on manufacturers of which tin is a part, 55 per cent. It is provided that if on October 1, 1897, the amount of plates manufactured in the United States does not equal for the preceding year one-third the im-portations then the duty shall cease. The old rate was 1 4-10 cents. Steel ingot billets, saw plates, etc., 4-10 to 77 cents a pound, according to value; old law, 45 per cent. on all valued at less than 4 cents a pound; from 2 to 3% ceats a pound on higher values.

values. Wire, smaller than No. 10 gauge, 1% to 3 cents

Wire, smaller than No. 10 gauge, 1% to 3 cents, No article manufactured wholly or in part of the plate of hoop, bound or scroll iron or steel shall pay a less duty than the material of which it is composed (new provision).
Forgings of iron or steel or both combined, 18:00 cents a pound; 2 cents. When fitted in wheels they shall pay the same duty as the wheels.
Heavy tools, 2% cents; 2% cents.
Bolts, hinges, etc., 2% cents; 2% cents.
Bolts, hinges, etc., 2% cents; 2% cents.
Bolts, hinges, etc., 2% cents; 2% cents.
Cast iron pipe, 9:10 cent a pound; 1 eents.
Castings, malleable iron, 1% cents; 2 cents.
Chains, 16:10 to 2% cents; 14% cents.
Chains, 16:10 to 2% cents; 14% cents.

I Wines, Etc.

cent.

Spirits distilled from grain or cordials not-specially provided for, \$2.50 a gallon; \$2. Imi-tation liquors shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles, and in no case less than \$2.50 a gallon; \$1 to \$2. maroon water, describing a fishing expedition off the coast, the captain cried "Break away!" and off the little craft and in no case less than \$2.50 a gallon; \$1 to \$2. Bay runs \$1.50; \$1; provided that it shall be awful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his liseretion, to authorize the ascertainment of he proof of wines, cordials and other liquors, y distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is mpracticable to ascertain such proof by the leans prescribed by existing law or regulations new provisions). started, the mate's men pulling in one direction and the captain's in the other, the seine thus falling between the boats and gradually spreading in the water. When a little over 100 yards apart the captain waved his hands and then both of the boats turned at right angles and

means preserved by existing haw or regulations (new provisions). Sparkling (wines, \$2 a dozen per half pint; in excess of three gallons, \$2.50 a gallon. Old rates were, \$7, \$3.50, \$1.75 a dozen bottles. Ale, porter or beer, bottled or jugged, 40 cents a gallon; 35 cents. Ginger ale, etc., imported in plain glass. bottles holding less than 1½ pints, 13 and 36 cents a dozen; if otherwise than in such bottles, 59 cents a gallon, and same duty on coverings as if imported empty: 20 per cent. Mineral waters and imitations of natural waters, in plain bottles, containing not more than one pint, 16 cents a dozen; quarts, 25 cents; if imported otherwise, 20 cents a gallon and same provisions as to coverings; 30 per cent. were rowed to the other end of the maroon water, between 300 and 400 feet distant. That point reached, the beats were turned again, and with oars splash. ing in the water to scare the fish toward the impenetrable wall at the other end of the maroon stretch, rowed toward each other.

When they met the wall | was com plete. Then the "tom," a heavy lead weight was thrown out and the net was sunk 100 feet to its full depth. Yarn, 10 to 48 cents a pound, valued under \$1; over \$1 a pound, 50 per cent; 18 to 25 cents. The duty on cloth is laid on a basis of 2 cents a square yard, not exceeding fifty threads. to the square inch, and ranges from that up to 10. Even then the fish sometimes dove beneath the deep barrier, and more or less escaped in that way. When the "tom" had been dropped the men began to pull on lines run through the lower portion of the net, and soon an immense bag was formed, from which there was no possible chance of escape for the menhaden except by breaking the twine, which they were powerless to do, although at times a solid body of fish nearly fifty feet in width would rush at once against it. Then as much of the net as possible was hauled into the boats, and Captain Cornell signaled the steamer.

Think of it, 165,000 fish-550 harrels is what there proved to be, and there are 300 in a barrel-cooped up by that terrible seine, and all struggling to escape, first in one direction and then in another. Each menhaden is about ten inches in length, and it was a mystery how 165,000 of them occupied a space not over twonty-five feet square. They squirmed, fopped and jumped, but all their efforts were useless, and soon, in four or five barrel lots at a time, they were being dumped, via a big bailing net, into the fish tank in the steamer. -Bostom Herald.

A Lucky Fellow.

Mrs. Sharptongue (querulous)-Here you are, earning next to nothing, and our old neighbor, Mr. Quickwit, is making \$10,000 a year.

Mr. S.-Lucky fellow that Quickwit. He's got a job as traveling salesman, and is away from home ten months in

She Was a Summer Garl.

made divisions of each lelass dufinence is to under made divisions of each lelass dufinence is to under 12 cents respectively. Third class wool and leanel's hair, exceeding 13 cents value, 50 per cints, 5 cents a pound. Shoddy and waste, 50 per cents is pound. Shoddy and waste, 50 per cents is pound. On the various in mutacturers of wooi in clothing, etc. comp ensatory duty mas been added to keep pace 7 with the increas a duty on tright wool, amountie 7 with the increas a duty on tright wool, amountie 7 with the increas a duty on tright wool, amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool, amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool, amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool, amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool amountie 7 with the increas a to more tright wool amountie 7 with the increas a to more the particulation of the tright wool and the substine to the substine

the body gave a verdict of death from suicide due to melancholia. The remains of Mr. Mullett will probably betaken to Cincinnati for interment. The funeral arrangements, however, will not be settled definitely until Mrs. Mullett hears from relatives of Mr. Mullett's who live in Kansas City.

Mr. Mullett was fifty-six years old ; and was very well known all over them country. He designed many of the public buildings that have been erected in. different cities, among them being them New York City post-office and the inmposing State, War and Navy Department buildings in this city. Since hisretirement from the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury he had devoted most of his time to professional. business in Washington. He leaves a family of five children, four of whom, are in Washington and one in Kansasa City. His mother, two brothers andi two sisters also zeside in Kansas Gity.

Mr. Mullett had a sevene case of the grip last winter, from which he still suffered. For the past few months he had been at times despondent and gloomy. He had built several houses recently that he could not dispose of and this preyed on his mind.

Mr. Mulleta was bore in England form six years ago. He came to this country when a box and was appointed to a clerkship in the Supervising Architect's office by Secretary Chase in 1862. Subsequently he was promoted to the position he hald until be resigned.

Jere Dunn Reported Killed CHICA 30, Oct. 21,-The Times says that a telegram was received here late last night announcing the death of Jere Dunn, the well known sporting man, in a small town near El Paso, Tex. Noconfirmation could be obtained. Dunn's. friends here had heard nothing about it. A dispatch giving similar information, wassece ived in Boston and then wired to. New York. None of Mr. Dunn's friends, in Nev/ York could verify the report. Dann was chiefly notorious for his fight with Jimmie Elliott, a thief and prize. fighter. In this affray, which was one of the bloodiest hand-to-hand conflicts in criminal annals, Elliott was killed.

A Politician Suicides.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21 - I. S. Emory, late ticket agent for the Rom e. Watertown & Ogdensburg railwoad in this city, and nominee for the La bor party for Congress in this district, ' jommitted suicide last evening at the, Livingston Hotel.

McGahey Realgus

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 21,-Police Marshal McGahey handed i's his resignation this afternoon, and F. W. Wilsecretary of the Resubretssion lard, Club. was at euce appointed and sworn into office.

cents; over is cents; or per cent, and a speci-All manufactures of flax cc hemp not speci-fied or provided for, 50 per cent; provided that until July 1, 1894, all such flax of more than one hundred threads to the square inch shall pay 35 per cent; old hw. 35 and 40 per cent. Lace embroideries, etc., 60 per cent; 30 and 40 per cent. Manufactures of jute, ramie, sisal, etc., valued at 5 cents a pouxi, 3 cents; over 5 cents, the cent of the cents.

valued at 5 cents a pound, 2 cents; ove 49 per cent.; 35 per cent. Wools and Manufactures.

Wools and Manufactures. Bales of wool shall be dutiable at the highest rate on any class contained therein. The old haw made any attempted ovasion of duty pun-ishable by double duty. Wools of first and secord classes shall pay 11 and 12 cents a pound respectively. The old law made divisions of each class dutiable at 10 and 12 cents respectively.

the year. -N. Y. Weekly.

Burlaps not over 60 inches wide, 1% cents; 30 per cent. Grain bags of burlap, 2 cents; 40 per cent. Octon bagging and runny cloth, 16 10 and t 8 10 cents a yard. Flax gill netving, etc., 15 cents a pound and 3 and 4 cents a yard. S per cent, and 30 cents a pound and 40 per cent; 25 per cent. Oilcloth valued at 25 cents a square yard or more, 15 cents and 30 per cent.; 40 per cont. Yarns, 6 cents a pound valued at less than 13 cents; over 13 cents, 45 per cant.; 35 and 40 per cent.

the square inch, and ranges from that up to 10, cents a yard and 35 per cent, a reduction of $\frac{14}{5}$ cent on the lower grades and an increase of $\frac{14}{5}$ cloth containing mixture of silk pays 10, cents and 30 per cent. Ready-made clothing, a) per cent; with rubber a component part, 50 cents a pound, and 50 per cent. Old rates, 35-ord 40 per cent. and 40 per cent. Pile fabrics, 10 cents a yard and 20 per cent.; old rates, 35 and 40 per cent. Hose, 20 cents and 20 per cent. to \$2, and 40 per cent. a dozen according to value; 40, per cent.

cent. Cotton cords, 40 per cent.; 35 per cent. Manufactures not specially provided for, 40 per cent.; 35 per cent.

Cotton Manufactures.

Fiax, Hemp and Jute

Hackled flax, 3 cents a pound; \$40 a ton. Hackled hemp, \$50 a ton: \$25. Binding twine, manufactured in whole or in part of istle manila, sisal or sunn, 4.10 cent a

pound; 2½ cents. Cables, cordage and twine, 1½ to 3 cents; 3½ to 3½ cents. Burlaps not over 60 inches wide, 1% cents; 30