County

Courant.

TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1890.

NUMBER 1.

WORLD AT LARGE.

Sumary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

n the Senate met on the 22d bills on leidar unobjected to were taken up assed. Senator Blair's resolution to the Const'tution in relation to the acture exportation, importation and liquers was reached but not voted Aftersome time spent in Committee Vhole the Senate went into execu

session and soon adjourned... The evalut attempted to secure a quorum pose of the Langston-Venable contestection ase, and adjourned. The esente on the 23d Mr. Hale introduced in the District of the effection in the District of the execution of of the Ex mbia o a memorial building which be a sutable monument to the memory S. Grat, and which is to contain a m ary mucum. A few unimportant bills we passed and after an executive session then ate a journed...The House finally sethenate a journed... The House finally secure a quoting of Republican members and ended tweelection cases, unseating Venab, from lirginia, and seating Langston (cored), and unseating Elliott, of south Osolina, an seating Miller (colored). The edestants were sworn in and then the Hose went into Committee of the Whole, at soon accurred.

soon adourned.

PTER discoing of routine business the ate on the 24th considered bills on the andar unbjected to. The conference retion the louse bill to increase the number of the conference of the bard of managers for the Na that Militry Home of Volunteer Solders was agreed to. The Senate blit of efficient and regulate the jurisdiction of the cours of the United States was pased. It stablishes a Circuit Court of Apeals. The bill to establish a United State Land Court was discussed until ades Land ourt was discussed until adfornment. In the House Mr Hitt (III.) re-pted a reslution calling on the President fornation as to the killing of General rundia a board an American vessel Guatem an authorities, which was red. The resolution expunging from Record to late speech of Mr. Kennedy, which riticised the Senate severely, so debated at length, and finally passed 150 year to 35 nays. The Senate bills inting \$2,00 a year pension to the widows Generals beamont, McClellan and Crook sed. The mainder of the session was ed. Theremainder of the session was ent in Committee of the Whole.

No the Sense on the 25th a conference was

ered on the Deficiency bill, and Mr. mb reported a joint resolution authoriz-an extenion of one year of the time for ment for and on pre-emption or home-d where rops had failed. The House to prever the product of convict labor n being sed for any department was sed. Anunber of local bills pas-ed, and a dispersion of the Land Court the Sense adjourned...In the House conference report on the Land Forfeite bill was adopted. Mr. Enjoe (Tenn.), a queston of privilege, offered resolution for the investigation of a rge that he postmaster of the House specialing upon his office, which was ended to exend to the postmaster of the t Houe and adopted. Several conference orts fere adopted. The bill defining the y of he seggeant at arms was passed. bill is the outgrowth of the Silcott deatim. A bill passed appropriating \$1,the House adjourned.

TER disposing of minor business on the the Senate took up the calendar and ge across the Mi-souri river within one above Wyandotte, Kan. The House bill nend the Alien Contract Labor law was no final action reached. A bill to auize the construction of a bridge across Misscuri river in Boone County, Mo., sed and the Senate adjourned....In the use Mr. Enloe (Tenn.), upon a question of wilege, offered a resolution making other arges of speculating upon his office by postmaster of the House and asking an investigation, which led to a tilt be-Blount (Ga.) took part. The resolution as finally adopted. A number of local bills used, among them one for the sale of the w Yerk Indian lands in Kansas. At this oint Mr. McKinley entered with the con-rence report on the Tariff bill and pendg its reading the House took a recess, be ore which Mr. McKinley offered a resolu-ion for adjournment Tuesday. An evening ession was held for considering pension

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE House Judiciary Committee has ordered a favorable report on the Sente bill for the disposition of the peronal property of the Mormon Church

Tik Luse Committee on Commerce has orded a favorable report on the bill to pemit the building of a bridge from Ne York City to Jersey City.

PRESIDNT and Mrs. Harrison and family returned on the 24th to Washington reon, Pa.

Hise Committee on Post-offices THE stoads has authorized a favorable repet on the bill introduced by Binham appropriating \$10,000 to th Postmaster-General to test e elivery system at small towns

and Tit Tasury Department has decided o more purchases of silver until Ox

SEREARY NOBLE has christened the park comining the giant trees of Calilgted rules for its government. Pesident has nominated E. Burd

olNew Jersey, to be Minister to Ewin H. Conger, of Io Min-Hazil.

THE EAST.

Jelerson Democratic club house in Booken, which cost \$250,000, was opened on the 13d. Governor Hill spoke. Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, was also resent. The corner stone of the club hous was laid by ex-President

The focings of the Potter-Lovell liabilitis a Boson have been reached and he indeltedness of all kinds is found to have been about \$8,000,000.

Tu: Iron City bridge works of Pittsburgh, Pal, is embarrassed.

Tim freshman class that entered Yale on the 25th was the largest that ever entered the atademic freshman class It has 240 members and the scientific freshman cass will number 160, making a total of 400 freshmen.

A PREIGHT engine and caboose collided near Derry, Pa., fatally injuring Conductor J. N. Caldwell, of New Florence and Flagman Newton Aikes, of Three other trainmen were seriously hurt, but will recover.

HARVARD COLLEGE opened on the 25th with a freshman class numbering 400, the largest in its history. The large number of new students entering the advanced classes this term is particular noticeable.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND made a vigorous denial of the report in a New York paper to the effect that he was in Dublin October 6. failing health. His face was brown and ruddy and he laughed at the report that he was in bad health.

Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania have nominated John D. Gill, of Westmoreland, for Governor. THE Barrowsville cotton mill at New-

port, Mass., has been destroyed by fire,

THE WEST.

causing \$75,000 loss.

MISS NELLIE WILLOUGHBY, a writer of some note of Luverne, Minn., is charged with hiring two women to set John Cameron's barn on fire last January.

THE Seamen's Union of the great lakes at a meeting in Chicago adopted an advanced scale of wages to go into

effect at once. AUGUST 3 the little schooner Eliza, Captain John Hansen, with a crew of five men left Chicago for Milwaukee, since which time nothing has been heard of her. It is believed that she has gone

down with all on board. THE coal miners of Southern Illinois are prepared to demand increased wages or strike. The men are prepared for a long lay off.

REPORTS from the storm in Huron County, Mich., state that hail fell to the lepth of eight inches and literally wiped away the crops. The damage was estimated at \$300,000.

THE public schools of Paxton, Ill., have been closed on account of the large number of cases of diphtheria reported. NELSON, the stallion owned by C. H. Nelson, of Waterville, Me., trotted a mile over the Kankakee (Ill.) track in 2:12, equaling Axtell's record. The first half was made in 1:434. The last half was against a heavy wind.

THE Republican Congressional convention of the Fourteenth Ohio district has nominated R. F. Swingle.

News has reached San Francisco that recently, in the Northern seas, a whale that had just been harpooned wrecked two boats of the whaling vessel Winthrop by striking them with his tail. The men were thrown into the water and two were killed, while both legs of a third were broken.

FIGHT over a court house site between Boston and Springfield, in Baca County, fairs of nickel steel armor for the navy, Col., caused the burning of the building and the killing of two persons.

menced at Cincinnati on the 25th with hymns. ex-President R. B. Hayes in the chair. COLORADO Democrats have nominated Governor.

Ex-GOVERNOR CHARLES FOSTER has decided to accept the Republican nomination for Congress from the Eighth Ohio district.

THE body of an unknown man, un doubtedly murdered, was found hidden under tree roots near Silver City, Chickasaw Nation.

THE stage between Redding and Cedarville, Cal., was held up by two masked men and the express box and Government mail pouch robbed of \$800.

THE entire edition of the Cincinnati Weekly Volksfreund was seized by the post-office authorities and confiscated on account of containing an advertisement of the Louisiana lottery.

THE SOUTH.

A TERRIBLE flood was reported at Hot Springs, Ark., on the 23d. VICTOR HUNTINGTON, an ex-convict of

Kentucky, was found dying of starvation in the woods near Hopkinsville, Kv., and died next day. He had gone to the woods to escape arrest on suspicion.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, who was unseated by the House of Representatives on the 23d, was renominated next day by acclamation by the Democrats of the Seventh district of South Carolina.

THE First West Virginia Democratic Congressional convention renominated John O. Pendleton.

THERE were 10,000 people at a great Democratic rally and barbecue at Gainsville, Tex. Thirty beeves were barbe-

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARDIN, of Kentucky, gave Auditor Nodman an opinion on the standing of the Frankfort and the Henry County lotteries. He holds th Sequoia National Park, and that the license under which the lotteries claim to operate is void.

A REPORT by way of San Antonio. Tex., says that recently an attempt was made to assassinate the President of Mexico by concealed parties, who fired a volley of musketry.

E. H. DEAS, colored, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth South Carolina district. A COMPLETE test of the making of steel by the basic process from Southern iron, made at Chattanooga, Tenn., was

wonderfully successful. GENERAL.

In a duel at Hatzburg, Germany, between Lieutenant Blethstasser and the year \$462,939,956. Increase over the Lieutenant Garder the former was Fiftieth Congress, \$40,313,613. killed. The duel was the result of a quarrel in a restaurant.

dered if they resist.

THE Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent

THE Hamburg-American steamship Wieland was reported hard aground on the Romey shoal near New York.

THE examination of the Nationalist prisoners at Tipperary on the 25th was attended by some disorder. The police used clubs on the crowd, some persons being injured, among them Timothy Harrington.

MR. PARNELL has called a conference of the Irish Nationalists to be held in

THE yacht Anna A. capsized in a squall six miles off Belle river, near owner, and three friends from Detroit lighted lamp and so badly cut and were aboard, as well as a crew of four burned that he will die. Half a dozen men. It was feared that all were drowned.

LIEUTENANT FREMONT denies the stories of his mother's extreme desti-

THE damage by the floods in the Department of Ardeche, France, amounts

to 50,000,000 francs. A PROVINCIAL Kaid, or Governor, of Morocco abducted a girl when the tribe to which the girl belonged attacked the Kaid, killed him, all his women and some of his male relatives. The Sultan's troops marched against the tribe, killed some and captured others and sent the ringleader's head to the Sultan. THE recruits for the November entries

to the German army number 215,000. THE story concerning the attempted assassination of President Diaz is dis-

ADVICES from St. Petersburg state serious frauds have been discovered in the Russian army near the Caspian sea. Several regiments had received no pay for six months and it appears that the officers had stolen the money.

A REPORT from Lisbon says that there was a serious conflict at Coimbra between students and police. Some were killed and several wounded.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended September 25 numbered 219, compared with 190 the previous week and 192 the corresponding district. week of last year.

THE usual outbreak of crime in Servia previous to an election, has occurred. A Deputy named Paulovitch has been murdered near Pozorevac, and other eight Liberal electors have been arrested without legal warrants.

THE glove fight between McAuliffe, the American, and Slavin, the Australian, took place at London on the morning of the 27th. It was an easy victory for the Australian, McAuliffe being

knocked out in two rounds. THE new Austrian torpedo ram, which has just been launched at Polai, is con-

sidered a match for any ironclad. THE Italian Government has caused

Caldwell Yeaman, of Trinidad, for and there is a rush for shares in the mining companies.

THE LATEST.

THE conference report on the Tariff bill was debated in the Senate on the 29th. The House put in an active day clearing up bills on the calendar.

It is reported in Washington that ex-President R. B. Haves is to be married to a Virginia widow whom he met recently in Ohio.

THE Czar of Russia has consented to act as arbitrator between France and Holland regarding the boundary be-

tween French and Dutch Guiana. REFUGEE CASTRONI has written from England that he killed Councillor Rossi during the Ticino revolution in Switzerand. His extradition will be asked for.

THE condition of the King of Holland s again critical. THE President has nominated John

N. Irwin, of Iowa, to be Governor of PRELE & ELLIOTT, hatters of Cincin-

nati, have ass gned with \$32,000 liabilities and \$15,000 assets. J. H. WALKER'S grist mill and box factory at Reidville, N. C., was de-

stroyed by fire. Loss, \$45.000. ONE man was killed and considerable damage done by the blowing up of the Acme torpedo works opposite Toronto,

D. K. TRIMMER has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district. THE Republicans of the Second Louisi-

ana district have nominated H. Dudley Coleman for Congress.

ISAAC FREEMAN, of Miami County, was nominated by the Farmers for Congress in the Fourth Ohio district.

THE trial of Birchall at Woodstock. Ont., for the sensational murder of Benwell ended in his conviction and sentence of death. It was alleged that Birchall had decoyed Benwell away from his home in England to teach him farming in Canada, where he was murdered for the drafts of money sent out by his family.

Russia is massing troops on the Armenian frontier. THE appropriations made by the first

ession of the Fifty-first Congress were \$361,311,503. The permanent appropriations for the year 1890-91 amount to \$101,628,453, making the grand total for

THE President recently promised a labor committee that he would give con-SUAKIM advices report the famine in the Soudan as awful. Thousands are would insist upon its strict enforcement dying by starvation. Caravans are on the Government buildings. He explundered by the desperate natives to pressed himself as earnestly desirous obtain food, and the owners are mur- of furthering the interest of the worklingmen.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

HATTIE CADMUS, about twenty years of age, who kept house for her father on a claim fifteen miles south of Garden City, recently committed suicide by taking strychnine. Her father, at the time, was in jail at Garden City for burglary, and will doubtless go to the penitentiary, and about nine months ago her mother died of heart disease, while in jail awaiting the action of the district court, for having inhumanly treated her daughter's child.

In a free fight in John McCiuny's saloon at Clearwater the other day, John Chatham, Ont. Mr. Henry Turner, the Hanlon was struck over the head with a men were badly injured.

THE President has commuted to two years' actual imprisonment the sentence of five years imposed in the case of B. H. Jones, convicted of making false entries in the books of the National Bank of Stafford.

A MAN about thirty-five years old, who gave the name of Thomas Rogers, was found by a colored man lying on the Missourl Pacific track at Kansas City, Kan., the other night, with a leg and arm cut off. He died soon after. It was supposed that he was run over by the east-bound evening Missouri Pacific passenger train.

As a train on the Rock Island road left Burrton the other day at full speed, when it approached a road crossing the engineer noticed a little girl between four and five years of age on the track, the engine being only twenty feet distant. The bar above the cow-catcher struck the child on the head, crushing it and throwing her in the air about thirty feet, causing instant death. The high weeds concealed the child from view until the engine was nearly upon

THE old soldiers of the State will hold their reunion at Topeka, October 7, 8, 9 and 10.

TULLY Scorr has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth

FRED JONES, a fourteen-year-old boy, was found dead at the end of a rope in an out-house on his uncle's premises at Wichita the other night. A short time ago his mother died and he grieved fatal assaults have occurred. Twenty- much and had been heard say he would rather be dead than alive. His father was in Colorado at the time looking after his mining interests.

Rosa Chaw, a seven-year-old girl, was taken suddenly ill at the Harrison street s book in Topeka, the other day and died in a few minutes. She had been ailing with a severe cold, but was not considered sick. The physicians pronounced the case heart failure, induced by over exertion while at play.

LON ELLIS, a young farmer living The twentieth annual convention of a number of local bills, among them the National Prison congress complaying the Construction of a menced at Cincinnation the 25th with was attending an Alliance picnic at the GREAT excitement prevails in India fair grounds, and while standing near a over the discovery of gold at Nagpore, party of friends who were examining a revolver, the weapon was discharged, the ball striking him in the left breast, penetrating the lung, cutting an artery and inflicting what was thought to be a fatal wound.

A SHORT time ago a citizen of Atchison called at a restaurant in that town and got a bill changed by Miss Clark, a young lady in charge of the cash. Later he returned and presented alead dollar. which he declared she had given him. and demanded a good dollar for it. Miss Clark was positive she had given him no such coin and refused to redeem it. For this he had her arrested and taken to Leavenworth for examination upon the charge of passing counterfeit money When the case come before United States Commissioner Clough he promptly discharged Miss Clark without hear-

ing any evidence for the defense. A TOPEKA dispatch says that it has developed that a large number of the wheat buyers of the State are loaded up with wheat. While the wheat market was rising this fall many merchants bought heavily and are now left with a high-priced stock on hand to dispose of. But a small proportion of the wheat had been marketed, a large reserve being held for higher prices. Kansas wheat this year has not only yielded a splendid crop, but of excellent quality. greater part of the wheat taken in has tested over sixty pounds, while some weighed sixty-five.

THE judgment of \$15, \$24.50 recently issued by the Supreme Court of the State in favor of the plaintiff in the case of E. A. Smith against S. C. Pomeroy dates back to 1873. Smith was proprietor of the old Tefft House in Topeka, where Pomeroy made his celebrated unsuccess ful attempt to be re-elected United States Senator. Pomeroy quartered his political friends at the Tefft House during the campaign, creating a hotel bill of \$19.-324.50. After his defeat Pomeroy paid Smith \$4 000, claiming that was eno Smith thereupon instituted proceedings in the district court of Atchison County for the balance. The debt, including interest and costs, now amounts to about \$20,000.

GEORGE PAYTON was recently arrested at Mound City for arson. He is charged with setting fire to the Methodist Church at Harrisonville, Mo., three years ago, and up to the time of his arrest had eluded the officers.

THE report of Adjutant-General Roberts shows that the State militia at present comprises 144 officers and 1,493 enlisted men. The report says that the troops are now fully armed with the regular service rifles carried by the United States regular army; are we'll uniformed in the United States military fatigue dress, and in other respects quite well equipped

A TERRIBLE WRECK,

A Boy Operator's Mistake Causes a Frightful Wreck and the Killing of Eight Men on the Baltimore & Chio Rossi. ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 29. - One of the worst freight wrecks in the history of

Baltimore & Ohio railroad occurred ten miles west of here at midnight Saturday night. Eight men were killed and one terribly injured, and property to the amount of \$350,000 destroyed.

The wreck was caused by the failure of Francis Keelty, operator at Black Hand, to deliver orders to an east bound freight to sidetrack at that station antil a west bound freight passed.

The two trains collided on a sharp curve just outside of a dense wood, and neither engineer saw the other train until within a few yards of it.

The engineer and fireman on the eastbound train jumped, the latter escaping uninjured, but the former, John Kemp, of Newark, had a leg cut off near his body, and is not expected to live.

The engineer and fireman of the westbound train were instantly killed, the former being terribly mangled by the splintered cars which were rained into the tender. His blood and brains were scattered over the ground for several feet around. The fireman was caught between the engine and tender and crushed to a pulp. When taken out it was roasted by the fire from the en-

The engines crashed together with awful force and the freight cars to the number of twenty-five were piled up to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Eight men were killed as follows: John Buckingham, engineer; William Firestone, fireman; Freeman Keller, brakeman; John Cochran, residence unknown: Ben Smart, brakeman, Gratiot: Glen Bash, Zanesville; George W. Stoneburger, Zanesville; Tom McCrary; one

John Kemp had his leg cut off and Fireman Wilson a hand mashed. Trains are run by way of the Panhandle between Zanesville and Newark.

Those not employed on the train were were beating their way from Columbus. The dead were removed to an empty car as fast as recovered and taken to Newark for preparation for burial. A large force of men were at work all day clearing the track of debris.

Operator Keelty saw his mistake too late and telegraphed to the operator here that there would be a wreck pretty soon and left his post. He is a mere boy. He has not yet been found.

The colliding engines are so firmly locked and intertwined together that it eems impossible to separate them. Twenty-five car loads of wire nails, oats, corn, flour, lumber and many other articles lie in a confused ruin. The im-

mediate financial loss to the company will be not less than \$350,000. It is the most destructive wreck that ever occurred on this division of the road. senger trains on the Baltimore & Ohio,

east of Barnesville, in which two express cars were demolished, and Engineer John Wheeler and Baggagemaster Ed Murdock had both legs broken. This collision was due to disobedience of orders by one of the train crews.

GREAT FIRE.

The Chicago House of Fowler Bros. De-stroyed By Fire. CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Early yesterday morning, after four hours' hard work, the firemen got control of the fire that almost wholly destroyed the immense plant of the Anglo-American Packing Company. The fire which began at 1:45 a. m. wholly destroyed, leaving the walls only standing the packing house proper. Two warehouses immediately adjoining and other parts of the estab lishment were almost as completely destroyed. Work is completely suspended and 1,500 employes are idle. The own-

ers' rough estimate of the loss is \$500,-000 and upwards. All day the firemen worked with the flames, which, although under control and not to be seen from the outside of the big buildings, were no less doing the greatest damage inside. The nature of the contents of the buildings and the insidious manner in which the flames ate their way from one point to another through supposed fireproof walls nakes it difficult to place an accurate estimate on the loss. An investigation showed the damage to be the total destruction of the packing house proper, containing the rendering tank, engines, ice machines, saltpeter mill, salt storing rooms and other details of the packing

business. The secretary of the recently reorganized company is Robert Stobo, an En-

glishman. Mr. Stobo was asked regarding the loss.

"Roughly," he said, "I put it at \$500,000, but it is mora. The machinery is. almost totally rained and in that we will lose \$75,000. About 7,000 dressed hogs are burning in the storage room. They are worth about \$11 apiece. In the warerooms I estimate we have stored the product of 2,000 bogs. If this was totally des'royed, it would mean a loss of almost \$1,000,000, or about \$900,000 for product alone. One hundred thoudollars of this we know is safe, because it is lard that was in the warehouse not destroyed. thin's of the remaining \$800,000 we can safely say \$500,000 is dead loss. This

with the loss on machinery and hogs h: anging ready to be cut makes \$652,000." President Fowler does not believe any of the product will be marketable

nor did Secretary Stobo. The general opinion is that the loss will not fall short of \$1,000,000, which will make the fire the most disastrous one since the burning of the warehouse on Rush street over a year aga.

TIPPERARY EXCITED. The Examination of the Accused Irish Na-tionalists Attended By # Riot-Policemen Use Their Clubs Freely, and a Number of

Heads Get Bruised DUBLIN, Sept. 26. -Patrick O'Brien, who was arrested at Cardiff on Tuesday, was brought to this city yesterday and placed in prison. The police refused to give any information as to when he would be taken to Tipperary for a hear-

Late last night the Mationalists learned that he would be conveyed, whither by the morning train to-day, when they at once made preparations to give him a worthy escort. Much to the surprise of the authorities a large delegation of prominent Nationalists boarded the train at the same time thatthe officers appeared with Mr. O'Brien. Among these were John Morley, whohas been in Ireland for some timestudying the Irish question; John Dillon; Alfred Illingworth, member of Parliament for Bradford; T. M. Healey, commoner, and Harrington and several

others. On the arrival of the train at Tipperary the Nationalists started for the court house in a body. They had notgone far when they stopped at a street corner and entered into a conversation. While they were standing, in no way disturbing the peace there, they were ordered by the police to move on.

John O'Connor, member of Parliament for South Tipperary,
took very vigorous exception to their order, and showed his contemps: for the police by calling on the crowd, which by that time had become large, to give three cheers for John Morley. The cheers were given with hearty good will, much to the exasperation of the police, who thereupon charged upon the group and attempted to force it to

move forward. In the melee that followed the policemen did not besitate to use their batons. One burly constable aimed a blow at John Morley himself, but John O'Connor, who stood near, warded it off. The Nationalists then continued their way slowly toward the court house.

As this was the day fixed for the trial of the arrested Nationalists, the streets of Tipperary were full to overflowing with people interested in the case. Na-tionalists had thronged to the town from all adjacent parts, many of them carrying the national weapon, the shillelagh, prepared to use it if provocation

would arise Early in the day it became known that still another arrest had been made, that of Thomas J. Condon, member of Parliament for Tipperary East. He was taken this morning at Limerick and

brought to Tipperary. When the hour for the opening of the court arrived, an immense crowd had collected before the court house, ready to rush in the moment the doors were thrown open. The auwho were immediately interested in the trial. The crowd pressed forward, trying to force a way into the court house. The police stoutly repeatedly charged upon the crowd, using

their clubs freely. Many of their blows took effect, but the crowd did not yield instantly. For fully five minutes there was a stand-up fight between the now excited throng

and the police. At last the crowd was gradually forced back and the police succeeded in maincourt house. The leaders of the crowd continued to make vigorous protests against being excluded from the court

During the conflict many persons were wounded with blows from the policemen's bludgeons. One of the most serious cases was that of a man some of whose teeth were knocked out and forced into his throat. Several men. were so badly burt as to require surgical. attention

Among the wounded were Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for Dublin, and Mr. Halifax. Both reserved heavy blows on their heads.

STRICKEN IN SCHOOL

Sad Death of a Little Girl While Study-

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 26.—At the Harrison street public school yesterday afternoon Resa Chaw, seven years old. was taken suddenly ill and swooned, A. papil was dispatched for a physician, but by the time he arrived a few minutes later the child was dead. She had.

been ailing with a severe cold, but was

not considered sick. The physician pro-

nounced the cause heart failure, induced by over exertion while at play. The school was dismissed, a hack was called and the teacher and the fellow pupils of the dead child marched sorrowfully with the remains to the home

of the parents on Van Buren street. The mother had no warning of her sad bereavement and the shock on having her child's corpse brought home was a terrible one.

Great Packing House Deal CHICAGO, Sept. 26.-Final arrangements for the sale of the Angle-American Packing Company, which have been pending for some time, have now been concluded. The Fowler Bros. Company has been incorporated in England with a capital of \$4,390,000, and will in the future carry on all the business of the packing houses of the Fowler Bros. in this country and Europe. These Packing include the Anglo-American Company, of Chicago; Fowler Bros., of the Anderson-Fowler Company, of New York; Fowler Bros., of Liverpool; the Anglo-American Refrigerator Car Company, and a hart interest in the Omaha Packing Company, of Omaha.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

HOW STRAUS LOVED. of you knew mine secret feelings, ven I lofed you as a boy,
'Twould fill you mit abundant bride und discondented joy,
For I used to vish der Intjuns come und dry to

take your scalb
Wen, hearing shricks, I rush to you und safe you by mine helb

I used to vish vrom off der wharf you in der So I shump in und safe you ven you frandically

call; I vished kipnapping bandits come und carry you avay, Till 1, mit bow und arrow, make dem yield me up deir brey.

Ah, yes, mine sweed Cadrina, I haf vished der dings for you Vould fill your heart mit habbiness und drive

away der blue;

3 also hunded in der voods in search for hidden gold.
To puy der rings I could not, as my boverty

I efen thoughd at times dot I vould take you to der bay Und shteal a boat und sail mit you beyont der glouds of gray, ome far distant island, vere der mongeys

vas alone. Und barrots, und ourselves besides, down in

Und dere, beneath der lofty palms, fanned by der gentle preeze,

Ve shleeb beneath der moonlighd, shlanting drough der trees; Und drough der voods, der lifflong day, ve van-

der handt in handt,

Und trow der stones at barrots, or ve schase der mongey bandt. So, of you knew mine feelings, ven I lofed you as a boy,
'Twould fill you mit abundant bride und discondented joy,
For in imagination did I dream a tousand

vays, To fill you up mit habbiness und gain your endless braise.

—Adair Welcker, in West Shore.

THE TWISTED RING.

Experience of a French Detective in Russia.



the papers; it lay my man. in little crimson pools upon the

struggle it had gaping wounds the very atmosphere of the chamber seemed imbued with it. A horrible mur-

the carpet; in the

der had been committed. Paul Pelaufski, chief of secret police My name is Alfred Cassagne. , I am

thirty years of age, and I am a detective. The following telegram to the Department of Secret Police in Paris had resulted in my taking the next train to the Russian capital:

"Pelaufski fatally stabbed early morning Nistranger to Russia. Ours too well known. Expense no object. GURLOFF."

Four days later fashionable St. Petersburg was apprised of the arrival in the capital of a young French gentleman, rich, and, rumor had it, titled, though traveling under the nom de voyage of Mons. Anton Riccard. He was accompanied by a single man-servant, a middle-aged person of grave deportment. Pierre Chauffaud was one of the most courageous seconds in the employ of the Parisian secret police. On two occasions he had been known to risk his life to save that of his principal. I had chosen him to accompany me.

On making myself known at police headquarters I was at once taken to the scene of the tragedy. Nothing had been disturbed. I found it as described in the opening paragraph of this story.

The police were entirely at sea in regard to the identity of the murderer. Gurloff placed the case in my hands, and I at once proceeded to make an examimation of the material before me.

The assassin had evidently gained admittance to the chief's apartment during the day, had remained concealed until nightfall, when escape was comparatively easy, and had then sprung upon his victim from behind. Pelaufski had turned to confront his murderer. but not quickly enough to avoid the knife, the first blow from which had



I FELT MY HAND SUDDENLY GRASPED

struck him in the left breast, the socond one lower down, squarely above the side, and resumed: region of the heart. The murderer had he slowly bled to death.

a woman had been the last visitor to the

The Baroness Woronsko, whilst in the Soon the question narrowed itself photograph. down to this: Assuming her to be an who was the actual assassin? It was deress? absurd to suppose that a frail, slight woman like the Baroness Woronsko

it had been overlooked by the Russian Pfesh. police, but one which no really firstclass detective would have passed unnoticed. On the dead man's throat were the black marks of the fingers which had strangled him. The thumb violently into the skin of the neck, so of the crime. as to produce a deep abrasion.

I at once took a careful cast of this thumb-mark with the finest wax, thus reproducing every line exactly.

I knew that the impressions of no two thumbs in the world are alike. It is the prison-mark in China, remember, and there serves the same purpose as the rogues' gallery in America to identify a criminal.

One other clew I had to guide me. A plain twisted ring, worn by the murderer, had left its mark distinctly on the flesh. I caused the impression of the hand, ring and all to be photo-

graphed. clews, I now set out to find the murgentlemen. Seize him. Your lives dederer of Paul Pelaufski. Instinct told pend upon it." me, I suppose, to look for him in the best society of the capital. My Parisian letters of introduction easily opened to me the best houses. In particular I sought the society of the throat. Baroness. I soon discovered that she was an abandoned intrigueante. During her husband's absence on his country estates she unscrupulously amused herself with a lover, one Rudolph Pfesh, a Hungarian of handsome appearance and very finely educated. Isoon discovered this man to be a red-hot Nihilist. The

infatuated with him. During all this time you may suppose HERE was blood that I kept a sharp lookout for the on everything in twisted ring. I did nothing of the the room. It was kind. Amidst the mass of jewelry on the desk at nightly displayed in the drawing-rooms which the dead of St. Petersburg, one might as well man had been have searched for a needle in a bundle seated; it was of hay. No, I only hoped to use that as scattered over confirmatory evidence when I had found

Baroness for the time was absolutely

And I was fast finding him. Already I had gained the confidence of the blotting pad and Nihilists. During the third month Rudolph Pfesh confided to me the outline last desperate of a plot to assassinate the Czar. Bombs were to cut no figure in this

spurted from his last attempt. A peculiar and singularly treacherous method was to be emagainst the window curtains and walls; ployed. People would never, perhaps, know how the Emperor met his death. But who was to inflict it?

The circle to which I now belonged. so Pfesh informed me, had drawn lots at St. Petersburg, had paid the penalty to decide this, and the choice had fallen of his outspoken hostility to Nihilism. on me. I was to become the assassin. But the details would not be confided to me until the night before the day set for the execution of the plot.

That evening I was to attend at the house of the Baroness Woronsko, when I should receive full instructions.

The Baroness' house was in the Nevskoi Prospect. It was a huge mansion surrounded by ornamental grounds. Before noon, completely disguised, Pierre Chauffaud took occasion to thoroughly reconnoiter the place.

Night came. A brilliant ball was in progress. The Baroness had never looked so lovely. In the prime of her womanhood, her figure was displayed to the greatest advantage in evening dress. I looked around me. Pfesh, Dakoutsk, Phloblosh and Chenkaminall were there. The gathering was honeycombed with the Nihilistic element.

I felt my hand suddenly grasped, and turning around was confronted by-Gurloff. He was without disguise of any kind. I regarded him with wonderment. The second in command of secret police, he must be well known to these

Then suddenly it flashed across me. Gurloff is also one of them. Nihilism has penetrated to the police department.

I had the fourth dance with the Baroness Woronsko. It was marked a waltz on my programme. She danced superbly. I myself understand the divine art. As to the strains of enchanting music we floated down the long ball-room I could not but wish myself a thousand miles away from St. Petersburg. It went hard with me to betray that splendid creature. I am a Frenchman, and I have to confess that

she affected me powerfully.

The music ceased, and she led me into a conservatory. We were hardly seated when she spoke and said:

"I am the one chosen to justruct you by our circle. To-morrow you will be presented to the Emperor. Being a foreigner, he will extend to you the royal hand, as is his custom."

She paused and glanced nervously around. Quitting my side for a mo-ment, she parted the thick shrubbery and peered out through the glass into the darkness.

"I thought I heard a sound in the garden." she said. I knew it was the noise occasioned by

Pierre Chauffaud and the men with him in scaling the wall surrounding the grounds

"O, it is nothing," I said, but feeling all the time very much like a villain. 'Do not be alarmed."

She returned, seated herself by my

"You have been chosen by our circle then eaught him by the throat to pre- to rid the world of this tyrant. Take vent his crying out, and held him while this ring. No. do not place it on your hand yet. Its touch is death, if you are Diligent inquiry elicited the fact that not extremely careful. Keep it in its case, and just before you are admitted dead chief-a woman high in society, to the audience, place it on your finger. the Baroness Woronsko. Suspicion, The slightest contraction of your fingers prove her person-would hesitate and however, in no way attached to her—in fact, she was one of the most trusted small, hollow needle. Retain the Czar's ed really serious faults of voice and inspies in the employ of the Government. | hand in your own, respectfully, for a | tonation. - N. Y. Tribuno.

However, I immediately set Pierre Chauffaud to shallow her movements. My impression that she would bear useful watching was confirmed when I received you ample opportunity to make your es-

Horror-stricken, I gazed upon the employ of the Government, was in real- deadly ring. To my amazement, it was ity a Nihilist of the worst description. | an exact counterpart of the ring in the

"Whose ring is this?" I gasped, reaccessory to the murder of Pelaufski, coiling from her. Could she be a mur-

"The ring was Gurloff's," she answered, in a low tone. "It was suited could overcome a strong, courageous to the purpose, and he contributed it to man like Paul Pelaufski. the cause. It was fitted as you see it I had one clew, a clew so slight that now by the Hungarian, Rudolph

I saw it all now. Gurloff had himself murdered his chief at the order of the circle, and had sent to Paris for a detective, thinking to thus divert suspicion by apparently taking extraordiof the right hand had been pressed nary pains to discover the perpetrator

A sudden look of terror passed over the face of the Baroness. I saw at once that I had done something or let fall some exclamation to arouse her suspicions, or had Gurloff discovered me to her and was she simply luring me on? If the latter, she had repented early of playing with the fire. With a swift movement she passed me, and standing for a moment in the door of the conservatory, uttered a peculiar cry. In an instant a crowd of desperate men gaththem Gurloff.

"You thought to learn all our secrets and betray us," hissed Gurloff, pointing Furnished only with these slight his finger at me. "He is a mouchard,

> The crowd dashed forward, at their head the murderer of Pelaufski. "Down with the mouchard!" they yelled, and a dozen hands were on my

"Crash! Bang! Thud!" Pierre Chauf-



next moment the crowd scattered like chaff, but I never relaxed my hold on Gurloff's throat. He was heaten almost

into insensibility and secured.

Two weeks afterwards he was arraigned for the murder of Chief Pelaufski and convicted on purely circumstantial evidence. The twisted ring was proved to be his property, and was in his possession on the night of the commission of the crime. The impression of the thumb of his right hand exactly corresponded with the wax impression taken from the dead man's throat. He offered death on the scaffold.

The Baroness. Pfesh and many members of the circle were exiled to the gold placer mines of Kara. The ring with which it had been proposed to murder the Czar was sent for by that dignitary. He caused the poison to be injected into the paw of a hound, and the animal died in great agony. Then the ruler of all the Russias sent forme.

"You are a French detective?"

"Yes, sire." "I am sorry for it. If you had not been a detective I would have made you a noble. I shall instruct my secretary to give you a hundred thousand roubles. The best place on my staff of secret police is yours, if you care to fil! it."

"I am a Parisian-" "I understand," he interrupted, goodhnmoredly. "You can not live away from Paris. They all say that."

The audience was over. I left his presence and returned to Paris a comparatively rich man. I would not live in Russia if I could, and if I tried to I don't think the Nihilists would let me. -Chicago Journal.

DON'T TALK SO LOUD. An Excellent Thing in Woman, Says Solo-

mon, Is a Low Voice Truly an excellent thing in a woman is a low voice, even as Solomon wrote three thousand years ago, and yet how very few American girls possess it! A cultivated, low-toned voice gives more pleasure, affords more gratification even than music; and although our climate seems to deny to our women the silvery, melodious voices one hears so often in England, surely every girl can avoid the loud, strident, disagreeable tones one so

often hears even among the well-born and the well-bred. An honest, thoroughly American girl seems to think voice culture an affectation. This is a very great mistake. By all means be American-keep your Americanism, if you will. The writer remembers, apropos of this, two little boys—fast friends—who each conversed fluently in the slang of his own country, each understanding but scorning to use the other's vernacular. So one "skinned" up a tree and the other

"swarmed" up one, and so on.

But to return to our subject-why should we not cultivate our accent and intonation, and call it not imitation, but culture? We all wish to use pure English-we say English, mind you, not Americanese—so why is it an affecta-tion to begin to train voice and expression at any age? And yet many a woman who would think nothing of beginning a new language-of taking up a new study with the avowed purpose of improving her mind-who would openly diet herself to grow fat or thin to im"GO CUT YOUR HAIR."

The Cruel Remark That Took the Herolen Out of Alphonse Daudet. When Alpho se Daudet was a boy his father failed, and for some time Alphonse lived with him in penury at Lyons. But an elder brother procured a position in a glass store at Paris, and Alphonse went to live with him.

They took the cheapest lodgings in the city, for money was exceedingly scarce. In fact Daudet traveled to Paris in a freight car, wearing a pair of rubber boots, inside of which were neither slippers nor stockings. The journey occupied two days, and the boy did not taste food during the whole time. Finally, when Paris was reached, he was nearly frozen, as well as starved. There they dwelt, far up in the attic of a building six stories in height.

But neither of the brothers lost heart. Both had an abounding faith that the younger possessed genius. One day a stray volume of Daudet's poems found its way into the Tuileries. The Empress Eugenie was delighted with it and exclaimed to her brother-in-law: "Can't we do something for the boy who wrote these?" The Duke replied: "We can do every thing for him if your Majesty so desires." "Then find out about him and offer assistance!" she cried.

The next day Alphonse looked down from his attic window in surprise to see a great carriage bearing the royal coatered in the doorway, foremost among of-arms, stop before the door. In a moment a huge, impressive, dignified, liveried lackey came ponderously creaking up the stairs. As he knocked heavily on the door Daudet reeled forward half in a faint. What could it mean? What would happen? Nothing, the lackey said, except the Duke sent his card to M. Daudet, who would please call upon the Duke one week from that

What preparation were made for that faud and his men were breaking into palace in rags and tatters, so he the conservatory from the outside. The searched the clothing stores of all Paris trying to hire a dress suit, but owing to his peculiar physique none could be found. After many trials he succeeded in getting hold of a tailor who made him a suit on the strength of the Duke's card-for Daudet had no money to pay for it-and on the appointed day he went to the palace. A score of others were present, but he waited his turn, and it came. He was ushered into where the Duke sat.

"Can you write?" Yes sir," replied Daudet. "Very good; I want a secretary; pay 5,000 francs. Good morning." The boy was nearly overcome. He had never imagined that any one was paid that much a year-about \$1,000.

But he suddenly remembered that he differed in politics from the Duke, and drawing himself up, announced the fact. Instead of being deeply moved by this heroic course, the Duke said: "Oh go get your hair cut. I don't care any thing about your political beliefs."—H. H. Boyesen, in Harper's.

A HOME-MADE WRAP.

The Garment Not Only Looks Well But Can be Made Cheaply. I must tell you how a friend made her new fall wrap, for it is a beauty.

To begin with, she has a pattern of a short wrap that fits her perfectly. You have all seen wraps like it, coming to the belt, with side pieces cut to look like sleeves. Instead of having these side pieces come to the elbow, she cut Life is an ecstasy.-Emerson. them long enough to reach the bottom | -Know thyself, and keep the inof her dress skirt, widening them formation to thyself. This is good adgradually. The front of her pattern she cut off to form a square yoke, on which she gathered straight fronts having them just full enough to hang well paradise .- Florence (Kan.) Herald. around the bottom. The back she cut exactly by the pattern with this exception: The back pieces in the pattern you. You are shedding tears! "No only are cut straight across at the waist line. and she extended them in a point reaching two or three inches below, and around this point she gathered straight widths of the goods, cutting them down replied the editor on the boat. And he just enough to make them hang well: then she sewed the skirt seams. By the per's Bazar. way, she had allowed for a wide hem at sewed a ruffle around in the seam joining the back to the side piece. This ruffle is an inch and a half deep where it scold."—Somerville Journal. goes around the point in the back, and gradually widens until when it reaches the shoulder seam it is nearly fifteen inches deep and falls over the arm like are never so happy as when united in a little cape. In front, this little cape loving ministries to one another. is sewed into the seam to look like an over sleeve. It is gathered into the back seam just full enough to hang in graceful folds. It is finished on the bottom with shallow scallops bound with coat in the biggest hurry .- Ram's Horn. braid. The wrap is finished with a plain standing collar tied with ribbons, and held in place at the belt with tapes. effects nothing it goes about, and hurts It is made of black ladies' cloth, but any material usually sold for such gar- than any other against whom it is diments would be pretty. - Marie Sias, in

Minneapolis Housekeeper.

The Manchoorian Lark. Among the trophies brought home by the French army from an eastern expedition was a specimen of a bird rarely, if at all, seen in Europe. This is the Post. celebrated Chinese, or rather Manchoorian, lark. He is a larger bird than his European congener; his notes are more brilliant, and his natural repertoire, if the expression may be used is more extensive. But the most noticeable feature is his wonderful promptness and skill of mimicry, imitating most natural sounds which he hears-the notes and songs of other birds, the cawing of crows, the crowing of cocks, the braying of the donkey, even the barking of dogs. The Chinese turn this faculty to account, and train the lark to sing many airs .- La Nature.

-At a religious meeting in West Gouldsboro, Maine, a divinity student spheres the truth stands for every one occupied the pulpit, and his flights of poetic fancy aroused the admiration of his auditors. Pausing a moment, after one of these supreme mental efforts, he coutinued, "And now, my friends, let us listen to the low, sweet prelude." At this juncture a cow beneath one of the windows launched forth into a series of vigorous, discordant bellowings, and the gravity of the congregation was disturbed by long continued giggling.

-An Athens, Ga., man has a Spanish coin that bears the date of 1213.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

righteous.-Quint.

-There are seventeen registered sects of Wesleyans and Methodists. -Girls are hereafter to be allowed to

attend the Rhode Island State Agricul--The Puget Sound Methodist Uni-

versity at Tacoma has opened with nearly 200 students in attendance. -Prayer and praise are like the double motion of the lungs; the air that is drawn in by prayer is breathed forth again by thanksgiving. -Goodwin.

-"Daniel," says Mr. Moody, "had a kind of religion that would bear transportation; it stood the journey from Jerusalem to Babylon, and was just as good abroad as at home.'

-The Fiji Islands Mission has 27,097 church members and 101,150 attendance in public worship. Fifty years ago there is not a Christian on the islands; now there is not a heathen. -To attempt to understand the mys-

teries of religion by science, is like a blind man seeking the sun at midday, with a lighted candle. More light is useless, new eyes are needed. -A leading Japanese newspaper, the

Hoch Schimbun, declares that Christianity is slowly but steadily making pro- the blood and invigorate the gress in Japan, never retrograding for an instant. The future of Buddhism, it says, is indeed in peril.

-Recent very trustworthy calculations of the population of the Chinese Empire by Russian authorities reckon it at 382,000,000, and the annual increase at 4,000,000. Not one in 10,000 ever heard of the religion of Jesus Christ.

-Follow Christ, In spirit, if not in letter, we must follow him along the road he trod on earth, and that was a road of self-abnegation, of poverty, of homelessness, of the base man's hatred visit! Surely Daudet could not go to the and the proud man's scorn. Let us not disguise it; it is no primrose path of dalliance, but a hard road, hard and yet happy, and all the highest and the noblest of earth have trodden it; all who have regarded the things eternal not as things future, but merely as the unseen realities about them now .- F. W. Far-

-The follow Sunday-schools in Brooklyn have over 1,000 pupils: Greenwood Baptist, 1,060; Marcy Avenue Baptist, 1,715; Park Avenue branch of Tompkins Avenue Congregational, 1,371; Bethesda Mission Central Congregational, 1,259; Central Congregational School, 1,096; Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal, 1,026; Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal, 1,504; Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal, 1,182; Troop Avenue Presbyterian, 1;070; Troop Avenue Mission, 1,237; Brooklyn Tabernacle, 1,390; Twelfth Street Reformed, 1,299; Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian (three schools), 1,554; Plymouth (three schools), 2,303; total, 18,397.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-The mud turtle has more snap than has the lazy man who sits on the fence to look at it.

-They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts.-Sin Philip Sidney. -Keep hope in your heart, but don't

neglect to keep something to work with in your hands .- West Shore. -Too feeble fall the impressions of

nature on us. Every touch should thrill.

vice.—Hartford Religious Herald. -If all the good there is in thought were put in deed earth would soon be a

-Poet, who is reading his verses to friend-Ah! my words seem to touch wiping off the perspiration."-Fliegende Blatter.

-"Dron mealine!" cried the drawning poet, "I have no other lines than these, tossed him one of his own poems.-Har-

-"Does Mrs. Weeds mourn her husbottom of the wrap. Next she band sincerely?" asked Mrs. Wing. "Indeed she does," was the reply. "She hasn't anybody but the iceman now to

> -People are never so miserable as when engaged in strife, moved by envy, hatred, jealousy and ambition. They

-This mundane sphere is a mighty uncertain sort of a place. The bitter and the sweet go hand in hand, and you always strike an up grade when you are -Anger is the most impotent passion

that accompanies the mind of man; it the man who is possessed by it more rected.-Clarendon. -"Now," said the maternal oyster. "you cuddle down and keep out of the

way when these dredgers go to work. There's a dreadful penalty awaiting you if you don't." "What is it?" "Solitary confinement in a stew."-Washington -Anxious Mother-I am so worried

about my little son. The doctor says his heart is weak and he mustn't run at all, but how can I prevent it? Business Man-Easily enough, my dear madam. Get him a situation as errand boy .-Good News. -Summer Girl-George, you must not

kiss me any more. Summer Youth-What! My dar -- Summer Girl -- Don't put your arm around me. It isn't right now. Summer Youth-Wha-what has happened? Summer Girl-The gentleman I'm engaged to will be here in an hour .- N. Y. Weekly.

-And so, within our narrow working of us. Special instances of treachery and baseness we shall have to encounter, and where motives are not wholly bad, we shall find their quality confused and mixed, we shall find that it is not safe or wise to trust implicity. Always we shall find room and need for the exeroise of a broad charity; but we can only live truly and usefully by always recognizing the higher side of men, whether in masses or individually, by appealing to their better instincts, their nobler selves, their loftier minds.

There are some patent -A man should be not only right but icines that are more mar lous than a dozen docto prescriptions, but they're n those that profess to cu everything.

Everybody, now and the feels "run down," "playe out." They've the will, b no power to generate vitalit They're not sick enough call a doctor, but just to sick to be well. That where the right kind of patent medicine comes in and does for a dollar wha the doctor wouldn't do fo less than five or ten.

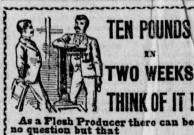
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that he is as comfortable on the box assis pager in the cab, and that for his busines this is invaluable. When you get once insic a "Brand Slicker," there's no such things we for you. It doesn't make the smalles diffe whether it rains, halls, sleets, snowy or be you are absolutely and solidly comfoable, one at once. No danger of your not liking it wards. It is a waste of money to but say waterproof coat. They are worthless that weeks of hard usage. Beware of wirther itations, every garment stamped with they itations, every garment stamped with the itations, every garment stamped with they coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slidelivered, wishout extra cost. Pariculari illustrated catalogue free.

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ness and sorrow, riches and poverty
and disease. We may dispel the gloo
ish the sorrow and gain riches; but
will overtake us, sooner or later. I
pily, that enemy can be vanquished
and aches can be relieved; there is
for every wound, and science has p
within the reach of all. There is no
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My darter, ma
An' gone to
She'd growed a
Queer of a 22
Her hair was:
An' mebby she
A little stoute

An' so I riz rig tight, An' grabb An' she sez " might; Au' then nings,

A The ped.

A Romar Days. BY R

CHAP ied to her when Mm her that the mourier is mediate fulfillment on the pretext band's right her future. At the first ntelligence Mme. Chevr ands in despair; then iece, whom she found l, but quite calm; and tescence was in the river bank.

"Wait till I get my and I will arise like a How delightful it is to ty under that star-sp blue and watch the panquet which King envy."

"I would that Loude bie could smell it, there to share it," laugh their culinary tastes, in another direction."

"Who goes there?":

"Who goes there?": calm; and tescence was very exast der lady, in whose vein blood of

Mme. Cheed. "It is a thousand p'n," she said, gravely, "ried nuptials must seem time. There is no time rance for the trosseau i will not be any. The tof hurried preparationign, there can be no grar ted cathedral with anthed bishops and priests in 1-alas! alas!"

Mile. Dig on a piece of embroicaise her eyes; but the waticed that the slender fin

"How das when your "How das when your mother wa the Church of Notre Daniued, in a tone of lively. "All Paris stood axpet were a royal marriage, might, for the Dauphin the bride away, and the Di was a grooms-man, and s Queen sent a vail of la with diamonds." The erad fallen into

Ninon's 1 "I rem as it were but handkerence, the better to observe t her words, "for standing the altar beside of his absence. her galle! He was in the "I must start bold, here whose honor was spotless ablade-"

Mme. Cpped abruptly. She had notift heaving of her listener's the firm pressure of her lis not prepared for the torrecical sobs and tears which scoke forth like a storm-florain stream. Althouat frightened, Mme.

Chevreuplated at the success of her sel now convinced that the propee was distasteful to her nieces odious to herself. She there work to assuage the torrent asuggest some scheme by whickiee might be averted without the sensitive pride of When r called that evening

to see hind press the necessity of their te union, he was received b heveul, who informed



him thatung lady was indisposed, and also, the families of the noblesse of the arrangements were made by atives and not by the high contractrties themselves.

Being ture a bully, Lemourier chafed arepulse, but "the divin'ty that donge a king," or, in other words, trenely haughty air of the noble lad the scornful ring in her courteouch smote upon his craven heart lil lash on the back of a cur, and he fain to beat a retreat, although, incient Pistol, he swore to

CHAPTER VIII. R AND PHILOSOPHY ng departed on his mission

Surprise in time to harrass its retreat, Cautiously feeling their way, with the of fifty men had passed the ambush, Mohawks in the rear to guard against when the rangers opened fire.

Surprise, they reached the Blackwater Taken by surprise, decimate by the rangers, who cut the trees in uni-When night closed the entire force was encamped on the opposite shore.

fire where supper was being prepared, "although I don't think they will get here before to-morrow evening."

"We left a broad trail to follow on," replied Selwyn, "and we must be prepared. The logs which formed the rafts must be hauled up on the bank for breastworks and more added to them. It must be done at daybreak."

Renwick was tired and hungry, and the smell of venison broiling on the coals stole over his senses with a seraphic promise of enjoyment.

"Wait till I get my supper, Charley, and I will arise like a giant refreshed. How delightful it is to repose in security under that star-sprinkled vault of blue and watch the preparations for a banquet which King George might

"I would that Loudoun or Abercrombie could smell it, then, and come hither to share it," laughed Selwyn, "but their culinary tastes, like their legs, run

"Who goes there?" shouted a sentinel on the river bank. After a few moment's parley, a raft was manned and pushed across the stream, but soon rethe South of a moment's reflection rt was not a sign of joy of her marand faint from fatigue and want of food. "Who are you?" asked Selwyn. The man gave the military salute.

"Jabez Locke, sir, scout and ranger." "And where is Captain Marden?"

"A prisoner to the French, sir." "You could not aid him, though you escaped vourself?"

"No, sir; and I had his orders to do just what I did if he was taken. You see we had got all the information we wanted and were on the way back to Oswego, when he was surprised in his sleep.

"How did you find this place?" "I struck your trail this morning."

"Sit down and have something to eat." said Renwick, "you look pretty well used up."

"I am," said Jabe, and he dropped down exhausted. A plentiful supper, however, revived him and he began to ask questions.

"Whose command is this?"

"Captain Selwyn's Mohawk rangers." Jabe reflected. Selwyn was Marden's friend, to whom Ariel carried the letter. Ariel must have succeeded, therefore, and this force, the numbers of which he yesterday ned, raising her estimated by their trail, was the result of that mission. His next question was: "Where is Ariel?"

radiant afur mother looked | the river, and he explained the reason

"I must start for the fort in the mornhad the s of Mars, and the French are coming on in force by land, and the gun-boats from Fort Frontenac will attack them from the lake."

"If the redskins left this place to join their friends," said Renwick, "they must have destroyed their canoes or hidden them."

"They wouldn't destroy them," said Jabe, quickly. "They must have hidden them on the other side of the river, and we must find them, for if they come back they'll be creeping over here in the dark to pick up sealps."

The wisdom of this suggestion being obvious, it was decided to act on it by daylight, and, the necessary arrange ments being made to relieve guard through the night, the tired rangers sought repose.

With the first pale light of morning the camp was astir. To Brant and his Mohawks was assigned the duty of searching for the canoes, while the rangers raised a breastwork of logs to protect the river bank. The Indians had little difficulty in finding the canoes, which were hidden under brushwood near the river. Jabe selected one and commenced his journey to the fort.

The work on the fortifications consumed the forenoon, and Selwyn had reason to congratulate himself on the rapidity of the work, for Brant with his scouts came in with the news that the enemy were approaching in force, the Hurons in front, and numbering about three hundred. The red chief volunteered to check the approach of the hosciles, and, having received permission, disappeared. The afternoon was spent in inspecting the surroundings of the camp, fortifying weak places and making all other preparations for

The excitement of the rangers was intense, for the wind bore to their ears the sounds of battle. At first the shots were distant and scattering, but increased in frequency and volume as they drew nearer, until it seemed as if a general engagement was in progress, and Selwyn resolved to send a party of rangers to the assistance of the red chief. Calling for twenty volunteers, the entire force responded, and when he had selected his men Renwick claimed the right to lead them.

"You had your share of glory the other day, Charley," he said, "and now it's my turn. Besides your presence is needed here." So saying he stepped into a canoe followed by the volunteers.

Guided by the firing and the yells of the savage combatants, he made a detour through the dense timber in order to gain the rear, and soon gained a position which revealed the fact that the thanking Selwyn for his patriotism and this very evening." "Certainly. If I He puts the shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., go, the little army under Mohawks were slowly retreating, Selwytan its march, confident that while, judging by the heavy tramp, a Mercer requested him to hold his posi- there."

the enemy would not recover from their party of regulars was coming to the aid tion as long as he deemed it prudent; although the commander had no doubt in ambush. Renwick awaited the apthat they would follow as soon as they proach of the latter. On they came, uncould collect their demoralized allies. suspecting danger until half their force

Taken by surprise, decimated and igriver at the close of the second day's norant of the number of their assailants, march, at the point where Marden ran the Frenchmen fell into confusion. the Indian blockade; but there was no Their officers bravely endeavored to trace of the enemy. They had probably rally them, and were picked off one by joined their allies and formed a part of one, until the panic-stricken survivors the force recently repulsed. Selwyn threw down their arms and fled into the decided to place the river between forest. The Hurons who were pressing him and the foe, and at once ordered hard upon Brant and his braves, paused the construction of rafts to convey when they heard the sounds of battle in them across, a task easily accomplished their rear, while the red chief, suspectwhen they heard the sounds of battle in ing the cause, shouted the war-cry of form lengths with their axes and bound | the Mohawks and pressed them in his | his master-may be to Montreal." them together with wild grape-vines. turn. The Frenchmen being disposed of, Renwick advanced cautiously on the rear of the Hurons, who, instead of the "They may come now if they choose," assistance they expected, finding them-said Renwick, lighting his pipe at the selves between two fires, retreated in confusion. While the Mohawks were engaged in scalping and plundering the dead, the rangers collected the arms and ammunition of the French, the muskets being furnished with bayonets which Renwick thought might be made available, and the entire force returned to the camp.

When night came the Mohawks celebrated their victory by kindling a great fire, around which they danced their



WE HAVE ONLY FOUGHT THEIR SKIRMISH LINE AS YET.

war-dance and chanted their deeds of prowess until the scene resembled pandemonium.

"We have only fought their skirmish line as yet," observed Renwick, lazily reclining between the roots of a tree; 'the heavy battalions are behind." Selwyn was pacing up and down in

thoughtful mood. The responsibility of his situation was greater than his experience, and while he had the fullest confidence in his friend and lieutenant, Renwick, he felt that he was by no means his superior in military skill. But if Marden were by his side

"A strange boy, that Ariel, and a fanciful name," said Renwick, breaking in upon his reverie. "Did you ever notice how shy he is and how eagerly he lis-tened when you spoke of Marden? He seems to be devoted to him."

"Marden is a man sto gain the confidence and love of all who come in contact with him," replied Selwyn. "Besides, he saved the boy's life, and he has been in his service ever since. You know that Indian gratitude is proverb-

I was on ridemaids of the Selwyn knew this man by the half-noble house. And oh! how breed's narrative of the expedition up Renwick, "and as cunning as a fox or a redskin, else he would not have undertaken such long journeys through the woods with nothing to rely on but his own sagacity, or instinct, as you may choose to term it."

"Instinct is the lowest form of reaon," was the reply. "It belongs to animals and not to men. It is the offspring of practical experience, sometimes aided by heredity. A mechanic does not accomplish his work by instinct, but by skill derived from practice, and if his father and grandfather were mechanics he inherits from them a mysterious aid to his ingenuity of which he is unconscious, and which we call natural transmission, as we find names for other things which we can not explain." There being no response to these re-

marks, Selwyn became aware that his friend was fast asleep. Silence reigned in the camp; the fires were smoldering in their ashes, like human passions; dim shadows revealed the sentinels at their posts, watchful as the stars and as silent. Wrapped in a blanket, his back resting against a tree, Brant, the Mohawk chief, sat motionless, but not asleep. From the dense forest in the rear of the camp came the hoot of an owl. After an interval of a minute the cry was echoed at a distance on the opposite side of the stream. If any one had been watching the red chief they would scarcely have been aware that he had changed his position, so deep was the obscurity; but he was not there. Again the dismal sound tolled forth like a funeral bell, and had its echo as before; again and again and then it ceased. The sentinels were changed; Selwyn, sleepless and vigilant, inspected the posts. All was well. The red chief rested in the same place; but his eyes shone like a panther's in the darkness, and there was a fresh scalp at his belt.

The hour before dawn was the time when the sentinels were most vigilant, for it was the hour when an attack was most to be expected, but when the sun arose there was no appearance of the enemy. Brant scoured the timber in the rear of the camp and found nothing except the carcass of a Huron minus his scalp and with a knife-cut in his breast. Selwyn's anxiety was rather increased by this impressive silence, and he was impatiently awaiting the return of scouts, when a sentinel observed a canoe coming up the stream and keeping close to the opposite shore. Then it suddenly shot across the stream, and Jabe and another ranger sprang up the bank and over the breastwork. He was the beater of a letter to Selwyn from the com-

mander of Oswego. The young soldier eagerly broke the energy in coming to his relief, Colonel was smoking they wouldn't have been each by themselves. He has a large

of the Harons. Quickly placing his men | but if threatened by a superior force, he was to fall back on the fort, which he (Mercer) was resolved to defend to the

last extremity. Observing that Jabe's face wore an unusually grave expression, 'Selwyn kindly inquired the reason, when the honest ranger informed him that when Ariel learned that his master was a prisoner to the enemy, he seemed for a time to be overwhelmed with grief, from which, however, he soon recovered.

"But I knew," said Jabe, "that something was working in his mind, and I wasn't surprised to hear, just before I left the fort, that he had disappeared with his canoe, and I know as well as if he told me that he's gone in search of

CHAPTER IX.

MME. CHEVREUL'S PREMONITIONS. De Barzac had no difficulty in obtaining a parole for his friend, all the officers who had served under Dieskan having interested themselves in his behalf, and he found himself surrounded by friends of both sexes, anxious to show kindness to one who had cheered their sick and wounded in the hospital and gained the love and confidence of that brave General, now no more. Especially was he welcome at the house of Mme. Chevreul, whose generous nature was touched by the manly bearing and cheerfulness of the captive. She kept open house and her rooms were crowded every night by her gay countrymen as eager for pleasure as for fame, like the troubadour of old who went forth to battle sword in hand, "with his wild harp slung behind him."

Lemourier, exasperated by General Montcalm's rebuke, and Mme. Chevreul's haughty demeanor, was still more enraged by the coldness with which the army officers regarded him. He had outraged their sense of honor by an act which even the plea of drunkenness could not excuse. He ground his teeth in impotent wrath. He could not even challenge one of the offenders without the certainty of a court martial, and while he writhed under the silent scorn of his fellows he perceived that his rival had gained by his gallantry exactly in proportion to what he had lost, and all that was base and ungenerous in his nature goaded him on to vengeance.

Mlle. Destain, in whose mind Lemourier's act had caused a strong revolution of feeling, at length decided on a step which cost her pride a severe trial, but which she felt was due to the honor of her family not less than to her own. She wrote a letter to her flance, declaring her resolution to cancel the marriage contract unless he should agree to certain conditions, the first of which was that he offer an ample apology to M. De Barzae for his inexcusable attack on him; and, secondly, that he endeavor to regain by honorable conduct and sober life the respect which he had forfeited by his violence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JOHN CHINAMAN'S DIET.

Rats and Mice Are Not the Only Tidbits on the Chinese Bill of Fare.

There is a time-honored impression to the effect that the average Chinaman can live on next to nothing, can eat any thing and can grow fat on a diet that would starve other men. It is almost cruel to upset old traditions, but if a local merchant speaks truly there is very little in this particular tradition.

"It's all bosh, this talk of Chinamen living on a bit of rice or something of that sort," said this gentleman.

"It is true that the Chinese are frugal and that they do not throw money away. But it is not true, however, that they starve themselves. I have had a good deal to do with them, and I am free to say that they are better customers than good many of their critics. Chinamen like good food as well as other people, and if they can afford to buy it they have it. They are so constituted that they do not require as much of certain kinds of food as do Americans, but do not for a moment imagine that they do not know what good food is or that they can not enjoy it as much as other men. What is more, when John buys he buys the best article of its kind in the market and pays the best price. He has his own dainties, which he gets at the Chinese groceries, but he is also partial to some of the goods sold in American

stores. "I am of the opinion that the Chinese, as a rule, have better food, and perhaps more of it, than most of our ordinary laborers, for most Chinamen have money and most of them spend it more freely than the general public believe.

"No, sir," continued the speaker, "John Chinaman is by no means given to starving himself. If he hasn't the money to buy rich food, of course he can only take what comes cheap, but when he has the money he attends to the demands of his stomach quite as cheerfully as do other men."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

LAST year the vessels launched in the United Kingdom of Great Britain approach very closely to 1,272,000 tons The Clyde heads the list with a total tennage of 835,201 tons. Next comes the Tyne, with 281,710 tons. The Wear is third on the list, with 217,336 tons. Then the Tees, with 110,436 tons. The shipbuilding yards in Belfast have launched tonnage to the amount of 80, 000. In the previous year there were at the same time vessels on hand having a total of 283,301 tons.

THE Jews are said to be rapidly increasing in numbers, wealth and influence in New York. Four new synagogues were recently opened within the space of ten days, and the city now has forty-seven of these places of worship, which is a larger number than can be found in any other city in the world. The Hebrew population has coubled in ten years. Some trades they almost entirely control.

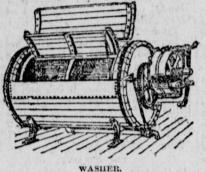
"On, by the way, Jot," said Mrs. Shuttle, as she handed him his warm slippers, "you remember that you abandoned smoking with the Year." "Yes, my dear." "And I found

MODERN LAUNDRIES.

How the Wash-Tub's Successor Does Our Collars and Cuffs.

Every Thing in the Cleaning Proces Now Done by Machinery - Rapid Growth of This Modern Industry.

"I don't believe there was a single oublic laundry in this city fifteen years ago," said a city laundryman to a New York Sun reporter the other day, "where laundering was done on a big scale. Originally, you know, people here who wanted their collars and cuffs done up nicely actually sent them away up the river to the laundries in Troy, and thus the name 'Troy laundry' originated. The laundries were started in Troy because nearly all the big shirt and collar and cuff manufactories were located there, and the laundries, in the first place, were connected with these establishments. Of course, there are no real 'Troy laundries' to-day. Even as late as seven years ago I don't believe that there were one-tenth of the public laundries that there are to-day. The work used to be done almost entirely by washer-women. Nowadays the average gentleman don't want a washerwoman to touch his collars and cuffs or shirt. The laundries do this work ever so much better than the washerwomen, and they don't hurt the

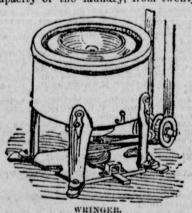


goods as much, either. May be you don't believe that, but it's so. Nowhere in the whole modern laundry process are goods subjected to any such wearing and rasping treatment as the old style of rubbing them on a wash-board with the hands. People really don't know how we do up clothes at all."

The increase in the laundry business has not only been rapid, but it has created large establishments for the manufacture of laundry supplies and machines used in the laundry business. These machines, many of them, are costly, and they are, all of them, ingenious labor-saving contrivances. Pictures of some of the principal machines used in the business are here given, and their use illustrates pretty well the modern laundry process.

The laundry receiving depots where goods can be "left to be called for," to which allusion has been made, are mostly those connected with the big steam laundry establishments. These depots are scattered in all sorts of places all over the city. The favorite places the laundrymen select are gentlemen's furnishing stores. The packages of goods to be laundered are left at these places and taken up by the laundry delivery wagons. The wagons bring the packages back to the depot when the laundrying is completed, and the owners call and get them. The delivery wagons also call at the homes of the regular customers of the laundries. Each laundry keeps a book containing the names of its regular customers and the day and the hour at which each cust er wants "his laundry" called for. Each driver of each delivery wagon has, of course, his regular daily route. The laundries will, as a rule, call for and deliver goods all over the city to regular customers. Some of the big laundries have several sets of "deliveries." one set of delivery wagons for such a portion of the city and one set for another -the different sets not all reporting at a central branch, but having centers of their own, which, in turn, communicate with the main offices.

When the package of goods to be washed finally gets into the laundry the person who receives it-who is usually a good-looking young woman - writes plainly on it the name and address of the person to whom it belongs, as well as the time when it must be "done"-if such time is specified she also makes out the "ticket," which contains the list and number of the different articles in the package. If no time for the work is specified by the customer-and none usually is - the person leaving the laundry ought to expect to get it again in three days, that being the time in which laundry work is usually "done" by the first-class shops. The packages are allowed to accumulate indiscriminately in the laundry until a sufficient number-called a "lot"-is on hand. The lot varies in size, according to the capacity of the laundry, from twenty-



five pieces to two hundred. Then a "marker" puts the lot number on all the packages. Next, a book-keeper puts down in a regular form in a log ledger the name and airms or the customer, the number of each kind of the different articles, and the mark or peculiar Indiaink stamp that is on each piece of goods. If a piece of goods is found unmarked

the record made.

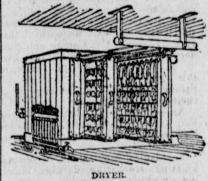
an appropriate mark is put upon it and

front of him, and underneath a hole in the center of this table hangs a big bag into which the assorter throws the collars and cuffs. He puts the shirts in a big basket, and re-examines each piece of goods to see if it is properly marked.

Finally the "lot" is sent to the washroom. Throughout the progress of the cleaning process the different pieces of the lot are kept together and the lot comes out as it goes in. Thus identification of the goods is systematized, and the time of delivery is made certain. First the goods are marked. They are not rubbed over a board or rasped by a machine. They are placed in queerlooking affairs called "wood washers." Each washer consists of two oval cylinders one within the other. They are both made of cypress or Georgia pine. The inner cylinder is fixed so that it can revolve very rapidly. The inner cylinder is full of holes, and both cylinders. have big trap-door openings on top, as shown in the cut. The clothes are placed in the inner cylinder and the trap-door closed. Then soap and warm water is put in the space between the inner and outer cylinder and the outer cylinder door is closed. By means of power from an engine the inner cylinder is made to revolve at a great rate, and the soapsuds, starting through the holes, wash the clothes inside finely. Thus the clothes are subjected to no tearing and grinding, as is commonly imagined. The washing cylinders are of all sizes, and some of the larger will wash at one time either 350 dozen collars and cuffs or 250 shirts. The big laundries, of course, have each a good many of the washing machines.

The washing process proper takes a good while. The man in charge of it puts upon each machine a chalk inscription stating the exact time at which the washing began. Say that the clothes were put in & machine at 1:30 o'clock p. m. They are washed in the "first soapsuds" till 2:15. and in the "second soapsuds" till 2:55. Then they are rinsed for ten minutes and bleached for forty minutes. Then they receive two freshwater rinsings before they are "blued." and are then thoroughly rinsed again.

From the wooden washing machines the clothes are taken to cylindrical iron affairs known as "centrifugal wringers." The centrifugal wringer consists, like the washer, of two cylinders, one within the other, and the inner cylinder full of holes and capable of revolving at a rapid rate. The inner cylinder is of polished brass and is called a "basket." and its revolutions amount to fifteen thousand per minute when the full power is applied. The wet clothes are placed in the inner cylinder and the cylinder turns. The great rapidity of the revolution, of course, packs the clothes in a solid mass around the inner sides of the inner cylinder, while the water that was in them streams out of the holes in the wide cylinder and is carried away in tubes. Not a drop of water can be wrung out of the clothes when they are taken from the machine. Thus by this machine the clothes in the wash are not harmed nearly as much as by putting them through between the rubber rolls of an old-fashioned



"wringer." The old-fashioned "wringer," of course, is still the only machine that can be attached to a tub and used by a washerwoman. And as such, of course, it will long live.

Then the clothes-the shirts and collars and cuffs, that is-are starched and hung up in places called "drying-boxes." These are simply long iron racks, as shown in the cut, inclosed in a big iron box or closet, and so arranged that each rack can be drawn out of the box to nearly its full length. When all the racks are shut in the closet is almost air-tight. Steam radiators in the closet bring the atmosphere there to a temperature of 210 degrees or so, and in this the clothes dry very quickly. The racks in the drying-box are made of galvanized iron and brass, so that the clothes hanging on them do not get tarnished. When the clothes come out of the drying-box they are, of course, very stiff. and the shirts have to be pressed between dampened cloths before they can be ironed. In almost every laundry in the city to-day shirts are still ironed in the old-fashioned way, by hand, though shirt-ironing machines have been invented. But the collars and cuffs are all ironed now by machines in the laundries. A hollow cylinder of steel, heated from the inside, revolving both on its axis and backward and forward, is made to pass over the linen again and again. The collars and cuffs rest during this operation on many thicknesses of felt, which serves as an excellent bed

Finally the cuffs are placed upon a half-revolving cylinder which turns them into proper shape, while a similar machine exercises a similar function as regards the collars. In "turning" the collars great care has to be taken not to crack the seams. In order that this may be avoided the seams had to be slightly dampened. Up to within a few months this operation of dampening the seams had to be done by hand, but an ingenious contrivance just invented accomplishes this mechanically.

At last all pieces of the "lot" are again taken to the assorter. They get to the assorter at different times, of pjerse, some of the pieces getting done quicker than the others. But the assorter, as soon as he gets the first piece, at once begins his work of making up the bundles of the customers.

A Chance at Last. Waiter (excited);)-Our restaurant is on fire!

Customer-Come, then hurry up, and perhaps at last we may be able to get table with a "board fence" around it in , something hot .- The Jury.

W E.TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

official Paper of Chase County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, CHAS A. ROBINSON., Douglas co. For Lieut.-Gov , D. A. BANTA, ... Barton co. For Atty Gen., J. N. IVKS, Rice 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. Wood, Anderson For Chief Justice, M. B. NICHOLSON, Morris

VOL XVII--NO. I. This week the COURANT enters its seventeenth volume. We thank our friends and patrons for their past favors, and hope to continue to merit their good and substantial wishes in the future.

TENTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE CHASE COUNTY ACRI CULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Most Successful Meet ing-A Full List of all Awards.

The Tenth Annual Fair of the Chase County Agricultural Society was held on their grounds, east of Cottonwood Falls, September 23 to 26, inclusive, and it was most successful, financially, the receipts being sufficient to pay all the premiums, in full, as well as to pay all other ex-penses of the present Fair and all the old bills against the Society, and then have a cash balance in the Treasury. With the exception of a slight rain on the afternoon of the second day, which made the track a little slippery, and the third day being a little cloudy, the weather was all that could have been desired, and, no doubt, the weather of these two days made the receipts fall short over one hundred dollars from what they would have been had the weather re"Lunatic" and James Dickson's "Irish Mollie." Result: Irish Mollie mained as pleasant as it was on the ruled out after first heat. opening day. The exhibits in all departments were good, and in many stalls full, although one of the stables had been greatly enlarged just bles had been greatly enlarged just there were four entries and three before the holding of the Fair, which starters, viz: H. S. Stevenson's "Dick shows that the interest of horsemen C," McKee and Bloom's "Elmo Maid" cerned, they intended to make it a success. Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band furnished music for the oceasion, with Prof. Davis, of Florence, as leader, and a tuba from Emporia; while the Strong City Drum Corps, also, enlivened things with some soulstirring martial music.

The merchants' displays were placed in the new wing of Floral Hall, and made that part of the building through CLASS A, HORSES, E. T. BAKER, SUPvery attractive. In going through this part of the hall, we noticed that E. F. Holmes & Co., Carson and Sanders, W. H. Holsinger, Frank Lee, T. M. Gruwell and J. M. Tuttle, of this city, and C. M. Baldwin, of Strong City, had very fine displays of their respective goods.

Among the finest displays in the of work, Cotton wood Falls school having a very attractive botany display.

The ladies' department, in sewing, knitting, crocheting, darning, mending, cooking, preserving, canning, flowers, plants, etc., etc., was quite full, and attracted much attention; while the fruits, vegetables and farm

while the fruits, while the fair, Gen J. C. Caldwell, of Topeka, addressed the people, in behalf of the Republican party. Hon. David Overmier, of Topeka, who was to have made a Democratic speech, did not come, because of an important lawsuit to which he had to attend; and a liance people made no arrange.

Alliance people made no arrange abold up their the first said in the first said ine

acted as starter in the races, and gave very general satisfaction by his promptness and impartiality in the performance of his duties. The rac-ing was about the best that has ever been done on this course, and has been much praised by both horsemen

and those who witnessed the races. We would like to say much more about everything that was to be seen, and what took place as part of the Fair, but space forbids us from so doing; hence, we will now close by saying the following is

A FULL LIST OFALL AWARDS: FIRST DAY.

In the trotting race for green horses, mile heats, purse \$30, there were four entries and three starters, viz. J. C. Dwelle's "Nellie Bly," Roberts & Son's "Fanny R," and "Jimmie R." Fanny R......1

under 15 hands high, that had never been trained or run on a track; purse, \$15; 1st, \$8; 2nd, \$4; 3d, \$3, there were eight starters, viz: Wild Bird, Red Bird, Davie Crockett, Mouse, Powder, Frank, Oakland, Hurricane and John Wilson. Oakland, owned by D. K. Cartter, took 1st money; Wild Bird, owned by N. F. McClelland. 2nd, and Mouse. owned by Ramsey & Risher, 3d. Time -53; 531.

The Chase County Courant, heats to rule, purce, \$30; 1st. \$15: 2nd shere, 1st; Dr. W. H. Cartter. 2d. Heifer calf, Herbert Matti, Ist; Drw. H. Cartter, 2d. Heifer calf, Herbert Matti, Ist; Drw. H. Cartter, 2d. Heifer calf, Herbert Matti, Ist; Drw. H. Cartter, 2d. Heifer calf, Herbert Matti, Ist; Drw. H. Cartter, 2d. Heifer calf, Herbert Matti, Ist; Drw. H. Cartter, 2d. Steer calf, Matti Bros., Ist. Steer calf, any age or breed, same, Ist; J. R. Blackshere, 2d. CLASS C.SHEEP, ROBT, CUTHBERT, SUP-Bly." Result: Result:

In the running race, ½ mile and repeat; purse, \$30; 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3d peat; purse, \$39; 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3a \$5, there were nine starters, viz: You Get, Powder, Billie Ford, Minnie Whitefoot, Wild Bird, Mouse, John Wilson, Bob and Davie Crockett. You Get, owned by D. K. Cartter, took 1st money; Wild Bird, owned by F. Kent, 2nd, and Davie Crockett, owned by Ramsey & Risher, 3d. Time--53

THIRD DAY.

In the 2:40 trotting race, purse, \$125; 1st, \$65; 2nd, \$40; 3d, \$20, there were three entries and two starters, viz: McKee & Bloom's "Elmo Maid" and C. A. Gates' "Jo Orr." Result:

heats, purse, \$70; 1st. \$40: 2nd, \$20; 3d, \$10, there were four entries and four starters, viz: Dr. W. H. Cartter's "Harry H," Earl Blackshere's "Don Q," H. S. Stevenson's "Gray Billie" and Weeks & Francis' "Pat O'Brien. Result; Don Q distanced in second Harry H. Harry H, ... 2 Pat O'Brien, ... 3

there were three entries and three starters, viz: Chas. Shavions' "Billie Ford," Frank Lee's "Bob" and N. F. McClelland's "Wild Bird." Result:

FOURTH DAY. In the trot for two and three year olds; two best in three; purse, \$30; 1st \$15; 2ud, \$10: 3d, \$5, there were four Ben H, Lunatic.

purse, \$175; 1st \$80; 2nd, \$60; 3d \$35,

In the running race, ½ mile dash; purse, \$20; 1st. \$10; 2nd. \$6; 3d, \$4, there were three entries and three starters, viz; Oakland, Bob and Powder, the horses taking the money in the order they are here named.

ERINTENDENT.

ERINTENDENT.

Thoroughbreds—Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, Dr. W. H. Carrter, 1st.
Mare, four years old and over, same award Trotters and Roadstens—Stallion, 4 years old and over, in harness. E. A. Kinne, 1st; Roland Roberts & Son. 2d.
Stallion, three years old and under 4, in harness, O. E. McCreary, 1st; John Lind, 2d Stallion. 2 years old and under 3, in bridle, S. C. Harvey, 1st; Dr. W. H. Cartter, 2d. Stallion, 1 year old and under 2, in bridle, M. Payne, 1st; Dr. W. H. Cartter, 2d. Stallion colt, in halter, Matti Bros., 1st; John Lind, 2d.
Mare, four years old and over, blank entry premium omitted.
Mare, 2 years old and under 3, in bridle, Dr. W. H. Cartter, 1st; Elmer Winegar, 2d. Mare, 1 year old and under 2, in bridle, James Dickson, 1st; Roland Roberts & Son, 2d.
Mare, colt, in halter, W. G. McCondless.

Mare colt, in halter, W. G. McCandless, 1st; Karl E. Kuhl, 2d.
Pair of buggy and matched pair of driving horses, speed, style and symmetry to be considered, owned by one man in Chase county, and not kept for a sporting team, Roland Roberts & Son, 1st; Walter Holsinger, 2d.

ver. 1st. Mare, 1 year old and under 2, Wm. Stone,

Mare colt, Matti Bros., 1st; C. C. Evans, 2d 2d

DRAUGHT HORSES—Stallion, 4 years old
and over, weight more than 1,300 pounds,
T. L. McClelland & Co., 1st: Arch Miller, 2d.
On Stallion, one year old and under 2,
weight of sire not less than 1,400 pounds, and
weight of dam not less than 1,200 pounds,
and stallion colt, same conditions on weight
of sire and dam, T. L. McClelland & Co. took
flast premiums.

of sire and dam, T. L. McClelland & Co. took first premiums.
On mare, 4 years old and over, weight not less than 1,200 pounds, and mare 3 years old and under 4, weight of sire not less than 1,400 pounds, and weight of dam not less than 1,200 pounds, the same parties took both 1st and 2d pre niums.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3, weight of sire and dam same as above, same parties, 1st.

Ist.
Mare, 1 year old and under 2, weight of sire and dam same as above, same parties, 1st, C. C. Evans. 2d.
Mare colt, weight of sire and dam same as above, C. C. Evans, 1st.
For best three colts. sire not to weigh over 1,300 pounds, Karl E. Kuhl (%), and M. Payne (%), 1st, sire Cyclone, owned by Mrs. L. D. Hinchley: Matti Bros. (%) and Guy Johnson (%), 2d, sire, Billie R, owned by Roberts & Son.

Son.

For best three colts, sire and dam to weigh above 1,300 pounds, T. L. McClelland & Co. 1st, sire owned by same

JACKS, JENNETTS AND MULES—Jacks of any age, John Stout, 1st; Wm. Counts, 2d. Pair of mules any age, J. R. Blackshere, Mule sucking colt, John S. Stout, 1st.

CLASS B, CATTLE, ROBERT MATTI, SUP-

ERINTENDENT. GALLOWAYS .-- Bull calf, two entries, no

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, J. R. Black-shere, 1st; Dr. W. H. Cartter. 2d. Heifer calf, Herbert Matti, 1st; DrW. H.

ERINTENEENT.

ERINTENEENT.

COTSWOLES.-Ram, two years old and over,
J. P. McCandless, 1st; Arch Miller, 2d.

Ram, 1 year old and under, J. P. McCandless, 1st;
Ram lamb, same, 1st; Arch Miller, dip.

Ewe, 2 years old and over, same awards

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2, Harry McCandless, 1st; Arch Miller, dip.

Ewe lamb, J. P. McCandless, 1st; Harry

McCandless, dip

SOUTHDOWNS.-Ram, 2 years old and over,

Arch Miller, 1st.

Ham, one year old and under 2, Harry Mc-Ram, one year old and under 2, Harry Mc

Candless, 1st.
Ram lumb, J. P. McCandless, 1st.
Ewe, 2 years old and over, Harry McCand
less, 1st; J. P. McCandless, dip.
Ewe, 1 year old and under 2, Harry McCandless, 1st. Ewe lamb, same, 1st; J P. McCandless, dip CLASS D, SWINE-WM. H. SHAFT

SUPERINTENDENT. Berkshire boar, I year old and over, Matti Bros., Ist; Dr. W. H. Cartter, 21. On boar pig, under six months old; sow I year old and over; sow six months old and under 12, and sow pig under six months old. In Berkshires, Matti Bros. took 1st premi-Poland China boar, 1 year old and over, J

Kuhl, 1st. Potand China boar, six months old and un Poland China sow, six months old and dieder, Arthur Kuhl, 1st.
Poland China sow, one year old and over
Karl E. Kuhl, 1st.
Poland China sow pig, under six months
old, Lon D. Kuhl, 1st. CLASS E, POULTRY-H. A. CLARK, SUP

ERINTENDENT. ERINTENDENT.

Trio silver laced Wyandottes, Wm F, Timmons, 1st; W. H. McMbris, 2d.

Trio barred Plymouth Rocks, Chas. Saxer, 1st; Hermin Evans, 2d.

Trio white Plymoth Rocks, Wm. F. Timmons, 1st and second

Trio light Brahmas, Charles Saxer, 1st.

Trio dark Brahmas, Charles Saxer, 1st.

Trio Buff Cochins, Annie Evans, 1st.

Trio Partridge Cochins, F. McCaadless, 1st.

Trio brown Leghorns, Charles Saxer, 1st

Trio brown 1/egorias, Charles Annie Evans, 26.
Trio Houdans, Annie Evans, 1st.
Trio Hamburgs, Gertie Roberts, 1st.
Trio black Spanish, Annie Evans, 1st.
Pair bronze turkeys, Charles Saxer, 1st. Pair bronze turkeys, Charles Saxer, 1st.
Pair white turkeys, Annie Evans, 1st.
Trio Rouen ducks, Annie Evans, 1st.
Trio Muscovy ducks, Annie Evans, 1st.
Robert Cuthbert, dip.
Trio Toulouse geese. Annie Evans, 1st.
Trio wild geese, Annie Evans, 1st.
Pair bantams, Gertie Roberts, 1st; Charles
Saxer, dir.

Pair bantams, Gertie Roberts, 1st; Charles Saxer, dip.
Best collection in this class, Annie Evans, 1st; Charles Saxer, 2d.
Lot of chickens, for boys and girls, under 15 years of age, F. McCandless, 1st; Wm. F. Timmons, 2d.
Lot of doves, Wm. F. Timmons, 1st; Chas. Saxer, 2d
Lot of Fantail pigeons. Wm. F. Timmons.

Lot of Fantail pigeons, Wm. F. Timmons lst. Trio Pekin ducks, Chas. Saxer, 1st; Wm F. Timmons, 2d. CLASS F, AGRICULTURAL AND MECHAN-

SUPERINTENDENT. On top buggy, two horse wagon and open buggy, F. Gillett took 1st premiums. On carriage harness buggy harness and man's saddle and riding bridle, C. M. Bald

ICAL IMPLEMENTS-C. C. EVANS.

win took 1st premiums.

Washing machine, no award.

Collection of furniture, not less than three kinds. Brown & Hillert, 1st.

Windmill, D. K. Hadden, 1st, A. M. Clark, CLASS G. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE

MRS. GEO. W. HAYS, COTTONWOOD

FALLS, SUPERINTENDENT. FALLS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Ten yards of rag carpet, striped, Mrs.
Julia A. Reeve, 1st
Ten yards of mixed carpet, Mrs. Jean
Shaft, 1st.
Knit or crochet bed spread, Mrs. Mary J.
Stone, 1st; Mary Schimpff, 2d.
Patch work quilt, cotton, quilted, Mrs.
Sarah E. Bond, 1st; Mrs. J. W. Griffis, 2d.
Patch work quilt, unquilted, Mrs. Agnes
Blades, 1st; Mrs. D. G. Groundwater, 2d.
Patch work quilt, woolen, quilted, Mrs. E.
Doering, 1st.
Patch work quilt, embroidery, Mrs. Chas.
McDowell, 1st.
Best specimen of slippers, Mrs. Rodman,

Best specimen of slippers, Mrs. Rodman st. Silk pincushion, Mrs. Emma Ratcliffe, 1st Pincushion, miscellaneous, Mary Schimpff, Calico dress, May Childs, 1st.

Suit of lady's underwear, 3 pieces, hand made, Mrs. A. . George, lst; Mrs. W. E. Timmons, 2d. Timmons, 2d.
Suit of lady's underwear,3 pieces, machine work, Mrs. W. E. Timmons, 1st.
Lady's shirt, machine work, Mrs. A. J. George, 1st.
Girl's full suit of clothes, Mrs. Mary Ratcliffe, 1st.
Gent's shirt, hand made, Mrs. W. S. Romligh, 1st; Jessie F. Shaft, 2d.
Silk quilt, Maggie Stone, 1st.
Six button holes, on cotion, Louisa Wager, 1st.

1st.
Six button holes, on wool, Ophelia Romigh. 1st; Louisa Wager, 2d.
Display of plain sewing, consisting of all household making, Mrs. A. R. Ice, 1st.
Repairing, hand work, same. 1st.
Ottoman, Mrs. D. G. Groundwater, 1st;
Mary Schimpff, 2d.
Sofa pillow, Mrs. H. S. Fritz, 1st.
Bracket lambrequin, Mrs. T. M. Gruwell, 1st.

1st.
Stand scarf, same, first.
Afghan, Mrs. Wm Hillert, 1st.
Specimen of girl's work, between age of
10 and 14 years, Eva Cochran, 1st; Dora
Cochran 2d.
Specimen of girl's work, under 10 years of
age, May Childs, 1st.

CLASS H, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE-MRS. L. A. LOWTHER, SUPT. Pair fancy cotton stockings, Mrs. Wright Wool knit mittens, Phæbe Moffit, 1st. Fancy knit mittens, Mrs. Warner Hayder Chair tidy, cotton, crochet, Mrs. J. H

Saxer, 1st. Chair tidy, woolen, crochet, Mrs. C. Fris Chair tidy, darned net and lace, Mrs. W E Timmons, 1st
Toil t set, 5 pieces, crochet, Mrs. D. G
Groundwater, 1st. Greundwater, 1st.
Pair lamp mats, Mrs. W. E. Timmons

Rag hearth rug, Mrs. Lizzie Johnston, 1st. Fancy hearth rug, Mrs. II. S. Fritz, 1st. Door mat. Mrs. C.S. Ford, 1st. Gentleman's dressing gown, Mrs. A. J. Knit lace, linen, Mrs. D. G. Groundwater Knit lace, woolen, Mrs. J. H. Saxer, lst. Crochet lace, cotton, Eva Cochran, lst. Crochet lace, woolen, Mrs. Laretta Wyatt

Sample work, Mrs. J. M. Kerr, 1st.
On chenille work, etching, Kensington,
silk, embroidery and braiding, Mrs. D. G.
Groundwater took first premiums.
Kitchen apron, Mrs. A. R. Ice, 1st.
Fancy apros, stella Kerr, 1st.
Collection in this class, not less than eight
pieces, Mrs. D. G. Groundwater, 1st; Mrs.
J. M. Kerr, 2d.
Specimen of laundry work, Mrs. A. R.
Ice, 1st.

CLASS I, SCHOOL WORK-J. M. WAR

REN, SUPERINTENDENT. GRADED SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOL DEPT. Class display of manuscript on algebra school district, No. 6. dip. Class display of manuscript on arithmetic same, dip.
Class display of manuercipt on physical

geography, same, dip.
Class display of essays on U. S. History, same, dip.

GRAMMAR DEPT. --Class display of manuscript on arithmetic, same school, dip.

Class display of maps on South America, same school, dip.

Class display of maps on physiology, same school, dip.

Class display of compositions, same school, dip.

dip.

INTERMEDIATE DEPT. -- Class display of manuscript on arithmetic, same school, dip. Class display of manuscript on penmanship, same school, dip.

Class display of compositions, same school.

PRIMARY DEPT. -- Class display of manuscript on numbers, same school, dip.

Class display of manuscript on penmanhip, same school, dip.

Class display of industrial drawing, same school, dip.

Class display of work in colors, same school dip. GENERAL--Highest per cent. of attendance in any department, same school, dip, Lowest per cent. of taidiness in any de-

partment, same school, dip.
Department having best school display, same school, dip.
INDIVIDUAL, MONEY PREMIUMS.-Essay on physiology, Anda McCandless, 1st; Mertie Estes, dip.
Penmanship, A. A. Proctor, 1st; Nellie A. Hinkle, dip.
Industrial drawing, Dudley Doolittle, 1st; Geo Burcham, dip.
Best manuscript on algebra, May Jenson, 1st; Herbert Clark, dip.
Best map of South America, Annie Johnston, 1st; John Hays, dip.
Best manuscript on geography, Annie McCandless, 1st; Bessie Howard, dip.
Di:play of manuscript on arithmetic, May Veburg, 1st; Ina Moutgomery, dip.
Composition, Ida Estes, 1st; Grace Hays, dip. partment, same school, dip.
Department having best school display,

CLASS J, FLOWERS, ART, ETC-MRS. ASA M. BREESE, SUPT. ASA M. BREESE, SUPT.

Greatest variety of green house plants,
Mrs. F. P. Cochran, 1st; J. P. Kuhl, 2d.
Best collection of geraniums, J. P. Kuhl,
1st; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, 2d.
Best collection of foliage plants, Mrs. G.
W. Hays, 1st.
Best Oleander, Mrs. Wm. Hillert, 1st.
Design in cut flowers, Mrs. A. R. 1ce,1st.
Boquet, same, 1st.
Landscape painting, Mrs. F. P. Cochran,
1st; Mabel Howard, 2d.
Portrait wors, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, 1st.
Specimen of water colors, Mabel Howard,
1st.

1st.
Specimen of oil painting on glass, satin, shell, etc., Mrs. Ada Whitson, 1st; Mrs. F.
P. Cochran. 2d
Crayon drawing, Mrs. W A. Morgan, 1st; Mabel Howard, 2d. Mabel Howard, 2d.
Specimen penmanship, Mrs. J. E. Warren, 1st; Mrs. J. M. Warren, 2d.
Display of pictures, all kinds, Mabel Howard, 1st.
Specimen of hair work, Mrs. W. E. Timmons, 1st.
Agricultural Agricultural wreath, Bridgett O,Donnel

CLASS K. PRESERVED FRUITS, CAKES JELLIES, ETC.-MRS. WM. HIL-

LERT, SUPERINTENDENT. Collection of canned fruit, Alice Romigh, 1st; E. Link, 2d.
Collection of preserves, Mrs. W. S. Romigh, 1st.
Collection of jellies. Mrs. E. Doering, 1st; Collection of sweet pickles, Alice Romigh, 1st.
Tomato catsup, Mrs. W. E. Timmons, 1st Tomato catsup, Mrs. W. E. Timmons, 1st.
On apple butter, peach butter and plum tutter, Alice Romigh took 1st premiums.
Blackberry jam, Mrs. E. Doering, 1st.
Loaf of wheat bread, yeast. same, 1st;
Mattie Holz, 2d.
Loaf of wheat bread, salt, Mamie White, On corn bread and sponge cake, Mrs,

On corn bread and sponge cake, Mrs. E. Doering took 1st premium.
Silver cake, Mrs. Lizzie Barr. 1st.
Fruit cake, Mrs. A. R. Ice, 1st; Mrs. E. Doering, 2d.
Cocoanut layer, Mrs. Lizzie Barr, 1st.
Chocolate layer, Mrs. Lizzie Barr, 1st.
Doughnuts, Mrs. Lizzie Barr, 1st.
Rusks, Mrs. Anna Williams, 1st
Best collection in this class, Alice Romigh, 1st; Mrs. E. Doering, 2d.
Two pounds butter, Alice Romigh, 1st;
Mrs. J. H. Saxer, 2d.
Two pounds of cheese, Mrs. J. H. Saxer, 1st.

Five pounds of lard, Mrs. Anna Clemen Five pounds of soft soap, Mrs W. Romigh, 1st.

Five pounds of hard soap, Mrs. A. Gray, 1st.

CLASS L, FARM AND GARDEN-J. H. SAXER, SUPERINTENDENT. SAXER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Six varieties of fall apples, not less than six in each variety, Charles McDowell, 1st; Clem Jeffrey, 2d.

Six varieties of winter apples, not less than six in each variety, same awards. Peck of apples, J. S. Lind, 1st.

Pecq of peaches, T. McCaskill, 1st.

One-half bushel Irish potatoes, A. S. Dailey, 1st.

ley, 1st. One-half bushel sweet potatoes, J. H. Saxer, 1st.
One-half bushel onions, Mrs. C. Saxer, 1st.
One-half bushel tomatoes, J. H. Saxer One-half dozen squashes, Gussy Sohmipff,

1st.
Six pampkins, Mrs. C. Saxer, 1st.
On twelve peppers and peck dried peaches, Mrs. W. S. Romigh took 1st premiums.
One bushel red or amber wheat, J. S.
Lind, 1st; S. J. Talkington, 2d.
One bushel yellow corn, ear, D. G.
Groundwater, 1st.
Best collection in this class, Clem Jeffrey, 1st.

CLASS M, SWEEPSTAKES - WM. II. SHAFT, SUPERINTENDENT. SHAFT, SUPERINTENDENT.

stallion, any age, O. E. McCreary, dip.
Mare. any age, W. H. Winegar, dip.
Bull, any age, J. R. Blackshere, dip.
Cow, any age, same award.
Boar, any age, same award.
Jack, any age, Wm. Counts, dip.
Mare, showing colts, T. L. McClelland &
Jone dip. Sucking colt.

Karl E. Kuhl, dip. CLASS N. LADY ERUESTRIANISM E. M.

BLACKSHERE, SUPT. equestrienne, Norah stewart, 1st (side saddle worth \$18.00); Flora stewart, 1st (side saddle worth \$18.00); Flora stewart, 2d, \$75.00)
Baby, Mrs. L. Wyait, Ist; Mrs. Fred Perrigo, 2d.

CLASS O, SPECIAL PREMIUMS-W. S. ROMIGH, SUPFRINTENDENT.

E. F. HOLMES—26 ears of corn, plaited together in buches of 12 ears each, raised in Chase county. D. G. Groundwater, premium, (\$15.00 suit of clothes).

Best peck of Irish potatoes, raised in Chase county, by boy 16 years old, or under, Karl Austin, premium, (\$10.00 boy's suit).

CARSON & SANDERS-Patch work quilt. cotton, quilted, made by any lady in Chase county, Mary schimpfi, bremium. (pair lady's French kid shoes, worth \$5.00).

S. F. Perrigo & Co.—Quart plum jelly, put up by any girl in Chase county, under 15 years old, Anna Schimpfi, premium, (\$5.00 worth of goods). Two quarts sauer krant, put up by any lady in Chase county, Mrs. Wm Hillert, premium, (pair of shoes, worth \$2.50). Two quarts peach pickles, put up by any lady in Chase county, Alice Romigh, premium (all wool dress pattern, worth \$5.00). ROMIGH, SUPERINTENDENT.

premium (all wool dress pattern, worth \$5.09).

T.M. Gauwell-Loaf of bread, made by any young lady, under 15 years of age, Mattie Holz, premium (an oil painting, hand painted, 28x42 inches, with 5 inches heavy gilt frame, worth \$10.00).

J. M. TUTTLE.—Quilt never exhibited before, sarah Bond, premium (set of Kennelworth dishes, 56 pieces, worth \$8.50). Hand made shir, unlaundried, Jessie £, shaft, premium (nair lady's shoes, French kid, worth \$5.00).

R. L. FORD.—Heifer calf, under 6 months

premium (bair lady's shoes, French kid, worth \$5.00).

R. L. Ford-Heifer calf, under 6 months old, exhibited by a boy, Herbert Mattl, premium (silver watch).

P. C. Jeffrey-Calico dress, made by any girl in Chase county, under 15 years old, May Childs, premium (white zephyr dress pattern or gingham pattern) Embroidery, worked with cotton, Eva Cochran, premium (same as above)

Merche & Lowther-Greatest number of premiums, speed ring excepted, not known; premium (\$4 00 pair shoes). Loaf bread, made by cxhibitor ("baker's" excepted), Alice Romigh, premium (100 pounds best flour, \$3.40). 3-pound roll of butter, made solely by exhibitor, (cresmery excepted), Alice Romigh, premium (\$2.00 cedar churn). Handsomest young lady on the grounds at 3.9, m., last day of Fair, Carrie Harris, premium, (2 00 box of confectioneries). Ugargliest man on ground at 3:30, p. m., same day, Dr. J. W. stone, premium (box of cigars, \$2.50.)

J. P. KUHL-Firest collection of fowls, such as ducks, geese and chickens, exhibited by boy under 15 years of age, Annie Evans, premium, (linen riding bridle, braided, finely tasseled, with steel bit, worth \$8.00); not being a boy, not entitled to premium. Lady bringing best collection of canned fruit, Alice Romigh, premium (finely ornamented lap duster, worth \$4).

ORANGE JUDD FARMER Co-Winter wheat. J. A. Lind, premium, 'one year's subscription to "Prairie Farmer").

DEDICATION.

Programme of dedication services at the M. E. Church, in Elmdale, next Saturday and Sabbath.
Saturday, 7:30—Address by Prof.
Hill, of State Normal, and organization

of Epworth League.
Sabbath, 11:00 a. m.—Sermon by Pres. Quayle, and dedication.
Sabbath, 2:30 p. m.—Sermon by Rev. Bandall. Sabbath, 7:30 p. m.—Sermon by Pres. Quayle. All are cordiatly vited. REV. R. E. MACLEAN,

FALL ANTER

Clothing, Furnishing and Shoes.

E. F. Holmes & Co. are as the season approaches, which reput tothing. Having spent two weeks in Cother Eastern Markets, selecting our stone Needs and Wishes of our trade in mitonfident that we have a Stock that will raise of every customer. We believe it wire, and not a task, to select your Fall andods from our Store. We base this conclusact that our Styles, and everything that e up a most desirable Stock, can be founds. It has been our aim this season, a y at such a low pricethat we give big valuney expended with us. While we do at class of goods which is to cheap to he AL VALUE: we can sell a GOOD ARTI all a price, that it is in the reach of all. Underwear, we have prices des that no one will question, being able theree that we offer BARGAINS. We ex more hats, than during any former sease to the work with comparatively small effor u of talk. If you need a hat, of any style lineand prices, insures a sale. The hiation always shown on Stock of Neckwear very gratifying tous, and when we say ne is even more deserving than any in the Pot over-estimate it. The "Sieseche" Boot and be fully represented in our line, and for Surability these goods are un excelled. Remen pair is warranted and you take no risk "Cones Boss" working clothes, every garme ted never to rip in the seams and are the affords. In conclusion, we tell you erned by our Motto; THE BEST AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

E.F. HOLMIO. THE LEADING CIO

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

ANSAS

CAMPBELL & GITT DEALER IN

sucking colt, under 1 year old, SHELF & HEAVY HARRE,

CUTLERY, TINWARE &c. and the fines

COOKING & HEATING ES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celeb

MOWR. MOOD And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machi

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BAR

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - -VERNER & SCROCCI

Live Stock Commission Mer

Cattle Salesman G. D. ABLE,

Room 19, Live Stock Exchange,

KANSAS CITY B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ERIE MEAT MARK SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash p : 1d for HI. COTTONWOOD FALLS, -

A. GOUDIE,

FURNITURE PICTURE FRAMES.



MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPA INC AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS. DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.. THURSDAY, OCT. 2.1890

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.56 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.76; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.



TIME TABLE

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. I	F. R.	. R.
STRONG CITY.		
GOING EAST.		
No. 2. *Atlantic express	3:32	p. m
4. New York express		
6. *Chicago express		
8. * Missouri River express	12:42	a. m
42, †Local freight		
GGING WEST.		
No. 1, *Pacide & Texas express	1:02	p. m
3. Mexico & San Diego express		p. m
5. *Denver & Utah express	3:52	
7. *Colorado express		a. m.

41, +Local freight..... 9:15 a. m. STRONG CITY BRANCH No. 301, * Accommodation.... 03, +Local freight EASTWARD. No. 302, *Accommodation...... 3:05 p. m 304, *Local treight 7:30 p. m

ELLINOR BRANCH. No. 306, *Accommodation EASTWARD. No. 305, *Accommodation 6:45 p. m. --- *Carry mails. +Daily except Sunday.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

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

House Joint Resolution No. 5. Proposing an ameadment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution. Be it resolved by the Leg slature of the State of Kansas two-thrus of the members elected to each house thereofconcurring therein Section I. The following proposition to amead the constitution of the State of Kansas is sherey submitted to the qualified electors of the State. Lor their approval of rejection, namely; That section there, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows; Section 37 the members of the Legislature shall receive, as compensation for their services, the sum of three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows; Section 37 the members of the Legislature shall proposition shall be allowed or each mile travel of article two be amended so as to read as follows; Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alteroate y are, comme cing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Reprisonatives to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Reprisonatives to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Reprisonatives to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the first provided by law in case of the election of Reprisonatives to the Legislature.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall be taken, counted, can do the first provided when the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature.

Sec. 3. This resolution s

and be in force from and after its photoactor in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1889.

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.

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

Mrs. Hugh Jackson and daughterof Kansas, two-thirds of the members eleced to each house thereof concurring therein the constitution of his state is hereby
amounted to the qualified electors of the
state, for their approval or rejection, names
thereby amounted by striking out the whole of
sections two and thirteen of article two of
sections two and thirteen of article two of
sections two and thirteen of article two of
sections two following which shall constitutions section 3 The supreme court shall
by the electors of the state, four-or when
shall one tiple to be elected or appointed
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LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mrs. James McNee is on the sick

Cloudy and cool weather now-a-

Mr. H. N. Simmons is lying dangerously ill Mr. M. M. Young has gone to Colorado City, Col.

Mr. Arch Miller was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. Louis Shipley has moved from

this city to Strong. Lyon county, yesterday.

Miss Effie and Cora Moore were vis- poria. ting at Emporia, Sunday.

House for rent. Apply to C. R. Winters, at Street Car Barn. Mrs. M. Oliver has received a fine stock of new millinery goods.

Miss Hattie Gillman has gone to Pueblo, Col., on a two weeks' yisit.

The pension of Mr. J. K. Warren, of Bazaar, has been re-issued and increased.

Messrs. Whalen & Baudelin are Messrs. Whalen & Baudelin are Mr. and Mrs. Scott E. Winne and putting up a barn on their premises in their children, of Hutchinson, arriv-

Strong City. Mr. David Rettiges, of Strong City, left for Pueblo, Col., Saturday even-

ers will meet in regular session, next

About the 1st of November, Isaac Self, of Homestead, will start for India, as a missionary there.

Mr. A. R. Ice has received the sad news of the death of his brother, Minor Ice, in West Virginia, recently. 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.

Mrs. Hugh Jackson and daughter, of Burlington, are visiting Mrs. Bar-bara Gillett, the mother of Mrs. Jack-

Word has been received from Hot Springs, Arkansas, that Mr. Elmer Frantz, telegraph operator, at Strong City, who is now sick, at the former place, is slowly recovering.

Mis. B. F. Beach is enjoying a visit from her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wilcox, and their four children, and her brother, Mr. F. E. Scofield, all of New York.

Messrs. Duchanois & Jones, whose Mr. Louis Shipley has moved from discity to Strong.

Mr. Charles Minor went to Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Maxwell, of To-peka, the Rev. T. J. Pearson and wife of Herrington, and a brother of Mr. Pearson, from Illinois, were in attend-ance at the funeral of Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, Tuesday.

Mr. J. T. Wilson, of Henderson, Mr. J. P. Kuhl went to Wichita, yesterday, to attend the Fair there.

The steam laundry ank electric light plant, in Strong City, are being rebuilt.

The steam laundry and electric light plant, in Strong City, are being rebuilt.

Mrs. Geo. B Carson and son have returned from their visit to Mrs. Car-son's parents at Emporia, and the Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, went to Cheyenne, Wy., last week, on dence, recently purchased by Mr. Car-

Mr. Wm. Fritze and family have moved back to Hutchinson, from Strong City. on a few week's visit, while Mr. Winne went east, on business, the following evening.

left for Pueblo, Col., Saturday evening, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gandy moved to the Guthrie & Byram ranch, Peyton creek, last Friday.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet in regular session, next

The department of type-writing and stenography, under the charge of Miss Mabel Brockett, of Topeka, bids. fair to be a great success. Miss Brockett is a thorough instructor, and good work will be done in her department.

Baldwin University Index.

During the second heat of the trotting race, on the second day of the Fair, while Mr. N. B. Scribner, his mother and sister, Mrs. J. H. Mercer. were sitting in their carriage looking at the race, one of his horses broke his bridle and made terrible attempts to get away, and for awhile it appeared that affairs would terminate sethe Courant for a cake of the premium soap at the Fair.

Mrs. T. L. Upton, has the thanks of the Courant for a nice bunch of might have been a bad and sad wreck.

The fourth volume of the Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society has been issued, a book of 819 pages. The volume includes the Fifth and Sixth Biennial Reports of the Society, before issued in pamphlet form, and shows the business of the Society and its accessions during a period of four years, 1886-1889, thus containing a permanent record of the work of the Society for that period. The book also contains the addresses delivered before the Society at the annual meetings, from 1886 to 1890. Besides, half of the volume is occupied with the official covers and the contains. half of the volume is occupied with the official correspondence pertaining to the office of Governor of Kansas Territory during the latter part of Gov. Shannon's administration in 1856 and of Gov. Geary's administration from September 9, 1856, to March 10, 1857, including the official executive minutes kept by Gov. Geary. These minutes kept by Gov. Geary. These documents relate to a considerable portion of the most stirring period of ing period of Kansas Territorial history. They have been gathered by Secretary Adams from Congressional documents published about that period. These locuments have hitherto lain hidden from the general public, and much of what they contain will be found to be new to students of Kansas history. The book has an alphabetical index of sixty pages, pointing to every subject and almost every name contained in it; also a chronological index to the contents of the public documents. As a book of historical refence, it is one of great value.

DEATH OF MRS. C. I. MAULE. It becomes our sad duty, this week, to chronicle the death of a most esti-

mable and charitable woman, loving and devoted wife and mother, who departed this life at her home in Strong parted this life at her home in Strong City, at 3:20 o'clock, a. m., Sunday, September 28th, 1890, after a two weeks' illness, from typhoid feyer, surrounded by her family and attending friends, in the person of Mrs. Martha A. Stevenson Maule, consort of Hon. C. I. Maule, Representative of Chase county, in the Kansas Legislature, in the 45th year of her age, she having been born near Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana. December poria, were in attendance at the John ston-Taylor wedding.

Mrs. James Patterson and children.

Mrs. James Patterson and children.

of Matfield Green, who were spending the summer in St. Joseph, Mo., have returned home.

The Republican County convention, to nominate a county ticket, will be held at the Court house in this size. but, after coming to Strong City, she became an active member of the Con-gregational Church, joining the Sew-ing Society of that Church, and of which she was a most useful member. She was also a most faithful worker Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese have returned from their visit to the south part of the State, Mr. Breese being much improved in health.

She was also a most faithful worker in and member of the Woman's Relief Corps, as also of the Daughters of Rebecca. She was the mother of eight children, one of whom (Charlie) died the first year of the Albert Charlie and th

lie) died the first year after the family moved to Kansas: therefore, she leaves her husband and seven children (George, Frank, Joe, Alex, Llewelyn, Mattie May and Bob), the oldest of whom is aged 17 years and the voungest six, besides her near and dear reletayes and friends in Indiana and many friends in Kansas, to mourn her death. The funeral took place at 2:30 o'clock, last Tuesday afternoon, from the Congregational church, in

Strong City, the sermon and services by Rev. W. T. Blenkharn, assisted by the Woman's Relief Corps; and by the Woman's Relief Corps; and the remains being interred in the cemetery east of Strong City, followed to their last resting place by the largest funeral cortege that ever went out of Strong City, there being about one hundred conveyances in the procession, and the K. of P.G.A.R. and S. of V., all on foot, who had turned out to do honor to the remains of the wife of a worthy member of the first

Died, at 5:30 o'clock a. m., Sunday, Sept. 28, 1890, of typhoid malaria, Ada Gracie McKnight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McKnight, of Strong City, aged 10 years.

Word has been received from Hot Springs, Arkansas, that Mr. Elmer Springs, Ar she was a member, as well as to the society of Strong City. Mr. Maule, and his children and sister, Miss Emma King, who is a part of his family, have the most heartfelt sympathy of this entire community in their sad bereavement.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

A. McDonald W. R. C., No. 225, at a special meether death of their room on the morning of September 30, passed the following resolutions of respect concerning the death of Mrs. Mattle A. Maule:

WHEREAS, OUR Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved sister, and while we bow in humble submission to His will, we deeply deplore our loss.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Maule labored most faithfully for the organization of our corps, occupied the office of Junior Vice President, was really the leader in our work, the one upon whom we all depended for counsel and advice, and the loyal friend of the soldier and his family. Therefore,

RESOLVED, that in the death of our sister we realize that her husband and children have sustained jan irrepairable loss, Strong City society one of its most substantial members, A. McDonald W. R. C., No. 225, a most faithful and efficient officer, and the poor and needy a generous and ever willing friend.

RESOLVED, That we tender to Mr. Maule and his family our sincere sympathy in

poor and needy a generous and ever whing friend.

RESOLVED, That we tender to Mr. Maule and his family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and commend them to a loving Father, who is a sure support in every time of reed, who will be with them in six troubles, and in the seventh will not forsake them.

RESOLVED. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Maule, one to each of the county papers for publication, and also that they be entered upon our secretary's journal,

LIDA E. KIRKER.

MARY J. HEDINGER.

FLORA N. HEY.

A TAX ON THE FARMERS.

"Who pay these taxes? When the manufacturer of iron comes to the Senate and says, 'I can live, or I can make a profit, if a certain duty is im-posed,' what is he saying? He is simply saying. 'If you give me a certain duty, you can put it in my power to charge over that duty as an additional tax on the farmers of the United States.' These manufacturers were not willing to enlarge their production and thereby meet the entire American demand, but preferred to manufacture a limited supply at eno-mously increased profits, and that, I think, is a feature of the iron manufacture in this country to a very considerable extent. That is to say, those who manufacture these articles-l camsdo not care to supply the entire American market, but prefer to sup-ply only that portion of it which they can supply at an enormous profit."— Senator Preston B. Plumb, January,

The Democrats of Chase county Kansas, will meet in mass convention in the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, October 11, 1890, for the purpose of nominating a Representative, and a County Commissioner for the 1st District, and putting a county ticket in the field, the election of a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and the putting of a county ticket in the field, for the coming Noyember election, and to transact such other business as may come before

the convention.

By order of the committee.

M. R. DINAN, Chairman.

W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary. CARD OF THANKS.

ED. OF COURANT: Please to allow us to return our most heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors for their kind and faithful attention and asstance during the last illness and burial of our wife, mother and sister, and much oblige. Yours, most respectfully,

EMMA KING, C. I. MAULE AND

CHILDREN.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP CONVEN TION. The Democrats of Bazaar township will meet at the Baker school house, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, Oct.
4th. 1890, for the purpose of cominating a township ticket, and transacting such other business as may com before the meeting. By order of the committe, D. M. LANSBERRY, Chairman.

NOTICE. To those who are entitled to prem iums awarded at the late Fair After Monday noon, October 6th. I will be ready to draw on the State Exchange Bank where all premiums will be paid in full, on presentation of order.

J. P. Kuhl. See'y.

Senator Plumb could add to his popularity by taking Dana's advice and have his talk and votes "get together." It is all well enough to talk tariff reduction, but the west wants to see some paper bullets fired into the enemy. -K. C. News.

BUSINESS BREVITIES

Brace Bros. are now delivering ice Leave orders and have it delivered at your home. Wood taken on subscription.

A store room for rent. Apply at this office. Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Buildi g one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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

county. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. Messrs. Ellis Smith and T Roberts will be at the Fair grounds until af-ter the holding of our County Fair; and they will train, break or handle horses in any way desired.

J. W. McWilliams wants town loans -large and small. Pure drugs, and prescriptions care fully compounded, at A. F. Fritze &

Bro.'s, Strong City. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

IMMENSE

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

ARRIVING

CARSON

and

SANDERS.

We will take pleasure in showing you the lines of goods, and goods lower than offered in

CARSON & SANDERS

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

-DEALER IN-

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSA

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

H. W. ALLEGER. 128 I ROM \$85 to \$45 This elegant Parlor Or gan, style 90, containing octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 1

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stops, 2 kneeswells, Stool and book free. For only \$45.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years." Circular free to all. It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmarter, mer-chant or expressarent and the Organ will be shipped promptily on ten days' lest the Organical Self Direct to Families money. Solid

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chane Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton fe28-tf

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 I you Chase, Harvey, Marion. Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Karsas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY

PHY SICIAN and SURGION Residence and office, a half mile north of

J. W. STONE, M. D. J M. HAYME, M. D.

STONE & HAMME

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

'Just as Good as the Frazer''

ome dealers offer cheap stuff, because there is re money in it to them. Do not be imposed upon, THE FRAZER. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Exposi-tions. Sold everywhere. All our goods are marked with the



ESTABLISHED 1857.

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

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

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

COLLINS & BURGIE, Chicago.



AGORN STOVES NEVER FAIL.

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

OVER A MILLION IN USE.

H. F. GILLETT, Cottonwood Falls, Kans

YOU WANT ONE CELEBRATED



LADIES who prefer not to wear Stiff and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by everylady that has worn them.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent,

66 RICHARDSON BLOCK,

Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOGGA, TENN.

WHY THE BARN WASN'T BUILT.

"I say, Uncle Ben," said Frank, "why don't you build a new barn? You need one, and you must have money enough laid by from the sale of your crops the past few years to pay for new buildings and fences and make your home look a hundred per cent. better, to say nothing of the saving. Why, that old tumble down barn doesn't hold more than onehalf of your hay and grain, and the loss from stacking out of doors must be far and divide it up." more than the interest on the cost of a new barn. Besides that old rookery is a disgrace on such fine land as you have here, and then there must be some danger of its blowing down in one of these heavy gales and killing some of your stock

"Well, Frank," answered his uncle, "all you say is true enough, but I guess you don't just understand the situation. You see, in the first place, I haven't quite enough saved up to build such a barn as I want, and so would have to hire some money and pay interest on it; but then I wouldn't think of building at present if I had more than enough."

'Why, Uncle Ben, don't you want bet-

ter buildings?" "Of course I do, my boy; but then you the valuation of my farm, and the taxes would be so heavy that it would take about all I could raise to pay them. Only bit of swamp land down beside the road there and built a few rods of highway fence alongside of it, where the brush and weeds used to grow; and the assessors raised the valuation five hundred dollars, and that added about twelve dollars to my tax, besides the increase of highway and school taxes, and than an acre of land.'

'Well, uncle, it made your farm look ever so much better. That brush patch the deacon had finally narrowed his was always an eye sore to me, at least."

"Yes, Frank, it did look bad enough right there beside the highway, and I'll admit that it made at least five hundred sive. Could be afford it? dollars difference in the appearance of the farm. But then I could not afford | carefully set down the figures of his into make many such improvements and come and disbursements. So much be compelled to pay the increased tax could be relied upon as profit from his on them.'

"But, uncle, why are the taxes so high here? It seems to me as if they were

"Oh! you see the town is bonded for \$143,000 to aid in building the Midland railroad, and we are paying the interest prudently saved and re-invested every on the bonds now, and shall have to begin payment of the principal in two or three years. The bonds were made payable in twenty years and we have been paying the interest ever since."

'Well, Uncle Ben, I would like to talk time; but now we will talk about this tax on improvements. Now, uncle, your taxes last year?"

'Let me see; there was \$140 for town, county and State tax; then there was \$11 school tax, and I worked out \$19 highway tax, making in all about \$170.

"Well, uncle, that is about \$1.13 per acre for your whole farm. Now, how much does Smith pay on that fifteenacre swamp pasture of his down there adjoining your field?"

"Oh! he doesn't pay much on that. Why, his school tax on that was only a few cents when I was collector last year, and I asked him how much he paid in all on it, and he said about three dollars. "But it is good land if it was brought

into cultivation, is it not, uncle?" "Yes, of course, it is; and I tell you Smith makes a pretty good thing off of it now. You see he pastures his young stock there, and it is good pasture, too, as the scattering bushes on it don't injure it much for that purpose, and it is just wet enough to raise an abundance of green grass the summer through Why, he has nine or ten head of cattle in there, and then it's increasing in value every year as the land is cleared up and improved around it. I suppose when I cleared up that acre adjoining it that it added as much or more in proportion to the value of that field as it did to the value of my farm.

"But. Uncle. did these assessors add to his valuation on that account?" "Oh, no; of course not; he had no

made any improvements on it." "Oh, I see. They don't tax the value of the land, it is only the improvements

that are taxed." "Well, I guess it amounts to about that, after all."

"But, Uncle, don't you think it would be nearer a fair thing if the land were taxed according to its value, without regard to the improvements, so that Smith would have to pay as much on those fifteen acres as you pay on fifteen acres

of your land?" "Well, I don't know but it would. never thought much about that before, but I guess, come to think of it, Smith would be likely to cut the bushes off and improve it in that case, for he don't get quite as much value off it now as I

do for the same number of acres." "But, Uncle, if you don't have to pay any tax on improvements your tax would be no more to the acre than his is now, would it? And then you could build a new barn."

"Oh, yes, of course it would, for there is just about so much to be raised. But taking the tax off of improvements serve to equalize it, and consequently raise Smith's tax per acre to meet the fall in my own. I shouldn't have nearly so much to pay as now, and I guess I should build a new barn mighty quick, and make a great many other improvements; and Smith would be mighty likely to clear up and drain his lot, so as to get as much as possible from the use of it. And around here, and make plenty of work for every man that wanted work"

man, are you not? "Well! well! Frank! You must take me for a fool if you think I want to divide up my land with every lazy scalawag. Not much am I a Henry George land confiscator. Why, I would go hang has decided to assist them the road to

"But, uncle, Henry George doesn't propose to confiscate land.

"Oh, yes he does. Don't I read my The Tribune and the Dispatch papers? both say that he wants to confiscate the land and rent it out."

"But that is all wrong, uncle. He only proposes to place all taxes on land values, and you have been voicing his sentiments exactly and I supposed you had been reading some of his writings. "I guess you are mistaken, Frank. That is not confiscation, and the papers say he wants to take our land from us

"Well, uncle, I have a copy of 'Proggress and Poverty' and I will convince you by letting you read it, and here is a copy of his paper, The Standard. Read those and you will learn that the whole of the theory in a nutshell is the placing of all tax on land values and

tion. "If I find that what you say is true

DEACON ROGER'S HOUSE.

Deacon Rogers had made up his mind to build a new house.

The deacon was a successful business man. Beginning life as an errand boy he worked his way through his various see just as soon as I put up a new barn grades of clerkship in the store to where the assessor would come along and raise he was employed. At thirty he was a partner in the firm. At forty he was the sole proprietor of a first-class business in a growing town. The old house his father last year I cleared up and drained that had built was antiquated; and, moved by the oft-repeated urging of his wife and family, the deacon had at last decided to build a house which should be worthy of his position as a leading merchant, and at the same time an ornament to the town he lived in.

The question now was, what kind of house should he build? And on this all that on account of clearing up less the deacon was taking counsel with him-

> After consultation with his architect. choice down to two designs, one was to cost \$18,000 and the other \$30,000. His inclination was toward the more expen-

> With pen and paper, Deacon Rogers business; so much would come in yearly from the investment of past savings. On the other side he set down the expenses of his children's education, the cost of maintaining an increased establishment, a certain amount to be year. The two sides of the account came perilously near to balancing; but still there was a margin.

"I'll do it," said the deacon as he looked lovingly at the design of the more expensive house and thought over this bonding business some other what a vastly improved appearance it would give the village street. And without more ado the deacon wrote a you have about one hundred and fifty letter to the architect instructing him acres of land here. How much were to go ahead and prepare the specifications and contracts.

The letter was just sealed, the ink on the envelope still wet, when the deacon's old friend, Mr. Smith, the tax collector, entered. In the pride of his heart, the deacon showed him the plans of the new house.

"Beautiful indeed," said Smith. building like that will give our village a regular boom; bring us in a pretty penny more in taxes, too, won't it?"

Deacon Rogers started. He hadn't thought of that! He made a hasty calculation of what the additional taxes would be, and found that they would more than swallow up the nar ow mar-"I was gin of income over expenses. only joking, Smith," said he. "That's the house I'm going to build." And the deacon displayed the plan of the \$18,000 building.

So the smaller house was built, the lumber dealer sold less lumber; the other dealers sold fewer nails, less glass, fewer stones, lighting fixtures, plumbing, furniture, and soon. The contractor made smaller profits, and the carpenters, and masons, and bricklayers, and daily laborers, all had less to do and got less wages. And all because the village authorities wouldn't let Deacon Rogers build a house without fining him for do-

ing it. And the vacant lot which lay next the new house increased in value by nearly a thousand dollars as soon as the house was built: and the man who had intended to used his savings in buying it and building a house upon it found he couldn't manage it .- W. C. Wood, M. D.

Now, Who Is the Worst Man Unhung? Rev. Benjamin Waugh has testified before a committee of the British House of Lords that every year "a thousand children are murdered for insurance money in England." Such testimony is calculated to make Jack, the Ripper, feel that he is not the worst man who goes unhung in England .- Boston Globe.

THE Chicago News, which has been doing so much good for the single tax cause in Illinois, is out against the personal property tax. It says:

"The personal property tax is fatuous, and it ought to be abolished. It is a farce in the cities, and a most unjust imposition in the country, where its discouraging effects are most grievously felt. The assessors can not possibly assess it with even approximate fairness; and, as a matter of plain fact, they do not attempt so to do. They far more frequently use it as a club for the punishment of their political enemies than as a means of justice, and it has thus become a hissing and a by-word, odious in the sight of the people, and a reproach to our civilization, which ought to be beyond fining the citizen for his industry, his thrift and his enterprise."

But it says that the personal property tax is a fixed fact, which can not be removed until the State Constitution is in that way it would make times lively amended. The News calls on the people to take up the agitation of the question with a view to the election of a "But, uncle, you are a Henry George Legislature in 1891 which will prepare such an amendment as will make it possible to abolish the personal property tax. The Chicago single tax men have been fighting on this line for a long time; and now that the Chicago News

success is clear.

M'KINLEY RENOMINATED.

His Speech Accepting the Nomination For Congress—What His Party Promised— How It Has Kept Its Word—An Interpre-tation of the Chicago Platform. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the

St. Paul Pioneer-Press, the Chicago Tribune, the Omaha Bee, the Atchison Champion and many other papers throughout the West which have always been loyal soldiers in the high tariff army, have, of late, been very restive under the leadership of Mr. Mc-Kinley and those who think with him. Senators Plumb, Ingalls, Paddock, Manderson, and even Senators Dawes and Blair, and a few of the Representatives, notably Congressman Butterworth, while insisting that they are protectionists, have made more or less vigorous protests against the McKinley bill. These papers and statesmen profess the utexempting all improvements from taxa- most loyalty to their party, and to a National protective system as well. They have no sympathy with the Democratic then I am with Henry George first, last party; and yet McKinleyism does not and all the time."-F. S. Hammond. That centleman has been silent for

some time. The leading papers of his own party have abused him without stint, and have discussed his measure in the most savage terms. And in so doing they have assailed his political orthodoxy. It is interesting, therefore, to hear what he has to say for himself. Of course he claims that he belongs to the regular school, and he quotes the Chicago platform, of which he is the reputed author, in support of his claim.

What does that document say? What was the issue upon which the party fought the last campaign? What had the ordinary citizen, who understood plain English, a right to expect from the party which asked him to vote for Mr. Harrison?

Tariff revision, to be sure, but of what kind? Many people insist that they thought that revision meant reduction, and some of them go so far as to say that had it been generally supposed that it meant any thing else Mr. Harrison would never have reached the White House. Yet the words of this platform are quite plain, and Mr. Mc-Kinley appeals to them in his own defense. The promise was to revise the tariff in such a way as to check importa-

That is the party's latest utterance upon the subject of the tariff. It is bound by it-that is, if party platforms ever bind any one. It was entrusted with power that it might 'check importations." Millions of dollars were subscribed to its campaign fund on the strength of that pledge. Protection for protection's sake was the theme of the orators and the organs. The revenue reformers were denounced as free traders because they proposed to do almost what the Western "kickers" are asking to have done now.

The victory was won with the help of the Omaha Bee, the Chicago Tribune. the St. Paul Pioneer-Press and Messrs. Plumb, Butterworth and the rest of them. Then Mr. McKinley set about the work of translating the platform into legislation. The result is the Mc-Kinley bill, which has provoked a howl all along the line. "And what," he asks, 'is the howl about? Have we not done what we could to 'check importations?' The Customs Administration bill, which is now the law of the land, is denounced by the free traders because it does just that thing. The McKinley Tariff bill, which the Senate will pass when it gets ready, will contribute to the accomplishment of the same result. The party is carrying out its pledges. You, Mr. Plumb, and you, too, Mr. Blaine, approved those pledges when they were made. Shall we stand by them or not? That is the sole question. I say we shall stand by them. And I say further. that, whatever may have been the case before 1888, in that year our party was committed to the cause of protection as' embodied in the McKinley bill. The time for protest has gone by. The record is made up. The party must abide by it-at least until the next National

convention meets." Such is Mr. McKinley's plea. And it must be confessed that it has a plausible sound. The man who makes it is undoubtedly honestly and earnestly devoted to a bad cause, while the men who are fighting him usually give the cause just as effective support when voting time comes, though they know it

to be a bad cause. Another Kansas paper evidently agrees with Mr. McKinley's view of the situation. It says that those protectionists who are clamoring for lower duties and an increased free list have no business to be doing it on party grounds. Probably sympathizing itself with this clamor it declares that these demands are the very demands that the tariff reformers made in 1888 and are making now. It thinks that the dissatisfied gentlemen will have to admit that they have changed their base: that they are now, occupying the tariff reform position and that all their talk in 1888 about the tariff not being a tax, etc., was purest humbug. It certainly looks that

The quarrel is a pretty one, but Mr. McKinley seems to have the best of it. There is one other thing which tells in his favor. The Plumbs and Mandersons and the protesting newspapers have invariably come round all right at election time. So it is not specially dangerous to offend them. But it is dangerous to offend the protected manufacturers who kindly allow the "fat to be fried out of them" for the purpose of lubricating the protection machine. These gentlemen must be taken very seriously. They invested their "boodle, Their interests must be cared for. It is money that talks. Mr. Andrew Carnegie's little finger is thicker than the thigh of the lustiest kicker.

-Farmers may as well understand, first as last, that if the McKitley bill becomes a law there will be a general boycotting of American products by European nations. They will retaliate by legislating against those products which they buy most largely of us. Those things are chiefly grain and provisions. It is not a cheerful outlook for the farmer, but it is the penalty which he pays for the consummate folly of standing by protection and voting in a protective Administration -Chicago

STEEL RAILS.

Report of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor-Labor Cost in a Ton of Steel Rails-Comparative Cost in This Country and Europe-Protection Not in the Interest of the Workmen-Some Profits.

Under the existing law the tariff duty on steel rails is \$17 a ton. In the Mc-Kinley bill, as it passed the House, this was reduced to \$13.44 a ton, and in that bill, as reported from the Senate Finance Committee, it was still further reduced to \$11.20 a ton. On the basis of the importations for the year 1889, these duties amounted respectively to 72, 57 and 47 per cent. These figures should be carefully noted.

Now the men for whom Congress thus kindly legislates should be able to give some good reason why such favors should be shown them. What have they to say for themselves?

The whole story of protection to steelrailmakers—as to every one else—is that the cost of production is so much higher in this country than it is in European countries that our manufacturers can not successfully compete, even in the home market, with the cheaper foreign goods, unless the Government helps them out. If it were not for the tariff, so it is argued, we should be "flooded" with importations of "pauper made" stuff. our own manufacturers would be beaten out of their home market, and they would have to shut up shop and turn their workmen adrift. Therefore we must maintain our "Industrial defenses." That, it is believed, is a perfectly fair statement of the protectionist position. Pushing the inquiry a little further, it is found that the chief reason why we can not manufacture so cheaply as they or abroad is that the rate of American wages is so high. We have the best machinery and the most economically organized mills in the world; we have an abundance of raw material: there is no scarcity of fuel, and in Pittsburgh natural gas is used; but the great trouble is that labor costs so much. And surely you would not, say these great men, have us depress wages in order that you may have cheaper rails. can beat the world making rails, but we feel that the American workman must be paid sufficient wages to enable him to maintain his independence and self-respect. The tariff makes it possible for us to do this. It puts us on an even footing with the foreigner; it is meant, so the phrase goes, to "equalize conditions." Thus it is that we get back the excess that we have to pay in wages over and above what the Englishman pays.

So it comes to the question of labor cost, and we have some very valuable information upon that question in a report prepared by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, on the cost of production of pig iron, steel ingots, steel rails, etc. It bears date July 1,

1890. On pages 34 and 35 of this report the facts are given about steel rails. Two establishments are taken in the Northern district in the United States, seven in Continental Europe and two in Great Britain. It appears from this table that the cost of making one ton of steel rails in the first American mill (the estimate is made on eleven days' running time. during which 4.882 tons of rails were produced) is \$24.79, and in the second it was \$27.68. Of these sums \$1.54 and \$1.38 represent the labor cost. That is, the whole labor cost of making a ton of steel rails in these two mills. And it does seem that a duty of \$17, or \$13.44. or even \$11.20 is considerably more than nough to cover the margin \$1.54 (the labor cost here) and any less amount abroad. If the foreign manufacturer gets his labor for nothing, he would only be \$1.54 better off in the ton than his American rival. And so a duty of \$1.54 a ton would be ample to "equalized" labor cost.

But this foreigner doesn't get his labor for nothing. In the seven Continental establishments the labor cost per ton is as follows: \$1.04; \$2.51; \$4.64; \$2.58; \$2.62; \$2.97; \$2.01.

That is, in every instance, except the first, labor costs more than it does with us. So the margin, instead of being against us, is in our favor. In the two English mills the labor

cost per ton is \$2.54 and \$1.36. It should be clear from these figures that an exborbitant steel duty is not necessary on account of great labor cost, and it should also be clear that it is not in the interest of the wage-worker. One other fact in this connection: The same table shows that the total cost of making a ton of steel rails is between \$25 and \$28; call it \$26.50. The price at which they sell at the mills is now \$32. an advance of \$5 a ton within a year. Here is a profit of \$5.50 a ton: The two American mills that figure in Mr. Wright's tables have daily capacities of 398 and 440 tons. That means that at this fair price for their product, they make from \$2,189 to \$2,420 a day. And when the price goes up to \$37 and \$38, as it did two or three years ago, then, under the protection of \$17 a ton, which is put on for the "benefit of the working men," the gentlemen realize fully, as they do now partially, the blessed ness of the American system.

The whole thing is a fraud. The employer gets all the protection; the employe gets none of it. And it is paid by the people who travel on the railroads and the farmers who ship their products to market. An \$11 duty is better than a \$17 one, but it is just \$11 too much. Indeed, unless Mr. Carroll D. Wright be very much mistaken, it is the foreigner with his high labor cost who needs protection against us.

-The window glass importers have been comparing notes and find that the average duty paid last year was 105 per cent. On some sizes the payment ran as high as 219 per cent. Yet this infant industry asked for and got an increased duty in the McKinley bill. This is only another sample of the manufacturer's greed. It knows no limit except an absolutely exhausted condition of the

consumer's purse. - Chicago Globe. -The Pittsburgh petted, industries now propose to take the farmers into partnership. The larmers are to vote protection and then the industries will divide, giving the farmers the burdens, were conducted on a square plan. while they themselves take all the

MR. CAMERON'S LETTER.

One of Virginia's Ex-Governors Tells Why He Has Left the Republican Party. The following is ex-Governor William E. Cameron's letter announcing his determination to leave the Repub-

lican ranks: To W. S. Dashiell, Esq., Richmond, Va.— Dear Sir: I have been taught by the events of eighteen months past that men of our ante-cedents and convictions can no longer, with self-respect, lend our voices, our votes or even the negative support of silence to the Republican party as it is expounded by the organiza-tion in this State or as it is administered by the present executive and legislative departments of the United States Government. The Republican party preserves no longer

the semblance of speaking for the entire country, but bases its claim to supremacy on sectional prejudices and sectional interests, pure and simple. Not only so, but the directors of its policy have not hesitated in the attainment of their ends to prostitute the plighted faith of the party in sight of all the world and to resource in their Congressional enact-ments the promises solemnly made to the Chicago platform. They stand self-convicted, not only of false pretense and punic faith, but of mathematical malignancy in seeking to retain power by awakening the war sentiment at the North and West, and by resurrecting all the stock phrases of fanaticism and sectionalism which could stir the South into resentment and retort. This object was and is to force the fighting as between a solid North and solid South, and at the same time to use the small contingent of Southern Republicans in Con-gress to minimize the power of the South by such political abominations as the Lodge bill. and by so framing a tariff law (under pretext of protection to American labor and American products) as to increase every burden of the customs upon the weaker section, and as to leave in force in all its shameless inequality the revenue tax upon the tobacco of Virginia, Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Florida.

The utterances of Mr. McKinley on the floor of the House, he the patron of the Chicago platform and the leader of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the committee which framed the tariff bill, and the action of the Senate in regard to the tobacco clause, constitutes an open declaration of war against Southern development, and we must realize that this action apart from its inherent injustice is a deliberate, wanton and absolute falsification of a solemn promise given to the tobacco States by the National convention.

The record on the Blair bill is no better, and

the tariff act, with its so-called revision and equalization of import duties, bristles with discriminations against the South and those industries and products in which Southern Republicans have the same interest as Southern Democrats. The Lodge bill is miscalled the "force bill," because in operation it would be impossible of enforcement to the ends pretendedly sought. To enact it would be to paralyze the commercial progress of the entire country and to set back Southern development, in which Northern capital is large ly engaged, a half century. But the main sufferer would be the negro, who, by this vicious effort to neutralize inevitable conditions, would be deprived of all the safeguards which now surround Personally and politically he would become the scape goat in a local strife in which Mr. Lodge and Mr. Reed would have no concern

and no influence. The passage of this act into law would be a public calamity. Its passage by the majority of the House of Representatives fixes the responsibility on the Republican par-ty. The call for a halt by Senator Quay in the Senate only voices the protest of a frightened financial and commercial North, and only proves that Mr. Quay is afraid to risk this ca paign on an issue which one section would regard as a blunder and the other as a crime. I see no reason to believe that the President has not been in active sympathy with all that

his party has done and left undone in Congress. His own performances have not, however, been one whit in advance of the legislative department. He has done nothing south of Mason's and Dixon's line since his inauguration, except to recognize with reluctance that any such country existed. His appointments with just country existed. His appointments with just a few enough honorable variations to prove the rule, have been of men not representative in character, influence or capacity. He has shown utter inaptitude to square his actions with his utterances, his performances with his promises, his principles with his prejudices, or his status with his status. He has been the instrustatus with his statue. He has been the instru ment, willing or unwilling, of the machine ele-ments of his party, and for want of bold and brave and catholic action he has made himself responsible for the fact that in the North and that in the South there is none worthy

After less than two years of his administration, Mr. Harrison has removed the last vestige with which we had hoped that the Republican party, by fostering an American policy, by subordinating the past to the present, by equal consideration for all sections, by removal of un necessary burdens of taxation, might prove itself the restorer of the Union as well as the

It is not worth while for one man or one thousand men to seek to stay the current of partisanry which has swept Republicanism from its legitimate moorings. But one thing remains in my judgment for us to do—for men who recognize a higher duty than that which can be expressed by a party name—and that is to free ourselves from all part and lot with a party which has no faith too sacred for violation and recognizes no pledge as too solemn to be broken. I can not lend myself to the oppression of my people, and if there is no political organization which meets the full measure of our approval we can at least leave that which violates our every idea of right and senti-

Not presuming to set up for any other man cr set of men a standard of duty, and willing to-concede to every one else that freedom of thought and action I have always claimed for myself, my resolve, founded on a desire to be true to myself and my country, is to refuse all spmpathy or co-operation with the Republican party in the crusade against this section which it now espouses and under the leadership to which it submits. Sincerely your friend, WILLIAM E. CAMERON.

CONGRESSIONAL LYING. A Habit Calculated to Injure the Morals

of the Nation. Is lying a National vice of such pleas-

ant mien that it merits Government protection? This question is suggested by the deliberate falsification of Representative Kennedy's speech, which has been done under authority of the lower House of Congress. The Congressional Record purports to be a verbatim report of the proceedings of Congress; and, in order that it may be accurate, efficient stenographers are employed at big salaries to take down every word that is uttered during the deliberations of that body. And yet the speech which is pub-

lished in the Congressional Record is. not the speech which Mr. Kennedy delivered on the floor of Congress, nor is it the speech which the shorthand reporters took down Mr. Kennedy's speech consisted mainly im an arraignment of "Senatorial countesy," under which he claimed all sorts of corruption were cloaked. And yet be now seeks refuge under a so-called courtesy of the House, which permits him to publish a bare-faced lie in giving to the world a speech he never delivered.

There isn't a hairbreadth's difference between the evils resulting from Senatorial coursesy and the lower House courtesy. The former cloaks corruption; the latter is a refuge for lies. It is about time that both were abolished

If a member of Congress gets up on Paul Globe.

the floor of either house and makes an ass of himself the fact ought to appear on the record. The printed Congressional record is intended for the use of the public, and not for the exclusive privilege of the Congressmen. The very knowledge that his remarks were to be reported and printed verbatim would be an incentive to a Congressman to behave himself. Asit is, he can indulge in all sorts of wild speeches on the floor and then go to the public printer's office with an afterthought speech and have the Congressional rec-

ord make him say very decorous things. The example set by those high in authority always has a bad effect on the masses. If a Congressman is permitted to lie under Government patronage the body of the people are in danger of being infected with the idea that lying is respectable. For these very good reasons we insist that Congress shall return to the early virtues of the Republic and require all of its proceedings to be accurately and truthfully printed. -St. Paul Globe.

FAT FOR SOMEBODY.

Questionable Operations Which Will Pay Well Those on the Inside

It is a fair question. How much do Secretary Windom, James G. Blaine, Napoleon McKinley, Boss Reed and Matt Quay expect to make out of the present policy of the United States Government? Are they on the ground

floor, as usual? Money is worth to the Wall street usurers nowadays all the way from onequarter to one-half of one per cent. per day. It has been loaned at interest as high as two hundred per cent. per annum. Mr. Windom's bond purchases for the purpose of "easing" this situation are made almost without exception of the men who are charging two hundred per cent. for money. The money that they get from the Treasury they dole out to speculators in Wall street at the rate of one-half of one per cent, per day. How much are the Republican officials who are on the inside making by the

operation? Another big swindle is in progress In anticipation of the McKinley bill's enactment the big importers and others have been making heavy purchases of foreign goods in advance of consumption for the purpose of selling them in a monopolized market. They have bought under the present tariff. They will sell under the McKinley tariff. These goods are now in bond, and in the ordinary course the duties must be paid soon. The speculators therefore ask their friends, Windom, Blaine, Mc-Kinley, Reed and Quay, to add an amendment to the McKinley bill permitting them to postpone the payment of duties for six months or a year. In other and plainer words, they ask the Government to furnish them the capital or credit necessary to carry on a big deal designed to beat the Government itself out of revenue and to oppress the people with high prices. How much are the anchor-casting statesmen going to make out of this operation?

There is "fat" in both of these things for somebody and perhaps for everybody connected with the corrupt and wasteful regime now in power at Washington. The question is: How much?-Chicago Herald.

CURRENT COMMENT.

-The Republican party is cutting: wisdom teeth.-Cincinnati South west.

-For President, T. Reed, of Maine; for Vice-President, W. W. Dudley, of Indiana; platform, brass and boodle. St. Louis Republic.

-Idaho is a rotten borough admitted for the purpose of giving to the Republicans two Senators and three electoral votes .- N. V. World.

-The aged Tennessee farmer who cut his throat because he could not live in poverty ought to have been in Maine when Reed was squandering hismoney .- Atlanta Constitution.

--- A wag has said that local, direct tax is a wart on your nose which you can see; but a tariff tax is a cancer on your liver, which you can not see, but which is consuming your vitals .- Chicago Tariff Reformer. -There can be no question what-

ever that if a National election were to be held to-day Democracy would sweep the country like a whirlwind. And the party of the people is growing stronger every day. - Chicago Mail. --- Pious John Wanamaker forbade

the circulation of the Kreutzer Sonata in the mails, but he allows Joe Cannon's filthy speech to be scattered broadcast through the same channel. Tolstoi. however, does not train in the gro. p. Florida Times-Union. -Pension Commissioner Raum

seems loth to tell all he knows about that refrigerator business. Probably he, too, imagines that 'dignified silence" is all that is necessary thesedays to shut the eyes of the people .-Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot. -In justice to the Administration,.

to the Speaker and to the majority in Congress there should now be an unsparing laying bare of all the facts, in order that aroused suspicion may wrong no innecent person. The time has come to find out all about Raum .- N. Y. World.

Senator Quay owes it to the party that has given him place and power to clear himself of the grave charges that now besmirch his character, or else step down and out. The Hawkeye is Repubry lican in every fiber, but it believes in nomest Republicanism - Burlington Haykeye,

-Republican victory in Wyoming. one of the newest of the rotten boroughs, was brought about by a bargain with the Mormons. For certain concessions in the constitution and the laws the Mormons gave their support to the Republican candidates, thus turning the scale in their favor. - Chicago Herald.

--- Commissioner Raum is loyal to the instincts of an office-holder. not ready to die, and will see hades frozen over before he will resign. General Raum is in pretty good condition to defy the Administration, be cause ho has not been a whit more thrifty in his and that all Congressional proceedings administration of a public office than the President himself has been .- St.

I like to watch a game o' ball; to me its lots o'

To see the players at the bat and watch them And slide and yell and all o' that; and, yet it The game ain't half so full o' life as what it

I wish you could have seen the club in which I

used to play. Of course it wasn't like the clubs you run across to-day. Because—now let me think—why, that was

twenty year ago! And base-ball then was different from the base-

Our club comprised the flower of our little coun-We knocked out every club there was for twenty

mile aroun'. 'We had no fancy uniforms, but you bet you we could play; We made ten times as many runs as what they

make to-day. Si Jones, the blacksmith, pitched for us, but in

them days, you know, You had to please the batter, he could have it And Deacon Perry used to catch, except camp-

meetings, when We played a sort o' "picked-up" nine and used his big son Ben. O! Squire Smith played at first, and when his

glasses staid in place, So he could see the ball, he always fortified that Judge Slimkins played at second, while I proudly guarded third, And young Doc Squills was short stop, and as

lively as a bird. The right was held by Elder Tubbs, the left by

Cap Siders, with a wooden leg, filled in the gap And they were just the fellows calculated for the biz; Unless 'twas Green, who carried a crutch be-

He was our safest player. He never tried to Upon a fly and show himself; he'd take in on the bounce. But when we got a new-style ball he quit. "I Said he, "if I will catch a ball that ain't made

Them days at home the umpire had to do the business square, Or else we'd throw him out and get another then

And sometimes, when the other side'd kick too awful loud. We'd sort o' compromise the thing and leave it to the crowd.

Our wives and sweethearts used to come and watch us play the game, And though we'd lose or win they'd always cheer us just the same.

'Twould do my old heart lots o' good to be back And play a game with just the some old club we

-Chicago Post.

A MOURNFUL BAPTISM.

The Sad Story of the Christening of Lake St. Fleur.

Amid the wild, yet picturesque, scenery of the "Black Glades." lies one of the most serene lakes in Dakota. It bears the sweet, suggestive name of St. Fleur.

Connected with the history of this little gem of the wilderness is a sad, romantic narrative which gave to the calm waters their mournful baptism, and which is full of pathetic interest as told to me.

The story itself is sad enough to bring tears to the eyes of any listener anywhere, but when heard by the solitary grave under the bowing willows it borrows an additional solemnity, and is more sorrowful than the mean of the water at the foot of the bluff.

It was in the year 18-, w steady march of industry had brought the sturdy lumbermen to the North, and the solitary depths of dark pine woods resounded with the echoes of industrial life.

Among the diligent workmen was a young and handsome German, who never entered into the jovial songs and rude jokes of his fellows. Always calm and unobtrusive, yet withal pleasant, he won friends among the more refined classes of the laborers and the name of "Prince Earnest" from the ruder grade, which stood in derisive antagonism of one whom it could not comprehend. Although the grand appellation was given him by way of contempt, ift accorded with his lordly bearing and earnest spirit perfectly.

With the disappearance of winter and the ice spring came, and the rafting began in earnest. The more fearless and venturesome raftsmen went careering over the water with an easy heedlessness, while the timid and uninitiated were circumspect and slower of movement.

Among the latter was "Prince Earnest." And if any one of the rude, uncultured experts could 'run him down," it proved a source of great hilarity at his expense.

One morning in being thus impeded by a careless Irisb raftsman, who, perhaps, had no idea of any serious consequences resulting, he lost his presence of mind and footing as well, and slipped from the raft into the chilling "He can't swim a stroke, and you're

the death of him," called one of the men in the rear, who had seen the unfortunate man fall. Frightened at this the:Irishman sprang into the lake to the rescue. The logs had fleated over thim, but with timely assistance he was brought from beneath them. The burly rescuer lifted the inanimate burden up to two pair of strong, willing arms, and

It was but the work of a few minutes to get the unconscious man on shore and into the warmth of the lodging and what is more I have seen them and house. Here every available means of made an instrumental measurement of a resuscitation were thoroughly tried, but number with that result. There are lots in vain. "Prince Earnest" was past res- of trees near the base of Mount Tacoma toration.

the fatal joke, was the first to speak | they belong except by the bark. Very after the futile attempts were aban- few people know or dream of the im doned. Coming forward, he caressed the cold, calm face with his toil-worn that some of our large trees could be palm, and exclaimed: "An shure Oi sent to the world's fair at Chicago only meant to taze him a little, an' We could send a flag pole, for instance, Oi've kilt im intoirely! Oi shall be re- 200 or 400 feet long."—Olympia Tribune pintin' uv it till me heart is broke."

The men looked furtively at one an-

with his stained hands. "His friends?" suggested one; but It's guite right."-America

THE OLD-FASHIONED BALL CLUB | not a man knew any thing of the dead man's affairs.

His belongings were searched for a a clew as to his relatives, but their reward was meager, for only a portion of a letter was brought to light, and in this missive, written in a fine feminine hand, the writer had addressed the deceased "Dear St. Fleur," only.

"Was it mother, sister, or sweetheart?" they questioned, sadly. "Swatcheart most loikely," moaned Torry McCorman, "fur ye see-she writ the 'dear' 'thout the 'brother' or 'son' a rilative wud be after puttin' to it. An'

Oi've kilt her, too, woe be the day!" After the burial every one seemed to reverence the name of St. Fleur, and the lonely grave under the weeping willows had been faithfully and tenderly watched. And one day Torry McCor-man carved the name of St. Fleur on a rough pine slab and put it at the head of the grave, with the remark that "twould be 'nuff aisier to pint than to tell the whole ov it." Little did he realize then what he did afterward, that the "telling ov it," would be more sorrowful and tragical than ever his great

In early autumn came a beautiful, balmy day, and with it the closing features of the incident as related to me. The sun had almost set, when a carriage drove up the rugged road and stopped at the lumbermen's hut.

Irish heart had believed.

A fair young girl, neatly clad, alighted and came forward expectantly. Presently Torry McCorman's face became ghastly, and he whispered with white lips: "God help me; it's her as writ!" He grasped his hat and hurried out of the rear entrance, disappearing instantly in the gloom.

She had by this time stepped inside the hut, and, in a gay tone, said: "Good-evening, gentlemen. Is St. Fleur Fuller in? Is this his abode" As the questions fell from her lips eac. one of the group uttered an exclamation of pained surprise. Then all eyes fell on the expectant, but somewhat frightened, face of the girl before them, but what man of them could utter a syllable concerning the death of "Prince Ear-

She saw that something was woefully wrong instantly by the pained, hushed expression on each man's face.

'Oh, speak-what is it; tell me what has happened to him and where is he?" she cried, nervously clasping her gloved hands and gazing at the proprietor with an attitude pitiable to see.

With blanched face William Stanhope answered in low, unsteady tones: 'Madam, suppose St. Fleur is very ill

"Oh, take me to him, then-quickly!" she interrupted, with quivering lips. 'Please take me; he needs me!" Not a man stirred, but every eye was fixed on the proprietor, and every ear

strained to catch his reply. "Madam," he began, in a husky, faltering accent, "Madam, if St. Fleur

could not recover?" "Oh, are you mad? In Heaven's name take me to him-I beg of you not to say such cruel things," she answered, imploringly.

"St. Fleur is dead-dead and buried!" of each one was a fatal burden to him. His tones were strange and unnatural. Stunned by this terrible intelligence, she gazed at him vacantly for a few moments; then a deathly pallor swept over her features, as she slowly comprehended what his words meant.

Each one present feared for her reason, and the horror deepened as she kept repeating to herself: "Dead, dead, St. Fleur dead!" No tears came to her relief, and not a soul present could bring himself to offer one word of sympathy as she stood there, repeating the fateful words: "Dead, dead, dead!" Suddenly a wild cry proceeded from the girl, and she fell prostrate at the feet of the proprietor.

With the silent assistance of the men she was quickly restored to consciousness. The dry, hot eyes glared for an instant about her, then she wailed pathetically: "Take me where you have buried him. I must see him once more-I can not bear it-oh, oh!" Gently supported by two of the men,

they led her away, out along the moonlit shore, for the moon had risen and her gentle beams fell lovingly on the rugged mound and its little rough slab, turning the letters of the name St. Fleur to a beautiful silvery bue.

Presently the agonized mourner stretched out her hands over the glinting waters by the side of the grave, and cried in a tone of despair, never to be forgotten by the listeners: "Oh, cruel, cruel waves! to rob me of my heart's best and dearest! Oh, St. Fleur, St. Fleur! Ha, ha, ha! No-no, he is not dead-he is coming to me over theredon't you see him-yes-" Another wild shriek escapes her, the eyes dilate with a strange terror, and before one of the amazed group can dash forward she again drops heavily to the ground. She, too, had passed "from this room to the

next"-the wictim of a broken heart. And it was so that the wail of a broken heart going forth o'er the moonlit deep on this sweet September night gave the lake its present suggestive name. - Chicago Daily News.

Trees 650 Feet Tall. Prof. Fred G. Plummer, the civil engineer of Tacoma, says: "I have been all over this country and have the best then climbed out of the water himself, shivering with cold and excitement, and where. What do you think of these with a very white, alarmed face. found that high in the unsurveyed town ships near the foot of Mount Tacoma. whose foliage is so far above the ground Torry McCorman, the perpetrator of that is impossible to tell to what family mensity of our forest growth. I wish

-Scribbler-"1 see your novels are other as McCorman staggered to a corner, sat down and covered his face second-class matter." Scrawley-"Yes What of it?"-Scribbler-'Oh, nothing

AN INDIAN CRIME.

Young Children Are Often Murdered for

Their Ornaments. The crime it is proposed to briefly describe certainly exists in Calcutta and in Bengal generally, and it is not unknown, report says, in the south of India. But the circumstances attending it, as here related, are taken from record, or founded on observation, in the Northwest Provinces. The adjective Indian is, however, not inappropriate, because as far as the writer is aware, the particular offense is unknown elsewhere, and, indeed, is suggested and led up to chief- De pretty vay she foot de bills."-N. Y. ly by habits and associations existing in | Weekly. that part of the East. A social outrage so striking very forcibly impressed itself on the writer's mind when he was commencing magisterial work in a district near Agra, many years ago. And an account of it was written, entitled "Foul Play in the Jungle," whichpublished in an ephemeral magazine and long forgotten by its author as well as by everybody else-is only mentioned because some of the facts here put down were doubtless put down there also. It may be safely affirmed, however, that not a letter of that account has ever reached England.

The crime is that of the murder of children for their ornaments. And three strange points have been noticed about this terrible outrage. First, that it is generally committed without due provision for its concealment, and often with circumstances of extreme folly. Second, that the crime appears to be almost always discovered and punished. almost always discovered and punished.

The writer has never heard of missing children supposed to have come to violent ends, about whom nothing further strength and robust health. lent ends, about whom nothing further was known, for the people are with the authorities in this matter, and will do their utmost to bring the suspected to justice. The third point is that this especial offense does not seem to materially diminish. And here it may be just said that murders, if found out, do not necessarily reflect discredit on the police. Many women are put to death police. Many women are put to death surfaces. Such articles should never be in India, as in other parts of the East, from motives of jealousy. If a man wishes to destroy his wife, and does not fear dying for the act, Vidocq himself could not prevent him. And so with this destruction of children. A law could be passed prohibiting their wearing ornaments, but if they do wear ornaments no law can prevent and no vigilance like the system. In buying Hali's Catarrh Cure be sure and get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. in India, as in other parts of the East, no law can prevent and no vigilance hinder persons who will risk being

hanged for murdering them. It will be remembered that among Hindoos the son has the duty of performing the religious rites to his dead father and male children are on this account, among others, much valued and indulged. And affection often displays itself by placing necklaces round their throats, charms and horoscopes cased in silver upon their arms and bangles on their wrists. - Gentleman's Magazine.

"A CRALING THING." A Little Girl's Composition on the Sub ject of Caterpillars.

The caterpillar is a craling thing and hears all over his back and fannie found one down her back and it made me crall like every thing birds eat caterpillars The words came slow, as if the weight and give them to their children to eat. I don't see how they can eat them, they are such horrid things, they look so offly, and I feel I don't know how. Catterpillars climb trees, the other day I saw a big, big caterpillar, and he was so horrid that I took a stick and killed him with it and threw it away to let the swill man take it home period caterpillars have 1,000 or more legs, he may not have so many, and he may have more the big ones have more than the little I gess that but don't know.

Caterpillars eats flies and other insects such as ants, miscatos and others like that. Also they eat leaves, plum leaves and in short all kinds and some flowers, too. Some have baby caterpillars, in short all of them. Caterpillars drink water, and in short every thing they can get. Caterpillars, I can not say much more about caterpillars. but one good rool is never to throw a caterpillar at a man or anybody for it gives them such a fright. I have told you all they eat, drink, how many legs it has and the rool. A caterpillar can climb, you can not. Ma be some of you can. I can't but most of the things that a caterpillar can do we can not, and most of things that we can do they can not. - Buffalo Express.

-Georgia darkies have an idea that to be lucky with honey bees they must be stolen. It has been generally surmised that they also entertain similar views on the subject of poultry. -Ram's

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29. CATTLE-Shipping steers ... \$ 3 25 @ 4 60

- 1	CATALE-Shipping steers		20	w	•	00
	Butchers' steers			0	8	50
	Native cows		00	@	2	40
9	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	8	50	0	4	8)
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red	YR		120		95
	No. 2 hard		86	0		67
	CORN-No. 2			120		461/2
	OATS-No. 2		26	0		261/2
	RYE-No. 2		53	0		54
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	9	50	0	9	60
-1	Fancy	-	10	0		15
1		-	00	0		00
		0	-	-		18
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		14	0		
30	CHEESE-Full cream		9	0		91/2
	EGGS-Choice		15	0		151/2
1	BACON-Hams		10	0		11
1	Shoulders		5	0		61/2
1	8ides		7	10		8
	LARD		61	1200		678
	POTATOES		90	(4)	1	00
	ST. LOUIS.					
	CATTLE-Shipping steers		80			75
80	Butchers' steers		00	0		60
			63	@		50
	HOGS-Packing					
-	SHEEP-Fair to choice		00	0		00
16	FLOUR-Choice	8	50	0		20
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		97			9748
	CORN-No. 2		47	0		4714
	OATS-No. 2		87	0		871/2
911	RYE-No. 2		58	0		581/2
	BUTTER-Creamery		15	0		19
	PORK	10	00	0	10	25
	CHICAGO.					
	CATTLE-Shipping steers		00	0		80
9 10	HOGS-Packing and shipping		50	0		85
	SHEEP-Fair to choice		00	@		00
	FLOUR-Winter wheat		40	0		25
	Willer Wheat		96	0	0	9634
	WHEAT-No. 2 red					48
	CORN-No. 2			/2 00		-
	OATS-No. 2			78 0		28
1	RYE-No. 2.			100		601/2
1	BUTTER-Creamery		16	0	MI	20
1	PORK	9	50	0	9	5)
1	NEW YORK.					
1	CATTLE-Common to prime	2	51	@	4	81
Sk/	HOGS-Good to choice	4	00	0	5	00
1	FLOUR-Good to choice	7	40	0		10
-	WHEAT-No 2 rod		011	4.00		011/2
	OORN-No. 2			40		551/2
	DAIS-Western mired		41	0		461/2
	BUTTER-Creamery					24
1			16	0		2000
1 .	PORA	10	00	w	12	25

"My dear," said the caller, with a winning smile, to the little girl who occupied the study, while her father, the eminent literary man, was at his dinner, "I suppose you assist your papa by entertaining the bores?" "Yes, sir," replied the little girl,

gravely, "please be seated."-Chicago

-American Tour st-"I understand Marquis, that you fell in love with a distinguished American lady on account of her pretty foot." Marquis-"Dat is it.

The Perils of Youth How few have any material sympathy for youth at that period when

"Standing with reluctant feet Where the brook and river meet," "Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,"
They are urged forward by Nature's stern
decree to assume the powers and duties of
manhood and womanhood. And yet this is
the most critical point in the voyage of human life. Then it is that the danger of a
shattered nervous system reaches its crisis
and ignorance seizes its opportunity to plant
the seed of future ill-health and misery.
Then it is the quack secures his victim and
his purse. This is the occasion when the
hand of experience should take the hand of
inexperience and guide its feet to the solid
rock upon the farther shore. At the approach of puberty and during the first years
of this new order of being, there are weakening tendencies that should be guarded
against. A medicine that has the power to
strengthen the various parts of the body
and to regulate and give control to its various functions is essential at frequent intervals. Such a medicine has the eminent Dr.
John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., given to the
world. It is known as Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. Don't fall into the hands of quacks,
but demand this remedy of your druggist.
Take no other. It is exactly what is needed

whether railroads can grant a re-bate to fishing excursionists. — Washington Hatchet. WE believe it has never been decided

Beware of Cintments for Catarrh That

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

THERE'S a new newspaper in Kansas called Ham and Eggs. It should never appear oftener than once a week. Published every Fried day probably.

By Steamer, Train or Boat? Which of these have you selected as a means of travel? No matter. Whichever it is, recollect that for sea-sickness, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, engendered by rough locomotion and bad food or water, and for malarial troubles, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most useful specific you can take with you. It is invaluable also for rheumatism, kidney complaint and nervous trouble. plaint and nervous trouble.

THERE is a strong resemblance between the friend who pats you on the back in a quarrel and the man who says "Sick 'em" to a dog in a fight.—Atchison Globe.

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

ABOUT the first thing that strikes the man who runs away is the scarcity of places to run to .- Atchison Globe

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Lyine may be wicked, but nobody is going to sit up all night if it is.—Binghamton Leader.

I HAVE been an invalid since my sixteenth pear, until five months ago, I began a use of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. Now at the age of twenty-three I feel myself, for the first time in my life, a man filled with health and ambition. I want you to publish this, although I do not sign my true name.—James Smith, Lexington, Ky.

So long as history repeats itself the school-boy need not commit it to memory.—N. O. Picayune.

Common sense teaches us that a thorn or splinter in the flesh must be removed before the part can heal. Malaria in the system must be destroyed before health can return. Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria does this and health returns immediately. There is no other known Antidote. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for one dollar. A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa.

EVERY mother owns the best boy-the worst boy belongs next door every time, --Texas Siftings.

The very best way to know whether or not Dobbins' Electric Soap is as good as it is said to be, is to try it yourself. It can't deceive you. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them. Ask your grocer for just

AFTER all, the only way to profit by the experience of others and avoid their troubles is to die young.—Atchison Globa

DELAYS are dangerous. Don't wait for your child to have an epileptic fit. Kill at once the worms that are making her feel so poorly by giving Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

A PILL manufacturer advertised on the label: "You take the pills; we do the rest."

—West Shore.

ALL disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or dis-comfort attending their use. Try them. The man who proposed at five o'clock in the morning did the business in dew time.

—Boston Gazette.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. There is one thing a woman can never do— she can't make a man tell her where he has been.—Atchison Globe.

For twenty-five cents you can get Carter's Little Liver Phls—the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose. You can't teach an old dog new tricks, but you can buy a new dog.—Terre Haute

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

"Johnny, how many seasons are there?"
"Three—pepper, salt and de base-ball seasor."



BITTERS

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

Prickly Ash Bitters!

It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

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A. N. K.-D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

A Bounty on Certain Sugars-Binding Twine Must Pay a Duty-"Imitation" Articles Excluded-Effect of the Bill on the Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- After ten days of hard work the conference committee on the Tariff bill completed its work late yesterday afternoon and reported the result to the House. The committee had to deal with 464 amendments, many of them involving cardinal differences of principle in treatment and many the subject of bitter controversy between conflicting interests.

The date when the bill is to take effect was made October 6. February 1 mext is fixed as the ultimate date upon which goods deposited in bond before October 1 may be withdrawn at the old

rates of duty.

In the case of sugar, the conference, in place of the uniform bounty of two cents on grades of 80 and above provided by the House, included maple sugar and adopted the following provision: "That on and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid from any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated under the provisions of section 3,689 of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of 2 cents per pound; and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope and not less than 80 degrees a bounty of 1% cents per pound under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of snuff \$737,731. By the passage of the the Secretary of the Treasury, shall bill the reduction in revenue from toprescribe."

In the case of imported sugars the House line of 16 Dutch standard, below which sugar is to be free, is adopted, and on higher grades the result was a compromise as follows: "All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of five-tenths of one cent per pound; provided that all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay one-tenth of one cent per pound in addition to the rate herein provided for when exported from, or the product of any country when and so long as such country pays or shall hereafter pay, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the exportation of any such sugar which may be included in this grade which is greater than is paid on raw sugars of a lower character and strength; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect. And, provided further, that all machinery purchased abroad and erected in a beet sugar factory and used in the production of raw sugar in the United States from beets produced therein shall be admitted duty free until the first day of July, 1892, provided that any duty collected on any of the above described machinery purchased abroad and imported from the United States for the uses above indicated since January 1, 1890, shall be refunded. On glucose the House rate of three

fourths of a cent a pound is retained. Whereas the Senate provided that the sugar schedule and bounty provision was to take effect March I next, the conof operation, with a proviso that No. 13 sugar may be meantime refined in bond without duty.

In the case of fresh or frozen fish from American fisheries made free by both houses the conference has imposed the limitation that they must be caught by American vessels in fresh water. Other fish are made dutiable at three fourths of cent per pound, a split between the House and Senate rate.

On binder twine the rate is fixed at 0.7 cents, but on other manilla cordage the rate is advanced from 11/4 cents to 13/4 cents per pound more than was agreed on by either house.

All of the paragraphs inserted by the

ference. In the case of glass bottles, where the Senate reduced the rates, the conference adopted a medium, fixing the rates on sizes above one pint and more at 1 cent per pound and on smaller sizes down to one-quarter pint at 11/4 cents and on sizes below at 50 cents per gross.

Spectacles and eyeglasses or frames are to pay 66 per cent. instead of 50 cents and 30 per cent. -a compromise. Reductions were made on the internal revenue duties on tobacco.

In the case of tin-plate the House rate of % cent per pound above sheet iron rates up to July 1 next and 2 2-10 cents after that date is retained.

The Senate rate of a further additional duty of 35 per cent on manufactures of tin-plate is replaced by an absolute single duty of 55 per cent., and its stipulation for free sixty-three pound tin after 1896 in case of failure of domestic works to produce one-third of the consumption is retained.

In the case of sawed boards and lumber of white pine the House recedes from its \$1.50 rate, the Senate rate of \$1 is adopted and the provision for the retention of the old duties to cover a foreign export duty is retained.

The Senate struck out the bounty pro visions proposed in the silk schedule of the bill as passed by the House. Other amendments which restore the language and rates of the present law were made.

In these the committee concurred. In the liquor schedule the Senate made increases on the various forms of wines and liquors. The House rates were restored except on champagne and spirits, leaving still wines and malt Miquors at the existing rates of duty.

The conferees agreed to the Senate reciprocity and retaliation amendment making but one change, which was in the date-made January, 1892, instead of July next.

On the changes made in the agricultrural schedules the conferees' report says: "In the agricultural schedule the House rates are mainly retained. Garden seeds have been reduced from 40 per addent, as proposed by the House, to 20 election expenses.

per cent., the rate substituted by the Senate, and turnip seed, which the Senate placed en the free list, transferred to the dutiable list. On oranges, lemons and limes, which the House made dutiable at double the present rates in order to afford protection and encouragement to the planters of California and Florida, the Senate reduced the rates somewhat above the present law. The House conferees yielded reluctantly to this reduction. An amend-ment was added to that of the Senate imposing an additional duty of 80 per cent. on the packages in which oranges, lemons and limes are imported.

The paragraphs inserted by the Senate imposing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on tea, the product of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope,

were struck out. The administrative section relative to imported articles being forbidden entry where the business mark of a domestic manufacture is simulated, reads as follows as adopted in conference: "On and after March 1, 1891, no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any custom house in the United

States. The conferees in their report, speaking of the effect of the bill on the revenues, say they do not believe that there is any material difference between House and Senate bills in the matter of estimated reduction in the dutiable schedules - namely \$60,000,000 - and their action has not materially affected that estimate except in the restoration of the internal revenue provisions of the House and on that point they say: "For the year ended June 30, 1890, the receipt from special taxes on the class of persons to be relieved by the bill were \$1,515,481, from taxes on bacco will be \$4,581,370, and from snuff \$184,433, making from these two sources an aggregate of \$4,765,808. Adding figures to the reduction which these would follow in the abolition of special taxes would make the total reduction in the internal revenue receips \$6,281,284. The probable reduction by the customs schedule will be about \$80,000,000, which would give an aggregate reduction by the bill of about \$66,000,000.

SUICIDE OF. A YOUTH.

Disappointed Love and Shame of His

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.-Victor L. Johnson, nineteen years old, shot himself through the heart at 130 Hendricks street, Brooklyn, early this morning. Last night, shortly before eleven o'clock, he entered his home and went directly to his room. He lived with his grandfather, R. R. Wheeler. The young man spent an hour or more in his room before he divested himself of his coat, vest and white shirt. Carefully unbuttoning his undershirt and turning it back so that the spot over his heart could be plainly seen he went to a bureau drawer and took out a 22-caliber revolver. This he pressed close to his heart and then pulled the trigger. He fell like a log and died instantly. His grandfather and the other people in the house heard the shot and the fall. The boy was dead when they entered the room.

Mr. Wheeler reported the matter at the police station. He knew of no cause, he said, and he reiterated this when a reporter called on him. He denied that ference fixed upon April 1 as the date | the boy had had any trouble in his life | if or any love affair. There are reports however, to the contrary, and that the youth was much depressed on account of the dissolute life of his mother.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

A Rare Form of Marasmus Consumes Him

-His Body For Science. NEW YORK, Sept. 27. - After months of enforced starvation Dr. Stephen De Wolfe, an eminent physician, died at his home, No. 139 West Thirty-fourth street, yesterday morning. He was renowned for his treatment of pulmonary complaints. Dr. DeWolfe's ailment was a puzzle to himself and his physicians. He was unable to retain nourishment Senate providing for a "customs com-mission" were stricken out by the con-for food. It is believed generally among the medical fraternity that his disease was an extremely rare case of marasmus. His muscular tissue wasted away gradually, and the wasting of those tissues, together with his inability to eat blood and muscle-making food, caused a diminishing of his vital powers and the decrease of his adipose tissue to such an extent that when he died little else than skin and bones remained. He was a large man in life and when in full health was as vigorous as an athlete in training. He was devoted to medical science, and when he recognized that his disease would cause his death he dedicated his body to the causes of mankind.

MISSOURI UNION LABOR.

omination of a State Ticket—Resolutions Indorsing Farmers' and Laborers' Plat-

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 27 .- The Union Labor party held their State convention nere yesterday.

Frank McAllister was temporary chairman. D. M. Cowan, of Christian County, was permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions report

ed in favor of adopting the Farmers' and Laborers' Union platform adopted in St. Louis in December last, after which the following State ticket was nominated: Supreme Judge, G. B. Jones, of Knox County; Railroad Commissioner, Samuel F. Boyden, of Newton County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Robert S. Brownlow, of

Dallas County. Hon. Charles Noland, of St. Louis, was deposed as national committeman and S. A. Wright, of Saline County, chosen his successor, after which the

convention adjourned.

California Population. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Census Bureau announces populations of cities and towns as follows: Los Angeles, Cal., 50,394, increase, 39,211; San Diego, Cal., 16,153, increase, 13,516; Santa Barbara, Cal., 5,849, increase, 2,389.

Kansas City, Mo., complains of the

TO BE HANGED.

The Trial Goes Against Reginald Birchall.

ADVERSE SUMMING

The Suspicious Circumstances All Indica ing Birchall's Guilt-His After Acts in Keeping With the Concealment of a Crime.

Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 30.-The sensational Benwell murder case ended yesterday in the prisoner being sentenced to death.

After arguments by counsel Judge McMahon informed the jury that norder to save time he would at once address them. He made a very careful, able and comprehensive review of the case. He spoke for two hours and fifteen minutes and charged against the prisoner. The central point was this: That if the jury find that B rehall was on the train to Eastwood that day, it is, in conjunction with having his possession Benwell's keys and checks, strong presumptive evidence that prisoner is responsible for the crime. If the prisoner had no farm at the Falls, what was his design in taking Benwell away at all? He charged that if the prisoner was the murderer, the jury must find that the crime was committed on Monday. He said, with Os.er, that the finding of a cigar holder and stub near the body was strong presumptive evidence that the murder was committed near where the body lay.

His Lordship asked what was the object of the prisoner in stating to all these people that he had checks and keys belonging to Benwell in his possession. Was it not for the purpose of accounting for how he got them? If he had instructions to send the heavy baggage to New York from whom did the instructions come? He could not have got instructions from Benwell. It is well known that Birchall had told several witnesses that Benwell had gone Why was the baggage to go east?

The judge went carefully through the points concerning telegrams and covering the well known telegrams from Birchall to himself. He said it was really in Birchall's writing. He reiterated most impressively that if the telegram signed "Stafford House" was in Birchall's writing and also if he wrote other telegrams that passed about that time, it was evidence of an exceedingly grave character against him, as his actions showed a scheme to conceal a

crime. Concluding the judge told the jury in effect that circumstances, where the chain was perfect, might be made stronger than the direct evidence of a witness who swore falsely. He intimated that if the jury believed the testimony for the Crown was unimpeachable the case was a very strong one against the prisoner.

The court adjourned at 9:55 but the jury did not go out. They remained in their seats and a guard was set over them. The crush of people was terrific. Outside it was almost impossible to get through the throng. Judge McMahon said quietly that he would come into court at 11:30 to hear the verdict if reached at that time.

At 11:30 the jury agreed and as soon as the judge arrived the jury was asked they had agreed upon a verdict and replied: "We have."

"What is your verdict?" asked Judge McMahon. "Guilty," the foreman replied.

When asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Birchall replied: "Simply, I am not guilty of murder."

The judge said: "I fully concur with the verdict of the jury," and proceeded to pronounce sentence, which was that Birchall be taken to the jail between the hours of eight a. m. and six p. m. on Friday, the 14th day of November, and be hanged by the neck until dead.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Louisville—Louisville, 6; Syracuse, 1. Columbus—Columbus, 5; Rochester, 2; NATIONAL LEAGUE. Cincinnati-Cincinnati, 5; New York,

Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh, 2; Philadel-

Chicago-Chicago, 3; Boston, 0. Cleveland-Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 6. PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Buffalo-Buffalo, 7; Boston, 4. Chicago-Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 1. Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh, 8; Philadel-

Cleveland-Cleveland, 8; New York, 3. WESTERN ASSOCIATION. Kansas City-Kansas City, 9;

waukee, 6. Omaha-Omaha, 3; St. Paul, 8. Minneapolis-Minneapolis, 13; Sioux

City, 0. Denver-Denver, 7; Lincoln, 15.

Impatient Rufflans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30. - To-day was to be the regular day for the annual freshmansophomore cane rush at the Northwestern University at Evanston, but the two classes were too impatient for the fray, and as a consequence they got together after prayers yesterday morning and indulged in a 'bout that resulted in much physical damage and many torn clothes, "freshies" getting decidedly the worst of it. It was little short of a riot and the whole town has been set by the ears as a result. The faculty, it is said, will make an example of the instigators of the disturbance.

Wreck in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.-A wreck on the Kentucky Central between Lexington and Cincinnati in which six peotaken place. It is impossible to get particulars.

Populations in Illinois: Canton 5,589, increase 1,827; Galesburg 15,212, increase 3.775; Moline 11,995, increase 4,195; Monmouth 5,837, increase 837; Peoria 40,758, increase 11, 499; Rock Island 13,596, increase 1,937.

The condition of the King of Holland is again critical

NOT SO NERVY.

Minister Misner Thoroughly Frightened When His Life Was Attempted. New York, Sept. 28.—The Herald's

correspondent at the city of Guatemala telegraphs as follows: I can now furnish the full story of the attempt to shoot Minister Mizner by one of the daughters of General Barrundia. I called upon James H. Hosmer, the United States Secretary of Legation and Consul-General, to ascertain the real facts of the case as well as to gather such official data of the death of General Barrundia as might be obtainable. Mr. Hosmer said:

"On the day following the killing of General Barrundia on board of the Acapulco, while in the legation office with the Minister, the servant informed me that a lady desired to speak with Mr. Mizner. The lady, who seemed to be very much agitated, was admitted. As she entered the private office of the Minister, she addressed Mr. Mizner, asking him if he was the Minister. Mr. Mizner replied in the affirmative. Upon hearing the reply the lady addressed the Minister in Spanish, saying she was the daughter of the deceased General Barrundia, and that he, the Minister, was directly responsible for the murder, adding that she was only a woman, but that it was her duty to avenge her father's death. "With these words she pulled a revol-

ver from beneath the folds of her dress and was about to shoot the Minister, but before her purpose could be effected I quickly grasped her by the wrist and wrenched the revolver from her hand. The Minister, however, was thoroughly frightened, and made a rush for the door, which he closed and locked behind him, leaving me alone with the infuriated lady. We remained locked up in the Minister's room until the police came and took the lady away."

PRISONERS' FRIENDS.

Papers Read Before the National Prison

Congress.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Though the skies were still lowering and the rain falling there was a full attendance yesterday at the National Prison Congress in the Scottish Rite Cathedral. President Hayes was in the chair. The first thing on the programme was the reading of the report of the standing committee on criminal law reform by Mr. Charles H. Reeves, of Plymouth, Ind.

Following this was a paper on "The Lease System of Alabama and Its Practical Workings," by W. J. Lee, of Greensboro, Ala., a member of the board of inspectors of that State. This was followed by discussion.

At the afternoon session there was a wardens' meeting presided over by Captain Joseph Nicholson, who made an address in favor of the Bertillon system of identification.

Major R. W. McClaughey, of the Pennsylvania reformatory, read a paper on the parole system and Prof. R. D. Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania. read a paper on criminal statistics.

The reading of the papers were followed by animated and long discussion showing an amount of zeal in strong contrast with the indifference manifes ed by the people of Cincinnati, who do not attend the meeting.

UNEASY HEADS.

Another Attempt to Kill the Czar-Dynamite For the Young King of Servia. St. Petersburg, Sept. 29. - Another attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar.

This time the conspirators planned to wreck a train by which it was believed the Czar intended to travel from St. Petersburg to Warsaw.

An obstruction was placed upon the track in the shape of five sleepers, which were tightly wedged in between the

rails. The train which was supposed to be carrying the Czar crashed into the barricade of sleepers and was thrown from

the track. No details of the outrage have been obtained and it is not known whether any arrests have been made in connec-

tion with the affair. ATTEMPT ON THE KING OF SERVIA. BELGRADE, Sept. 29. - While the young King of Servia, accompanied by his father, ex-King Milan, was returning from a drive yesterday a cartridge was exploded beneath his carriage.

The authorities allege that the explo sion was purely accidental. As far as can be learned no one was

injured. Raşcally Reds. HILLSBORO, N. M., Sept. 29.—Yesterday a Mexican who resided on a ranch two miles northwest of town came in and reported a band of Indians near his house rounding up ponies. Citizens to the number of thirty armed and started in pursuit, but up to a late hour no news has been received from them.

At Hermosa, thirty miles north, signal lights have been seen nightly in the mountains. In the daytime the Indians make raids on the valley, kill cattle and run off horses.

A force of the Eleventh infantry is expected from Fort Bayard, and a troop of cavalry that has been in Colorado, where two men were murdered September 17, will arrive in the morning, when the forces will consolidate and join in the pursuit. All out door work away from town and at mining camps has been suspended.

Niedringhaus Declines. St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus has written a letter to be read at the Eighth district convention next Tuesday, in which he most absolutely and peremptorily declines a renomination.

Another Cowardly Attempt.

ALLIANCE, O., Sept. 28.-Another cowardly attempt was made at Maximo, near here, to wreck the limited train ple are reported killed is said to have going west. One rail had been dragged partly across the track, and others were ready. A two-horsed farm wagon had also been placed on the track. A freight train came along unexpectedly and surprised thera before they had sucthe wagon into kindling wood. The rail was preshed ahead of the engine and in the first three attempts are in the condition. penitontiary.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

Summary of the Work Accomplished By the World's Fair Commission-Every Thing Working Smoothly.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26. -Since the close of the second session of the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, the question in everybody's mind is "What has been accomplished?" A summary of the work accomplished by the National Commission and the with a face as white as snow shouted, local directory combined is, therefore, of interest at this time.

The act of Congress defining the duties of the National Commission and the directorate of the corporation known as the Columbian Exposition laid upon the latter a dual duty, namely, the providing of a site and raising a fund of \$10,000,600. A supervisory duty was entrusted to the National Commission to see that the site selected was ad-



WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

equate to the purposes of the Exposi-tion and that the fund raised was bona fide and available. The first of these duties, namely, that relating to the site, has been absolutely accomplished, and the second is as far advanced as the unavoidable delays of legislation would permit.

The site tendered by the local direct-ory and accepted by the National Commission is such as no exposition ever possessed. The park system of Chicago comprises nearly 3,000 acres, distributed in the various sections of the citynorth, west and south. Of these parks the local directors have had the choice of 1,300 acres on the west side and 1,000 acres on the south side. The latter has been chosen for reasons which commend themselves to every one familiar with the topography of Chicago. The Exposition of 1893 will be held in the South Park. It has been erroneously stated that the site chosen is a divided one; that half the Exposition would be held in one part of the city and the other half relegated to a distant section to which access was diffiexit. Jackson Park, Midway Plaisance and Washington Park, all practically one park, divided only in name, and covering together 1,000 acres, will hold the great Exposition. At the Lake Front a grand gateway leading to the termini of the railroads which will carry people to the fair will be erected. At this gateway will be a substantial building where minor exhibits may be located. But for all practical purposes the Exposition will be located in one

block at the South Park. It now only remains for the city of Chicago to go through the formality of voting to the aid of the Exposition the \$5,000,000 of bonds pledged. This will of the United States will be then noti- went over the approach and stands on quirement of the law has been fully carried out, and by Christmas the official proclamation inviting the nations of the world to take part in the Exposition

will have been promulgated. It is a matter for congratulation that in the sessions extending over fifteen days the entire administrative machinery has been set in motion without as much as a murmur of complaint from any quarter: For this result, undoubt- Schwab. edly, President Palmer is largely responsible, aided by Secretary Dickinson, not a word of censure having greeted the scores of appointments

which he has been called upon to make. Hon. T. W. Palmer, president of the Commission, has received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, in which the latter makes a number of suggestions concerning several portions of the should be one of ideas rather than of objects, and says that in order to insure success something must be offered the in this country have steadily deterias a reason that people are satiated. with the ordinary type of expositions. similar petitions. He lays especial stress on the importance of making a great display of food

products. The executive committee of the Natheir labors for the time being, adjourned last evening subject to call. In the aftermoon the committee in a body drove to Washington Park for the purpose of carefully examining the grounds. The party consisted of Secretary Dickinson, Director-General Davis, Bresident Palmer, the committee members and Secretary of Agriculture Rusk.

Collery Explosion. TREMONT, Pa., Sept. 26 .- A violent explosion occurred in the Fegee Ridge colliery near the town yesterday. The inside workings were set on fire, and the force had all they could do to extinguish the flames. Thomas Ward was killed, James Lewis and Albert Miller-

were horably burned, and may die. Roughly Used, FORT Wyne, Ind., Sept. 26.—The mys. terious disappearance of Farmer John Ratliff, of Carabridge, Q, has been an uns sived problem in local police circles. He attended the races which closed in Fost Wayne last Friday and since then had not been seen. To-day it was learned that he was follower, from the city by confidence men who pushed him off a train near Mansfield, O., seeded in their purpose and knocked beat him nearly to deat's, robbed him of nearly five hundred dollars and even took his clo'thes. He wa found nearly naked in a field where h off the track. This is the fourth attempt of this place. Those implicated had lain for two days in an unconscious

THRILLING SCENE.

Chicago Street Car Goes Through a Draw -Passengers Leap Just in Time to Save

CHICAGO, Sept. 25. - "Jump for your lives! We're going into the river!" The driver of Lincoln avenue car No. 1718, of the North Chicago Street Railway Company threw open the door of, his car at 12:45 yesterday morning and

these appalling words to his passengers. -a dozen or more in number.

The passengers made a wild rush for: the doors. Just as the last man sprang from the step the car and horses wentover the brink and plunged into the

The Clark street bridge had been turned to allow the passage of the barge Howard just as the car came in sight on the viaduct north of the bridge. The grade from the viaduct to the bridge is

As the car reached the edge of the viaduct the driver applied the brake. It refused to work and the car began to slide down the grade: When within fifteen feet of the bank the driver threw himself bodily against the brake. The chain snapped but the car would not be stopped. Then he threw open the doors

and yelled to his passengers.

As the car tottered on the bank it was: seen that still one man remained inside. He had been asleep and awoke as the vehicle rocked on the verge. A cry of horror went up from the people who had gathered around and his escape from death appeared almost impossible. As the car began to slide into the stream he made a desperate leap and gained the rear platform just in time to jump to the street as the car toppled over. He was George McAdee: He was much excited, but managed to say: "I was asleep in the car when I'felt a strange motion and awoke suddenly to find my-self sliding toward the end of the car. I can't tell how I ever managed to escape a dreadful death. I just jumped and found myself in a big crowd with-

out hardly knowing how I got there." When the car and the horses were precipitated into the river the horses were carried to the bottom with the car. but came up a minute-later disengaged from the harness and from each other. One swam up stream toward LaSalle street and the other east. A tug in passing attempted to rescue one of the animals, but it took fright at the boat and swam away. After swimming desperately for some time both tired and went

to the bottom. J. J. McCann, a switchman, and Daniel Riley, seeing the accident from across the river, jumped into a boat and rowed over to where the car went down. McCann divested himself of his clothing and plunged into the chilly water. The abutment threw a shadow over the submerged car and no person was visible. McCann dived through the car, feeling carefully for any passengers that might have been caught inside. He found no one and.

returned again to the boat. It was rumored during the excitement. that two passengers, John Hartsough. and Dan, a newsboy, had been drowned,

but this proved untrue. An exciting episode of the accident was the summoning of a brigade of fire engines and hook and, ladder trucks. The fire fighters did every thing they could to save the horses, but being without proper appliances, they were be done at the election already ordered forced to reluctantly abandon the task. to be held in November. The President | The car had turned end over end as it.

end in the river. TO RELEASE THE ANARCHISTS.

A.Move to Free Schwab, Fielden and Neebe-From the Joliet Penitentiary. CHICAGO, Sept. 25 .- Another legal step toward the release of the Anarchists now confined in the penitentiarywas taken in the Federal court yesterday in the shape of a petition for a writeof habeas corpus in behalf of Michael

This movement had been contemplated for some time, but the petition. setting up the grounds upon which it is. sought to release the Anarchists has just been completed by Attorney Moses-Solomon, who appeared as one of theattorneys for the prisoners at the timeof the criminal court trial. He says hehas associated with him in this cases: General B. F. Butler, and a letter from World's Fair. The Secretary lays down the latter makes the assertion that the the declaration that the Exposition prisoners are entitled to discharge un-

der the law. The reason Schwab, appears alone in the fight is because the law in his case people. Mr. Rusk declares that fairs will cover those of Oscar Neebe and Samuel Fielden, and should Schwale orated since the Centennial, and gives | prove successful in his application, them the other prisoners will follow with

Technical omissions in the wording of the process upon which Schwab is held at Joliet and, the point that contrary to the record he was not present tional Commission, having finished either in person or by counsel when sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois, form the basis of the petition for habeas corpus.

Judgo Gresham, to whom the petition was presented, issued a rule on Attorney-General Munt to show cause by Monday why the writ prayed for should. not issue.

An Engine Through a Bridge N. ashua, N. H., Sept. 25. - A switch engine on the Boston & Maine roads jumped the track while passing over that bridge spanning the Jackson company's canal last night and plunged a distance of sixteen feet into the water, where she lies submerged. The engineer went down with the engine, but escaped by swimming to the bank. He is slightly injured.

Pennsylvania's Union Labor Ticket. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25. - In pursu-

ance of a call issued by Theodore P. Rynder, chairman, the executive courmittee of the Union Labor party met here for the purpose of discussing the advisability of placing a ticket in the field this fall. The meeting was secreta and at its conclusion it was announced that it had been decided to place the following ticket in nomination; Governor, Theodore P. Rynder, Center County; Lieutenant-Governor, Faustus Watkins, Tioga County; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Henry K. Fulkler,