

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

NUMBER 45.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate on the 28th passed a bill pensioning all the surviving officers and men of Powell's battalion of Missouri mounted volunteers during the Mexican war. The bill to transfer the revenue marine to the Navy Department was considered until two o'clock when the tariff bill was taken up and Senator Vest spoke at length against it. A motion was made to recommit the bill, which was lost. Senator Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for information as to the manner of admitting soldiers to the homes, and the Senate adjourned because of the absence of a quorum. The day in the House was occupied in considering Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. When the Senate met on the 29th Senator Morgan presented resolutions adopted at a public meeting of Republicans of Birmingham, Ala., against the passage of the Federal Election bill. The tariff bill was then discussed until adjournment. The House spent the day in Committee of the Whole considering the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill and practically completed it, but reached no final vote.

When the Senate met on the 30th the resolution introduced for meetings of the Senate at ten o'clock in the morning was taken up and Senator Cockrell made a vigorous speech in which he compared the work done by the Senate with that of the House under the rules which the latter worked and showed that the Senate disposed of far more business than the House. The motion was adopted and the tariff bill again taken up and considered until adjournment. The day was a dull one in the House. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill was agreed to and the House further considered the Sundry Civil bill. No vote was reached.

The Senate met at ten o'clock on the 31st, in accordance with the new rule, but only ten members were present. After some discussing a quorum was secured. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill was discussed for over an hour and agreed to, and the tariff bill was then considered until adjournment. In the House Mr. Oates (Ala.), rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution for the investigation of the charges of corruption against members of the House contained in a recent article in the National Economist, but after a great deal of talk the speaker decided it did not present a question of privilege. The House sustained the decision, and further considered the amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. Adjourned.

Soon after the Senate met on August 1, Mr. Blair offered a resolution that the Committee on Rules be instructed to report within four days a rule providing for the limiting of debate, and asked for its immediate consideration. Objection being made the resolution went over. The tariff bill then came up. Many amendments offered by Democrats were voted down. When the schedule relating to glass and crockery was reached, Senator McPherson moved to reduce certain duties, and upon a rule providing for the debate the first break in the party line by voting with the Democrats. On a motion to reduce the duty on common brown earthenware Senator Paddock voted with the Democrats. At this point Senator Plumb took part in the debate and vehemently opposed the idea of protection for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers as against Western agriculturists. The Senate, he said, owed some duty to the American people as well as to the manufacturers. The House resumed the amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, but no quorum could be obtained and an adjournment was had.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is understood that Mr. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, will accept the position of chief of the bureau of awards at the World's Fair, which has been tendered him.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided to recommend the creation of an intermediate appellate court to relieve the United States Courts.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has decided to recommend nonconurrence in the Senate amendments to the Indian bill.

SENATOR PORTER, in speaking of census takers, said there was overwhelming evidence of padding in the St. Paul returns. The corruption was as rank as it was at Minneapolis.

The President left Washington on the 30th for Cape May Point, N. J., to remain a week.

SECRETARY WINDOM, of the Treasury, proposes to name the new revenue cutter the Winona, after the Minnesota town where he lived.

ONE hundred years ago (July 31, 1790) the first mechanical patent was issued by the Government. It was granted to Samuel Hopkins for making pot and pearl ashes. The total number of patents issued during the century was 433,432.

The Treasury Department has issued its first order for the purchase of bullion under the new Silver act.

UNDER the new form of statement issued by the Treasury Department the public debt showed a net decrease during the month of July of \$395,257.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has authorized a favorable report, without amendment, on the Senate Postal Subsidy bill.

THE EAST.

THREE children were run over on the Erie railroad bridge at Paterson, N. J., recently. They were Jennie Drows and Nellie and Mary Warren, aged 13, 10 and 8 years respectively. Jane Warren was frightfully injured and Willie Warren was hurled into the river. They will probably live.

CHARLES E. ALLEN, of Dresden, Me., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Maine district.

ALL the workmen repairing the public schools of New York City have struck against three objectionable contractors.

MRS. REBECCA CABLE, mother of George W. Cable, the author, died at Northampton, Mass., recently.

The United States squadron of evolution arrived at New York on the 30th from their European and South American voyage.

THREE British war ships, Vice-Admiral Watson commanding, arrived at Newport, R. I., on the 31st and were given the usual salutes.

FOURTEEN months after the Johnstown flood the local paper prints what is claimed to be a correct list of the dead. The total number is given at 2,187, which, if correct, leaves over 200 bodies not yet recovered. The list varies considerably from Secretary Kramer's report, and names are given of thirty-four persons that were lost from the day express.

FOURTY-ONE dwellings at Braddock, Pa., were destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 31st. Three hundred people were rendered homeless. The aggregate loss was \$160,000; fairly insured.

DANIEL P. SMITH, one of the oldest newspaper men in Philadelphia, died recently from the indirect effect of wounds received in the Southern army at Franklin, Tenn.

CONSIDERABLE damage was done in Ossipee and North and East Wakefield, N. H., the other night by a hurricane. No lives were lost.

LIGHTNING in North Abington, Mass., killed Mary Quigley, aged twenty, and badly injured Thomas Sheridan and his wife and son.

In the race for the Goelet cup off Newport, R. I., by the New York Yacht Club the Volunteer won, beating the Puritan, Katrina, Gossoon and others.

MRS. REESE and her sister, Miss Anderson, were drowned at Youngstown, N. Y.

THE WEST.

DR. THOMAS HATCHARD and his wife have each been sentenced to four years in the Wisconsin State prison for killing Minnie Beardsley by criminal malpractice in Milwaukee.

An alarming fire broke out in the lumber yards north of the mouth of the river at Chicago on the 30th. Forty acres were burned over. The loss amounted to \$300,000.

THERE was a disastrous hailstorm in the vicinity of Casselton, N. D., recently. Seventy-five per cent. of the crops was destroyed in places.

CONGRESSMAN EZRA B. TAYLOR has been renominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Ohio district.

TWO boys were killed and a third badly injured by a runaway in Lima, O., recently.

By the fall of several girders weighing 600 pounds each in the Atlas iron works in Indianapolis, Ind., two men were fatally and two badly injured.

THE Santa Fe train was attacked by robbers three miles south of Trinidad, Col. The attack failed, as the train was able to pull through. In the shooting the engineer and fireman each received a wound.

THE population of Salt Lake City, Utah, is now 45,025 against 20,768 ten years ago.

LEWIS D. W. WASHBURN, a leading civil engineer at Minneapolis, Minn., was drowned at Lake Minnetonka with his niece, Miss Buckman, daughter of E. H. Buckman, of Sioux City. Washburn was trying to teach Miss Buckman how to swim when he was seized with cramps and both went down.

A LAKE SHORE freight train was attacked by tramps the other night near South Bend, Ind. Brakeman Charles Miller was killed, but not until he had slain a tramp, whose name is unknown. Of late several trains have been attacked and several trainmen injured.

AN explosion of mill dust followed by a fire in the malt house of the Keeley Brewing Company at Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street, Chicago, caused a loss of about \$60,000. No one was injured.

THE Illinois Legislature has passed the requisite resolution permitting Chicago to issue bonds for the World's Fair. The business portion of Walnut, Ill., was burned recently. The loss was \$125,000.

MARY BRENNAN and Lizzie McIntosh, young women employed in a resort near Plymouth, Wis., were drowned while boating, by a sudden squall.

THE families of Paul and Elias Brent, of Kirkwood, Ill., were poisoned by impure beef tongue and Mrs. Elias Brent will die.

LICENSE INSPECTOR ENOCH DAY, of Minneapolis, Minn., is missing with \$4,600 license money belonging to saloonkeepers of the city.

JACOB HANCOCK and wife, an aged couple, were fatally injured by a runaway at Mackville, Ill.

THE SOUTH.

THE Supreme Court of Georgia has refused a new trial to Thomas Wolfolk, convicted of the murder of nine persons in Bibb County, that State.

The trestle on the new bridge across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga fell recently while being placed in position. It struck a barge on which were twenty-five men. Samuel Gifford was drowned and Alfred Reynolds and another man were killed by falling timbers.

A DESTRUCTIVE cloudburst occurred in Horse creek valley, Walker County, Ala., on the 28th. Though no lives were lost, damage was done in the sum of \$40,000.

HON. LEWIS T. BAXTER, of Davidson County, has been nominated for Governor of Tennessee by the Republicans.

THREE children of Samuel Warrington, a farmer near Laurel, Del., have died within two weeks of black measles, and the father has become a raving maniac in consequence.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. TONGUE, boarders at a summer hotel at Magnolia, Md., were killed by a train while walking on the railroad track.

The total wheat yield of Tennessee is placed at 3,500,000 bushels. Corn will produce only 60 per cent. of a crop if the rest of the season be favorable. Cotton is in fine shape.

GENERAL.

MARIA VALERIA, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, has been married to Archduke Francis Salvator. She renounced all succession rights to the throne.

THE North China Daily News states that United States Minister Denby on his recent visit to Canton succeeded in having settled all American claims for compensation, some of which were in connection with the destruction of missionary property in the Canton province eight years ago.

EMIN has had severe fighting at Masal and Ugogo. He killed many natives by using the Maxim gun. He seized 1,200 head of cattle. He defeated the Ugogos with great slaughter.

Violent diphtheria is reported at Red Bay, a fishing settlement on the Labrador coast.

GENERAL FREMONT's will, dated in 1854, has been discovered. Everything was left to his wife, Jessie Benton Fremont.

MANY deaths have occurred in Italian regiments on the French frontier and they have been ordered removed to the interior.

A COMPANY has been formed at Rio Janeiro to assure stability to coffee quotations and facilitate business in that commodity.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission has promulgated its order materially reducing grain rates from points 250 miles in Kansas and 200 miles in Nebraska to the Mississippi river. The order does not affect Eastern rates, which were declared not to be excessive.

GENERAL RIVAS, the so-called rebel in Salvador, was captured and shot by the forces of Ezeta.

A CHURCH and several other buildings at Matuhuala, Mex., have been destroyed by a flood.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended July 31 numbered 189, compared with 199 the previous week and 210 the corresponding week of last year. The business tone was good.

PATSY DOWNEY, Peter McLaughlin and Charles McNeil, inmates of the Sunnyside orphan asylum near Toronto, Ont., while attempting to cross the railroad track in a carriage were struck by a passenger train and all three instantly killed.

SWEDEN is considering the advisability of joining the European alliance against Russia. In the event of a successful war Finland would be restored to Sweden and that country made a great power. It is said the Finns are ready for rebellion.

CHILDREN are said to scorn the idea of reciprocal relations with the United States, claiming that their interests lie with England, which country gives them a free market.

THE Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople has resigned, consequent upon the recent disturbances and the threats of the Porte that he would be held responsible for future outbreaks.

LETTERS confirm the report of renewed outrages against the Jews in Russia.

THE LATEST.

A CHEMICAL explosion at the Denver (Col.) fire brick supply house caused the death of the president of the company, Joseph W. Orth, recently.

TWO boys—Dean and Field Dickerson—sons of a Detroit (Mich.) book publisher, were drowned recently.

TWO boys were killed by falls, three drowned, one man killed by a train and a man fatally shot in New York City on the 4th.

COMMODORE MCCANN has hoisted his flag on the United States ship Pensacola at New York and assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron.

TWENTY-FOUR British sailors attempted to escape from their ship at Newport, R. I., recently, stealing the ship's boat. While excursionists were landing. A crew sent in pursuit shot one, cut another with a cutlass and captured all but three in the act of landing at the torpedo station.

The election in Alabama for Governor and other State officers resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket. But four Republicans and Independents were elected to the Legislature.

At the request of the German Government England has ordered one of her men-of-war now at Buenos Ayres to protect the interests of the Germans residing in that city.

The Emperor of Germany visited Queen Victoria at Osborne House on the 4th.

The tenth international medical congress opened at Berlin on the 4th.

The grand encampment of Odd Fellows commenced at Chicago on the 5th.

The complaints of ill treatment made by the Indians who have recently returned from Buffalo Bill's and other Wild West shows now in Europe have been set forth in a letter sent by General James Obeirne to Thomas J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington.

ANOTHER explosion of fire damp has occurred in a coal pit at St. Etienne, France. Of the men employed in the pit 115 succeeded in making their escape uninjured. Five others were seriously hurt.

The Trans-Caspian railway of Russia is totally unable to handle the cotton crop of Turkestan, which has increased wonderfully.

SEVERAL Senators on the 4th criticized the House for delays in necessary legislation, which impelled President Officer Ingalls to deprecate the expressions as tending to promote discord between the two branches of Congress. The tariff bill was then taken up. The House was in committee on the General Deficiency bill.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

SILAS LEIBERT went to sleep in his room at Kansas City, Kan., at four o'clock the other afternoon. As he did not make his appearance the next morning, an entrance was forced to his room and he was found unconscious from the effects of morphine. A physician was summoned but the man died soon after. Family trouble supposed to be the cause.

L. J. USHER, of Lawrence, has begun a criminal suit against the Omaha (Neb.) Bee claiming \$50,000 damages for the story lately published by that paper in which one Mrs. Russell alleged that she had been robbed of \$10,000 by men in the interest of Usher, and that he was implicated in the murder of his (Usher's) clerk. He alleges that the statement is utterly false. Other papers that copied the article, it is stated, will also be sued.

THE other day Thomas Mantle, Robert Swetzer, John Diefenbaugh and Silas Reed, farmers, were riding in a wagon near Clearwater, when they were struck by lightning. Mantle was killed and the other three were thought to be fatally injured. The team was also killed.

THE other morning a young man who had registered at the Commercial Hotel in Kirwin as Charles Stein, of Atlanta, Ga., was found dying from a dose of morphine and strychnine taken for the purpose of committing suicide. He died in a short time. He left letters stating that his name was Homer Reed, of Louisville, Ky., and asking the landlord to have his body shipped to a Mr. Martin, at Fredonia, Ky.

MRS. AUGUSTUS MADER was killed by lightning at Wichita the other morning while standing near a pump close to the kitchen door. The lightning first struck a tree, tore it to pieces, jumped to the pump and shattered it and then struck Mrs. Mader on the head, killing her.

THE Governor has pardoned James T. Murphy, of Cherokee County, who was on October 4, 1888, convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Murphy, who is a young man of good education, through the influence of evil associates acquired the habit of drinking and while intoxicated took a horse and cart belonging to his father. The unnatural father reluctantly prosecuted his son and had him sent to the penitentiary. The pardon was recommended by the court officers and many citizens. The young man is said to be dying of consumption.

THE carpenter department of the Central Branch shops at Atchison burned the other morning. The employees kept their tools in the building and they were all destroyed. The loss to the railroad company was about \$5,000.

THE proposition to vote bonds to build a new bridge across the Kansas river at Topeka was defeated by 175 votes.

JAMES DUX, for many years chief engineer of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway, with headquarters in St. Louis, has been made chief engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

MRS. J. W. BRAYMAN, of Auburn, was probably fatally injured in a runaway at Topeka the other day. She was driving a team of young horses hitched to a spring wagon when they became frightened and ran, colliding with a lumber wagon and throwing her out. She was badly cut upon the head and received serious bodily injuries. She and her husband were both badly injured in a runaway in Topeka last April.

THE official returns of the census of Douglas County show a decrease of five per cent. from the returns of 1880. The population in 1889 was 25,083 as against 26,823 for this year. Palmyra township shows a decrease of twenty per cent. On account of this decrease some of the county officers' salaries will be reduced, which will make a saving to the county of nearly \$2,500 per annum.

As the Santa Fe passenger was recently pulling into the depot at Millboro' two small boys turned the express truck on the platform just in time to be struck by the engine, killing the two boys and probably the station agent, J. F. Hey, who had an arm and leg broken and received internal injuries.

ULYSSES is making the effort to erect a flour mill.

THE other evening as the St. Louis express on the Missouri Pacific, going south, was approaching the Soldiers' Home near Leavenworth, two veterans were seen on the track and before the train could be brought to a standstill both were run over and one of them killed and the other's left arm cut off. The soldier killed was Charles C. Mallory, late Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and the one losing his arm Charles F. Blakely, late company E, Ninety-fifth Illinois.

TWO masked men entered the residence of George Russ at Osage City the other night, and while they were tugging away at Mr. Russ' vest, which was under his pillow, he awoke. Both men jumped on him. In the melee Russ secured his revolver. Both burglars jumped through the window, taking the vest, which contained \$1,600. Russ fired after them. They returned the fire but did not hit Russ.

W. R. DAVIS, a farmer residing five miles northwest of Lawrence, has very mysteriously disappeared. Recently he, in company with his brother-in-law, was returning from a trip to Jefferson County. About six miles up the river he told the young man to drive around by Lawrence and cross the bridge and he would wade across the river. Since that time nothing has been heard from him, and it was feared he had been drowned.

DISASTERS ABROAD.

Terrible Railway Accident in the Austrian Tyrol.

The Holy Mountain of the Greek Church on Fire—Twenty Monks Perish—Ship Lifted Out of Water By an Iceberg—Etc.

INNSBRUCK, Aug. 5.—Word has been received of a railway horror which has just happened at Boels station, near here.

An express train suddenly left the rails and rolled down an embankment, three of the cars falling into the stream.

There were 120 people in the cars at the time and their struggles were terrible. They were simply riveted in and it is believed that the loss of life was very high. Some place it as high as 100.

MOUNT ATHOS IN FLAMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Advices from Athens announce a disastrous fire upon the celebrated Mount Athos, the holy mountain of the Greek Church. The fire has destroyed the largest part of its wonderful forests.

Of the twenty Greek monasteries which have been located upon the mountain for centuries, most have been completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at 5,000,000 francs.

Twenty monks and hermits perished in the flames.

LIFTED UP BY AN ICEBERG.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—Captain Ash of the steamer Portia, which has arrived from Newfoundland, states that his vessel had a miraculous escape from an iceberg off Fogo Head. A berg 150 feet high and 600 feet long broke in three pieces just as the Portia was passing it. One of the pieces 200 feet long came up under the steamer, lifting her entirely out of water. She remained for some minutes resting on the huge cake of ice when the tremendous sea set her afloat.

STEAMER DAMAGED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A dispatch has been received at the Maritime Exchange announcing that the United States mail steamship Rio de Janeiro, bound from San Francisco to Hong Kong and Yokohama, while at anchor at the port of Yokohama was run into by the British steamship Agra and seriously damaged. The passengers were taken ashore in the lifeboats and the Rio de Janeiro was towed to her dock in a sinking condition.

GRAND STAND WRECKED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At Atherstone, Warwickshire, part of an immense grand stand, erected to view the military tournament and occupied by 15,000 people, fell to the ground, carrying with it over 1,000 spectators. The fall was not very great, but a number were injured, some of them seriously. When the crash came the immense gathering became panic stricken and trampled upon many, but were finally quieted.

STRIKER KILLED.

Phase of the Molders' Strike in San Francisco—Shooting in Texas—Colored Preacher Accused of Murder—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—For several months the Iron Molders' Union here has been on a strike against a number of foundries, of which the City Iron works is one. Yesterday afternoon Walter Rideout, a young married man, one of the non-union apprentices in the City Iron works, on leaving the foundry, found a number of strikers seemingly awaiting him. With the aid of a policeman he succeeded in getting away on a cable car, and, believing himself safe, he went to sleep. Two strikers, Siebert and an unknown man, got on the car, however, without Rideout seeing them. Siebert suddenly gave the sleeping man a terrible blow in the face.

Rideout, awakening, drew a revolver which Siebert tried to take from him. The other man came to Siebert's aid. In the struggle the pistol was discharged, the ball passed through Siebert's left breast. He was taken to the receiving hospital and died at eleven o'clock. Rideout is under arrest.

RUINED HIS FAMILY.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 5.—T. D. Harris and his brother-in-law drove in a carriage to the grocery store of George Tuttle. Harris left the carriage and when Tuttle came to the door fired a charge of slugs into Tuttle's groin. He then entered the carriage and drove away, but, not before Tuttle, badly wounded as he was, had fired three shots from a pistol at his slayer. Tuttle is dying. After his arrest Harris stated that Tuttle had ruined his family and consequently he shot him.

NEURO PREACHER FIRED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—A colored preacher named Boone, in Gordon County, tried to kill by poison a family of ten persons. Three of his victims are now dead. The poisoner and his wife are carefully guarded. Boone put rat poison in the food of a colored family named Bailey. Boone puts the crime on his wife, saying she was jealous of Mrs. Bailey's affection for him. The wife puts it on the husband, saying he sought to obtain possession of Bailey's crop. The other victims are not yet out of danger.

KILLING AT OKLAHOMA CITY.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Aug. 5.—Sam McPherson, a restaurant owner, was shot and instantly killed on the threshold of his place of business by Jim McCarty, a saloon keeper. McCarty skipped out after the shooting, but surrendered to the deputy marshal and was placed in charge of the military for safe keeping.

RATES LOWERED.

The Inter-State Commerce Makes a Cut in Rates Extending From the Mississippi River into Kansas and Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has prepared its order to take effect September 1, for the reduction of rates on food products based on its reports to the Senate June 7. The order is accompanied by a copy of that report and the opinion of the Commission overruling the protest and motions of the roads to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

The opinion reviews the powers and duties of the Commission in the matter of beginning and conducting investigations, and the Commission holds its proceedings legally sufficient and the reduction necessary to make the rates reasonable.

The reductions made apply only to corn, oats and flour carried from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to Chicago, St. Louis and the Mississippi river. The reduced rates are: From the Missouri river to Chicago on corn and oats 17 cents, and wheat and flour 26 cents per 100 pounds; from Kansas and Nebraska points, corn 18 to 23, and wheat 21 to 27 cents. Reductions extend 200 miles in Nebraska and 250 miles in Kansas from the Missouri river. Where rates are fractional the roads may charge even cents which considerably modifies the reductions. No reductions are required which will leave the roads less than 6½ mills per ton mile for hauls not longer than 500 miles nor less than 6 mills for any distance.

As to rates east of the Mississippi, the Commission says: "The rates from Chicago and St. Louis and the Mississippi river, now charged on corn, oats, wheat and flour to the Eastern seaboard are not found to be excessive; the charges on other principal food products between the Mississippi and the seaboard are involved in pending complaints heard on petition and answer, and therefore no order as to these rates and charges will now be issued."

VISITED BY A TORNADO.

The Worst Known Fog Years—Steamer Narrowly Escapes.

WEIR, N. H., Aug. 2.—This place was visited yesterday by one of the severest tornadoes known for years. The Unitarian grove meeting was suddenly adjourned to the Methodist Church. Trees were leveled to the ground. Every one in and about the church believed that the building would be destroyed. The roof could be seen distinctly to rock back and forth while the inside open timber work creaked and snapped in a most terrifying manner. Soon the rain began pouring in through the loosened roof. Men trembled, women fainted and everyone feared that the building was doomed, but it weathered the storm.

The summer residence of Rev. E. R. Payne was destroyed, a portion of it being blown completely into the lake. John Austin, of Haverhill, was caught under the building and his right arm was crushed almost to a jelly.

The steamer Lady of the Lake narrowly escaped being sunk. Much damage was done, but fortunately no lives were lost.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 2.—Yesterday afternoon the towns of Ossipee and North and East Wakefield were visited by a tornado. Trees were blown down, barns unroofed, coaches overturned and heavy bodies carried through the air for a considerable distance. Reports from the lake region say the storm was very severe. The steamer Mount Washington's decks were swept clean and her furniture damaged.

RIVAS SHOT.

Bloodshed in Salvador—Capture and Death of a So-Called Rebel—The Rising Suppressed.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 2.—Communication with the interior of Salvador has been restored. Advices from the capital state that General Ezeta was ordered from the frontier with about 2,000 men immediately upon the outbreak of the revolt headed by General Rivas and hastened with all speed to the capital. General Rivas' force had captured the artillery barracks, but the few troops in charge had fought desperately before they surrendered. The Indians then pillaged several houses and a panic ensued. Rivas' forces were finally defeated and peace was restored.

Rivas escaped from the capital but was pursued and taken prisoner a few miles outside the city. Yesterday morning he was publicly shot and his corpse was exposed on the Plaza Armas.

It is reported that many prominent persons are compromised and a strict inquiry is being made regarding the Rivas conspiracy.

The siege lasted forty hours. The capital suffered considerable damage and hundreds of persons were shot dead in the streets.

The Government forces which took part in the overthrow of Rivas are now disposed to return to the frontier if necessary.

Famine in the Sudan.

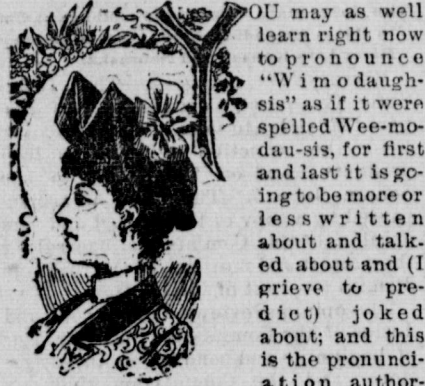
CAIRO, Aug. 2.—The famine prevalent in the Sudan is growing worse. In some parts of the country the deaths from starvation average 100 daily. Nine thousand acres of rice and cotton land in the province of Merneion have been covered with an inflow of salt water and the growing crops thereon have been destroyed. The ravages of the cotton worm in Egypt continue, and the prospects for a full crop are considerably impaired.

WI-MO-DAUGH-SIS.

A Movement for the Advancement of Women.

A Stock Association of Women Only—Eminent Pioneers—The Headquarters to Be in Washington—Graphic Sketches of the Leading Organizers.

[WASHINGTON LETTER, COPYRIGHT, 1901.]



YOU may as well learn right now to pronounce "Wi-mo-daugh-sis" as if it were spelled Wee-mo-daugh-sis, for first and last it is going to be more or less written about and talked about and (I grieve to predict) joked about; and this is the pronunciation authorized by the example of the Seven Wise Women. May be you don't know who the Seven Wise Women are. Well, be patient and I will tell you. But, first, let us see what the Wi-mo-daugh-sis is.

The origin of the word is a profound secret in the keeping of the seven—secret which nobody else, and especially no man, is ever to know. Therefore I am enabled to impart to you the information that it is a composite name formed by combining parts of the four beautiful words "wife," "mother," "daughter" and "sister," and you will see at once that it is an evidence of their wisdom that the seven have decided to keep this fact forever a secret.

For many years Miss Susan B. Anthony has cherished a dream of a central organization—a sort of National club—in which all the associations of women might meet on common ground and labor for those general interests which are related to the special works of all. And as Miss Anthony has a way of making her dreams come true, the Wi-mo-daugh-sis has become a tangible reality—an organized and incorporated stock company, competent to sue and be sued (this is mere legal phraseology in no wise intended to allude to the fact that the incorporators are all maidens), and having capital stock to the amount of \$25,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$5 each. No share of this stock is ever to be sold to a man, so of course no man can ever become a director or an officer of the company. The general purpose of the Wi-mo-daugh-sis is to provide for the education of women in political economy, in art, literature, science and such other fields as they must needs be familiar with in order to obtain and maintain acknowledged control of affairs; for it is now no longer doubted by the disciples of Miss Anthony that in the twentieth century the relative positions of man and woman, so far as government is concerned, will be reversed; and when they offer the argument of the long stride taken in this direction within the last quarter century, it requires a hardy man—perhaps a fool-hardy one—to tell these disciples that they err in this prophecy.

The first specific purpose of the Wi-mo-daugh-sis is to erect in Washington a splendid building with a large auditorium in which all the National conventions of associations of women may be held, a grand music hall, an art chamber, a library and reading room, a restaurant and reception room, a gymnasium, a natatorium, a bowling alley and billiard parlor, all thoroughly equipped and provided with instructors, ladies, of course. Can they do all this with twenty-five thousand dollars? Why not? Men can and do build magnificent club houses with as little cash capital as this; and they keep women out of them, too, by the way, just as the women now purpose to keep men out of this one. In parts of the building not otherwise occupied offices will be fitted up, but no man will be permitted to hire one of them. It is believed that there are feminine lawyers, doctors, claim agents, real estate agents, etc., enough to occupy all the room to be devoted to offices. But

if there be not, why there are art teachers, music teachers, milliners and dress-makers enough, not to speak of the probability that many such organizations as the American Suffrage Association, the Woman's National Press Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Red Cross Association, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Indian associations and such will take rooms here for National headquarters. At any rate the Seven Wise Women entertain no fear that they will not be able to dispose of all their office room at good rental figures without admitting a man inside the portals, save such as may be employed by the feminine tenants.

The Seven Wise Women—so-called, may be, because they have avoided the

joilies of matrimony—are the incorporators and constitute the board of directors for the first year. Of this board Rev. Anna H. Shaw is president. She is stoutly built, below the medium height, has a bright but very kindly brown eye and a manner that attracts affection no less than admiration. Miss Shaw, besides being one of the first women to take the medical course in Boston University, is the only woman ever ordained by the Methodist Protestant church. The novel ceremony of ordination took place at Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1880. For seven years she preached at Dennis and Hingham, Mass. About three years ago she resigned her pastoral charge. She is at present superintendent of franchise for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but will on the 1st of August begin her salaried engagement as National lecturer for the American Woman's Suffrage Association. She is declared to be the most eloquent of all our women speakers being the equal of Miss Frances Willard in every respect and having the advantage of a much fuller, rounder and more pleasing voice. Last year Miss Shaw traveled more than twenty-eight thousand miles and delivered an average of five lectures a week. She is now in South Dakota, where she will remain until the close of the fall campaign.

Miss Adelaide Johnson is the vice-president of the board. A few years ago—ten or twelve, perhaps—Miss Johnson, then a timid, delicate, but pretty and plucky girl of fifteen, left her father's farm near Plymouth, Ill., and went to St. Louis to gratify her desire for an artistic education. When she had been in the school of design two years she took the first prize offered by the agricultural department for the best original design in wood carving.



MISS ADELAIDE JOHNSON.

Not long afterward she set out for Chicago, determined upon earning her living by her art if possible. On the way she was cruelly robbed of all the money she had carefully hoarded for this risky enterprise, and when she arrived in Chicago she was literally penniless. Unwilling to be cared for by friends there, and unable to earn any thing immediately by her art, she worked at dressmaking until she had saved enough money to establish her art rooms in Central Music Hall. Here she taught and studied, and dreamed of a glorious future, for pupils came and work was ordered, and success seemed almost at hand when, entering the building one dark winter morning, she walked through the open door of the elevator and fell upon the stone floor some fifteen feet below, shattering her bones in such a manner that months were required for their mending, and even then one leg was more than three inches shorter than the other, and she had to go upon crutches. By many more months of toil and sacrifice she amassed a little money and set out for Europe alone. After a few months of study in England and Scotland and a year in Italy she returned to Chicago and resumed her work of modeling and of instructing classes. Soon after General Logan's death she came to Washington, bringing with her a relief portrait of that distinguished soldier-statesman which so delighted Mrs. Logan that she invited the young artist to Calumet Place and turned the conservatory into a studio for her. Here Miss Johnson modeled a bust of the General in clay, and here began trouble between Mrs. Logan and her protégée. According to Miss Johnson's story, Mrs. Logan was so much pleased with the bust that she ordered it done in marble, discussed all the details and matters of expense, and, in fine, gave an order for marble busts of the General and herself, which Miss Johnson was to make in Rome after incurring certain expense for further instruction in carving.

Miss Johnson says that her mother raised the \$1,400 necessary to the trip and the work by mortgaging the farm in Illinois. The artist remained in Rome five months studying and working on the busts under the direction of Altini. When she returned Mrs. Logan is said to have denied that she ever ordered the busts and declined to take them. Subsequently she did accept the bust of herself and paid \$400 for it. Once more moneyless Miss Johnson opened a school of art, in connection with which she teaches the Delsarte system of philosophy. She also holds a position in one of the departments and in the capacities of clerk and teacher works nineteen hours a day. She lives entirely alone in a small house on S street, where she carries out many peculiar ideas of life. Her house is now in summer garb, the walls covered from ceiling to floor with white cheese cloth gathered and fluted into a soft background for the few pictures and carved cabinets artistically disposed. Fluffy white curtains are looped back from the windows, in one of which hangs a bird cage, in another a globe of water for a growing vine. A white-draped table and couch and a few white-painted chairs with a rack for photographs constitute the furniture of the studio. Here Miss Johnson lives her eccentric life, eating almost nothing (never any meat) and enjoying her enthusiasms with little hindrance. She is what people call a theosophist, and is a firm believer in and practitioner of Christian science, which, she avers, has utterly eradicated all traces of the results of her fall down

the elevator shaft in Chicago. She also declares that her Christian science has restored her eyes, which at one time were in a fair way to lose their sight. Since Miss Shaw, the president, will be absent from Washington most of the time, Miss Johnson, the vice-president, will be the resident head of the Wi-mo-daugh-sis.

Miss Lucy Anthony, the youngest of the Seven, is the daughter of Captain J. M. Anthony, of Fort Scott, Kan., the youngest brother of the "grand old woman," and as the young lady's education has been directed entirely by Aunt Susan she is not only one of the most devoted of the illustrious spinster's disciples, but is in training to wear the mantle as she bears the name of that remarkable woman. She is as thoroughly acquainted with the business of the Suffrage association as her aunt is, and, since this business is done with few accountings, and nobody else knows much of the details of it, Miss Lucy is likely to be earnest in the work of raising her fellow-women to what she sincerely believes is their right and proper sphere of action.

Miss Fanny Norris Edwards is a clerk in the Pension-office. "I was born in Ohio," she says, "and brought up in the Pension-office." She was very young when she entered this office at a salary of \$400 a year. She now receives \$1,200, which is a tip-top "woman salary." (Of course when she and her sisters of the Wi-mo-daugh-sis shall have accomplished their purpose of suffrage, women will get as much as men for as much work as well done; and that certainly is a consummation pleasing to look forward to.) During the years which necessity made her devote to this daily work she employed her evenings in school where, by greedy attention to her studies, she gained a good educational foundation. Miss Edwards says she inherited her desire for woman suffrage from her mother. She is enthusiastically interested in nearly all the reforms, an earnest advocate of "temperance in all things," of the Jenness Miller reform dress, and indeed of all those things which the Wi-mo-daugh-sis will strive for. She is the secretary of the District Woman's Suffrage Association and secretary and treasurer of a circle of King's Daughters. Her residence is at Highland Station, in Prince George's County, Md., where she planned and personally superintended the building of her house.

Miss Emma M. Gillett, still another of the Seven, was born in Wisconsin and educated in Ohio. "She claims the distinction of having been the youngest girl ever graduated from the Painesville Academy. Her excuse for studying law was that she was "tired of the intellectual stagnation required of society women." After being admitted to the bar, she established herself in Washington, where she now controls a profitable practice. She confines herself almost entirely to the office work of her profession. She was the first woman ever appointed notary public by a President of the United States, her commission having been signed by President Garfield, and she was the seventh woman admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Miss Gillett is a member and the legal adviser of the Order of Chosen Friends, and has for many years invested its funds and transacted its business with marked skill and considerable profit to the order. In appearance, she is slender and delicate—timid, one might say, were it not



MISS GILLETT.

for her keen, searching gray eyes and her calm, confident voice. Surely Miss Gillett is a convincing example of womanly modesty, combined with professional and business success. She is, of course, a suffragist, a temperance woman and a devoted partisan of her sex.

Miss Eliza Titus Ward's peculiar fitness for the pioneer work of the Wi-mo-daugh-sis is her notable administrative ability and financial sagacity. She is one of the pillars of the District Suffragist Association, a working member of the Moral and Educational Society and of the Association for Social Purity. Miss Ward was born in Duchess County, N. Y., and prizes as the most important bit of her family history the fact that her parents were schoolmates of the good Lucretia Mott.

These are the Seven Wise Women, under whose management the Wi-mo-daugh-sis has been set upon its way.

WILLIS B. HAWKINS.

Not So Sure About It.
"Here's an item," ejaculated Mr. Billus, who was reading his newspaper, "about a superstitious crank that got up from the table rather than be one of thirteen at a supper."

"That reminds me, John," said Mrs. Billus, "that there were just thirteen that sat down at our wedding supper."

"Well, it didn't bring anybody bad luck, did it?" growled the husband.

"No, I believe not. That is, none of the others."

Mrs. Billus stared abstractedly at the "God Bless Our Home" on the wall, and Mr. Billus read his paper upside down in silence for the next ten minutes.—Chicago Tribune.

Servant—"Madam, the marquis is without and desires an audience."
Star Actress (surveying a nearly empty house)—"No do I."—America.

UNIQUE COLLECTION.

Flowers Reproduced in Glass With Almost Incredible Fidelity.

Students of botany have lately had an opportunity to examine a unique collection of glass flowers given to Harvard College by Mrs. Ware and her daughter as a memorial of Doctor Ware. The exhibition was held in the lecture-room of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, and Prof. Goodale, the director of the garden, was present with his assistants to explain points of interest. These flowers were made by two Germans, father and son, living near Dresden, and so perfectly are all the parts of the plants reproduced that it would have been easy to believe that every beautiful blossoming spray lying carelessly in the show-cases had just been cut from the living stalk.

In some cases even the root was preserved. There was a buttercup with half a dozen blossoms and buds, plenty of fresh green leaves, and little fibrous rootlets to which one almost expected to see the earth still clinging. Some of the lily family seemed to spring from the bulb at their base.

Doctor Goodale took pains to send to Germany roots and seeds of such of our characteristic plants as are not found in Europe, so that the artists were able to work direct from nature in all cases.

The rendering of color in these specimens is a marvel of fidelity. The yellows, for instance, show all the varying tints of nature, from the faint cream of the prickly pear, through the lemon-yellow of the egg-plum, to the gold of the wild pansy, and even to the rich brown of the French marigold. The splendid blue of some of the salvias and lobelias lost nothing in these glass models, and even the rare shade of the succory was perfectly reproduced. The only failure in this direction was in the cardinal flower, and even here perhaps it was the soft velvety sheen on the petals which one missed rather than depth and richness of color.

In looking at the waxy clusters of the linden tree, it seemed as if the flowers must be heavy with sweetness, as they are in June, and the remark of one of the gentlemen, that bees had endeavored to collect honey from some of these specimens, did not sound like an exaggeration.

Thus far the collection is wonderful, but would not have much value to a botanist, except that an Easterner is glad to see the Western *Silphium* without being obliged to travel to Chicago, or a Northerner may like to examine some plant which grows on the dry plains of New Mexico, while it is a convenience to every one to study the night-blooming cereus at any hour of day.

But accompanying each stalk of blossoms are magnified reproductions of every part of the blossom, so that, with a great saving of time, a flower can be as faithfully analyzed as if one were at work upon the living specimen.

Take, for example, the wild pansy. Its unbel of flowers contains perhaps thirty or forty tiny individuals. These are so well copied by the artists that the tiniest shows every curve of every petal. Now, if we were to work with the real flower, our only chance of understanding its structure would be to dissect it carefully under a compound microscope, and this is a long and difficult task. Here we have before us not only the blossom, but the carpels, and even the oil tubes, all magnified far beyond the power of an ordinary student's microscope, and always ready for examination.

Here, too, are pollen grains of some plant—grains which are only dust to the unaided eye—rendered, with all their lovely markings, about the size of a cherry.

About six hundred species are represented in the collection, illustrating not only all the families, but all the important genera found in the flora of the Northern United States. A thorough study of these specimens, therefore, would enable the student to determine at sight the family relationship of almost any plant he might find.

Of course no one can learn botany without studying living plants in their own haunts, but the general relation of plants to each other may be learned by a comparison of such models brought together in one room even better than by work in the field, so that our German have invented an art which is of genuine scientific value, and are doing something beyond the fashioning of extraordinary pretty toys.

The collection will eventually be placed in the Agassiz Museum at Cambridge, and will thus be open to all visitors to Boston.—Youth's Companion.

THE NATION'S MONEY.

Thirty Dollars Each For Every Man, Woman and Child.

The money, coin and paper, in this country aggregates, at this time, something over \$2,000,000,000, or over \$30 each for every man, woman and child. But it is not all in circulation. More than one-third of it—one-half of all the gold and three-fourths of all the silver coin is in the vaults of the Treasury at Washington, held as security for the outstanding paper currency.

Of the total \$2,000,000,000, a trifle more than half is gold and silver money, and something less than half is paper. Of the total coin, about two-thirds is gold and one-third silver. Of the paper money, about one-third is greenbacks, one-fourth silver certificates, one-sixth gold certificates, one-fifth in notes of the National banks, and the remainder in various other forms. There is more gold in circulation than any one kind of paper money, but only one-fourth as much gold as there is of all kinds of paper together. Of the paper in circulation the greenback leads, then silver certificates, National bank notes next, and gold certificates least.

The money of the country, \$2,000,000,000, is an immense sum. Yet it would not suffice to pay for more than the property of a single city, New York. The assessment there, just completed, is \$1,398,290,007, which, probably, does not represent more than half the true valuation of the property in our American metropolis.—Hartford Times.

A woman buried at New Madrid, Mo., recently, weighed 750 pounds. There were sixteen active pall-bearers.

A MAN OF FEELINGS.

His Generosity Intertwined With the Foundation of a Great City.

At Fort Scott I met an acquaintance whom I knew had gone further West to found a future city, and naturally enough I made inquiries as to how he progressed in his enterprise.

"Promised to be the biggest thing on earth," he replied.

"You were to have three railroad lines?"

"Yes."

"And four or five great factories were to be established?"

"Yes."

"And there was to be an avenue named after every State?"

"Yes."

"And four different street car lines were to be in operation within a year?"

"Yes."

"Two banks, two colleges, four churches, a union depot, a city hall, two opera houses and a Government building were on your list for early completion?"

"They were."

"Well, what have you done?"

"Not a blasted thing."

"Not even made a beginning?"

"No. I was going to buy five hundred acres of land for the site, but while the owner was getting an abstract of title a man came along with a rotary washing machine, offered me four county rights for ten dollars and a shotgun, and I killed the town and saved the machine man from going to a pauper's grave."

"I've got feelings, I have. When I see a man struggling to make an honest living, but meeting adversity at every turn, my feelings force me to stretch out a helping hand and let this great and glorious West paddle her own canoe."—N. Y. Sun.

Hopeless Ignorance.

St. Louis girl (visiting in Boston)—I never saw such ignoramus as you have in your bookstores.

Boston girl (in amazement)—Ignoramus? Our bookstores?

St. Louis girl—Yes; I asked in half a dozen places for a book of poems like yours, Mr. Gothe's poems, you know, and they said they never heard of them.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Bad Break.

Tramp (after eating piece of pie)—Have you any more, ma'am?

Lady of house—Why, certainly, sir; you'll find it in the shed. How kind in you to find to mow my lawn.—The Jury.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the high qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

If the tobacco habit could be cured like a cold, by smoking, how easy it would be to swear off.—Binghamton Republican.

New and Elegant Train Service.

The train service on the New York Central is being constantly improved. Never before in the history of the Company were there so many fine trains being run on this line, and the business is steadily increasing. Last year, the Company carried over 18,000,000 passengers, and it is expected this year the number will be considerably larger.

A PRIVATE wedding and a "pat hand" are somewhat alike; it is "no car" in both cases.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

INVALIDS, aged people, nursing mothers, overworked, worried out fathers, will find the happiest results from a judicious use of Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. Where the liver or kidneys are affected, prompt action is necessary to change the tide toward health, ere the disease becomes chronic—possibly incurable, and there is nothing better to be found in the whole range of materia medica. Sold everywhere.

HONESTY is the best policy, but, all the same, it isn't safe to give many people a fair chance to steal.—Somerville Journal.

Your child is troubled with worms. That's why he is so peevish and cross. Give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. They taste good and will make him healthy.

It seems quite natural that the threads of conversation should sometimes produce a long yarn.—Binghamton Republican.

HAVE you seen the Ram's Horn? If not, write to E. P. Brown, 66½ North Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Why are shoes like Congressmen? That's easy; because they're so frequently paired.

BILIOUSNESS, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The only reliable ground hog is the common domestic pork sausage.—N. Y. Herald.

E. B. WALTHALL & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." By Druggists, 75c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$ 3 25 @ 3 75

Butchers' steers... 3 00 @ 3 25

Native cows... 2 50 @ 2 80

HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 4 50 @ 4 65

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4

No. 2 hard... 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4

CORN—No. 2... 43 @ 44

OATS—No. 2... 35 @ 37

RYE—No. 2... 49 @ 50

FLOUR—Patents, per sack... 1 35 @ 2 15

Fancy... 1 40 @ 1 45

HAY—Baled... 6 00 @ 6 50

BUTTER—Choice creamery... 11 @ 18

CHIEFSE—Full cream... 9 @ 9 1/2

EGGS—Choice... 8 @ 9

BACON—Hams... 10 @ 11

Shoulders... 5 @ 6 1/2

Sigs... 7 @ 8

LARD... 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

POTATOES... 50 @ 1 00

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 50 @ 4 10

Butchers' steers... 3 00 @ 3 30

HOGS—Packing... 4 50 @ 5 00

SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 5 15

FLOUR—Choice... 1 30 @ 1 45

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4

CORN—No. 2... 43 @ 44

OATS—No. 2... 35 @ 37

RYE—No. 2... 49 @ 50

BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 18

POK... 11 50 @ 12 25

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 @ 4 40

HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4 50 @ 5 00

SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 5 00

FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 40 @ 4 50

WHEAT—No. 2... 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4

CORN—No. 2... 43 @ 44

OATS—No. 2... 35 @ 37

RYE—No. 2... 49 @ 50

BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 18

POK... 11 50 @ 12 25

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 00 @ 4 40

HOGS—Good to choice... 4 00 @ 4 10

FLOUR—Good to choice... 4 40 @ 5 10

WHEAT—No. 2... 80 1/2 @ 80 3/4

CORN—No. 2... 43 @ 44

OATS—Western mixed... 35 @ 41

BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 24 1/2

POK... 12 50 @ 13 50

Malaria.

Is your system full of malaria? Do you feel weak and mean all over? Have you got the ague? Then why don't you do something to get well. You say quinine doesn't do you any good. Well, you needn't let that discourage you. There is one remedy, Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., that is far ahead of quinine. It will cure chills and fever when quinine and everything else fails. This remedy never has failed. In some neighborhoods where chills and fever are common, it is found in every household. Why a man would as soon refuse his family food to eat, as to refuse to get another bottle of Smith's Tonic Syrup when the old bottle gave out. It is a great preventive of ague. A single dose will sometimes keep off an attack. A few doses will break up the fever and cure the chills. It does not leave any unpleasant after effects as quinine sometimes does. It will not harm the most delicate invalid. Give it a trial and you will soon be well.

HONESTY may not always pay phenomenal dividends, but it never creates deficiencies or overflows the foreign passenger traffic.—Washington Post.

Though Totally Destroyed

By dyspepsia, bodily comfort may be revived again by the potent aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews the processes of digestion and assimilation, thus furnishing the system with the elements of vigor, the groundwork of functional regularity. Fever and ague, constipation, liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism, are overcome by this superb regulator, tonic and appetizer.

The lazy bookbinder does not improve each shining hour. He should take a lesson from Howditch, the little busy bee.—N. O. Picayune.

The world is full of shoddy and shams, but real merit is always recognized. Thirty years ago Dr. Shallenberger discovered an Antidote to the poison of Malaria, which has had an immense sale, although until recently it has not been advertised in a single newspaper. Merit alone has sold it all these years, because it cures when all else fails, and is just what is claimed for it. It infallibly destroys Malaria and could not harm an infant. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail for one dollar. Address: Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.

SARCASM is all very well in its way, but when its way is your way, and it isn't your sarcasm, you are not likely to enjoy it.—Somerville Journal.

THERE has never been anything discovered that will equal Dobbins' Electric Soap for all household uses. It makes paint look like new, and clothes as white as snow. Our washwoman says it is a pleasure to use it. Ask your grocer for it.

The difference between the martyr of old and the martyr of to-day is that one was burned at the stake and the other has his steak burned for him.—Aitchison Globe.

Don't suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is unnecessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The paragraph that was handed sold to the crowd around the gallows: "This life is but a hemlock show."—N. Y. Graphic.

ALL through summer and fall I was troubled with chills and fever. I finally got a bottle of Smith's Tonic Syrup, which stopped the chills at once.—C. H. Wells, Midville, Ga.

"The match is off," remarked Squallin, as the newly-married pair started on their wedding tour.—Binghamton Republican.

Rep. angry eruptions yield to the action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

PERSECUTED EDITORS.

How the German Authorities Punish the Crime of Offensive Opinion.

German editors are so accustomed to being arrested, fined and imprisoned, that they usually accept their share of imperial discipline without protest or complaint. The German journalist, said the Vossische Zeitung recently, is constantly doing an egg dance between "gross misdemeanor" on one side, and "insult of majesty" or "disrespect of State institutions" on the other. Two cases of brutal abuse of editors imprisoned for political offenses in Germany have, however, roused a storm of indignation in all the radical newspaper offices of Germany and Austria.

Herr Boshart was editor-in-chief of the Gotha Gazette, a radical daily in Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. He was a keen and courageous writer, and consequently had no end of trouble with the little princeling of his province. Some time ago he was condemned to imprisonment for the fifth or sixth time, and was incarcerated in the Leichterhausen penitentiary near Erfurt. There he was barbarously maltreated. A few weeks after the beginning of his confinement, his wife was admitted to him. She found him with head and face close shaven, and in the east-off, patched and unwashed prison suit of the previous occupant of his cell. When he perceived the horror of his wife on account of his pitiable appearance he began to weep. She begged him to dry his tears. He answered that he could not, as the jailer had taken away all his handkerchiefs. He had also been deprived of all his linen, underclothes and overgarments, as well as of soap, towels, brushes and slippers. Although he had an abundance of money, the privilege of all other prisoners was denied to him. Frau Boshart was carefully watched throughout her visit in her husband's cell in order that she might be prevented from leaving with him any article of comfort.

The Eiberfelder Freie Presse tells a story of similar abuses in the case of August Bolger, editor and proprietor of the Westphalian Workingmen's Gazette. Bolger was imprisoned last summer under the drag-net press law, which contemplates "gross misdemeanor." When his term was about to expire he was brought in chains to court in Dortmund to get another dose of imperial justice. The insulting of a policeman and disrespect of State institutions were the new charges against him. He was found guilty and sentenced to one month more. Herr Bolger had been unable to tell any one outside of prison concerning his life in confinement, and so despite the protests of the court he partly freed his mind of the complaints that had been accumulating in it ever since he began "doing time." He was shaved clean, he said, his hair was cut close, and he was put into a convict's unwashed suit, although men in the same prison for felonious assaults were permitted to wear a beard and their own clothes. He was kept in solitary confinement without a word to read. When he complained the turnkey would give him a pile of stockings to darn. Letters that he wrote to his wife were overlooked by prison officials, and every line referring to the maltreatment he was suffering was stricken out.

The most aggravating feature of the maltreatment of Boshart and Bolger was that it was unlawful, and could take place only with the connivance of high officials who could have no interest in aiding and approving such acts of barbarity unless they had been inspired by superior authority.

GREENLAND'S ICE-CAP.

Immense Cavities Filled Up by Snow a Ice.

The aspect of these boundless wastes rolling away in scarcely perceptible undulations, and in the distance mingling the gray of their snows with the gray of the skies, at first gave the impression that Greenland was a uniform plateau, a sort of horizontal table. The belief now prevails that the rocky surface of the land is, on the contrary, carved into mountains and hills, valleys and gorges, but the plastic snows and ice have gradually filled up all the cavities, which now show in only slight sinuosities on the surface. Allowing to the whole mass of the ice-cap an average thickness of five hundred feet, it would represent a total volume of about one hundred and fifty thousand cubic miles. This *sermer snak*, or "great ice" of the Greenlanders, flows like asphalt or tar with extreme slowness seaward, while the surface is gradually leveled by the snow falling during the course of ages and distributed by the winds. In the interior of the country the surface of the ice and snow is as smooth as if it were polished, looking like "the undisturbed surface of a frozen ocean," the long but not high billows of which rolling from east to west are not easily distinguishable to the eye. Nevertheless, the exterior form of the ice-cap has been greatly diversified, at least on its outer edge, where, in many places, it is difficult to cross, or even quite impassable. The action of lateral pressure, of heat produced by the tremendous friction, of evaporation and filtration, has often broken the surface into innumerable cones a few yards high, in form and color resembling the tents of an encampment.—Elsie Reclus, in Popular Science Monthly.

Automatic pumps for use in houses are now operated by the same electric current that lights the lamps. By an ingenious device the current is shut off and the pumps stop as soon as the tank is full, and the machinery is started again automatically when the water in the tank falls.

A bridal couple in Springfield, Mass., were so anxious to avoid the curious glances of the neighbors on leaving the house that they climbed over the back yard fence, and, passing through the adjoining yard, entered the carriage, which was waiting on the next street.

A COMBINE.

She came here from the middle West, And yet she had, be it confessed, A Boston air around her;

But as to press my suit I came, Full oft she smothered all my flame By asking curious questions;

Did I agree with Henry George? Would selfish capital disgorge The share that toil demanded?

And when the race at last had gained The highest point to be attained By growth or revolution,

What would the last great victory be? The final goal the men should see? What did Utopia mean for me?

And as I heard I grew more and more dazed, Until at last my courage raised To utter desperation;

"Utopia means for me," I said, "The social contract when we wed, We'll form a trust." She shook her head.

"Call it co-operation," —Charles S. Greene, in Overland Monthly.

IN AN AFRICAN DESERT.

Terrible Experience of a Deserted Explorer.

The colonial policy of Germany dates back only a few years, but the master hand which planned and executed the sudden acquisition of vast tracts in Africa and Australasia was busily preparing for years ahead. The astonishment of the colonial powers was complete at this unexpected stroke of a nation which did not own a square inch outside of its own frontiers, and which had always maintained that colonies were a source of weakness to the mother country. The time was well chosen. England was having a deal of trouble with the Zulus, Boers and the malcontents in Egypt, and France had her hands full with wars in Tonquin and Madagascar. These disturbances facilitated the dealings with the African tribes, and only when the German flag was waving over some of the most desolate tracts in Africa did the other powers realize how they had been forestalled.

Out of a party of twelve army officers which left Germany in 1880 to explore and navigate in Southern Africa only three reached home in 1884. Several were killed by wild animals and snake bites, others succumbed to the climate or perished in the desert. Of the three survivors the writer was one, though there were times when he despaired of seeing the sun rise again. Sometimes at the mercy of bloodthirsty, crazy chiefs, sometimes robbed and deserted by treacherous servants, sometimes accused as spies by English or Boers—death by violence, hunger or thirst lurked on every side, and escape seemed impossible.

Four of us had explored and mapped the west coast from Orange river to Walvisch bay by the end of September, 1882. Our labors completed, we were thinking of home, when we received orders to form two expeditions and start eastward. One party was to go by way of Lake Ngami, the other by Lakeos. We drew lots for choice of route, and, having won, Lieut. V. R.—and I chose the northern course. We took five Hottentots as drivers of our eighteen span of oxen, attached to a huge vaar, or wagon, three riding horses, and twenty head of cattle. We expected to load up with a good supply of ivory, skins and ostrich plumes, and we were not mistaken. At a cost of about \$500 worth of cloth, knives, guns, beads, mirrors, etc., we possessed ourselves of about \$11,000 worth of goods. We had to hurry forward, or else we could have augmented this by our rifles.

After surveying the country and convincing numerous tribes of the mighty power of Germany, we left the Okavango river in December and anticipated little trouble in reaching the Transvaal. We had hired four men of the Balala tribe before leaving Lake Ngami and were pushing ahead rapidly. My companion was a little too imperious and hot-tempered in his treatment of our servants. Bold and fearless and possessing great personal strength, he relied on his authority and word of command and used little diplomacy in his dealings with them. For some days they had been murmuring and one day they broke out into open revolt. Von R.—knocked two of them down and as they had no weapons they were soon brought into submission. We kept an eye on them for a few days and took turns at watching nights, but our throats of death to any grumbler seemed to have crushed them.

One night we were encamped on the western borders of the Kalahari Desert. Von R.—and I were both awakened from a sound sleep by hearing a gun fired. We jumped up and felt for our rifles—they had been removed! Just then one of the Balala fellows cried out in Dutch: "Get out of the vaar and run!" The others joined in and cried: "Hunt the brush, you dogs—get out!"

We sprang out of the wagon, and in the light of the camp-fire we saw that the rascally blacks had armed themselves with our rifles and revolvers and were aiming right at us. One of the Hottentots could speak a little English, and, unknown to the others, I tried to induce him to give me his rifle, promising him unheard of riches, and threatening a fearful revenge for this robbery if he did not forsake his comrades. He answered: "We shoot you—who know?" Lieutenant Von R.—was storming at the others in Dutch, but to no effect. Unarmed we could do nothing, and the rascals drove us out of the camp. We lay down in the sand about fifty yards away, and saw the robbers harness the draught-oxen and start off northwards at early dawn. As far as they could see us they reviled us, and one big Balala fellow fired at us several times, but without doing any damage. We went back to the smoldering camp-fires and picked up some fragments of

charred meat—remnants of our supper. In the heart of the desert without food, water or weapons, there seemed but little chance for our lives. We resolved to continue to travel eastward, and, as our only hope lay in making the best of our present strength, we started at once.

After a few miles we came upon a belt of yellow limestone. For three hours or so we scrambled over huge boulders, but the fearful heat of the sun was too much for us, and at noon we were forced to lie in the shade of some high rocks, exhausted and panting. We each had a hunting-knife—poor weapons if we came upon any beast of prey. After resting we pursued our way, sometimes crossing plains of hard-baked clay, and then again marching over tracts of limestone. At last we saw trees ahead, and as the sun was setting we came to a sandy plain where zamo and mangro melons grew in abundance. Parched and nearly delirious with heat, thirst and hunger, we tore up those godsends of the desert and ate our fill. Without those wonderful productions of nature, cool, sweet and juicy, we could hardly have lived another day.

That night we slept in a wide-spreading tree, and though the cries and roars of desert inhabitants echoed all around us, we slept soundly and well. Next day we loaded ourselves with melons and continued the march. We spoke but little—neither of us wanted to discourage the other by the utterance of his thoughts. Tired, footsore and hot, we reached at noon a low range of hills. At the foot we found some inchie bulbs, and feasted on them and some of our melons. About five o'clock that afternoon we were pushing our way over a rocky plain, dotted here and there with clay beds, which grew tufts of tall grasses and veldt thorn bushes. Passing around a thorn bush we both came to a sudden halt at the sight we saw. A great yellow lion lay outstretched on a rocky ledge—no twenty yards away. Before we could retreat he raised up with a threatening growl. We darted behind the thorn bush and drew our knives. The lion bounded round the bush and we faced him. We were not long in suspense. The great brute crouched and, with a fearful roar, he sprang right at me. I fell flat and he passed over me, but before I could rise his great claws struck my shoulder and held me helpless on the ground. I remember hearing a horrible growl of pain and rage, and then I became unconscious.

When I regained my senses I sat up and looked around. A few yards away the lion lay dead in a pool of blood. There was a cut in his body over a foot long. Lieutenant V. R.—lay by his side, his right hand still clutching the knife, but my brave comrade was dead. His head had been crushed by a stroke of the lion's paw and his chest crunched in the jaws of the mortally-wounded brute.

I dragged the body of my friend to a cleft in the rocks and spent an hour wedging boulders in the rift and piling up a heap of huge stones to protect the remains from wild beasts and birds of prey. Already vultures were in sight soaring in great circles over the spot where the dead lion lay. When the sun went down I hacked a passage into a voi bush and stopped the way with a mass of the sharp, thorny branches. All night long jackals and hyenas snapped and snarled around the carcass of the dead monarch, and by morning they had stripped the flesh off the bones. When I crawled out of the protective shelter of the voi bush I made for a rolling tract of land which gave promise of water. The melons were scattered and smashed in the fight with the lion and I had eaten my last inchie bulb. All the forenoon I toiled forward without seeing a trace of zamo or mangatro, and finding only the poisonous scilla and marbo bulbs.

No pen can express the torture of that day. In the afternoon I was wild with thirst. The rocks danced before my eyes and my brain was in a whirl, but I staggered on. A leopard bounded before my path, and, with a fierce, hoarse shout I rushed at it, longing to sink my teeth into its flesh and to suck its blood. It fled and I chased it, but a few leaps took it out of my sight. The memory of that day is burned into my mind.

Towards nightfall I gained the summit of a small hill, and, looking over a long stretch of sand and rock, I saw a sight that gave me a feeling of delight such as no words can describe. Three camp-fires were brightly burning about a mile away. I have no idea how I reached them, but when a German acquaintance stepped forward and led me to a seat I wept tears of grateful joy.

My rescuers, as I may call them, were a party of four German officers traveling westward, and when I had refreshed myself I told my tale. It was instantly decided to pursue the robbers and recover my vaar and contents. There were seven horses with the party and two officers and four trusty blacks set out with me early next morning. We carried only a small portion of dried meat, relying on the zamo and melons for liquid refreshments. The trail was plain, and on the afternoon of the third day we reached the last campfire of my former servants. Pushing on we came in sight of the rascals as they were outspanning the cattle. Charging upon them, we captured the whole gang before they had time to organize any defense. Some of them fired a few shots, but none of us were hit. Disarming them we led them away from the camp and treated them according to the South African custom.

The damage to the property was but slight. They had finished the liquor and eaten all the private store of dainties, besides having killed and feasted upon eight of the cattle.

The westward party kindly gave me four men to drive the oxen, and one officer returned with me to the Transvaal, which we reached without further mishap.—Zu Beffel, in Detroit Free Press.

BUTTERWORTH RIDDLES IT.

The Ohio Congressman Talks Again and Exposes the Absurdity of the McKinley Bill. It Gives a Tin-Whistle Tariff to Farmers. Necessity of a Broad Market For Our Farm Products—Volley After Volley of Hot Shot For High Protection.

Speaker Reed is a mighty man when it comes to making members of Congress vote as he wants them to vote, but he has not yet acquired the power of putting a gag into the mouths of a few members of Congress. Outside of Congress Blaine continues to "breathe out threatenings and slaughter," and, emboldened by his example, Congressman Butterworth has indulged his soul by giving vent to some more fine reciprocity talk.

Butterworth, as is well known, has long been a strong advocate of reciprocity with Canada. He is not one of those blind leaders of the blind protectionists who think it a good thing to shut ourselves up with tariff bolts and bars and "have nothing to do with abroad."

In his celebrated attack on the McKinley bill it will be remembered that Butterworth complained of our policy toward Canada in these words: "Against our own countrymen here on the North, in whose veins courses the same blood that courses in our own—united to us by a debt which is above the control of Kings or Congresses—we shut the door, we refuse even to accept their lumber, but send our children shelterless to bed rather than have a fair exchange with them."

In that strain Butterworth went on to show that under President Grant a treaty was negotiated "designed to open the avenues of trade between the northern part of our continent and the southern, not only providing for a free exchange of manufactured and natural products, but opening up the canals and railroads in order that the healthful tide of our commerce might sweep North and South, as it does East and West."

But this treaty was not confirmed. "What prevented it?" asks Butterworth, and he answers his own question:

"The aversion in certain localities. The competition from the cotton patch, from the cabbage patch, from the hop patch. [Laughter and applause.] And before the bill is over you will see my honored friend in charge of the hop, cabbage, and the cabbage cavalry, endeavoring to persuade the farmer that his highest good is in confining ourselves to a market where we do not sell more than three-fourths of what we produce."

After Butterworth had made such a brave onslaught on McKinley's queer measure—with its duty on eggs amounting to "just one omelet a year to each of our people"—some persons were led to suppose that he would vote against it; but party pressure was too great, even for a man with "no star of ambition above him that would tempt him to climb on false ladders."

So Butterworth keeps up his spirits by talking against the bill he voted for. His latest talk was suggested by Harrison's little reciprocity message to Congress transmitting Blaine's letter on the same subject.

He gives his fullest sympathy to the South American reciprocity scheme and says: "The patriot who fails to recognize in the policy foreshadowed by those papers a great opportunity for renewed National prosperity don't read correctly the signs of the times. It is not difficult to discover in the restless discontent which has grown up under the partial operation of our tariff a sure harbinger of the overthrow of those who uphold the extravagant rates of duty which are now imposed."

Butterworth has a very positive opinion that we have carried this protection business too far, and he rejoices that there are signs that a halt is to be called. Here is the way in which he expresses himself: "The country does not believe such high rates are essential to adequate protection. There is no nation in Europe where the Government shows less inclination than our own to mind its own business and let the private concerns of the people alone. When conventions are brought to approve a policy they do not understand, and applaud particular acts of which they have no definite knowledge, we have reached perfection in political machinery. In the presence of such trying conditions it is refreshing to read the message and letter mentioned, pointing out the necessity of multiplying the opportunities of our people by enlarging the area of our trade and commerce."

The prospect of the party for 1892 does not by any means please the Ohio Congressman, and he asks: "What is our situation as a party? The tariff is revised, and no consoling prospect that the Senate will do more than transpose the exorbitant rates than abound in the present schedule."

Then he comes back to the subject of reciprocity as a means of widening the farmers' market, and complains bitterly of a "Congressional policy that would narrow the field of our commerce and snub the nations of this hemisphere, with whom alone we could hope to secure enlarged and favorable trade relations. We make proffer of a plan to give farmers sugar at a reduced rate, but we won't let him sell his corn or pork in order to pay for his sugar. We pacify him by pointing to his home market, as if we had to stand guard over it to keep him from losing it. Yes, the farmer has a home market and he holds it by a title above the power of Congress. He is shown a tariff schedule which runs the whole gamut from snap beans through peas, onions, peanuts, squashes, cabbages, eggs, oranges, hops, corn, rye, and wheat—all of which is as useful to him as a duty on tin whistles."

McKinley's "farmer's tariff" is further derided by Butterworth:

"What use to him (the farmer) is a tariff on wheat? We don't import any. Of what avail is a duty on corn? We can't bring a peck from abroad. But we have succeeded in shutting ourselves out of the Canadian market, where we sold over \$21,000,000 worth of farm products each year. 'But,' says the adversary, 'we shut the Canadian out of our market.' Yes, we burned the farmer's candle at both ends. We ennobled him by shutting him out of the market where he sold a large part of his surplus and kept our people from buying of the Canadian what we don't produce in kind and quality at home."

And what are the protected manufacturers doing to deserve the high protection that we are giving them at the

expense of the farmers? Butterworth answers:

"In the meantime it is claimed with a show of justice that the favored ones are charging your home folks more for the output of their plants than they charge foreigners for many lines of goods. And there are those who deem it possible that the people will approve of that course of conduct, relying on a Republican Senate to disregard the protests of those who suffer."

And what a fine attack is this on the present rage for high and higher duties! Repeat again—and the approving echoes are coming back from all points of the compass—that every increase in the rate of protective duty beyond what is essential to secure to our manufacturers an equal opportunity with their foreign rivals in the competitive field is a gross wrong to the taxpayers, the consumers, and is anti-Republican. It is a blunder that is akin to a crime. And we are confronted with the charge that we are still blundering and voting it in the interest of a few thousands and at the expense of the millions. The injury comes in various forms. Its most humiliating aspect is in the fact that it makes our prosperity partial and makes the mass of the people the servants of the few, and does it in the name and under the guise of protecting labor and cherishing our infant industries.

As the remedy, finally, to all this unreasonable high tariff policy of exclusion Butterworth says we must "remove all the barriers that hamper our commerce and rule us out of the markets of the Western Hemisphere." We must not yield to "the clamor of a few along the border who would ignorantly or selfishly sacrifice the broad interests of a nation of sixty-five millions of people to the special, peculiar and wholly partial advantage (if it could, in fact, prove an advantage, which I utterly deny,) of a very few," for "this is a Nation, not a neighborhood, and our legislation must be fashioned to promote the good of all."

Now let Butterworth vote as he thinks, and all friends of a low and reasonable tariff will believe in his sincerity, and claim him as a co-worker for the best interests of the country.

THE FARMER'S NEED.

Mr. Blaine as a Witness that the McKinley Bill is Hostile to the Interest of the Farmer.

After Mr. Blaine's recent letter to Senator Frye, it does not seem necessary to go into any very elaborate argument to show that the present tariff and the proposed McKinley tariff are hostile to the interests of the American farmer. Mr. Blaine is a protectionist of unimpeachable orthodoxy, and a Republican of the straightest sect. He, more than any other one man, is responsible for the radical position which his party now occupies on the tariff question, for it was under his leadership in the campaign of 1884 that the party came to advocate protection for protection's sake. Yet he says in the Frye letter:

"I do not doubt that in many respects the Tariff bill pending in the Senate is a just measure, and that most of its provisions are in accordance with the wise policy of protection. But there is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open the market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork." That is a very serious charge, it means that Mr. Blaine's Republican friends have constructed a tariff bill which, however much it will help the various trusts, is sure to have disastrous results upon the largest and most important industry in the country—the agricultural industry.

If there is one thing that the farmer needs more than another it is a market. He has a large surplus each year which he cannot dispose of at remunerative prices. The supply is largely in excess of the demand, and so prices fall to such an extent as to threaten the farmers with bankruptcy. That is the situation under the present tariff. The markets are too narrow as it is. One would think that those charged with the construction of a new tariff would remedy this defect. And yet after the McKinley-Reed crowd has done its work, the great Republican chieftain declares that their tariff "will not open the market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork." The farmers do not contribute to Dudley's "blocks of five" fund, therefore they are left out in the distribution of favors.

"Our foreign market for breadstuffs grows narrower," says Mr. Blaine. What relief do the tariff builders offer? Absolutely none. The proposed protection is a sham, for the farmer is subject to no competition in the home market. The effect of the increased duties will be to still further narrow his market, for they stand in the way of trade—that is their avowed object—and they are sure to provoke retaliation on the part of foreign nations. And when that war of retaliation begins—nay, it has already begun in France and Germany—it is the farmers' products that will suffer.

Mr. Blaine is right. And it is encouraging to know that many of the farmers, notably those in Minnesota, have at last got their eyes open to the way in which they have been humbugged. It is about time they were beginning to look out for their own interests.

McKinley's Medicine.

Whenever any manufactory closes its doors it gives great delight to the thick-and-thin protectionist organ if the telegraph will only say that the concern failed because of the tariff agitation and the consequent fear of "disastrous competition from abroad." The protectionists raise their hands in holy horror when they can point to a case of this kind where the "British free traders" ruin American industry. But now McKinley, the good tariff doctor himself, has been giving the wrong kind of medicine and some of his patients are dying. The smelting establishment of Messrs. Bahlback & Son, of Newark, N. J., is preparing to move to Mexico to get free silver lead ores.

The late President Arthur, in his second message, said: "The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions, both of its burden and its benefits. I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Middle-of-the-day dinners are recommended in summer by medical men.

—Water which contains impurities will turn milky white when nitrate of silver is dissolved in it. If "chemically pure" there will be but a trifling discoloration.

—White Cake.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, whites five eggs, three cups flour, two teaspoonful baking powder, flavor to taste. —Old Homestead.

—It is the educated mother, who, instead of listening to superstitious nonsense regarding the management of her baby, buys the works of the best physicians and learns the best they have to offer.

—Lemon Jelly.—One-half cup of white sugar, one tablespoonful sifted flour, one cup of cold water, yolk of one egg, butter size of hazelnut, mix all together and stir until it boils, and boil until it shines.

—Apple Toast Water.—Toast a slice of bread very brown and crumble into large pieces. Mix these with two or three baked apples and over them pour a quart of boiling water. Sugar to taste and strain.

—Pineappleade.—After removing the skin of a pineapple, grate or chop it, and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Pour a quart of boiling water over it, and sweeten to taste. Strain and set on ice to chill before serving.

—Half-pay Pudding.—Three ounces of bread crumbs, two ounces of suet, one ounce of currants, one ounce of Sultanina, one ounce of mixed peel, one dessert-spoonful of treacle, one ounce of flour, one teaspoonful of milk, no egg; boil three hours. —Good Housekeeping.

—Dish covers, if properly cleaned, add much to the general look of the kitchen. They should be smeared over with a paste composed of bicarbonate of soda and cold water; when the paste is dry the covers should be brushed with a plate-brush and then polished with dry leather.

—To polish plate-glass and remove slight scratches rub the surface gently, first with a clean pad of fine cotton wool and afterward with a similar pad covered over with cotton velvet which has been charged with fine rouge. The surface will, under this treatment, acquire a polish of great brilliancy, quite free from any scratches.

—A practical house-keeper says if the necessity of cutting hot bread be imperative, the moist unpleasantness may be obviated by using a warm knife for the purpose. The heating of the steel prevents the chill which causes the sudden look so well known to those who have been compelled to cut a warm loaf. A napkin should be laid upon the plate upon which the slices are placed.

—To destroy moths and other vermin: Dissolve alum in hot water, making a very strong solution; apply to furniture or crevices in the wall with a paint brush. This is sure destruction to those noxious vermin, and invaluable because easily obtained, is perfectly safe to use, and leaves no unpleasant traces behind. When you suspect moths have lodged in the borders or carpets, wet the edges of the carpets with a strong solution; whenever it reaches them it is certain death. —Boston Budget.

FACTS ABOUT DIAMONDS.

They Differ Among Themselves as Stars Differ in Glory.

There are diamonds and diamonds. To the average reader it stands as above; white diamonds and those that are off color. But to the miner, sorter, dealer, cutter and connoisseur there are diamonds and diamonds, and again diamonds and diamonds almost infinitum. Beginning with the various colors with which these morsels of carbon are tinted, there are to be found on sale at the shops of dealers in these goods the following varieties: White, yellow, brown, blue, black, green and pink. The first-mentioned, white, are the most plentiful, and at the same time next to the highest priced sort, and are the kind referred to, as a rule, when diamonds are spoken of. The prices are graded, all else being equal, in the following manner, the first being the cheapest: Yellow, brown, pink and blue, white, black and green.

The yellow diamond is to be had in many shades, from the faintest tinge from steel white to a beautifully brilliant flaming color. There are also two shades of yellow, which might be denominated side shades or colors; the greenish yellow and the brownish yellow, both of which are very beautiful. The white diamond is hard to describe in regard to its shadings, and experts, when questioned regarding the matter, say: "One stone is whiter than another, only by comparison, and the difference is to be seen only by placing them side by side." The brown diamond is next in the list, and is to be found in varying shades from a mere haziness to a walnut wood color. The blue diamond is blue, and not, as some might imagine, simply a blue white. It also runs a scale of shades, although not dipping so deep as some. The pink-tinted diamond is a very beautiful stone, and is to be had in shades from the palest to rose pink. The green diamond is an aqua green, and also is multiple in shades.

The black diamond is left to the last for description of color, because it has a peculiarity not obtained by any of the others. The range of shades exhibited by these stones is not so extensive as in the previously mentioned. The black diamonds are all opaque, the blacker the stone the greater the opacity, and this is an oddity which no other diamond possesses.

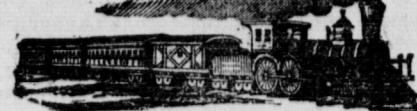
The rarity of the several varieties of diamonds is about as follows: The most plentiful coming first: Yellow, white, brown, blue, black, green and pink. The yellow diamond is to be had of much larger size than any kind excepting the white. It is softer than any but the brown, with which it stands on a level in that respect. There is a peculiarity to be met with among the green diamonds, which is suggested by the mention of the yellow stone, and is this: While diamonds often exhibit a greenish cast, so do the green return the compliment by exhibiting a yellowness. —Brooklyn Times.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway:
How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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



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

STRONG CITY.	
No. 2, "Atlantic express."	8:32 p. m.
4, New York express.	1:20 p. m.
6, "Chicago express."	1:42 p. m.
8, "Missouri River express."	12:42 a. m.
42, "Local freight."	2:05 p. m.
GOING WEST.	
No. 1, "Pacific & Texas express."	1:02 p. m.
3, Mexico & San Diego express.	3:17 p. m.
5, "Denver & Utah express."	3:52 p. m.
7, "Colorado express."	3:50 a. m.
41, "Local freight."	9:15 a. m.

STRONG CITY BRANCH.	
No. 301, "Accommodation."	4:00 p. m.
303, "Local freight."	6:45 a. m.
EASTWARD.	
No. 302, "Accommodation."	2:05 p. m.
304, "Local freight."	7:30 p. m.

ELLINOR BRANCH.	
No. 305, "Accommodation."	4:32 p. m.
EASTWARD.	
No. 305, "Accommodation."	6:45 p. m.
"Carry mails." Daily except Sunday.	

P. oposed Amendments to the Constitution.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5. Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereon concurring therein: SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State, for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive, as compensation for their services, the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents mileage for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than thirty days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Representatives to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots: "For the amendment sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and voted shall be taken, and the result ascertained, and returns thereon made, in 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 shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1890.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 25, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS,
Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8. For the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereon concurring therein: SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State, for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections two and thirteen of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following which shall constitute section two of article two of the constitution: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or re-elected to the office of justice of the Supreme court. The justice holding the oldest commission, by virtue of an election, shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other justices, they shall determine by lot, who shall be chief justice. The term of each justice of the supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday of January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January, 1891; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1892; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1893. The members of the supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be justices of the supreme court, under the amendment, for the time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one justice of the supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year, except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, until the two justices shall be elected. The justice of the supreme court and the judges of the district courts shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law: PROVIDED, Such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each justice or judge, each year; and such justice or judge shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the State or the United States during the term of office for which said justices shall be elected, nor practice any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of Representatives to the Legislature, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots: "For the judicial amendment to the constitution." Those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and voted shall be taken, and the result ascertained, and returns thereon made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of representatives in the legislature.

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

Approved February 20, 1890.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS,
Secretary of State.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. J. C. Lyeth was at Strong City, last week.

A store room for rent. Apply at this office.

Mr. Frank Strail is now at Muskogon, Mich.

Mr. W. P. Martin was out to Winfield, last week.

Mrs. J. C. Davis has gone to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Sheriff E. A. Kinne went to Chicago, Saturday night.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye has returned here from Chetopa.

Mr. Joseph Langendorf, of Prairie Hill, is quite sick.

Mr. Milton Gray, of Emporia, was in town, last Friday.

Mr. A. B. Watson has returned from his visit to Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. T. G. Kirker, of Strong City, was quite sick last week.

Messrs. C. S. and Bert Rockwood were quite sick, last week.

The Rev. T. J. Pearson, of Herrington, was at Strong City, last week.

Dr. A. M. Conaway, of Toledo, has returned home from Colorado.

Prof. W. S. Edwards, of Strong City, was in Chicago, last week.

Mrs. James Hazel has returned from her visit at Junction City.

The pension of Mr. John Gross, of South Fork, has been increased.

Miss Sallie Ackley has returned to this city from a visit at Marion.

Cows sold in Kansas City, last week as low as 75 cents per 100 pounds.

Judge J. M. Rose is confined to his home, by a disease similar to the grip.

Miss Sadie Forney, who had been suffering with diphtheria, is again well.

Mr. O. M. McIntire, of Council Grove, was at Strong City, last week.

Born, on Monday night, Aug. 4, 1890 to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. McDaniels, a son.

Mrs. John Zimmerman has been suffering with dizziness for some time past.

Mr. James O'Byrne, of Emporia, is visiting friends and relatives at Strong City.

Mrs. Hugh Griffiths, of Middlecreek, is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

Mr. J. M. Wishard went to Kansas City, Tuesday night, for a car load of beer.

Mrs. George Durant, of Strong City, returned, from Western Kansas, last week.

Mr. C. S. Jennings shipped a car load of cows to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Geo. Oliver returned, Friday, from Chicago, where he had been with cattle.

Dr. J. T. Morgan has moved back to his farm, on Peyton creek, from Kansas City.

Born, on Thursday, to Mr. and Mrs. John Bookstore, of Buck creek, a daughter.

Born, on Sunday night, July 27th, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, a daughter.

Mrs. Coggeshall, of Emporia, was visiting at D. Y. Hamill's, of Clements, last week.

Mr. J. H. Doolittle took a lot of cattle to Chicago, the latter part of last week.

Born, on Friday, July 25, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Santy, of Clements, a son.

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

Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritz & Bros., Strong City.

Mr. Chas. P. Gill, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to his old home, at New Florence, Mo.

Mr. D. M. Swope and family and Mrs. L. M. Swope have returned from their visit in Missouri.

A wagon load of watermelons made its appearance on our streets, Monday, and was soon sold out.

Messrs. S. F. Perrigo & Co. have moved into their new quarters, opposite the COURANT office.

Mr. R. M. Ryan was elected Treasurer of School District No. 22, at the election, last Thursday.

Mr. John Bardill, of Chicago, arrived here, Tuesday evening, on a visit to his farm on Rock creek.

There was a most enjoyable dance at Mr. Jos. Stuenkel's, on Diamond creek, one night last week.

Born, on Friday, August 1, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Santy, of Clements, a son.

Mr. Henry Tracey, of Strong City, has gone to Canon City, Col., where he is working for the D. & R. G. R. R.

The Rev. W. T. Blenkarn has been employed, for another year, by the Congregational Church, of Strong City.

Dr. John McCaskill returned home, Friday evening, from Denver, Col., visiting at Colorado City on his way home.

Mr. C. F. Shipman, of Elmdale, is again home, from Chicago, where he had been taking cattle for the Hereford Bros.

The mother of Mrs. C. C. Sharp, of Bazaar township, who was visiting that lady, has returned to her home in Missouri.

Mr. T. W. Hardesty and wife left, Friday night, for Excelsior Springs, Mo., where they will remain about two weeks.

Monday, Messrs. A. Z. Scribner and C. F. Hays, of Bazaar, received 528 head of cattle from Mr. Eisman, of Arizona to graze.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, has special laboratory facilities for the study of Chemistry, Physics and Natural Science.

Mrs. Will Handy, of Bazaar, has returned from Oklahoma, and she reports very warm and dry weather in that country.

Shipman's mill, at Elmdale, now owned by Dr. W. H. Carter, will be running on and after Monday, August 11th, 1890.

Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week. Her daughter, Maggie, came home from Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Jacob Schimpff, of Prairie Hill, who had been visiting at Erie, Pa., for some time past, returned home, Saturday morning.

Mr. B. F. Beach has bought the Santa Fe House, at Emporia, and put his sons, F. I. and S. W. Beach, in charge of the same.

Miss Maud Porter, who was visiting at her Uncle Roland Roberts, went to Minneapolis, Sunday night, to attend school at that place.

Mrs. Sam Hildebrand, of Diamond Springs, has been visiting her mother and sister, on the H. S. F. Davis ranch, Peyton creek.

Hon. J. W. McWilliams went to Atchison, Friday night, and returned home, Monday morning, coming by way of Kansas City.

Mr. Sam Hull, once instructor of the Strong City Cornet Band, but now of Albany, N. Y., was visiting in Strong City, last week.

Miss Jeanette Burton, of Emporia, who was visiting the Misses Adare and Mrs. J. C. Farrington, in Strong City, has returned home.

Messrs. John Leonard and C. Wilson, of Bazaar, took a lot of cows to Kansas City, last week, the former one car load, the latter three.

Mr. John Gerner took two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Friday, and Mr. Ed. Gerner took two car loads to Chicago, for his brother, George.

Mr. E. T. Baker shipped eight car loads of cattle east, from Bazaar, Wednesday night of last week, and Mr. A. L. Morrison, five car loads.

Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, who had been on his farm, on Spring creek, in this county, for several days, went to Topeka, last Friday night.

At the school meeting in Strong City, Mr. B. Lantry was elected Director, and Mr. J. G. Winter, Treasurer; and a tax levy of 12 mills was made.

Hon. C. I. Maule, G. W. Crum, M. C. Newton and H. A. Ewing went to Superior, Neb., yesterday, to attend the G. A. R. encampment at that place.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran is confined to his home by mountain fever which he contracted during his recent business visit at Pueblo, Col.

Mr. J. H. Jones who was manager for the Strong City Hardware Co., has gone to Las Animas, Col., where he will again take up the cattle business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman have returned to Strong City, from Kansas City, and Mr. Hickman again takes charge of the Strong City Hardware Store.

Dr. F. Johnson, of Elmdale, has opened up an office in Mr. Jas. McNece's office rooms, and intends to soon move his family to this city, into the Gandy house.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, went east, last Friday, intending to swim Lake Michigan, Saturday night, on his way to Canada, on an important business trip.

Don't forget Brace Bros. when placing your orders for ice. They have an unlimited quantity of pure ice which they will deliver in large or small quantities.

Mrs. T. S. Jones and her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, returned home, Sunday morning, from Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where they have been for the past few weeks.

U. Handy, of Strong City, returned home, Sunday afternoon, from Harper county, where he had ordered a car load of watermelons, which arrived at Strong that night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Edwards, of Strong City, leave this week, for the Atlantic coast. They will visit Old Point Comfort and other resorts, and return home in about three weeks.

Lost a \$20 bill in town or in Fair grounds, Tuesday, for which a liberal reward will be paid to the finder by leaving the same at this office.

FRANK YEAGER.

The Santa Fe R. R. Co. has brought suit against W. H. Holsinger and A. R. Palmer, bondsmen in the original suit of D. C. Evans vs. the R. R. Co., to recover their cost in said suit.

Mr. Chas. Yates, who had charge of Mr. J. Remy's barber shop during that gentleman's visit in France, has gone to Iowa, with his wife, having sold his furniture to Mr. G. M. Hayden.

Mr. E. Link has brought suit against Mr. B. McCabe for \$22,000 for false imprisonment; and also against Judge J. M. Rose, Sheriff E. A. Kinne and Under Sheriff Jabin Johnson for false imprisonment when he was in jail, charged with being of unsound mind.

Dr. J. M. Hamme, formerly of York, Pa., has formed a co-partnership with Dr. J. W. Stone, in the practice of medicine, under the firm name of Stone & Hamme. See their card in another column.

Mr. John Reifsnider, formerly of this county, and father of the Messrs. Reifsnider, of Strong City, was killed by a locomotive, on a bridge, in Reading, Pa., on Sunday, July 27, 1890, and was buried at 9 o'clock, a. m., last Friday.

The S. S. Association of Cottonwood township will hold their annual convention, for 1890, in the grove near Clements, on Wednesday, August 27, 1890. Everybody is invited. The programme will be announced in due time.

Miss Edna Smith, of Strong City, returned home, on Wednesday of last week, from Canada, where she had spent about six weeks of her vacation. She was accompanied home by her grandmother, the mother of Mr. Fred Smith.

Mr. F. P. Cochran arrived home, Sunday afternoon, from Pueblo, Col., where he had been to settle up the business of the late C. C. Watson. He was accompanied by Mrs. Watson and her children who will make this their future home.

Miss Sadie O'Byrne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, celebrated the sixth anniversary of her birth, on Monday of last week, with a most enjoyable party of her friends, who bestowed many nice presents upon her.

The Premium List of the State Fair, to be held at Topeka, September 12 to 20, a neatly printed and handsomely bound book, is now out, and Secretary E. G. Moon, of the State Fair Association has the thanks of the COURANT, for a copy of the same.

Mr. S. L. MacLeish, of Chicago, arrived here last Thursday, with his daughter, Lizzie, on a visit to friends and relatives, and to leave his daughter with her grand-mother, Mrs. Frew, of Strong City. Mr. MacLeish started back home Tuesday morning.

A large stone contract for round house and shops for the Union Pacific R. R., at Cheyenne, has been awarded Rettiger Bros. & Co., which will call for an increase in their working force, and compel their saw mill, at Strong City, to run night and day.

The following officers of Twin City Lodge No. 60, K. of P. were recently installed: J. W. Stone, C. C.; G. E. Gindley, V. C.; G. W. Weed, Prelate; E. W. Tanner, M. E.; W. H. Holsinger, K. R. & S.; L. M. Swope, M. F.; Ed. Ferlet, M. A.; L. Walters, I. G.; H. Rockwood, O. G.

Dr. J. W. Stone went to Kansas City, Monday, to meet his mother and sister, Miss Maggie Stone, on their return from their visit at their old home, at Henderson, Ky., and they returned here, Tuesday evening, accompanied by Miss Maggie Wilson, of Henderson, Ky., a cousin of Dr. Stone.

At the meeting of Falls Township Board of Trustees it was ordered that where public roads have been established Road Overseers must have obstructing fences removed; also, that hedge fences along the public highways must be trimmed, at least, once each year, down to a height of four feet.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emerson of Cedar Point, have gone to Wilton Junction, Iowa, in answer to a telegram announcing that their son, "Bert," fell from a train at that place, and had one of his legs so badly crushed that it had to be amputated, below the knee. The accident happened on Saturday, July 26.

Mr. Ed. F. Holmes left, yesterday, for Howell, Michigan, to visit his old home and bring his wife and son, Stanley Jones, back with him, who are now visiting their old home at that place. They will return by way of Chicago, where Mr. Holmes will buy a large stock of fall and winter goods for his store.

In the "Alliance Rally," published in last week's COURANT, the names of Benj. Spencer, of Prairie Hill; and W. Browning, of Pleasant Valley, failed to appear on the Committee on Seating and Decoration, because they were not on the report sent to us by the secretary, who, no doubt, left them out through oversight.

Miss Elva Hagans, niece of Mr. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, who had been visiting at that gentleman's, and who went from there to McPherson, on a visit, returned to Strong City, last Friday; and she will visit there about a week longer, and then return to her home, at Mt. Airy, Iowa, to take charge of a school there.

The Hassler Sisters will be at Music Hall, in this city, Monday night, next. Of them the Genesee Herald says: "The Hassler Sisters gave the unique, instructive and decidedly interesting entertainment at the M. E. church. The rendition of musical and elocutionary selections was such as to elicit the highest praise from all who heard them."

At the adjourned regular session of the Board of County Commissioners, held Monday, August 4th, all the members present, W. G. McCandless, Jacob North and John G. Smith were appointed viewers on the Peter Harter road, Falls township; James Kelsoe was appointed Constable vice J. T. Randall, resigned; made an appropriation of \$50 to the Chase County Agricultural Society, and of \$75 for the Gould creek bridge, Cottonwood township.

At the recent Republican County Central Committee meeting it was left to the Chairman and Secretary to prepare a call for the county convention, to nominate a county ticket, the basis of representation to be the same as the last Republican county convention, and the date of holding said convention was left with said officers of the committee. A. B. Emerson, E. T. Baker and W. A. Morgan were appointed to procure a speaker for September.

At the school meeting in this city, Thursday afternoon, Mr. Jas. McNece was elected Treasurer; and a tax levy of 10 mills for teachers' salary and 24 mills for incidentals was made; and

the Board was instructed to have a nine months' school, and employ female teachers; in accordance with which instruction the Board has engaged the following teachers for the ensuing year: Mrs. T. H. Grisham, Principal; Mrs. Hattie Dart, 1st Asst.; Miss Sallie Ackley, 2d Asst.; Misses Mattie Sheehan, Anna Ellsworth, Anna Rockwood and Maggie Breese, Assistants.

Judge Theo. Botkin, of the 32d Judicial District, who brought down upon himself the censure of G. A. R. Post at Paris, Texas, and of the Kansans in attendance at the late session of the Federal Court at that place, for vulgar and profane language used at a reunion of G. A. R. and Confederate Soldiers, held in the Opera House at that place, to do honor to G. A. R. "boys" then in that city, having seen fit, on the 22d of last month, to issue an order disbarring Col. S. N. Wood, for some cause, from practicing in his court, has repented of this last reported error of his life, and rescinded the order of disbarment.

According to announcement, the matinee races came off at the Fair grounds, Tuesday afternoon. In the trotting race, two best in three, two horses were entered—J. H. Mercer's Ray Tom, and Walter Holsinger's Flora H. Two heats were trotted, and won by Ray Tom. Time, 3:53 and 3:53. In the running race, half mile and repeat, six horses were entered, viz: Dandy, Bird, Minnie White Foot, Davie Crockett, Lyle C. and Charlie. The race was won by Davie Crockett, with Bird 2d, Minnie White Foot 3d, Charlie 4th, Lyle C. 5th, Dandy 6th and the last two horses not running the second heat; time, 58 and 57 1/2. During the time of waiting for the second heat of the trotters, Ben Holsinger, with his pony, and Ben Sharp, with Elmer B. Johnston's horse, ran a half mile dash, the pony winning.

Mr. J. C. VanArmen, agent for the Whitley harvesters, mowing machines and binders, was in town last Friday, and subjected one of the Whitley mowing machines to the most severe tests, that morning, on Broadway, in front of the COURANT office. The machine cut pieces of elm as large as a man's arm, apparently as easy as a sharp pen-knife will cut a switch in two. Then a hoe handle was tried and it cut it into pieces, with ease; after which a heavy single-tree was placed between its teeth, and it, too, was cut into pieces, without any trouble, and without nicking the teeth in the least. Why! it looked as if a small sized tree were in the way of this machine it would cut it down as easily as some other machines would down grass. This machine is made of solid steel, and is called the "Great Hoop-Pole Machine," from the fact that it has made "mince meat" of the toughest hoop-poles, and is said to be, undoubtedly, the strongest, lightest running, best built and most perfect working mower ever built. It is a machine that every farmer should examine before buying, another mower, W. H. Holsinger is the agent for these machines, at Cottonwood Falls.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

1623-14

THOS. H. GRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office in Hillert's Building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

1623-14

C. N. STERRY.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Chase counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

1623-14

CABS IN LONDON.

Thousands of Them Used for Public Passenger Traffic.

An Army of Skilled Whips for Day and Night Service—Cabmen's Shelters—Efforts to Better the Drivers' Condition.

The vast labyrinth of London streets and of suburban roads beyond, says the London Illustrated News, extends ten or twelve miles from east to west and eight miles from the north to the south, which practically comprises the immense town of London, not to speak of the wider area of the Metropolitan District, and what should we do without public vehicles? Two thousand omnibuses, a thousand tram cars and nearly twelve thousand cabs are not too many for the needs of passenger traffic, besides the Metropolitan, Metropolitan District, North London and other railways, whose aggregate yearly passenger traffic is reckoned by millions. Cabs are not only indispensable accessories to a railway journey of such length as to demand luggage, but are continually in requisition for business errands in the morning to save time, and in the evening to reach opportunities of social intercourse, or places of public entertainment and to get home at night.

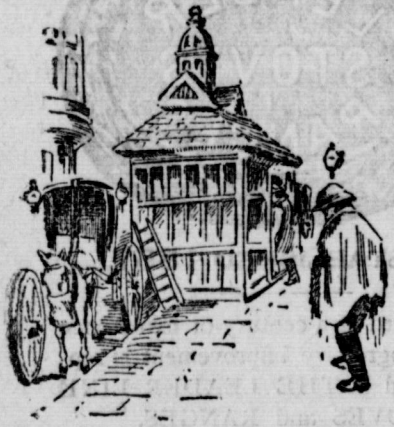
One must be conveyed to the door in a special hackney carriage, unless one has a private carriage, or if one does not care to use it on every trivial occasion, or when one happens, as every active



OLD AND NEW SCHOOL CABMEN.

man often does happen, to be where his private equipage is not within reach. The great majority of respectable middle-class families are entirely dependent on cabs for this kind of accommodation. A hundred thousand "fares," by a moderate computation, are daily taken wherever they please in London; indeed, we should not be surprised by the calculation that £10,000 a day is spent for this convenience. The last annual report of the Metropolitan Commissioner of Police puts the number of licensed "hansoms," two-wheeled cabs, at 7,396, and of "clearances," or four-wheelers, at 4,013, while there was an increase of 1,136—mostly of hansoms—in the year 1888. The number of cab drivers was 15,514, some of them probably doing night duty with cabs driven by other men in the day time. It is usual in such cases to put in fresh horses in the afternoon. Here is an army of skilled whips, every one of whom must pass an official examination before he gets a license, and most of whom previously belonged to the classes of persons accustomed to manage horses; they were coachmen, grooms, carmen or stablemen.

We do not believe that cabmen are more dishonest than other men are too often tempted to be whose earnings are precarious and who deal with utter



A CABMAN'S SHELTER.

strangers at the shortest notice—with people they may never meet again. The number convicted of deliberate overcharges and exactions is quite insignificant compared to those censured for careless driving, for causing obstruction in the street, for loitering, stopping at improper places, leaving their cabs unattended, also for abusive language, insulting gestures and drunkenness proved before the magistrates. Thirty-five hackney-carriage licenses were revoked for one or another offense during the year.

Every body has seen the "Cabmen's Shelters," of which there are different models and sizes; but those of later construction are decidedly ornamental to the streets, being elegant in design, and often prettily decorated. In the summer months, here and there, we observe their exterior made still more attractive by flowers growing in pots or hanging-baskets, the gift, in some instances, of ladies residing in the neighborhood. Such a structure, built of good light wood, yellow deal, with oaken corner-posts and oaken curb round the bottom, for strength and durability, and properly fitted in the interior, which is divided into two compartments, with shelves, tables, seats and lockers, with a cooking-stove, an iron coke-bin or coal-bin, a lead-lined or galvanized-iron sink for washing, a place for keeping provisions, and a dresser for crockery and utensils, will cost about £175; the stove, the hardware and utensils £30 or £35 more. The dimensions of the new model Cabmen's Shelter are 18 feet or 18 feet 6 inches length, 7 feet or 7 feet 6 inches width, and 10 feet 6 inches height; but the old pattern was 17 feet long by 6 feet 6 inches wide. There is room for eight or ten persons to sit com-

fortably at table, while the attendant in charge has his separate compartment and kitchen at the end.

None but cab-drivers on the stand are admitted, to the number, in some instances, of a hundred or more in the day, forty or fifty being a common average number served. They have tea or coffee, bread and butter, meat or eggs or bacon, of the best quality and well cooked, at prices regulated by an official tariff. Newspapers, popular magazines and a few books amuse their leisure half-hours; if they want to smoke a pipe, they can go outside to the cabstand. Of course, there is no idea of



A GROWLER.

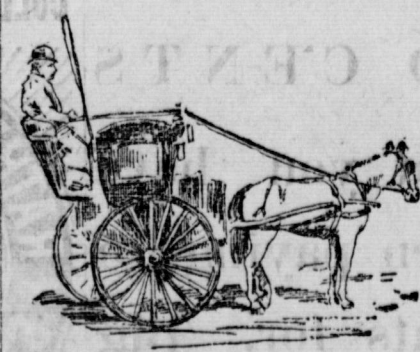
accepting a charity in making use of the institution; but the cost of creating a "shelter," some £200, is defrayed by generous donations and subscriptions to the "Cabmen's Shelter Fund," and most frequently by one or two local benefactors. When fairly established, at a large, well-frequented cabstand in one of the main thoroughfares, the cabmen's custom ought to make it self-supporting. This excellent association of which the Duke of Portland is president, is managed by a committee, namely: Lord Willoughby de Eresby, chairman; Captain Armstrong, captain; Hon. R. R. Best, Mr. Dennistoun, Mr. Edward Dent, Mr. Arthur Guest, Mr. C. McHardy, Mr. Walter Macnamara, honorary secretary, Mr. G. S. Murphy, and Mr. Sutherland Safford. Its offices are at 185 Victoria street, close to the Vic-



IN A CABMAN'S SHELTER.

toria Station of the Underground railway, and the general superintendent, Mr. Brabazon Morris, exercises an active control over the attendants in charge of all the cab-shelters, numbering forty, in different parts of London.

We feel sure that any contributions to the fund, which is small for the amount of good it does, will be gratefully and beneficially employed. And we venture to suggest that it is much to the interest of society—it will increase our personal comfort—to show a little regard for the cabmen, and to foster a kindly feeling between them and their customers of the general public. These regularly enlisted and officially recognized public servants, when not individually at fault, seem to have the same tone of corporate esteem that is conceded to railway guards and porters, to policemen and to soldiers and sailors. It is good policy to develop the "esprit de corps" among such classes; and one likes to hear that in connection with the "shelters" they are forming "clubs," of provident design, aided by the shelter-keepers under the supervision of Mr. Morris, for allowances in case of sickness or death, and for the purchase of rugs, capes, whips and other needful articles of equipment, as well as for wholesome recreation. These institutions are to be found in Palace-yard, close to the houses of Parliament in Port street; at Pickering Place, Baywater, in Archer street, in the Harrow road, and in Warwick road, Maida Vale, flourishing with various methods of usefulness; and several ladies, among whom are the Marchioness of Tavistock, Lady Robinson and Miss Catherine Green, have taken an active part in promoting them. At Pickering place, near the Royal Oak, there is a good library and reading-room in a



A LONDON GONDOLA.

separate house, founded by Lady Robinson. The Warwick Road Club provides for an annual holiday excursion in the country, with a programme of games and sports, in which some of the cabmen are notably proficient.

Others have been identified with smart and well-informed speakers at debating societies. It would not be astonishing if a few cabmen of literary taste were hereafter to contribute from their diversified observations of society and their leisure for reflection, writings equal in merit to the "Hansom Lays" of an accomplished and versatile author, and, perhaps, not less successful than "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab."

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

LANDLORDISM IN CONGRESS.

To Prohibit Aliens From Owning Lands in the United States.

Representative Oates of Alabama, from the Judiciary Committee, recently reported to the House of Representatives a bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring title or owning lands within the United States. The bill is accompanied by a report which sets forth with becoming alarm the fact that certain noblemen of Europe, principally Englishmen, have acquired and now own about twenty-one million acres of land within the United States, while various untitled foreigners own large tracts, though the exact extent of their holdings is not known to the committee. The report says that this alien non-resident ownership will, in course of time, lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and free institutions of the United States. Mr. Scully, the untitled Englishman, who owns ninety thousand acres in Illinois and considerable tracts further west and receives from them a rent of \$200,000 yearly, which he spends, the report states, in Europe, is cited as an illustration of the evil effects of alien landlordism, and the bill proposes to prevent any more foreigners from acquiring a title to lands in the United States, and to compel those who now own lands here to become naturalized or sell out.

The report goes on to state that, according to the tenth census, there were 570,000 tenant farmers in the United States, a number larger than can be found in any other country in the world, and by implication it suggests that this number is likely to increase. It says:

With the natural increase in population and the 500,000 foreigners who flock to our shores annually and by competition are reducing the wages of labor, making the battle of life harder to win, how a few hence to provide homes for our poor people is a problem for the American statesmen to solve. The multiplication of the owners of the soil is a corresponding enlargement of the number of patriots, and every landowner in this country should owe allegiance to the United States.

The bill seems to aim chiefly at the promotion of patriotism by the artificial increase of the number of "patriots," but we fail to see what possible check it offers to an increase in the number of tenant farmers, or what solution of the problem of providing homes for the people under conditions that constantly tend to the monopolization of the land needed for such homes. What difference does it make to the tenant whether the man who receives his rent is a nobleman or a commoner? What effect can the landlord's citizenship have on the tenant. Suppose that Mr. Scully were to move to Chicago and become naturalized. He will only have to spend a few weeks in America each year to enable him to obtain his papers, and after that he might go back to England and live there just as comfortably as he does now, avoiding any obligations he may now owe to that government. He still could continue to rack-rent his Illinois peasants and live in luxury abroad on the proceeds of their labor, just as hundreds of native born Americans are now living luxuriously in Europe on the proceeds of taxation that they levy on the men who do business in the city of New York.

We are glad that Congressman Oates is studying the question, and that the judiciary committee of the House is disposed to give it some attention. Their efforts, however, will not amount to anything so long as they fail to comprehend the fact that landlordism is the evil to be attacked, and that it is an evil, whether the landlord be a native or a foreigner. It would be a matter of trifling importance whether Mr. Scully was a citizen of the United States or subject of the Queen, if the State of Illinois took annually for public purposes the rental value of the lands that he claims to own in that State. So long, however, as Mr. Scully is able to hold them and appropriate the tax thus levied to his own use, his wretched tenants will continue to be the victims of the evil denounced by the judiciary committee, and for which it fails to suggest any adequate remedy.

OUR NEW ASSESSOR.

He Was Too Zealous, and Did His Duty Too Well.

We had always thought that as a community, we the people of Cross Roads Town, would be entirely happy if we could secure an assessor and tax collector an honest, reliable and zealous official. We see our mistake now—our happiness was all in pursuit and not in possession. We have not the model official, and we are more unhappy than we were.

The only fault we have to find with him is that he is too zealous. Higgins swung a new sign outside of his grocery store the other day, and our assessor, whose name is Higgins, happened along, began to admire it. Higgins had painted it, and he was flattered with Higgins' evident admiration; until he (Higgins) asked him for \$3.

"Three dollars! What's that for?" "Oh that's the tax on signs. Comes under the head of 'improved real estate,' you know."

Higgins paid it to avoid trouble, but swears he'll get even with Higgins on weight.

Farmer Jones was building a hen coop last week, when Higgins swept like an avenging Nemesis up the road and down on the unconscious Jones.

"Ah that's a nice hen coop. Cost quite a little sum, I should imagine."

"Oh, yes," said Jones. "But I don't mind the expense."

"No; and besides it's a good thing for the town," said Higgins. "Two dollars, please. I have to make my report this afternoon, and it's well to have it all in."

"Two dollars!" exclaimed Jones, in consternation.

"Yes; that's the town tax on hen coops. The new assessment was made up last month, you know; we thought we'd make it light for you. The streets are to be graded, and the town is growing. Is that your little daughter coming up the road? What a pretty child! And that's a little lamb she has with her? Is

it yours? Really, I didn't know it belonged to you. Twenty-five cents, please. That's the tax on sheep per head. I thought it rather light at the time, and urged an increase, but the motion was defeated."

"I am going up to Boggs now to collect. I had a little trouble with Boggs yesterday. He was moving his house from one lot to another. I charged him with three separate assessments—the lot from which the house went, the lot to which it was going, and the house midway between them. He objected on the ground that this made his taxes nearly one-third more than they ought to be. I said an assessor was bound to take things as he found them, and that's the way I found them. It was not my fault; I had to do my duty. I assure you he was quite violent. Good day."

And Higgins hurried after Boggs, whom he saw passing down the road.

The other day he wanted to tax the Widow Higgins on the elegant rosewood coffin in which her husband was to be buried. He wanted to go down on the day of the funeral and collect, but we reasoned with and told him it was really not her coffin, but his; and that she could not be assessed on what did not belong to her, and that it was obviously impossible to levy on Higgins. It did not seem reasonable to our assessor that a dead man should not pay for indulging in luxuries of that kind. But up to a certain point we think it is necessary to restrain Higgins. It is no use to reason with him. He is a too faithful official for that. He wants simply to do his duty. He started out for Mrs. Smith's when he heard that lady had twins, under the impression that he could collect from her under the poll tax. He was with difficulty dissuaded from this.

Nobody in the village owns any thing nowadays. Under the argus eye of Higgins, wealth is rapidly disappearing—carriages are wheeling out of town, the profits of the cigar manufactory have seemingly all disappeared in smoke, our town jeweler is working on half time, the book seller's trade is all bound up, and the feeble glimmerings of a candle factory have gone out entirely.

We are looking around for a less zealous assessor. Higgins is a just too faithful official. He does his duty too well.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

One Way to Do Work.

To the Editor of the Standard—Sir: The evidence daily multiplying of the rapid spread of a public desire to know more of the single tax doctrine, and how involuntary poverty can be abolished by the doing of justice, is most gratifying to every lover of humanity. And the new and original methods resorted to with so much success, by both individuals and associated workers, to catch public attention, show not only the earnestness, but the hard, practical common sense of single tax people, who not only know what they want but, for the most part, just how to get it.

Above every recent effort to spread a knowledge of our aims, the programme of the Memphis single tax association, as detailed by R. G. Brown, in the Standard of the 5th inst., seems to promise the most gratifying and rapid results. To reach the farmers and village readers of the country newspapers by two columns each week of judiciously edited single tax literature, presented in the "patent inside" which most country weeklies make use of, must result in more rapid progress than the most sanguine of us have dared to hope.

The Mascoutah Herald promptly accepted the offer of two columns weekly of single tax matter, which the Memphis association made, because the editor clearly sees the cat's profile, if not all of its shading. But many editors no doubt paid no attention to the offer made them, because public sentiment in their localities has not yet grown to demand it. Can not our individual friends everywhere seize the opportunity and request their local papers to accept the offer made them. In this way widely scattered individuals can do a work out of all proportion to the paucity of their numbers. When the farmers' organizations see the light as the Knights of Labor have done, the Democratic party will not be less radical than they. But, as Mr. Gladstone says, "it is the office of a politician to follow, not to lead, public sentiment." The public sentiment has been formed, the politicians will be falling over each other in their rush to keep up with the procession.

BOYD CHAMBERLAIN.

Mascoutah, Ill., March 8.

A Clergyman on George.

Rev. J. Auld, in his sermon on the following Sunday morning, referred to the presence in Sydney of Mr. George as follows: "Whatever opinions they might entertain regarding Mr. George's theories, they were bound to recognize him as a great Christian philanthropist. I had the pleasure of listening to his address to the members of the general assembly, and Mr. George there gave expression to thoughts that were very beautiful, poetical, and distinctively Christian. His idea of the Kingdom of Heaven seemed to be that of a perfect society, from which all poverty, inequality and injustice would be banished. It would not be fair to Mr. George to say that he expected such a society to be brought about by means of political economy. The most perfect system of political economy could never rise higher than the utterances of Jesus of Nazareth. Yet political economy may be regarded as a powerful auxiliary to the Gospel in completely establishing the Kingdom of God among men."

THE Pittsburgh Dispatch is complaining that the property owners are standing in the way of business expansion in that city. Pittsburgh has, it says, made marvelous strides in industrial development within the last few years, increasing its business so as to occupy seventh place in the list of clearing house cities; but now its business men find that there is a lion in the path. The land owners stand in the way of the city's development, holding their property at rents that it is well nigh impossible to pay and do business profitably. The Dispatch wants these people to get out of the way. Why should they? Doesn't the land belong to them?

WELL, WELL, WELL!

A Republican Organ Attacks Pension Commissioner Raum.

Either Pension Commissioner Raum should resign or his son John should go out of the pension business. There ought to be sufficient sense of the proprieties of life in the family to force one of them to quit.

It appears that a man named Wilkinson and Mr. John Raum have gone into the pension and bounty claims business, the senior partner having an office in the little village of Mount Carmel in this State, and the junior partner having one in Washington, and looking after cases before a bureau where his father is Commissioner and one of his brothers a clerk. The firm is advertising over Illinois and probably over the country.

It is not at all probable that Messrs. Wilkinson & Raum have any special facilities for getting business attended to at the Pension Bureau. It would be hazardous to favor them at the expense of other claim agents. Still, the name of a public officer is being used to get business for a firm of which his son is one of the members. The old soldiers will believe that an agent who is so near to the Commissioner must have advantages which others do not possess. It comes close, therefore, to being a case of getting business under false pretenses.

A son who had any delicacy of feeling would not do any thing which would subject his father to unjust but natural suspicions. A father who cared much for his good name would not tolerate for a moment the attempt on the part of a son to trade on it. The members of the Raum family seem to have thick hides, however, and they may not mind what the outside world is saying so long as the cash comes in.

General Raum went into office under favorable circumstances. He had made a good record in the Internal Revenue Bureau. He succeeded the "surplus-buster," Tanner, whose administration of the office had been marked by irregularities, such as the retarding of pensions, but for some time back the present incumbent has been the object of charges in and out of Congress, and to some of them he has made no reply. So far as these accusations hinted at misconduct nobody who knew him believed them. When he was accused of peddling out among his clerks the stock of a company in which he was interested he denied it, and his denial was believed.

But in the light of this unrebuked appearance of his son as a pension agent at a time when the business, owing to the passage of the dependent act, is to be a most profitable one, it is difficult to see how far General Raum's denials of past charges can be given much weight. He has shown too plainly that he has not a high standard of official propriety—that he is willing to put up with suspicion and distrust, so that some member of his family may make a little money out of the old soldiers. His course is mortifying to every Illinoisan.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

THE ELECTION LAW.

Condemned by Business Men in All Sections of the Country.

As a general rule, we think that business journals should not interfere in partisan politics, but there are political measures which are so intimately associated with the welfare of the whole country that it becomes the duty of every business man to speak out and let himself be heard upon them.

At Appomattox General Grant said to General Lee: "Tell your men to take their horses home with them to help them make their crops," and afterward uttered the immortal words: "Let us have peace."

The people of the South accepted their defeat in good part, and went earnestly to work to retrieve their fortunes, with a result which has challenged the admiration of the world; but just as the New South is emerging from its darkness, with its labor contented and its resources developing by a union of Southern effort and Northern capital, certain politicians, actuated by the same spirit which General Grant rebuked, now come forward and for partisan purposes seek again to stir up strife between the North and the South by proposing what is popularly known as "the force bill." A Federal election law which Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, the great leaders of the Republican party, if alive to-day, would unhesitatingly condemn, and which every fair-minded man must pronounce as unwise as it is unnecessary. Even intelligent colored men are already found protesting against it as sure to result in detriment to their race.

The conditions at the South are such that until the colored people have grown in intelligence, toleration and virtue, the white race must necessarily be the dominant race. Northern Republicans, who visit the South and see for themselves, admit this. The property of the South is being taxed to educate the colored people, and in time they will rise to the responsibilities and duties of citizenship; but to attempt to employ bayonets in regulating elections in a Republican country a quarter of a century after the war, is a step backward that "the common sense of most" will not indorse, and that the dominant party will find to be as bad policy as a Republican party point of view, as it is untimely and unjust.

Among the first to condemn it will be the men in blue, who fought against the men in gray, and who sympathize more with the sentiments of their great leader than they do with those who seek to speak for the Republican party to-day. At any rate, it is time for the business men of the United States to protest in the name of the country's welfare against such legislation as the force bill, and that they will protest earnestly and vigorously the leaders of the Republican party will find out in 1892, if they do not before.—American Grocer.

Senator Allison for a good while has been getting ready to strike an attractive attitude as a tariff reformer or statesman, but Mr. Secretary Blaine now appears to have raised the Iowa statesman out of the game. Perhaps it is beginning to dawn on the bland gentleman from Dubuque that delays are dangerous.—Chicago News.

DEMOCRATIC FARMERS.

Can They Better Themselves by Joining a New Party?

The silly report that there is a fight on between the Democratic and Farmers' Union Labor party is entirely unfounded. The truth is the essential principles of the two parties are the same, and the question is, can Democratic farmers better themselves by leaving their party and going to some other? The Republican party is responsible for the hard times and scarcity of money in the West. Farmers who have voted that ticket have abundant right to complain, as they have not been represented at all. The men they have elected to law-making bodies have never taken into account their interests and wishes, but have wholly ignored them. On the other hand this is not true of Democrats. Democratic legislators have done their utmost to embody into laws for the past thirty years the very measures which the Western people are so earnestly demanding now. They were unable to do so, however, because the party has not had complete control of the Government since the war.

As a sample of some of the legislation passed by Democratic legislative bodies, take the work of the Indiana Legislature two years ago. Among the important laws passed by it were the following:

1. The new school-book law, which reduces the cost of text books forty per cent.

2. The Australian election system, which will prevent fraud at the polls.

3. The payment of wages every two weeks to employes.

Other laws might be cited, but these are sufficient for the present. They are all in the interest of the people and what they have been demanding. In Missouri, a Democratic State, the only law so far passed in the United States against trusts, an anti-trust law can be found which confiscates the property of these oppressive organizations, and which has served to compel them to quit operating in that State. So, by careful inquiry, the Democratic farmer and laborer will find that his party has done all in its power to forward his interests, always meeting with the united opposition of Republican legislators. What then has a Democratic farmer or laborer to gain in leaving his party to vote a third ticket? Nothing. A Republican, however, has the best reason to leave his party. If the Republican farmers of this county are honest and sincere in advocating the principles enunciated by the F. M. B. A., and Farmers' Alliance, we do not understand how they can ever consistently vote a Republican ticket again. If the measures advocated by these orders are in their interest, then of necessity the measures that have been passed and are being voted for now by the Republican party are directly against their interests, while those of the Democratic party are in harmony with them. This is a serious subject, and should be the object of serious consideration on the part of every voter.—Washington (Ind.) Democrat.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—It seems to be settled that State rights are for Northern States. The South must content itself with National rule.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Vice-President Morton is not one of those prohibitionists who carry water on both shoulders. One of his shoulders he devotes to alcoholic mixtures.—Courier-Journal.

—That stanch Republican paper, the Philadelphia American, advises all Republicans to vote the Democratic gubernatorial ticket this time. Things seem all ready for a "tidal wave" in the Keystone State.—Boston Globe.

—So there will be no Pattison men and no Wallace men in the Pennsylvania Democracy. They are all Democrats.

"We will unite the white rose and the red, Smile Heaven upon this fair conjunction."—N. Y. Sun.

—The New York Tribune editorially inquires: "Who says it is a force bill?" Well, leaving out a few millions of Democrats, the Pioneer-Press of Minnesota says so, and Murat Halstead of Brooklyn and Cincinnati says so.—Washington Critic.

—Why should the House or the Administration be expected to take notice of the scandalous conduct of Pension Commissioner Raum? Is he not a Republican, engaged in distributing the surplus among his own relations and clients and the pension raiders?—N. Y. World.

—The force bill will produce another crop of carpet-baggers, but they will not find the South of 1865 in 1890, and it would be well enough for them to exercise a degree of caution when they approach Kemper County.—Louisville Times.

—In an interview with the Rochester Union (Dem.) Bob Ingersoll says: "I believe in protecting what are called the infant industries, but after these 'infants' get to be six feet high and wear No. 12 boots is about time to stop rocking the cradle, especially when the 'infant' tells you that if you stop rocking he will get out of the cradle and kick your head off."

—The Republican party, as it is organized and inspired, is a party of war, pestilence and famine. Its sectional policy is aimed at the destruction of the South. Its economic policy will surely bring ruin to the North. All that is required to fulfill its mission is time, and when the people of the United States awaken some fine morning to find their Treasury empty, the South in flames, and the wolf at the door they will rise up even in New England and rend the authors of their misery limb from limb.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Even that stanch Republican organ, the Independent, agrees that "the vindication of Quay by the Republican convention in Pennsylvania has been received with something like dismay by some of the most loyal and devoted adherents of the Republican party in that State." And it regards the possibility of Pattison's election over Quay's man, Delamater, as a consummation devoutly to be wished by all good Republicans.—Chicago America.

THE GOLD BEETLE.

Don't Let the Summer Pass By Without Making His Acquaintance.

There is the little gold beetle, for instance—*Cassida aurichalcea*. Where can he be matched in the world for the pure luster of burnished gold? He is the brightest gem of concentrated metallic glitter that the whole beetle kingdom can show; and yet who ever sees him, even though in one short walk in the country lane he may have passed perhaps ten thousand of them—a gold mine in truth?

In July the Cassida will be with us. But where shall we look for him? Wherever the pink-blossomed bind-weed blooms he also is sure to be found. This vine often clothes the stone walls for several yards beneath its arrow-shaped leaves. These leaves are generally more or less perforated with small holes; and if we quickly turn them one by one, or, stooping, look beneath them, we may surprise the tiny creature feeding, and appearing like a drop of molten gold, clinging like dew to the leaf. But you must be quick if you would capture him, for he is off in a spangled streak of glitter. Nor is this golden sheen all the resource of the little insect; for in the space of a few seconds, as you hold him in your hand, he has become a milky, iridescent opal, and now mother-of-pearl, and finally crawls before you in a coat of dull orange. A few of the beetles kept in a box and supplied with leaves, changing from gilt to mother-of-pearl, or dull coral, as the whim suits them, are an interesting study. Beneath the bind weed leaves one may also find numbers of small black larvae with a singular black lattice held suspended flat over their backs upon their forked feet. These are the inconspicuous and uncouth grubs from which our golden beetles have sprung, and a little search among the leaves will also disclose the tiny chrysalis suspended by its tail. Don't let the summer pass without making the acquaintance of the Cassida. After the 1st of July he may be found until late autumn. You must see him at home if you would see him at all, for the dead insect loses all this wondrous lustre.—William Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Young People.

A BOY ON BOYS.

Unique Definition of the Difference Between "Cubs" and "Kids."

"You say," said Mr. Brown to his son Jack, "that Mr. Perkins has a son in your school. How old a boy is he?" "Oh, he's only a young kid, papa." "A young kid! About how old is a 'young kid' now?" "About six or seven." "What is a boy after he is done being a 'young kid'?" "Oh, then he gets to be a 'kid.'" "What after that?" "Well, he's a 'kid' until he gets to be about thirteen, and then he's a 'young feller,' if he's pretty big." "None but good-sized boys can be 'young fellers,' eh?" "No, sir. Then they stay being young fellers until they're about nineteen, and then they're men."

"Indeed! But how do you class them at the other end of the line? Are they always 'young kids' after they are 'babies'?" "Oh, no, sir. First they're 'cubs.' They don't get to be 'young kids' until they get out of dresses." "But when," the father asked, growling more and more curious, "when is a boy supposed to be a 'lad'?" "We don't have any lads, nowadays, sir. We read about 'em in books, but we don't have any. I've always wondered about how old a 'lad' was."

"But you have 'boys,' surely?"

"Oh, yes, sir. They're all boys, of course, until they get to be men. Only these are the different kinds of boys."—Youth's Companion.

Her Consolation.

"Neighbor (sympathizingly)—I see yer house got after last night. Tidy Housekeeper (cheerfully)—Yes. "Burned most down, didn't it." (Cheerfully)—"Yes."

"N'y you didn't hev no insurance, either, did ye?" (Cheerfully)—"No."

"And you barely escaped with yer lives?" (Cheerfully)—"Yes."

"Hain't got no roof over yer heads, hev ye?" (Cheerfully)—"No."

"Aint'nuff of it left to be worth regarin, is there?" (Cheerfully)—"No—but (bursting into tears) thank Heaven there's enough left to scrub."—Van Dorn's Magazine.

Does Hot Water Injure the Teeth?

The question is often asked: Does hot water drinking injure the enamel of the teeth? This old notion regarding hot drinks and hot foods is one of the arguments brought up against drinking hot water before meals for indigestion. But actual experiment proves that heat and cold have no effect upon the enamel of the teeth. A dentist who wanted to make sure, subjected teeth which had been extracted to the action of water much hotter than it could be drunk, and then plunged them into ice-water without affecting the enamel at all.—Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

Even in Mid-Ocean.

Scene—A raft in mid-ocean. Dramatis personae, a shipwrecked party that has been floating for several days without food or water.

Shipwrecked Mariner—A sail. A sail.

Woman Passenger (reviving)—Excuse me, but did you say a sail.

Shipwrecked Mariner—Yes, and not for off.

Woman Passenger—What do the bargains consist of?—America.

Chicago Hotel Rates.

Drummer—See here. I had a room way up on the top floor and you charged me more than your rates for down-stairs rooms.

Chicago Hotelkeeper—Certainly. The top floor rooms are above the smoke, and the extra charge is for sunshine.—N. Y. Weekly.

HONEST CARL DUNDER.

He Makes a Journey to Buffalo to Get His Eye-Teeth Cut.

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed Sergeant Rendall yesterday, as a corpulent form darkened the doorway of the Woodbridge Street Station, and he looked up to see Carl Dunder walk in.

"It vhas me, Sergeant." "Yes, I see. Where on earth have you been for the last three months?" "Sergeant, you know me for a long time."

"Yes."

"I vhas some hayseeds."

"Yo were."

"I vhas so shildlike dot caferlybody shindles me."

"That's true."

"Nothings and nobody vhas twice alike in dis country."

"No."

"You advise me to soak my head, sandpaper my neck, shump in der rifer or bang myself."

"Yes, I did."

"Well, I like to oblige you, because you vhas my friend, but I goes to Buffalo instead. My bruder vhas in Puffalo! Ah! sergeant that Puffalo vhas a great place—a great place. Sooch sharp peoples you nefer saw. I goes by my bruder and take some lessons. Dat vhas der place to get some eye-teeth cut out. Sergeant, look at me!"

"I'm looking. You look like a different man from what you did. You've got a foxy look about the eyes, and nobody would take you for a greenhorn now."

"Sergeant, I vhas more ash one fox—I vhas four foxes. If anybody can beat me now I like to see him try it. On I doan't take ten thousand dollar for what I learned in Puffalo."

"Well, I'm glad of it. What ails your finger?"

"She vhas broke—ha! ha! ha!"

"A joke then?"

"Der biggest kind of a shoke. While I vhas in Cleveland der odder day a stranger comes oop to me and says vhill I buy some photographs of Garfield's tomb. I hit him so quick ash lightning, and dot finger vhas broke."

"What did you hit him for?"

"Because he takes me for some hayseed. Nobody has a tomb until he vhas dead."

"But Garfield is dead."

"Not mooch. Doan't I see about him in der papers all der time. Doan't it say dot he shall vetoe dot silver bill."

"That's Harrison! You have got the two mixed up!"

"You doan't say me! Vhas dot possible! Vhas it Ben Harrison who vhas President, instead of Ben Garfield?"

"Of course."

"Great scots! Und dot feller vhas all right, und I almost killed him! If Garfield vhas dead I doan't remember it. Vell! vell! I make oop for it, however."

"How?"

"On der train I meet a man who vhas hard oop. He takes me for a sucker. He believes he can shindle me like seexy. He has a watch and wants to sell him und get money to go by his mudder's dying bedstead. He asked me fifty dollars."

"And you paid it?"

"Not mooch! Dot isn't the Puffalo vhay. I offered him twenty, und he sheds some tears und says he shall haf to do it."

"Got it with you?"

"Yes. Here she vhas."

"Got tired, I see, and stopped. Wheels loose, too. Silver plate on a nickel case. Worth five dollars a bushel when the market isn't glutted. Mr. Dunder, it was a swindle."

"Noa!"

"He took you in and made a fool of you. What's in that package?"

"Some agency for Michigan. I buy him in Puffalo."

"Fly screen, eh? Where does the agency come in? Isn't it like any other fly screen?"

"She was reversible, you see. I buy der whole State agency for twenty-five dollars."

"Reversible? How?"

"Voy, if you haf dis side out der flies can't come in. If you haf dis side out der bugs und mosquitoes can't come in."

"And he made you believe that?"

"Belief that! Can't I see mit my two eyes?"

"Yes, but look at that screen in the window. Doesn't one side keep every thing out. You have been victimized all around."

"Sergeant!" said Mr. Dunder, as he rose up, "was I a victim?"

"Yes."

"Doan't I know more ash a hay-stack."

"Not much."

"Vhas I shust as green ash before I goes to Puffalo?"

"Greener."

"Dot vhas all. Good bye! Vhen my body vhas pulled out of der rifer shust speak mit dem reporters und say dot I couldn't help it. I vhas a good man, but so childlike dot dis cold und weeked world vhas no place for me!"—Detroit Free Press.

Terrible Revenge.

"That was a mean trick the editor of Scissors worked on poor Brown."

"What was it?"

"Why, Brown wrote a poem and sent it to him."

"Well, what then?"

"The fellow published it."—The Jury.

Will Never Be Understood.

Teamp—Folks don't seem to understand me.

Horseholder—They never will.

"But why can't they, sir?"

"The Scriptures declare that every man is known by his works, and you never work."—Chicago Globe.

He Knew Paste.

Mrs. Shears—I wish my husband was here.

Jeweler—Is he an authority on diamonds?

Mrs. Shears—Not exactly; but he is an editor and knows paste whenever he sees it.—Bostonian.

He Found Out.

Algeron—Tommy, do you think your sister would marry me?

Tommy—I guess so. She'd marry almost anybody.—Munsey's Weekly.

CLOTHES FOR BABY.

With a Shop Garment for a Model, Mothers Can Easily Make Them.

To tell a young mother how to make a baby's outfit is as ponderous a task as teaching stenography in six lessons. In the first place, a woman must have some knowledge of sewing and in the next it is essential that she know something about the fitness of things. Babies, as a rule, are shapeless little creatures and defy measurement. It is sufficient that the garments do not bind at any place, and so long as they can be kept from gathering up and smothering the little one they pass judgment. It goes without saying that they must be touched with beauty and made of the finest linen.

As one object-lesson is better to a class than a term of theoretic instruction the maternal novice will find it advantageous to go to a dry-goods shop to buy a set of baby clothes for models. The copy need not cost \$2 all told, and in the purchase the amateur has all the suggestions needed to fashion a really beautiful outfit. Being designed in cheap material the garments can be ripped apart and be used in place of patterns. The attempt at decoration will serve for improvements in trimming and the careless sewing be a silent reproach to the student. The number of slips, linen bands, Barrie coats, petticoats and long dresses, the supply of plaids, blankets, shawls, sacques, socks and shirts will depend entirely on the fancy of the mother. But like the whim of the modern bride who lays in a lot of under-wear to get yellow in a trunk, there is a good deal of nonsense in stocking a linen basket, a hamper or a bassinet, for the reason that the dot of humanity is a flower of rapid growth, and given half a chance will be ready for short clothes before the real value of his trailing robes has been exhausted.

To be sure the embroidered flannels and company dresses will cut down but for the sentimental aversion a mother has of desecrating the garments of her first born by the application of steel or economy. Given the model and one tour of inspection through an infant's supply department of a dry-goods shop, any needle-woman can collect a trousseau at less than a third of the shop cost. When short clothes are done it will be found profitable to buy pongee or India silk instead of the delicate bombazines, mulis, batiste and French cambrs, so costly to trim and so troublesome to laundry. The shop-keeper will make a silk dress to order for \$3, and allowing the same amount for silk and lace to finish the neck and sleeves, a garment superior to one that retails for \$11 will be the outcome. As before stated, a shop model may be had for sixty cents or less to guide the amateur. It does not pay to attempt to make boys' clothes. For \$4 complete suits are offered and a boy of fourteen may be rigged out from head to foot for \$11. There is a temptation on the part of visionary mothers to cut down father's trousers, but unless she has served an apprenticeship to a tailor it is cruelty to the child. A casual glance at the home-made pantaloons in a male school would be humorous but for the misery endured by their respective occupants. In the majority of cases both sides are cut on the same principle.—N. Y. World.

CLEANING KID GLOVES.

A Simple Fluid That Will Do Its Work Well Every Time.

Light kid gloves soil so easily that they would be a very expensive item in the wardrobe if one were unable to clean them. In all large towns they can be sent to a shop, where they will be cleaned for ten cents a pair. It is, however, a great convenience to be able to do such work at home, if in a hurry, or living out of town.

When plain naphtha or benzine is used the odor clings to the gloves a long time. Here is a fluid that will easily clean the gloves, and when they are exposed to the air for a short time the odor passes away. Put into a three pint bottle one quart of benzine, one ounce of ether, one ounce of chloroform and a half an ounce of white wintergreen. Shake, and cork tightly.

To clean the gloves, put them on the hands, and wetting a piece of clean white cloth or a small sponge with the fluid, sponge the gloves quickly, rubbing quite hard in the parts most soiled. Take another clean piece of cloth, and rub the gloves until they are perfectly dry. Now slowly and carefully work the gloves off the hands, and hang them in the fresh air for half an hour. All odor will have disappeared by that time.

This fluid gives the gloves a lighter color, but leaves them soft and free from streaks. If the cleaning and drying have been properly done, and it also removes the odor sometimes caused by perspiration. It must be remembered that with this fluid, as with the pure benzine or naphtha, care must be taken not to be near an open fire, a lighted lamp or gas, as the gas which it gives out is very inflammable.

Another method of cleaning kid gloves is to use naphtha, pouring it into a deep saucer. Put the gloves on the hands, and dip one hand at a time in the saucer, wetting the glove thoroughly, then rub it quickly with a soft, dry cloth. The rubbing must be done very quickly, or the glove will look streaked. Should there be any spots that were not removed with the first dipping and rubbing, wet a corner of the cloth, and rub the soiled part till it becomes clean.

In using such volatile articles as naphtha, benzine, chloroform and ether the rubbing should be done very rapidly, that the stain may be removed before the liquid dries.—Maria Parloa, in Housewife.

"I picked up a bit of information the other day," said a hotel clerk, "that I hadn't thought of before. A couple of men were talking in the office, when one asked on what day of the week Christmas will be this year. 'Let's see,' replied the other, 'I was married on the first day of May; that was Wednesday. Christmas will come on Wednesday. That struck me forcibly, and when I got a little leisure I gathered up a lot of old calendars and investigated it. I found that it is true that the first day of May and Christmas of the same year occur on the same day of the week.'"

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are over 90,000 children in the Presbyterian Sunday schools.

—No man will ever feel tight until he believes right and behaves right.

—There are 453 Lutheran ministers resident in the State of Minnesota.

—A Protestant Episcopal church costing \$400,000 is to be built at Philadelphia as a memorial of the late George W. South.

—Lady Hopetoun laid the foundation stone, at Melbourne, on March 17, of the first college for ladies established in Australia.

—The University of the City of New York has decided to admit women to the classes of the law department upon the same terms as men.

—Reported benefactions to forty-two American colleges during the last year amount to \$3,575,000, the gifts ranging from \$10,000 to \$500,000 each.

—Those two lovers, grace and assurance, are not by God so nearly joined together but that they may, by sin or our part and justice on God's, be put asunder.

—God has given a man two eyes; if he loses one he hath another. But man hath only one soul; if he lose that the loss can never be made up again.—Chrysostom.

—The total number of students matriculated at the German universities during the last winter session was 9,103, this exceeding the number belonging to any other faculty.

—An aged clergyman met a man who was declaiming against foreign missions. "Why," asked the objector, "doesn't the church look after the heathen at home?" "We do," said the clergyman, quietly, as he gave the man a track.

—For the first time since Harvard College was founded, the quinquennial record of its alumni is issued in English instead of Latin. During its 254 years of existence Harvard university has graduated 16,930 pupils, of whom little more than one-half (8,627) are still living.

—In doing good we are generally cold and languid and sluggish; and of all things afraid of being too much in the right. But the works of malice and injustice are quite in another style. They are finished with a bold, masterly hand, touched as they are with the spirit of those vehement passions that call forth all our energies whenever we oppress and persecute.—Burke.

Several wealthy Hebrews recently offered \$200,000 for the Vatican's copy of the Hebrew Bible, but the Pope wouldn't sell it. A similar effort to buy this Bible was made in 1512, when Julius II was greatly in need of money, but still he refused \$100,000. They do not seem to realize that the treasures of the Vatican are the heritage of the Papacy, not the property of any single Pope.—New Jersey Catholic Journal.

"Teaching is nothing if not the development of character," it is not a mechanical process by which a number of "facts," formulated after the Grad-grind methods are impressed on a "papier mache" mind. It simply gives a stimulus to all the faculties of the child, at a time when it can take and retain impressions, and when to it the earth and every common sight doth seem.

Apparently in celestial light The glory and the freshness of a dream.

—Louisville Courier Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The knowledge beyond all other knowledge is the knowledge how to excuse.—Bovee.

—"The Czar's guards have been doubled again." "Been eating cucumbers, I suppose?"—N. Y. Sun.

—He who gives pleasure meets with it; kindness is the bond of friendship, and the hook of love; he who sows not, reaps not.—Basilie.

—Beatrice—Isn't that man a fine type of a runner? Harry—He may be a fine type, but he has just made a miss-print.—Harvard Lampoon.

—When a man marries he fully intends to be No. one in the family, but often the period drops out and he is no one.—Terre Haute Express.

—She—Some has said that the ocean never sleeps, but I'm sure it looks calm enough now to be taking a nap. He—Yes, all except that part astern; that's a wake, you know.—The Jester.

—A teacher who can arouse a feeling for one single good action, for a single good poem, accomplishes more than he who fills our memory with rows of names of natural objects, classified with name and fame.—Goethe.

—Guest—Why don't you have a stop put to that fast driving on your streets? Hostess—Because the kind of people who indulge in fast driving are just the sort we like to see pass by and get out of sight as quickly as possible.—N. Y. Weekly.

—Fevered work, hurried work, anxious work, restless work, is always bad work. Work, all of you, as if you felt and realized the dignity of work, the holiness of work, the happiness of work, the holiness of work.—F. W. Farrar.

—Ferguson—Why did Richard the Third offer to give his kingdom for a horse? McCusick—'I don't know, unless he had once paid cab-hire in New York, and thought it would be cheaper to own a horse, no matter what he paid for it.—Texas Sittings.

—"So your fiancé is coming here next week," he said, as they strolled along the beach. "I am afraid that our little walks will then be over." "I don't know about that," she answered slowly. "Yes," he said, "I am afraid so. You see my fiancé is coming to."—N. Y. Sun.

—The crowned heads of Europe are said to be interested in the subject of life insurance. When the crown is of gold, the wearer of it might be classed as a gilt-edged risk. We have, however, heard of some crowned heads who might more properly be classed as guilt edge risks.—N. Y. Tribune.

"Hello! I say! Can you—" "Oh, go to Hades!" "Thank you—thank you very much. I was trying to decide where I'd go to this summer, but couldn't for the life of me. It's so hard to make up one's mind, you know. Thanks awfully. Day-day! Of course I shall see you there."—Boston Transcript.



The turning point in woman's life brings peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings relief and cure. It is a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic and nerve. It imparts strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. "Run-down," debilitated and delicate women need it. It's a legitimate medicine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

RAIN! RAIN! RAIN!



If there's one set of men who appreciate a good waterproof coat it's the farmer. He knows that a "Fish Brand Slicker" costs him less per year than any garment made. Did you know it rains or snows one day in three the whole year through? A "Fish Brand Slicker" makes every day a pleasant day to its lucky owner. Go anywhere with it in rain, hail, sleet, snow, or blow, it is wind and water proof. Costs less than rubber, and lasts ten times as long. Rubber is good for show days, but will rip in a week. If you want a coat for hard wear and hard weather, get the "Fish Brand Slicker." Every good thing has its imitation, so has the "Fish Brand Slicker." Look out. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with the "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Par-brokers and Illustrations catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, - Boston, Mass.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

5 TON SCALES

\$60

Beam Box Tare Beam

ALL SIZES

Sent for Terms

JONES OF BINGHAMTON

N. Y.

HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

IT IS USED BY CHILDREN'S CHILDREN

Thousands of young men and women in the U. S. A. owe their lives and their health and their happiness to Ridge's Food

their daily diet in infancy and childhood having been Ridge's Food. Dr. Bragg's Food and Child's Food.

IT IS THE LEADING FOOD IN 36 COUNTRIES.

W. B. F. CO., Palmer, Mass.

YOUR FEET

Can be easily and permanently reduced in size by one package of Dr. Arnold's Footwear.

Put on one package of Dr. Arnold's Footwear. It will make you comfortable and happy. It will make you comfortable and happy. It will make you comfortable and happy.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of the Public Debt For July—The Monthly Reduction Rather Small.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The public debt statement in the new form, authorized by Secretary Windom, is as follows:

Interest bearing debt:	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.....	\$ 107,017,050
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	593,548,050
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.....	103,750
Aggregate of interest bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads.....	700,568,850
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,803,185
Debt bearing no interest:	
Legal tender notes.....	346,631,016
Old demand notes.....	56,032
National bank notes:	
Redemption account, deposited in treasury under act July 19, 1890.....	54,207,975
Fractional currency, less \$8,373,234 estimated as lost or destroyed.....	6,911,510
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest including National bank fund deposited in the treasury under act July 14, 1890.....	407,850,533
Certificates issued on deposit of gold and silver coin and legal tender notes:	
Gold certificates.....	160,921,889
Silver certificates.....	30,191,171
Currency certificates.....	11,860,000
Aggregate of certificates offset by cash in the treasury.....	474,973,040
Aggregate of debt including certificates July 31, 1890.....	\$1,581,532,059
Cash in treasury reserved for the following purposes:	
For redemption of United States notes, acts January 14, '75, and July 12, '92.....	100,000,000
For redemption of gold certificates issued.....	160,921,889
For redemption of silver certificates issued.....	30,191,171
For redemption of currency certificates issued.....	11,860,000
For matured debt accrued interest and interest due and unpaid.....	6,955,737
Total cash reserve for above purposes.....	\$ 289,928,837
Available for other purposes:	
Fractional silver, fractional currency and minor coin not full legal tender.....	22,541,719
Net cash balance, including \$16,267,975 National bank fund deposited in the treasury under act of July 14, '90.....	191,672,400
Total.....	\$ 708,142,956
Debt less cash in the treasury July 31, 1890, is.....	\$76,389,113
Debt less cash in the treasury June 30, 1890.....	\$76,784,370
Net decrease during the month.....	\$ 395,257

Note.—The following items heretofore reported under the head of "interest bearing debt" will no longer appear in the debt statement under that head:

Bonds issued to Pacific railroads.....	\$16,623,311
Navy pension fund.....	44,000,000
Total.....	\$ 60,623,311

TELESCOPED.

Crowded Passenger Coach in Collision With a Switch Engine.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 4.—A crowded passenger coach on the St. Louis & Hannibal railroad was telescoped in a collision with a switch engine Saturday afternoon. The baggage car of the train was driven nearly through the coach.

Two colored men, Davis Sommers and Harvey Letcher, of New London, were killed outright.

Frank Porter, living near New London, had both legs cut off and has since died.

Robert Brothers, a brakeman, had both legs broken.

Others injured were: John Loeper, Frankfort, right arm broken; William Robinson, colored, New London, badly bruised about the head; Miss Allen, of New London, severe bruises and injured internally. A number of passengers were slightly injured.

The engineer of the switch engine, William Tongate, was arrested immediately after the accident, charged with criminal carelessness. The passenger train was just stopping at the station when it was run into with great force by the switch engine.

THE OLD WAY.

Unspeakable Turks Extracting Wealth From Christians By Torture.

ATHENS, Aug. 4.—Since martial law has been proclaimed in the Turkish town of Allassona the Christian inhabitants have been brutally treated.

Twenty notables at Siatista were seized and beaten on the pretext of compelling them to reveal the names of harborers of brigands.

A gendarme thrust a red hot bayonet into the nose of one Nicholas Doukous, who is now reported to be dying from the effects of the brutal treatment he received.

Two hundred inhabitants of Anaseltiza have been seized and tortured for the purpose of extracting money.

A Drunkard's Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—Paul Gager, old, feeble and about crazed with an insatiable thirst for whisky committed suicide yesterday about noon by hanging himself to the limb of a tree in the woods near Thirty-second street and Southwest boulevard. Gager was a gray-haired Hungarian seventy-three years of age. No cause can be assigned for the deed except a refusal on the part of his daughter-in-law to give him money to buy whisky.

Bridge Jumpers Getting Scarce.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Yesterday afternoon Charles McCaffrey, the Canadian bridge jumper, jumped from the Shears at the Atlantic works, East Boston, into the water, a distance of 150 feet. He struck on his stomach and was killed. He had been giving exhibitions in this city and said this was his last jump before going to New York to jump from the Brooklyn bridge.

The Weather in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Since the middle of June there has been almost no rain in the southwestern part of Ohio. Yesterday afternoon a thunder storm with considerable rainfall was most gratefully received. Wheat, hay and oats escaped injury by the drought but corn and all vegetables as well as small fruits were greatly damaged, and pastures are almost worthless. Tobacco will be all right if favorable weather follows and corn will be much benefited by rain, but in many localities a full crop may not be expected. The northern part of the State has had abundant rains.

PLUMB ON PROTECTION.

The Kansas Senator Speaks Against Protecting the Manufacturers to the Detriment of the People.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—When the tariff bill was under discussion in the Senate yesterday, and the glass and earthenware schedule was reached, Mr. Plumb moved to reduce the duty on certain articles in that schedule, and Senator Plumb voted with the Democrats. He took a prominent part in the debate involving against the exorbitant demands of the high protectionists. He produced a letter from a merchant doing business in St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Kan., stating that on an invoice of crockery he had paid that day customs duty of \$16.40 and that under the pending bill the duty on the same invoice would be \$31.32 and under the McKinley bill \$57.12. The whole tendency of civilization, Mr. Plumb said, was toward the reduction of prices of all products of human labor. To claim that the tariff had been the sole or the main factor in the reduction of the prices of manufactured goods was to ignore all the forces of civilization. The American people were entitled to have cheap goods, if competition could bring that about.

When, he asked, was the time coming when the people of the United States would get some benefit from the establishment of home industries? But just as fast as the point was arrived at when lower prices might be expected the manufacturers went to Congress and said that they wanted more duties, whereby the downward progress of prices might be arrested. The people of the United States ought to have their "fining" sometimes and he thought that time had come. He had no idea that what he might say was going to affect the vote of the Senate. He could conceive and he could see that the cohorts of protection were so organized that the bill was to go through substantially as it came from the Finance Committee. The manufacturers had had from Congress precisely what they asked and yet, so far from being satisfied, a bill for their benefit was to be put through without debate (if that could be brought about) on the theory that the country was hungry and thirsting for more tariff legislation. He believed in distributing the duties that were necessary for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the Government in such a way as to equalize the conditions existing between the manufacturers of this country and those abroad. If he were in doubt he would resolve that doubt in favor of the American manufacturers, but if he knew what the exact conditions were he would put the home and the foreign manufacturer on the same footing precisely. He should be recreant to his duty if he gave his support to such a proposition as the chinaware schedule.

The Senate, Mr. Plumb continued, owed some duty to the American people as well as to the manufacturers. There was a point where political sympathies ended, and where business interests began. The Democratic party had its full share of responsibility for the inequities of the present tariff law and of that which was now proposed. The Democrats in the House had the opportunity of correcting the errors and wickedness of their votes, when by joining with the Republicans who were opposed to that bill they might have eliminated many of its errors. He could see the game of battledore and shuttlecock between free trade and protection constantly going on for political advantage on the one side and for the personal advantage on the other, and between the two extremes the great body of the American people were being crushed and ground. He would apply the rule that whoever demanded a tax for his own benefit should be ready to show conclusively that his interest was also the public interest. The demonstration should be made that every single penny of tax proposed was absolutely necessary.

TOLSTOI'S BOOK.

The "Kreutzer Sonata" Refused the Use of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Tynen, of the Post-office Department, upon which was based the order excluding from the mails Count Lyof Tolstoi's book "Kreutzer Sonata," is addressed to Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen and consists of two sentences as follows: "I return herewith the publication entitled 'Kreutzer Sonata' offered for mailing at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., as matter of the second class. After a careful examination of this publication I am of the opinion that it is of an indecent character, hence it is forbidden transmission in the mails by the act approved September 28, 1885."

Upon receipt of this opinion an order printed in the usual form was sent to the postmasters at Chicago and New York directing that the book be excluded altogether from the mails.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker said that the paragraph published in the morning papers was the first he had heard of the matter. In the regular order of business it would come to his attention only on appeal. It is believed that an appeal will be taken.

School Children.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 2.—Lafayette County has the following number of school children, according to the returns just in: White males, 4,667; white females, 4,147; colored males, 656; colored females, 683; total, 10,153.

To Be Held Responsible.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The greater number of the Armenians who were arrested for taking part in the assault upon the Patriarch in the Armenian Cathedral last Sunday have been released. Twenty-five of them, however, are held for trial before a military council sitting at the seraskier's.

The Sultan's secretary has ordered the Armenian Patriarch to send a circular to the churches advising the people to abstain from demonstration. The Patriarch in the future will be held responsible for disorders like those that occurred in the cathedral and will be considered an accomplice of the rioters.

GREAT HAVOC.

Six Thousand People Killed and Wounded By the Bombardment of Buenos Ayres—A Salvador Traitor.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 1.—During the insurrection here the ironclad fleet which had joined the revolutionary movement bombarded the city for two days. Serious damage was done to many buildings, especially those in the vicinity of the Plaza Victoria. One thousand persons were killed and 5,000 were wounded. The shipping in the port sustained no damage.

The banks are open, but the bourse remains closed. A press censorship has been established. The formation of a Cabinet upon which the factions



can become reconciled is under discussion. The city is tranquil.

Disorders continue in the agricultural districts. The great Southern Rosario railway has been torn up in places. Troops have been dispatched to protect the workmen repairing the road. Traffic is suspended.

A TRAITOR.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 1.—It is reported that General Rivas, who was recently recalled from Honduras by the Honduras Government to raise troops around the Coadjutepec and join the main army operating against Guatemala on the frontier, turned traitor after having had a fine reception in the capital. When he was supposed to be on his way to the frontier he turned back his forces of 2,000 Indians toward the capital and stormed the barracks. There fighting has been going on two days, but no details have been received, as communication has been interrupted since General Rivas started the revolution against the Menendez Government some months ago, but was defeated. He then fled to Honduras.

THE KANSAS DROUGHT.

A Light Rain Reported—Secretary Mohler Advises Planting For Feed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—A light rain fell here yesterday afternoon. It was not enough to do the crops any good, but it cooled the atmosphere and broke the heat which had been excessive for the past four days.

Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, said: "I have no information as to the extent of the rain, but if it had covered the whole State its benefits would be limited, so far as the corn is concerned. There is much corn in all portions of the State, especially in the western and southern portions of the State, that is totally beyond help, and no amount of rain could be of any benefit to it. There is a larger area, of course, that is not so badly off and that a good rain now would help, making a yield of, say, 30 to 40 per cent. of a crop. In Eastern and Northern Kansas good rains now and for the next two weeks will give a yield of from 50 to 80 per cent. of an average crop. Aside from corn, however, rains will be of great benefit to all portions of the State. Pastures are scorched and water is scarce. Good rains will start the pastures afresh and may perhaps produce a fair crop of late hay, which would be a fine thing for the farmers. The indications now are, assuming that the rain did not extend generally over the State, that the hay crop will be lighter in Kansas than in any season since 1887. Farmers will have to depend upon fodder largely for feed this coming winter and they will be wise if they follow my suggestion in the circular which I have just issued and plant corn, millet and cane."

SUCCESSFUL NEGROES.

Remarkable Progress of Negroes on an Island Off South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 1.—The census man who was assigned the enumeration of the Sea-Island coast of this State has made a most remarkable discovery. Kiawah Island, some miles down the coast, is owned by two families of the ante-bellum Sea Island barons. It had been thought to be uninhabited until the census man visited it on official business. He expected to find there a handful of American citizens, white and black, but he was agreeably and wonderfully disappointed. He found a large black colony of about 150 souls, and in making the tour of the island he, of course, expected to find the population ignorant. On the contrary, he had struck a region, the only one in the world in which all the inhabitants were English speaking, reading and writing negroes. Every negro he met could read and write. Every child of suitable years could also read and write, and the women were just as intelligent as the men. All were prosperous and prospering under the wise rule of a mulatto caecique named Quash Stevens.

Good Northwest Crops.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the present season in Dakota and Minnesota at 100,000,000 bushels. Colonel G. D. Rogers made a guess a year ago and although he started out 10,000 above all other crop prophets, bull or bear, he came out of the wheat campaign with colors flying for he hit just a little under the mark. President Greenleaf of the Chamber of Commerce is a pretty good prophet and he agrees with Colonel Rogers as to the total production. He places Minnesota at 60,000 bushels and the Dakotas at 40,000.

THE LOTTERY QUESTION.

The President Sends a Special Message to Congress in Which He Treats of the Evils of the Lottery.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Harrison has sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The recent attempt to secure a charter from the State of North Dakota for a lottery company, the pending effort to obtain from the State of Louisiana a renewal of the charter of the Louisiana State lottery, and the establishment of one or more lottery companies at Mexican towns near our border, have served a good purpose of calling public attention to an evil of vast proportions. If the baneful effects of the lotteries were confined to the States that gave the companies corporate powers and a license to conduct a business the citizens of other States, being powerless to apply legal remedies, might clear themselves of responsibility by the use of such moral agencies as were within their reach. But the case is not so. The people of all the States are debauched and defrauded. The vast sums of money offered to the States for charters are drawn from the people of the United States, and the Government, through its mail system, is made the effective and profitable medium of intercourse between the lottery company and its victims.

The use of the mails is quite as essential to the companies as the State license. It would be practically impossible for these companies to exist if the public mails were once effectually closed against their advertisements and remittances. The use of the mails by these companies is a prostitution of an agency only intended to serve purposes of legitimate trade and a decent intercourse. It is not necessary, I am sure, for me to attempt to portray the robbery of the poor and the widespread corruption of public and private morals which are the necessary incidents of these lottery schemes.

The National capital has become a headquarters of the Louisiana Lottery Company and its numerous agents and attorneys are conducting here a business involving probably a larger use of the mails than that of any legitimate business enterprise in the District of Columbia. There seems to be good reason to believe that the corrupt touch of these agents has been felt by the clerks in the postal service and by some of the police officers of the District. Severe and effective legislation should be promptly enacted to enable the Post-office Department to purge the mails of all letters, newspapers and circulars relating to the business.

The letter of the Postmaster-General, which I transmit herewith, points out the inadequacy of the existing statutes and suggests legislation that would be effective. It may also be necessary to so regulate the carrying of letters by the express companies as to prevent the use of those agencies to maintain communication between the lottery companies and their agents or customers in other cities. It does not seem probable that there can be any division of sentiments as to the propriety of closing the mails against the companies, and I therefore venture to express the hope that such proper powers as are necessary to that end will be given to the Post-office Department.

The letter of the Postmaster-General referred to by the President calls attention to the inefficiency of the present law and recommends the passage of the Anti-Lottery bill recently reported to the House.

FURIOUS FIRES.

Forty Acres Burned Over at Chicago—Great Fire at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Fire, supposed to have originated from a spark from a locomotive, started about seven o'clock last evening in the lumber yards just north of the mouth of the Chicago river and fanned by a heavy breeze it spread rapidly, burning over nearly forty acres before it was subdued.

At 8:30 p. m. the indications were that the fire might be one of the most extensive that has occurred in Chicago since the destruction of the most valuable part of the city in October, 1871. It began on the docks of Fitzsimmons & Connell, contractors, and rapidly spread to the lumber yards of E. M. Ayer & Co. and E. E. Whitcomb & Co.

All about the locality where the flames started are vast stretches of valuable lumber piles and manufacturing establishments. The region is known as the north pier and is situated on the north side of the river, not more than a few squares from the site of old Fort Dearborn, the Indian trading post that marked the beginning of Chicago's commercial importance. A wilderness of ships and wharves rendered the place almost inaccessible for fire engines, but the fire boats, provided by the city for just such an emergency remedied the difficulty in a measure. The scene of the fire is penetrated by tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which crosses the river near by for a junction with the Illinois Central and the eastern trunk lines. Skirting the Northwestern tracks are the lumber yards of the Peshtigo Company and H. Paencke & Co.

It is estimated that the total loss will exceed \$300,000. The principal losers are: Ayer & Co., \$143,000, partly insured; Fitzsimmons & Connell, \$40,000, no insurance; Chicago & Northwestern railway, \$25,000, on forty cars, and the city of Chicago, \$10,000.

THE FIRE AT SENECA FALLS.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 31.—The Pew building, against the erection of which three or four years ago earnest protest was made, fulfilled its mission as a fire trap yesterday morning, and it is feared has also proven a death trap.

Shortly after three o'clock the building, which was directly opposite Hoag's Opera House on Fall street, was discovered to be burning in Sutherland & Squire's restaurant. In a few minutes the entire structure was on fire. At seven o'clock the commercial part of the town was in ashes or in flames.

All three newspapers were burned out and the telephone service suspended. Careful estimates by insurance men and others place the loss at between \$300,000 and \$700,000, with insurance amounting to only \$100,000. The heaviest individual loss is that of the Thomas-Houston Electric Company—\$100,000, with but \$10,000 insurance.

Abused By Strikers.

McKEESPORT, Pa., July 31.—James Jackson, an ex-striker, started for the National rolling mill yesterday morning to go to work, but was terribly beaten and abused and chased home by a mob of strikers. John Moran's house was surrounded and stoned and bullets were fired through the windows. When Moran started for work he was followed by a howling mob with clubs. He pulled a revolver, but was arrested and locked up. Three of his assailants were also arrested. The company's officials claim that more than half the men wish to go to work, but are prevented by a few ring-leaders.

ELEVATOR ETIQUETTE.

Human Hogs Who Seem to Be Without the Pale of the Law.

The manners displayed by people on our elevators are so striking that I should like to discourse of them. I should like to discourse of them very much, indeed. But the lack of manners is so much more striking as to demand exclusive attention.

Those weak-minded men, who bring cigarettes or assafetida into elevator cars, are certainly without the pale of the law.

Milder offenders are those who bring in an odor of chronic alcoholism. Apparently there are some men so unfortunate that they can not drink any thing without its going straight to their breath. These men deserve our pity; but they ought to be made to enter buildings by the fire-escape.

There are imbecile people, though I do not know that their intentions are evil, who get off excitedly at every landing where the door is opened, and look about like startled fawns. The elevator-boy has to win them back into the lift with gentle words. After they have arrived at the top, ingenious and kindly questioning usually discovers the fact that they are in the wrong building.

Business men—those men so fortunate as to have not only intelligence but opportunity for using it—are seldom so lacking in charity to their inferiors as to demand that dukes shall not ride in an elevator with them. But they certainly have just cause to complain to the owner of the building when the duke is one who turns to the mirror, and affects to regard his image with favor.

When there is a crowd waiting to take the elevator, a woman comes to the door, and advises with the elevator-boy confidentially and in detail concerning a number of matters foreign to the affairs of the impatient crowd. In general, she uses an easy ambling voice, but occasionally she takes the elevator-boy up very shortly. She places her arms across the elevator-door in order that she may not be unwarrantably disturbed by people entering the car. When she has completed her inquiries several times, she observes:

"Ah, as I supposed."

There are some capitalists worth \$400, who have become so used to regarding people as their slaves that they make nothing of keeping a car of serfs waiting, while they complete some momentous commercial conversation. When finally they enter, they seem to say:

"I am now ready; you may proceed."

But the prime offender is still another. There is a tendency of apoplexy in my family, and I can speak of him only with the greatest caution. He is the genial, whole-souled gentleman, usually a corpulent brute, who, having entered a car, persists in remaining near the door where all who come in must crush by him. This erring person is going to the top to see some obscure tenant under the back raters, and the hideous malefactor takes a venomous satisfaction—a foolish but innocent delight—in knowing that all who crush by him coming in must also crush by him going out—the poisonous, hunch-backed toad.

But the variety of clowns and felons whom I could mention is endless. I once started in to make a catalogue of all the ill-mannered people of this city who ride on elevators, but I learned with keen relief that the city directory was engaged in getting the same names.

If it were only the small, spiritless men who transgress against good manners, I could advise forthwith how to remedy the evil. But when I see how many "tall, disagreeable soundrels" there are who offend I am the first to admit that the subject is one demanding mature thought.

There is no reason, however, why we should not begin at once with the little men. They should be forcibly and fearlessly taught a salutary lesson in etiquette. May be the large men, when they had seen how we regard bad manners, would feel ashamed of themselves. —Williston Fish, in Puck.

SOME KISSING STORIES.

The First Osculatory Salute Mentioned in the Bible.

Who gave the first kiss? Probably Adam bestowed it upon Eve, but the first recorded osculatory salute is mentioned in the twenty-seventh chapter of Genesis, where Israel kissed Jacob, supposing him to be Esau. The old Romans studied kissing as an art, but relegated the salute to the cheek or forehead. To kiss on the mouth was considered vulgar. Our British forefathers appear to have been ignorant of the practice they have since so universally adopted until the fair Princess Rowena, the daughter of King Hengist, of Friesland, went to Britain. There she gave the first lesson to Lord Vertigern by saluting him with a "tusenjen" (little kiss).

The oldest kissing story is probably that of the Hindoo herdsman, who, walking along the road with an iron kettle on his back, a live goose in one hand, and in the other a cane and a rope, by which he was leading a goat. Presently a woman joined him, and they walked along together until they reached a dark ravine, when she shrieked back, declaring she was afraid he might kiss her by force there in the dark. The man explained by reasons of his burdens he could not possibly do so. "Yes," said the woman, "but what is to hinder you from sticking the cane in the ground and tying the goat to it, and then laying the goose on the ground and covering it with the kettle? And then how could I help myself if you wickedly persisted in kissing me?" "Many thanks," said the man. "I never should have thought of that. You are an ingenious woman. May your ingenuity always succeed." So they went on until they reached the darkest part of the ravine. Then he stuck the cane in the ground and tied the goat to it, and put the goose under the kettle by the cane, and then he wickedly kissed the woman in spite of her great resistance. —Chicago Journal.

—Clevertown—"I understand that you took a flyer in Wall street the other day." "Dashaway—"You are wrong. It was a header." —N. Y. Sun.

STOCK ITEMS.

If there is not feed sufficient to keep the pigs growing, some of them should be sold.

Unless care is taken stock hogs will begin to fatten now, unless extra feed is supplied.

The failure to make sheep pay can, to a considerable extent, be traced to failure to give proper care.

Be well prepared to care for all of the fruit as fast as it ripens. There is no economy in allowing it to go to waste.

No sheep take on flesh more readily than the modern merinos. Six or eight weeks liberal feeding with grain is sufficient to make them rolling in fat.

Blemishes, as well as diseases, are often transmitted to offspring, and for this reason it is very important to have the sire, at least, as perfect as possible.

Corn meal is not as good a feed given alone as when the corn and cob are given together. The cob meal makes a greater bulk and it will be more thoroughly masticated than when the corn meal alone is fed.

A writer in the Western Stockman thinks that to raise sheep exclusively or mainly for wool or for mutton is about as disastrous as to try to maintain in this country union without liberty or liberty without union.

For spring pigs especially it will be better to depend upon the old sows. They will usually give them better care than the young sows, and generally the weather in the spring is such that they will need good care.

In arranging the shelter for the stock, ventilation is an item that is often overlooked, and yet it is very important for the health of the animals. The best plan is to fully provide ventilation when the building is put up.

The almost fabulous prices speedy trotters now sell for show that the way to make the most money raising trotters is to develop them. In this way a green two-year-old that would probably fetch \$500 or \$1,000 in the pasture is made to bring from \$5,000 to \$10,000 with a few months' handling. The benefit is threefold. It increases the value of the youngster, increases the value of its dam and makes the sire worth more money.

The best breeders of merino sheep some years ago recognized the fact that the sheep of eighty pounds shorn and put on the mutton market did not sell for as much as the sheep twenty or twenty-five pounds heavier; so they gave attention to improving the size by liberal feeding and selection of the larger ewes and rams, so that now the ewes in many merino flocks weigh from 100 to 125 pounds and shear from twelve to twenty pounds, and the rams weigh from 130 to 150 pounds.

FARM NOTES.

It is not the quantity of land, but the management that determines the profit.

It will not pay to presume that the farm will pay as well without the use of brains as with them.

The farm manure should be kept from the sun. The soluble parts are the most valuable, and if exposed a good portion of this will either be evaporated or leak away and be lost.

The barn or stable is a poor place for the poultry. They will soon eat and destroy more than they are worth. Provide them with a place and then see that they are kept there.

One advantage in growing sunflowers for poultry is that they will withstand drought better than almost any other crop, and being very rich, only a small quantity need to be fed at a time.

It is not necessary to thresh either sunflowers or sorghum. The heads can be hung up and the fowls will take delight in picking out the seeds. During the winter this is a good plan of giving them exercise.

Peaches may be set down as a failure all over where they usually are abundant, even in New Jersey, Maryland, and California. In Missouri apples have dropped badly, they are small and immature in consequence of the drought.

It does not pay to waste three-fourths of the manure made on a farm by throwing the solid part off an open floor out of doors to be washed down stream, when by simply providing ample litter both liquids and solids can be kept until drawn where wanted.

The farmers have commenced threshing and marketing the flax crop. The acreage is the largest that has ever been raised in this locality and the reports so far received say that the yield is very satisfactory, the average being between eight and ten bushels to the acre. —Appleton City (Mo.) Journal.

Glover does not leave the soil poorer than before, but increases its capacity for future crop productions. It is deep-rooted and stands drought better than any other grass. It keeps the soil moist, and its roots open the subsoil, which makes plant-food more available for