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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1890.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WHEN the Senate met on the 16th a message from the House asking further conference on the Trust bill was presented. The Deficiency Appropriation bill for pensions and the census was reported and passed. Debate on the Silver bill was then resumed and continued until adjournment. The House agreed to several conference reports, among them that for a public building at Salina, Kan. The limit of the cost is \$75,000. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the House adjourned.

SOON after assembling on the 7th the Senate resumed consideration of the Silver bill and Senator Wolcott (Col.) made an argument in favor of silver. The Senate finally proceeded to vote on the amendments to the House bill. The amendment to strike out the clause that the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver shall be legal tender for all debts was lost. The bill on redemption clause was struck out by a vote of 7 to 7, and the amendment to strike out the free coinage section was lost. The amendment limiting the act to ten years was defeated and an amendment by Senator Blair, limiting the coinage to \$5.00 monthly, failed. After a long debate and several amendments the bill was reported to the Senate and passed—yeas, 42; nays, 23. The House had under consideration most of the day, in Committee of the Whole, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was finally reported to the House and passed, and then the Indian Appropriation bill was considered until adjournment.

WHEN the Senate met on the 18th Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Tariff bill, and it was placed on the calendar. After an executive session the Senate took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. An amendment was agreed to increasing the salary of twenty-six committee clerks from \$1,500 to \$1,800. The salary of clerks to Senators from \$1,500 to \$1,800. Adjournd. Soon after the House met a message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the Free Coinage Silver bill, which was approved by the House on the part of the Democrats. The House being in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, which motion was defeated and the Indian Appropriation bill was completed and passed. Adjournd.

AFTER committees reported in the Senate on the 19th the House met on the 20th for one year the time for commencing and constructing a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Kansas City passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered for a time and adjourned. A message was received from the President in relation to reciprocal commercial treaties with the Latin-American nations, in connection with which Senator Hale presented an amendment to be offered to the Tariff bill authorizing the President to declare the ports of this country open and free to all products of the American continent, which was reported and passed. After the Senate adjourned the House met on the 21st and read in the House Mr. Mills (Texas) objected to its approval on the ground that it had not been read in full. The objection was that the reference of the Senate Free Coinage bill was suspended and was by the Speaker and not ordered by the House. The Speaker refused to recognize Mr. Mills but recognized Mr. McKinley, who made the approval of the journal and demanded the previous question. This brought on a long wrangle and Mr. McKinley's motion was finally defeated by a small majority. A motion to reconsider was lost. Finally a motion to approve the journal as corrected, striking out the clause by which the Silver bill was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, the House adjourned.

SOON after the Senate met on the 20th Senator Stewart rose to a question of privilege and denied the special seat out from Washington as to a conflict between himself and Senator Reagan in the marble room, and Senator Reagan said there never had been any controversy or ill feeling between himself and Senator Stewart and that the dispatch was false. The Senate adjourned and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
PRESIDENT HARRISON has notified Congress of the receipt of the agreements made by the Cherokee Commission with the Iowa and Sac and Fox Indians.
A DISPATCH from Washington to the Brooklyn Union says that President Harrison has made up his mind not to run for a second term.
SURGEON-GENERAL HAMILTON, of the marine hospital bureau, is not inclined to fear cholera's appearance in this country from Spain because of the sanitary precautions.

THE Superintendent of the Census has allowed supervisors to issue estimated returns in advance of the official figures.
THE President has approved of the Census Deficiency Appropriation bill.
SECRETARY WINDOM has applied to the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether he has the authority to place a premium on gold bars withdrawn from the New York assay office for export.

THE Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill reported to the Senate are provisions suggested by Secretary Blaine to carry out recommendations of the Pan-American Congress.
THE Post-office Appropriation bill as laid before the Senate calls for \$75,461,699, an increase of \$473,000 over the House measure.
THE House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has postponed the further consideration of the Postal Telegraph bill until next session.
THE President has signed the bill granting \$50 a month pension to Mrs. Della Parnell, mother of the Irish leader.

THE EAST.

BOSTON building laborers have struck. THIRTY-two miners were killed on the 16th by an explosion of gas in the coal mines at Hill Farm, owned by the Dunbar Furnace Company and located one mile west of Dunbar, Pa.

THE much talked-of Suburban handicap at Sheephead Bay, New York, was won by Salvator after an exciting race. About 50,000 persons were present.

REV. JOHN D. LINDSAY, of Boston, has declined to accept the position of Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama.

REV. DR. E. H. HULLBURN, of Chicago, has been elected president of the Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

In a cloudburst at Osceola, Pa., Mrs. Tripp and Miss Mary Thompson were drowned.

THE grand division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers held its annual convention recently in New York City in secret.

THE total net shortage by George P. Whitney's default in the City National Bank, of Albany, N. Y., has been ascertained to be \$108,748.65.

JAY GOULD has been fined \$100 by Judge Fitzgerald for not answering a summons to act as a petit juror.

MISS ANNIE FELTON REYNOLDS is the first woman dentist to graduate in Massachusetts. She received the highest honors in the Boston Dental College.

By the explosion of a beer mash tub in a Philadelphia brewery two employes were fatally scalded.

SEVEN thousand cloak cutters and makers have been locked out in New York City.

JOHN W. MACKAY, the bonanza king, has sued Cassius H. Reed and Edwin S. Stokes, of New York City, for \$839,597 with interest from January, 1889.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES S. OWENS has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fourteenth Ohio district.

WHEN Mrs. Margaret Merkle was found guilty of manslaughter at Napa, Cal., in killing Joseph W. Wyle, her husband stated that he had done the killing and not she.

THE crucible department of the Detroit (Mich.) steel and spring works was destroyed by fire the other day causing \$80,000 loss.

AARON M. JONES, a well known pioneer of Colorado, aged sixty, killed his wife and himself after a quarrel at the breakfast table at his residence in Denver.

INTENSE excitement prevailed in Minneapolis, Minn., over the arrest of seven census enumerators on a charge of fraudulent practices in taking the census. The arrests were made on complaint of a resident of St. Paul.

JUDGE KAVANAUGH, of Des Moines, Iowa, has rendered a decision in the original package case of Terry Chambers. The judge sustains the lower court in condemning the liquors, the evidence tending to show that Chambers had broken the original packages and was selling in quantities to suit purchasers.

In Potter County, S. D., eight persons were drowned in a cloudburst which flooded a large section of country.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRYAN, of the World's Fair Company, in an interview admitted that the directors are negotiating with the Illinois Central railway for the use of the lake front as a site for the Fair.

Two men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat near Santa Cruz, Cal. The third was rescued just in time.

ROBERT A. WARD, champion amateur half mile runner of the United States, died suddenly at Hillsdale, Mich.

THE Park National Bank, of Chicago, has suspended.

An awful tornado visited Illinois on the afternoon of the 20th. In the vicinity of Earlville twenty-five lives were lost. Four were killed at the village of Sublette, south of Dixon. At Cornell much damage was done and four persons were fatally injured.

JOSEPH POTTS and Elizabeth Potts, man and wife, were both hanged together at Elko, Nev., for the murder of Miles Fawcett in January, 1888. Both died protesting their innocence.

THE Chicago News asserts that the census of that city shows a population of 1,350,000.

CORCORAN and McAfee, charged with wholesale fraud during the last Chicago election, were acquitted.

THE SOUTH.
SPEAKER C. C. SHORTELL, of the Alabama Legislature, is dead.

THE population of Baltimore is now estimated at 488,000.

A TEXAS cowboy reports the massacre of ten of his companions by Indians on a ranch 130 miles west of El Paso, Tex.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

TILLIE EHRHARDT, aged five years, was recently sent by her mother with some milk to a neighbor at Topeka and in passing several young street hoodlums they threw stones at her, which frightened her, and in attempting to avoid them she got lost and wandered ten miles from home and was found the next afternoon half famished, still wandering further from home. She slept in the grass at night.

THE other morning Thomas Gallagher attempted to jump from a Santa Fe train at Emporia and was killed. He was twenty years old and beating his way from Carbondale to Oklahoma.

THE grocery store of Charles Gardner, at Leavenworth, was burned the other day. The family occupied the second story, but was absent at the time. The stock and building were fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AUGUST WAGNER, who for sixteen years had been a prominent business man of Wichita, went home the other evening seemingly as cheerful as ever, and having asked his wife something about where the children were walked into another room and a moment later shot himself in the mouth and fell dead. Four years ago he was one of the wealthiest men of the town, but lately had lost considerable money. The day of his death a suit had gone against him for \$2,000.

THE eighteen-months-old child of S. E. Thomas, living north of Lawrence, strayed away from home the other morning, became lost in the woods and was not found until it had wandered for three days and nights. When found the child was alive but completely exhausted and it was feared might not recover.

BEN CARROLL, of Garden City, had been in the habit of going home drunk and beating his wife. He attempted his usual amusement the other night when his wife turned the joke on him by tying him to the bed and "licking" him in good style. He then had her arrested and a discriminating justice fined her \$10.

A DECISION was rendered recently by the Railroad Commissioners in the matter of the petition of the mayor and Council of Oskaloosa for the restoration of the passenger train service on the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern and the Union Pacific railways. The board recognizes the fact that the traffic on the line is so light that it will not pay operating expenses, yet the people along the line subscribed liberally towards its construction under promise that they should have good service, and the board holds that that promise should be kept. It was, therefore, ordered that the passenger train service petitioned for be put on within thirty days.

A FEARFUL rainstorm visited Atchison on the 19th, flooding cellars and doing a great amount of damage.

THE Atchison County Fair Association has decided to hold a fair from September 8 to 13.

REPRESENTATIVES of Wichita and Dodge City have drawn up a letter to President Manville of the Santa Fe, asking that the Wichita & Western be extended to Dodge City at once.

PUPILS of Haskell Institute at Lawrence, to the number of 250, have petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to remove Superintendent Meserve, because, they aver, "he has called us thieves and liars in talks to us in our assembly rooms, and ever since he came he has treated us as though we were more treacherous than wild Indians."

IT is estimated that Kansas has 7,000,000 acres in corn this year.

J. F. WILLIAMS, chairman, and S. W. Chase, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party, have issued the call for a State convention to be held in Topeka, August 13, 1890, to place in nomination candidates for State offices and to transact any and all business that may be legitimately brought before the convention. The apportionment of delegates provides for a convention of 529, the largest ever held in the State. It is based on the population of the counties as no test of the strength of the party has ever been made.

THE Missouri Pacific road having refused to restore passenger service on the LeRoy & Caney Valley branch in compliance with the decision of the Railroad Commissioners, the Governor has directed the Attorney-General to bring suit in the Supreme Court to enforce the orders of the board.

THE Attorney-General has written to each of the seven Congressmen from Kansas urging immediate action on the Wilson bill in regard to the sale of liquors.

A CHILD four years old was recently killed by the pay-car of the Rock Island road at Fairview.

A RECENT storm in the vicinity of Logan did much damage to property. Henry Fitch, twenty years old was killed.

SENATOR INGALLS has introduced a bill into the Senate to reimburse citizens of Kansas for losses sustained when the Confederate forces invaded the State during the war.

THE fat women of Harper recently held a picnic. Women weighing less than 200 were barred.

A STORY from Wichita is to the effect that the foreman of the Santa Fe shops compels all the employes to take out a life insurance policy in the company he represents in order to retain their situations.

SALINA's street car line is to be changed to an electric motor and eleven miles of road added.

JUDGE M'CRARY DEAD.

A Notable Character of the Western Bar and National Politics Passed Away.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 24.—Ex-Secretary of War George W. McCrary died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. W. C. Boeteler, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. He had been ill for a long time and had been confined to his bed for a month, being taken down shortly after his arrival here to visit his daughter, Mrs. Boeteler. His complaint was tumor of the stomach. He leaves wife and children. The remains will be taken to Keokuk, Iowa, for burial on a special train.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George W. McCrary was born in Indiana, near Evansville, August 29, 1820. In the same year his parents removed to McDonough County, Illinois, and in 1827 journeyed still further west and settled in what is now Van Buren County, Iowa. Here amidst the privations and dangers of a settler's life George McCrary grew to maturity, the toll and hardships having no little influence in developing the sterling qualities which appeared in his life.

His education was such as could be gained by the earnest study to which he devoted his time at the newly formed schools of that region and at an academy near his home. Arriving at the age of nineteen, his habits of close and systematic reading and gained him the reputation of being the best informed man in the community. It was at this age that he determined to enter the legal profession, and to that end he became a student in the law office of Bankin & Miller as a student. In 1846 he passed a perfect examination and was admitted to the bar, and soon became a member of the firm with which he had studied.

In politics Mr. McCrary was a Republican. His first appearance in public life was on his election as a member of the popular branch of the Iowa Legislature in 1857. The liberal and progressive views which he held in one constant record of upward steps; in 1861 he was elected a State Senator; in 1864 he was sent to Congress from the First Iowa district and here he served eight years, long before the end of which time he was universally considered one of the leaders of the House, and his unwavering devotion to justice, a thorough knowledge of the rules and precedents of the House, an honorable assumption of a dignified and many position on all questions, were the elements which conducted to this leadership, which was never misused. For perhaps the first time in the history of the House his presence upon its members to vote upon election cases without regard to party affiliations. He was also the first to propose a lawful and peaceable solution of the disputed election of President Hayes by advocating the Joint Congressional Committee of which he was a leading member.

In 1877 Mr. McCrary received the appointment of Secretary of War. Here he distinguished himself by his ability and his connection with the printing of the Union and Confederate archives, by his prompt action in handling the army forces and suppressing the threatened destruction of life and property during the great railway strike of 1877, and by his humane efforts in behalf of the southern yellow fever sufferers of 1878.

In the latter part of 1879 Mr. McCrary resigned his cabinet position to enter upon a judicial career, becoming Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, an immense territory stretching from Missouri to Colorado, from Arkansas to Minnesota. Here again he distinguished himself by his extensive legal knowledge and his capacity for disposing of the mass of work thrown upon him, won him fresh laurels, and when he resigned in 1884 it was an occasion of deep regret to all with whom he had been brought into contact.

In the year last mentioned he located in Kansas City and accepted the important position of general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, which position he held until the time of his death. He also enjoyed a large private practice and had associated with him therein Messrs. Wallace Pratt and Frank Hascorn.

Judge McCrary has been for thirty years an active member of the Unitarian Church and was prominent among the conservatives of that denomination in all discussions on its religious standing, and has published a series of letters advocating a distinctly Christian basis for church work.

In the year 1867 he was united in matrimony to Miss Helen Gelat, of Van Buren County, Iowa, who with five children survives him. The union was one of unalloyed happiness, each being eminently fitted in temperament to aid and assist the other.

Yellow Jack Feared.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The Norwegian steamship Adria arrived at quarantine Saturday from Boadot Soro, near Colon. The steward died at sea and was buried. One of the crew is very ill. Dr. Austin, the quarantine physician, who is a distinguished yellow fever expert, thought it a suspicious case and refused to allow the vessel to come to the city, sending her to the station at Pass-a-l'Outre, which is ninety-five miles below the city and out of the way, until the case develops. The ship is loaded with fruit, which will be brought to the city in barges. The Adria does not wish to be delayed, and will have her stores sent to her, so that she can, after being properly disinfected, sail from below.

Dr. Davis Acquitted.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 24.—Dr. R. P. Davis, of Union Star, De Kalb County, was acquitted of the charge of murder in the Buchanan County criminal court. Two years ago Dr. Davis attempted to collect a bill from William Hutton for professional services. Hutton became enraged and rushed toward Davis in a menacing manner. Dr. Davis undertook to defend himself with an umbrella and struck Hutton in the eye. Hutton died from the effect of the injury in a short time. This was the second trial, the former one having resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Tyrannical Guards.

LONDON, June 24.—The House of Commons is inquiring into the uses made by the Skinners, Haberdashers and other London companies of their estates in Ireland. Some of these companies are among the most unfair of Irish landlords. They got their lands either as gifts from English sovereigns or bought them in at very low rates for investment when war had made Ireland a desert, and they have always administered the property for all it has been worth to themselves and without much regard to the interests of the tenants.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Changes Made in the House Bill by the Senate Finance Committee—Many Reductions Made.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A full meeting of the Senate Finance Committee has been held, at which the chairman, Mr. Morrill, was authorized by a strict party vote to report the Tariff bill with amendments. A member of the committee says that, with the exception of the wool and agricultural schedules, the bill is almost identically the same as the bill of the Senate Finance Committee reported in 1888. No formal report accompanied the bill, nor is it certain that any will be prepared. A statement will be reported to the Senate as soon as it can be prepared, showing the effects of the provisions of the bill upon the receipts of customs, as compared with the receipts under the present law and those estimated under the House bill. It is the understanding that the debate on the bill will not begin until about July 1, so that ample time may be given for study of the bill. A member of the Finance Committee says that the Democrats intimated that if opportunity were given in advance to study the schedules, the debate would be materially curtailed. The principal changes made by the committee were in the earthenware, metal, agricultural, flax, hemp and jute and sundries schedules. The tobacco schedule alone was unchanged.

The following are the principal changes made by the Senate Committee in the Tariff bill: The glassware classifications are changed and a large general reduction made; steel rails are reduced from \$13.44 to \$11.30 per ton; mica and crude nickel are put on the free list; sawed boards, \$1 per 1,000, instead of \$1.50; no bounty is to be given for less than 500 pounds of sugar annually; and sugars between 13 and 16 Dutch standard pay a duty of 3-10 of a cent per pound; sugars above 16 pay 6-10 instead of 4-10 of a cent per pound. Tobacco is unchanged. Slight reductions are made in many items in the agricultural schedule, and exporters of meat are not allowed a rebate on salt used in curing meats. Natural effervescent mineral waters are entered free. The duty on cotton manufactures is reduced all through the schedule, also in the flax, hemp and jute schedule. Only slight changes are made in wool, the principal one being to correct a typographical error that the House refused to correct. The bounty for silk and silk cocoons raised and reeled in the United States is stricken out. All buttons except agate, pearl and shell are made dutiable as manufactures of the material of which they are composed—a large reduction. Works of art are taken from the free list and made dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem. The limitation of \$500 as the value of wearing apparel a person may bring into the United States, is stricken out.

The committee struck out all the changes made by the House bill in the internal revenue regulations respecting the tax on tobacco, the manufacture of vinegar from alcoholic vapor and the fortification of wines, leaving the law as it stands at present. The internal revenue tax on opium prepared for smoking was increased from \$5 to \$10 per pound. Artists' water color paints are made dutiable according to class, instead of 50 per cent ad valorem. Brimstone and sulphur (not otherwise provided for) are transferred to the free list instead of being made dutiable at \$5 per ton.

GREAT FIRE AT HARLEM.

The Business Part of a Thriving Missouri Town Wiped Out.

HARLEM, Mo., June 19.—Shortly before two o'clock this morning fire broke out in a stable in the main business street of Harlem. The fire quickly spread and enveloped the entire street. Among the stores burned was that of Woods and Linderman, general merchandise, a two story building, and J. H. Hymer's grocery.

Eleven buildings in all were destroyed. They were as follows: A. R. Wood and Henry Linderman, general merchandise; Harlem club, occupied by the family of Jacob Swigert, comprising four persons; meat market, William Graves' barber shop, Ed Temme's two livery stables, boarding house and residence. All the horses were saved, but Temme's family of eight and five boarders lost all their effects. The jail and post-office and a large ice house were partly burned, but all the mail was saved by Postmaster Ben Anderson. Kinerman's shoe store.

The total loss is between \$15,000 and \$20,000, with but partial insurance.

Urging Action.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 19.—Attorney-General Kellogg has written to each of the seven Congressmen of Kansas urging immediate action on the Wilson bill by the House. He says: "For the protection of the people of Kansas, I respectfully urge upon you the necessity of the passage by the House of Representatives of what is known as the Wilson Senate bill, permitting to States the authority to protect their own citizens from the evils of the liquor traffic in their own way. A failure to have the bill enacted into a law at the present session of Congress would prove disastrous, not only to the people of Kansas, a prohibitory State, but also to the people of every State in the Union, with regard to the particular manner or form in which they seek to restrict and control the sale of intoxicating liquors."

EVENING SKIES.

How radiant the evening skies!
Broad wings of blue in space unfurled,
Heaven watching with ten thousand eyes
The welfare of a sleeping world.

When the bee blows its early horn
To wake the sisterhood of flowers,
Then comes another summer morn
To cheer us with its golden hours.

The sun illumines the happy day,
And earth grows fair beneath its blush;
The robin sings his roundelay,
The chorus bursts from every bush.

The sailing clouds the winds pursue
In the vast upper deep of sky,
Each grass blade holds a drop of dew,
Each drop reflects a world on high.

When night resumes her sapphire throne,
Wearing a coronet of light—
A queen that rules her realm alone—
The king of day withdraws from sight.

God lights the wild flower in the wood;
He rocks the sparrow in its nest;
He guides the angels on the road
That come to guard us when we rest.

O God be thanked! His sleepless care
Will guard us safely night and day.
His sheltering wing is ever where;
His angel host His will obey.

—George W. Bungay, in Harper's Bazar.

A LITERARY EFFORT.

Results of Mrs. Perkins' Laudable Aspirations.

AN afternoon, late in the autumn of 18—, a little woman sat before an open window, pencil in hand, ransacking her brain for ideas, which should take some shape, before being transferred to the blank sheet on her lap.

Mrs. Perkins was not known to fame in the literary world; she had never in her life written for the public; if she had, this story would not have been told.

There are women in the world, we hear, who write the most interesting novels, and yet at the same time are ruling and caring for their households and their children well.

We have also heard that lively, interesting and instructive stories have been arranged in the brain, while the hands were busy with household duties.

Now, Mrs. Perkins had seldom tried to do more than one thing at a time unless she was obliged to—certainly not to write stories. Therefore, how did she know she could not write, and why should she not try?

She was called "a smart little woman."

She had two sweet children, and lived in a cozy home a few miles from the great city.

Her husband was a book-keeper and away from home all day; he had a fair salary, and although not rich, they had the necessities of life, and not a few luxuries, in the shape of books, pictures, etc.

Why Mrs. Perkins was worrying her brains on this particular afternoon was this: These were "hard times;" her husband's salary had been cut down, and they must needs restrict themselves to necessities, and she thought if she could only write and earn a little money, how nice it would be to surprise her husband with some new article of furniture or a book, or buy something for herself or the children. The idea had been on her mind for some time, but many things had to be done first; for Mrs. Perkins was conscientious, and did not mean to neglect any of her household or motherly duties for this new project.

She was encouraged by the recollection that when at school, she was always praised for her compositions. Her schoolmates all agreed that she could write well, and even prophesied that she would become a writer.

If she could write a composition when only a girl at school, why could she not write a story now for one of the magazines or papers, if she only tried?

A great many of the stories she read did not seem to be very difficult to write; in fact, a good many had not much in them, according to her way of thinking;

jumped, and, after soothing the little one, she resumed her writing.

At length she glanced at the clock and saw it was nearly time for the train to be in, and her husband would soon be at home. There was no supper ready; no lamp lighted; the children were tired and excited, and in the midst of getting them off to bed, in walked John Perkins, wondering not a little at the unusual scene before him; for his wife had always prided herself upon having every thing in order, and herself, cheerful and rested, ready to enjoy the evening with him.

She pleaded a headache, which excuse was real enough, for her head did ache. The next morning she resumed writing after breakfast. She had read of some writer who did not wait for definite plots to form in her imagination, but who, at a regular time every morning, went to her study, took pen and paper and wrote, and was always able to write something.

So, as Mrs. Perkins could not well settle herself to sewing or any thing else, she concluded to try the experiment. She thought over every thing that had happened in her life, but some things were too trivial and some too important to be given to the public.

She tried to recollect the subjects she had written upon when at school; but school-girls do not often write stories, and she supposed it must be a story or it would not take at all. She thought of a Thanksgiving day long ago when she was a child; but after giving the incidents of the day, which are so much alike in every one's experience, there was nothing remarkable to tell; so that was torn up and put in the wastebasket.

"Really," she said, with a sigh, "mine must have been a hum-drum life; nothing remarkable has ever happened to me!"

Then she remembered once visiting an old gypsy woman, who had told her fortune, part of which had come true and part was a very long way from reality; for she was to marry a rich nobleman and go abroad to live on a vast estate; so, as there was not sufficient interest in fortune-telling, this did not suit her, and she began to find out that her task was rather tedious and that story-writing was not so easy, after all.

Dinner time came, and, as Nora was busy ironing, and was not a very experienced cook, nothing was just right; but there was only herself and the children, so it did not matter, she said. After partaking of a hasty meal and only half attending to the little ones, she took her pen again. One could not but admire her perseverance and enthusiasm, if it had only been in a better cause.

The afternoon was pleasant, so the children were allowed to go out in the garden to play; but as it had rained in the early morning, they were on no account to go on the grass, which was quite high, and which she intended having a man cut that very day, only that she was otherwise occupied, and another day would do as well, she thought. During the interval of the dinner hour a little incident had come to her mind of a love-letter being mis-sent and the painful consequences. So, as all the circumstances had taken place a good many years ago, and a long distance from that place, her story need never be recognized.

This was truly lucky. Mrs. Perkins began to think, after all, that man or woman is right; don't wait for an inspiration, but begin to write, and something will come to you. While she was in the mood she would write the love-letter. She had had some practice at that, evidently, and not so very long ago; so a beautiful, loving letter was addressed to "my dearest Charlie," chiding and admiring, reproving and praising, all at once.

She was getting on bravely with the first part of her story, when she heard a shriek from one of the children, and the other screaming at the top of her voice: "Mamma! mamma! do come. Fed hurt himself; he fell down and can't get up again!"

Nora ran from the kitchen and Mrs. Perkins hastened to the poor little boy, who had attempted to climb a ladder and had fallen all in a heap. When she poked him up his left arm fell limp, and it was soon discovered that it was broken.

One of the neighbors, hearing the commotion, came in; the doctor was sent for, who, after giving the child ether, set the arm, and made him as comfortable as he could. Then the mother, who had held the child during the operation, fainted from the excitement.

When John Perkins returned that evening he found a still more surprising state of affairs than upon the previous evening.

One child had a broken arm, the mother lying down beside him, partly to keep him quiet and partly because she herself felt too ill to get up; the other child in the arms of a kind neighbor, who was trying, in vain, to soothe and comfort it—Nora, the maid, all excitement, talking with two other girls out at the gate, and no sign of any supper.

"Oh! John, dear, what will you say to me to think I let such trouble come to us? Oh! how can I ever forgive myself? Poor little Fred! What shall I do?"

John tried in some way to quiet his wife and find out what had happened; the neighbor explained, so far as she knew; and little May helped by telling her papa that "Freddy fell down off the ladder and broke his arm, and the doctor mended it with sticks."

That night, after the little ones were asleep and the household restored to some sort of order, Mrs. Perkins thought she would tell her husband what she was doing, and how guilty she felt for neglecting her children in such a way. But, in order to do it, she must tell the whole circumstance, and she could not bear the idea of hearing him blame her, for she was miserably enough now in blaming herself. Little Fred passed a very restless night, had a high fever and a croupy cough; he had taken cold playing on the wet grass; so the mother was up the greater part of the night, administering croup medicines and sending for the doctor. How she blamed herself we may leave to the mothers who read this to imagine.

After many a sleepless night and

she resolved to set about it, determined to succeed.

Oh! how little she knew of the disappointed hopes and discarded manuscripts of aspirants to fame.

Mrs. Perkins had provided the children with a box full of toys, which were to serve for their afternoon amusement, and, seating herself in the little dining-room, she was abstractedly thinking. She looked up to the ceiling, then at the flowers in the carpet, then out of the window, then scribbled away very fast for a minute or so, then one of the children fell and hurt his head; so she

weary day, Fred began to improve, and by the time he was well his arm was almost well, too, but the mother was nearly worn out with anxiety and want of sleep; so when Fred was able to be up and play a little about the room, she was really ill with nervous prostration.

Her experiment at story-writing had almost escaped her memory, obliterated by the trying time she had. One day when her husband wished to refer to a receipted bill, she sent him to her desk to find it, and, alas! unlucky moment, he found the papers all in disorder, and the unfortunate love-letter, almost the first, in sight.

Of course John Perkins read it, and was angry and jealous; he determined not to tell her, but to wait and let it come out some time. If he had only gone right then to his wife and asked for an explanation, it would have been all made right. But he said nothing about it, yet how could he help acting just a little different when this was on his mind?

Mrs. Perkins noticed that he seemed more quiet than he used to be, and thought, perhaps, he had been worried about her not being well; and when she could be about the house again he would feel better; but instead of that, John really became quite moody, and occasionally gave a quick answer or a sarcastic remark to the patient, loving wife, who was wondering what could be the matter.

At last she could bear it no longer, so she ventured to ask if he had any trouble with his business, or if he did not feel well, and begged him to tell her what did trouble or annoy him.

John replied that he did not believe she cared to know, since she had found some one else so much dearer, etc. All at once the truth flashed upon her; she remembered having sent him to her desk when she lay ill in bed, and that she must have left all those horrid scribbles lying in a tumbled heap, and, of course, he had seen them. She explained, and at first John was rather inclined to be skeptical—his wife thinking herself literary rather amused him. That would do for an excuse, but it was a poor one. They sat talking till very late, and, finally, seeing how very much in earnest she was, and how repentant, and realizing how much she had suffered, he could not refuse to believe and take her to his heart again; and once more they were happy, but Mrs. Perkins decided not to attempt story-writing any more, at least not before the children should be grown up; and John Perkins thinks that a really good and devoted wife and mother has quite enough to do without trying to be literary and writing imaginary love-letters, thereby making her husband jealous, not to mention all the other disasters.

As the years passed on, and the husband and wife were more and more devoted to each other, they could even look back to this little mistake and laugh at what might have been, but they were very glad it was not; and each one made the resolve, and kept it, too, not to have the smallest secret from each other.—Helen Morris, in Christian at Work.

DOUBLE CHARACTER.
People who Virtually Lead Two Distinct and Antagonistic Lives.

There are people in the world who seem to live, if we may so express it, a double life, and to have, each one of them, two distinct and often antagonistic characters. Some of these double men premeditatedly carry two faces under one hood; others do so unconsciously. We know individuals of lamblike countenance and demeanor, who are essentially vulpine, or worse. Behind their lamb vizards lurk the features of beasts of prey. Outwardly, they seem to belong to the herbivora; inwardly, they are ravening wolves."

On the other hand, there are thousands of double men who have no suspicion of their own duality. Look at Mr. Bottomy Bond, for instance, of the great shipping house of Bond & Charter. Money-making Bond, the man of habit, in his counting-house, is not a bit like Bond, the hospitable, whole-souled fellow you meet in his own house up-town. The former is a short-spoken, abrupt, despotic personage, who inspires his employes with fear and dread; whose talk is of freights, manifests, bills of lading, marine insurance and the like. But when business hours are over, that Bond disappears, and a very different sort of man jumps into the Bond carriage and drives home. Arrived there, he kisses Mrs. B., tickles the children, and cheers the whole household with his jovial voice and beaming smile.

His wife never having been in the great, gloomy warehouse of the firm down-town, knows nothing of the surly Bond that makes it gloomier with his grimmace from ten to three. That saturnine, long-headed, vigilant schemer, with all his unsocial habits, is non est and will be seen no more until he meets his amiable double at the counting-house door, the next morning, and blots him out as a thunder-cloud might blot out, for the time being, the pleasant sunlight.

This double nature—or rather double character, resulting from the alternate supremacy of nature and habit—is a curious anomaly. We leave the metaphysicians to account for it.—N. Y. Ledger.

THE MAN WHO CAN NOT LAUGH.
There are stores of individuals we really can't adore,
And the chiefest of the number is the very trying bore
Who, when you're feeling jolly and a little fun would poke,
Will never see the point until you diagram your joke.

His eyes assume a vacant stare until he thinks awhile
With great deliberation, then he dons a faded smile.
Oh! it would be a pleasure just to write the epitaph
And hide away the shadow of the man who can not laugh.

How like a biting frost that chills the roses in their bloom
Are sombre individuals who wear a cloak of gloom!
Who can not comprehend the worth of just a spark of fun,
Who shrink from joy and pleasure as the bats avoid the sun.

The deeper, sober thought within the heart should have a place,
But let glad laughter now and then the cares of life erase;
Away with him who cannot sift the kernels from the chaff!
This world could wag along without the man who can not laugh.

—Chicago Post.

SPRING THOUGHTS.

Sweet Indulges in Some Sympathetic Reflections.

HERE is probably no trade or profession that offers an easy life to the individual engaged in it, although that of the man whose wife is an actress or keeper of a boarding-house may be an exception to the rule. All trades and lines of business have their natural and legitimate drawbacks, so to speak, but the mild winter has a most depressing effect on more industries than one.

Even the plumber becomes sad-eyed and care-worn after a very mild winter. He fails utterly to realize that the storms of adversity are wholesome. Though, like snow-storms, their drift is not always seen, let us shed a sympathetic tear; for this has been a fearfully severe winter on plumbers. Just at this crisis he can see less fun in these jokes about plumbers than ever before.

Another class that can mingle its tears with those of the poor plumber is composed of coal barons. Thanks to the warm winter. There are millions and millions of dollars which they did not succeed in obtaining from shivery humanity. It is a very remarkable fact, nevertheless, that a diminished demand for coal has no effect on the market. It is also somewhat peculiar that the discovery of new and rich coal mines is never allowed to interfere with the price of coal. The coal baron, however, generally manages to hold more than his own. It never occurs to him to let go that part which does not belong to him.

A scientific paper says that two inches of ice, or rather ice two inches thick, will support a man. In summer it supports not only him but his entire family. If we are to rely on the predictions of those who are supposed to be posted, the price of ice will be so high during the coming summer that one-eighth of an inch of ice will support the ice-man, his family and all his relatives.

Speaking of ice brings up the question—how about the young man of limited means and his lady friend with the unlimited yearning for the delicacy? If the price of ice cream is to be increased, it is not a bit too soon for him to quit the country or get married.

What an impetus the increased price of ice will give to the ice cream jokers! Very likely we will read of young ladies fainting in front of ice cream saloons, and being awful mad when carried nearly a block away to a drug store. We must also be prepared to read that while whistling makes girls mouths small, ice cream has a tendency to enlarge the mouth.

In fact, the situation is appalling. The newspaper editor who is anxious to earn the everlasting gratitude of that influential element, the unmarried men, will begin right now to publish horrible cases of poisoning by eating ice cream. He, the journalist, might intimate editorially that such cases of poisoning are becoming so frequent that the young man who offers ice cream to a young lady is much more to be suspected than the one who doesn't.

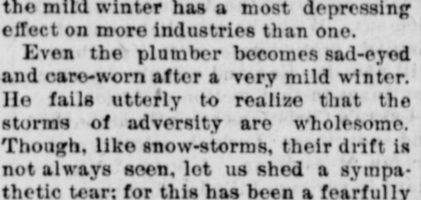
The jokes about the diminutive lump of ice will have a meaning and force this summer in New York that they never had before.

It will not be long now before Bridget will say to the ice man: "Ay yo plaze, sir, me missus says will yez put the ice in her sancer here iver y morning, and cover it wid the tay-cup, so we can have some of it lift if we don't get there the minkit ye have it."

There is one young lady in New York who is supposed by the papers to live in Harlem who will be numerously popular. She becomes deathly sick if she eats ice cream.

But in all seriousness, it is an unmistakable fact that epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to ice out from stagnant ponds. People do not hesitate to cut ice from streams or ponds that they would consider too impure to furnish drinking water, because they think that freezing purifies. The freezing does not kill the bacillus of typhoid, nor does it free the water from dead organic matter. Ice cream manufactured from such ice must be dangerous.

ALEX. E. SWEET.



JOHN PERKINS READ IT AND WAS ANGRY.

castic remark to the patient, loving wife, who was wondering what could be the matter.

At last she could bear it no longer, so she ventured to ask if he had any trouble with his business, or if he did not feel well, and begged him to tell her what did trouble or annoy him.

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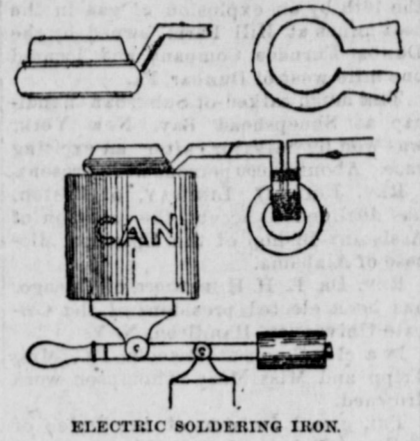
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ELECTRIC WONDERS.

Recent Inventions in the Field of Electricity.

An Electric Soldering Iron—A Heater That Promises Great Things—The Tailor's Goose and the Electric Wagon.

Announcements of electrical inventions follow so quickly, one after another, says the St. Louis Republic, that the general reader becomes incredulous, mildly suspecting that he is being worked by the papers. Such is not the case, however, for electricity has become



ELECTRIC SOLDERING IRON.

a very fruitful field for the inventor and for those who have a predilection for the study of this imperceptible, unknown and unsolved energy. Electricity is now on top, so to speak, for all trades. It is a tireless and powerful worker when harnessed, and innocent of all harm. There is no danger in the street-car motor, none in the wire of the same, none in the telephone, none in the welding machine. In fact, in the thousand and one manners in which electricity is now used there is no danger whatever. All these contrivances use a low-tension current that can be handled with impunity. A little shock is the worst that can befall the uninitiated investigator.

Among the most recent inventions, electrical soldering will be hailed with delight by the tinners and can manufacturers of the country. The "tin soldier," the soldering iron, will be shorn of its former greatness, if not relegated to a back seat altogether. The following cut shows the workings of the electrical soldering apparatus:

The essential parts, where the alternating current is to be used, is extremely simple. It consists merely of a peculiar form of converter, with its primary connected as shown, and the secondary made of very low resistance and shaped with a loop or ring-shaped end extending horizontally as indicated. This extension is so made that its lower edge or surface will coincide with the line of solder about the edge of the lid of the can. This construction will be understood by reference to figures in the cut.

In order to insulate the ring from the can, mica is interposed. The mica is protected from injury by being itself faced with a thin ring of metal. To operate the device the current is switched on until the ring is brought to the proper temperature. The tin can, carried by the weighted lever, is then pressed against the heated conductor. While the process described relates to the soldering of cans, the inventor has applied the method in other processes, where materials are united by the employment of heat to fuse or melt the uniting material.

Heating for domestic purposes heretofore was confined to a flat iron plate with rows of raised pieces of iron. Now a radiator has just been patented, which discounts all others giving heat. The following cuts will give an idea of the contrivance.

Fig. 1 represents the heater as it appears when ready for use. In the other cut, Fig. 2, the device is shown with the exterior casing removed. This apparatus was designed

with a view of providing a simple electric heater suitable for warming rooms, halls, etc. As will be noticed, the wire, which is heated by the passage of the current, is wound on frames or supports in such a way as to form a wire net-work. This netting allows a free circulation of air about itself, but is arranged in circuit as a continuous conductor.

An Ohio man has invented a machine to blast rock by electricity.

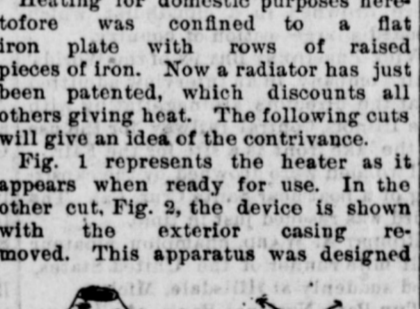
A Philadelphia party is running a wagon by electricity, and is making a success of it.

The tailor's "goose" is not knocked out, but hereafter the enterprising tailors, dress-makers and others using sad-irons will have a kind that is heated by electricity.

The improvements in motors are very great. Some sixty types are made by that number of workers, and the demand exceeds the supply.

The famous Strasburg Cathedral is now lighted on the outside by arc lights, and the interior by incandescent lights.

His Eyes Were a Little Large.
Burly Party—Are you aware sir, that you deliberately pined your umbrella in my ear last evening?
Little Bifferton—Very careless of me, I'm sure. I wondered what became of it, and—would it be too much trouble to ask you to return it?—Dry Goods Chronicle.



ELECTRIC HEATER.

Only Held the Dog.
"Ma," said Bobby, "is it wrong for little boys to tie tin kettles to dogs' tails?"
"Decidedly wrong, Bobby; I hope you never do such a thing as that."
"No, ma," replied Bobby, emphatically; "all I do is to hold the dog."—The Jury.

A GREAT SHIP'S STORES.

Figures from the Steward's Department in a Transatlantic Race.

In the busy season an ocean greyhound carries about 550 first cabin, 250 second cabin, and 650 steerage passengers. There are 400 in the ship's company, including doctors, printers, boiler makers, six bakers, three butchers, seven cooks, hydraulic, electrical, and other engineers to the number of thirty-two, 148 stewards, and eight stewardesses. So there may be about 1,850 aboard.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of the passengers are sea-sick from the time they pass Sandy Hook until Fast-net is sighted, they manage to consume in one trip something like 13,000 pounds of fresh beef, 3,000 pounds of corned beef, 4,000 pounds of mutton, 1,000 pounds of lamb, 2,000 pounds of veal and pork, 15,000 pounds of bacon, 500 pounds of liver, tripe and sausages, 300 hams, 300 pounds of fish, 20,000 eggs, 17 tons of potatoes, 3 tons of other vegetables, 3,600 pounds of butter, 600 pounds of cheese, 600 pounds of coffee, 350 pounds of tea, 100 pounds of icing sugar, 150 pounds of powdered sugar, 670 pounds of loaf sugar, 3,000 pounds of moist sugar, 700 pounds of salt, 200 pounds of nuts, 500 pounds of dried fruit, 20 barrels of apples, 3,600 lemons, 20 cases of oranges—and other green fruit in season—300 bottles of pickles, 150 bottles of ketchup, sauce and horse radish, and 150 cans of preserves.

There are also quantities of poultry, oysters, sardines, canned vegetables and soups, vinegar, pepper, mustard, curry, rice, tapioca, sago, hominy, oatmeal, molasses, condensed milk, "tinned" Boston beans, confectionery and ice-cream. Fifty pounds of ice-cream are served at a single meal in the first cabin.

Thirty tons of ice are required to keep the great store-rooms cool. Eight barrels of flour are used daily. The bakers are busy from dawn of day. They make 4,000 delicious Parker House rolls for breakfast every morning. Thirty-eight pound loaves of white bread and 100 pounds of brown bread are baked each day; also pies, puddings, cakes, etc.

Eight barrels of common crackers and a hundred tins of fancy crackers, are stowed away in the store-room, together with 100 pounds of wine and plum cake, not a crumb of which is left when Liverpool is reached. Six thousand bottles of ale and porter, 4,200 bottles of mineral waters, 4,500 bottles of wine, and more or less ardent spirits are drunk inside of six days by the guests of this huge floating hotel. About 3,000 cigars are sold on board, but many more are smoked. Two hundred pounds of toilet soap is supplied by the steamship company.

One of the odd sights to be seen on the pier soon after the arrival of an ocean greyhound is the great stacks of soiled linen which are being assorted by a dozen stewards. Here is the wash list for a single trip: Napkins, 8,800; table-cloths, 180; sheets, 3,600; pillow cases, 4,400; towels, 16,200; and dozens of blankets and counterpanes. Although the list is very short, it requires four large two-horse trucks to carry the wash to the laundry in Jersey City. In less than a week it is back in the lockers of the linen rooms, which are in charge of a regular linen keeper. There is no washing done abroad. Many of the ship's company have their washing done in New York, but the greater number have it done in Liverpool.—N. Y. Sun.

THE SEPOY REBELLION.
Causes Which Operated to Bring About the Terrible Indian Mutiny.

The causes which operated to bring about the terrible Indian mutiny of 1857, known as the Sepoy rebellion, were various. The Princes who had been deprived of their powers by the East India Company had been active in stirring up a general discontent. The British had raised and armed a large native force, which was drilled and commanded by British officers. This force was composed partly of Sepoys of Bengal, who were by religion high caste Brahmans, and partly Mohammedans. These troops came in time to realize that British power in the East largely depended upon them for maintenance, and therefore grew arrogant and displayed at times a mutinous spirit. Good management on the part of the officers, however, for a long time prevented an outbreak, and besides, a most bitter prejudice existed between the Mohammedans and the Brahmans soldiers which prevented their acting together. But it was religious fanaticism that proved at last the immediate cause of the trouble. Early in 1857 Enfield rifles had been substituted for the smooth-bore muskets of the native troops. It was necessary, to secure accuracy of aim with the new gun, to use a tightly-fitting cartridge, and this was greased with lard that it might be more easily rammed in. The manual of arms required that the soldier, in loading his piece, should bite off the end of the cartridge with his teeth. Now, to the Brahmin and to the Mohammedan also, the swine is an abomination. To touch or taste the fat of this animal is defilement and sacrilege, and to the Brahmin is total loss of caste as well. The deposed Princes had tried to stir up disaffection among the people by telling them that the native religions were to be overthrown, the sacred institutions of caste destroyed, and the people made to adopt the faith of the invader. The introduction of the greased cartridge seemed to be a confirmation of these statements, and a storm of mutiny broke out. Although, as soon as the objection to the greased cartridge became known, the native soldiers were allowed to prepare a lubricant in which there was no animal fat, nothing could stay the wave of popular wrath. We can not tell you how many of the Sepoys were put to death by being blown from the mouths of cannon. According to some historians a large number were thus destroyed. The excuse given by the British for adopting this atrocious method was that the Sepoys care little for death, but were horrified at the thought of mutilation.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The Hon. Harrison Kelley received the nomination, Tuesday, at Emporia, without opposition, from the Republican Congressional Convention, as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from this District.

There will be a grand celebration of our National Independence, on the Fair grounds of the Marion County Agricultural Society at Peabody, July 4, at which there will be addresses made by prominent speakers of both local and State reputation, and at which a basket dinner will be served.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Central Committee of this the Fourth District, held at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the parlors of the Hotel Whitley, Emporia, on Saturday, July 5, at which every member of the committee is expected to be present. The Hon. David Overmire and other prominent members of the party will be in attendance.

The Kansas State Temperance Union has designated Wednesday, July 16, as the date for holding a State convention for the purpose of again declaring their loyalty to prohibition and to urge Congressional action in favor of prohibition. Each county will be entitled to one delegate at large for every thousand of its population, to be appointed in any manner that localities may find most convenient. Every Church, Sunday School, temperance society, or other organization in sympathy with the purpose of the convention is invited to elect three delegates.

An agricultural paper says: "Every paper in the United States ought occasionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a sure cure for hog cholera. The best way is to take a pile of corn and effectually scorch it and give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by E. E. Duke at the time his distillery was burned at Lewiston, Ill., together with a lot of stored corn, which was so badly injured as to be unfit for use. It was greedily eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a single hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried in a number of cases since and has never failed."

HARD TIMES.

J. A. Davis, writing to the Topeka Capital on the above subject, says: You will find merchants, farmers and all classes of business men all over the State kicking and grumbling because money is scarce and times hard; and it must be that somebody is to blame for it. Now read on and I will try to tell whose fault it is. This state of affairs will continue to exist just so long as our business men continue to send all their money out of the State to buy what we ought to make at home. Our State is an agricultural State, but there is no reason why it should always be so. We have the means at our command to do something besides raise corn, hogs and cattle. We have thousands of young, healthy boys and girls in Kansas who are intelligent and industrious, and all would work if they had something to work at. Now whose fault is it that so many boys and girls in our towns and through the country are idle? It is our own fault. The merchants and business men are to blame. They do not provide the means for these people to have employment. Take our clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, gloves, wagons, carriages, harness and hundreds of articles of food that we consume, and from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of all these things is labor, and nearly all of this labor is paid for outside of our State. We are proud of our fine school-houses and educational advantages in Kansas, but we educate the head too much and neglect the hands. What we need in Kansas is more factories; sugar factories, canning factories, shoe factories, starch factories, barbed wire factories, glove factories, woolen mills, broom factories, hat and cap factories, harness factories, carriage factories, wagon factories, and until we get all these things in our State to mix with our agricultural products we will continue to hear the cry of hard times. We consume about \$8,000,000 worth of boots and shoes in Kansas annually and less than \$200,000 of these goods are made in Kansas, and we produce more of the raw material to make these goods than any State in the Union. We pay freight twice on these goods, and pay for all the labor in the East to put it in shape for consumption, and thereby "hard times" and kick because the Eastern manufacturer and his laborer have money to loan on property at two per cent. a month.

As sure as we live, if we continue to farm and do nothing else, the time must, and will come, when necessity will become the mother of invention with our people. The farmer in New Jersey can raise eight to twelve bushels of corn on an acre of land and make more out of it than we can out of seventy-five bushels to the acre. We ship our corn east or feed it to hogs, and lose all of it when the hogs die with cholera; mortgage our farms and buy more hogs to die on 20 cent corn. The farmer in New Jersey cans his corn and ships it out to

Kansas, and we pay him \$6 per bushel for it. This will very nearly hold good in other cases.

Now a little more of this to the farmer and I am done. No class of men have been "gulled" so much, and had their confidence so thoroughly abused as our farmers have in the purchase of shoddy, eastern-made goods, and the man with whom you deal is so far away that you have no chance to protect yourself. When you go to your home market ask for home-made goods, and buy goods made in your own State if you can get them; this will encourage home manufacture, and in a very few years you will find a good cash home market for all of your farm products. You can now get any of our little home markets with a basketful of cucumbers, a dozen quarts of berries, or five bushels of early potatoes. If we had factories in our little towns as they have in the East, this would not be so. We have too many producers and not enough consumers. Quit voting bonds for railroads and other corporations; keep your cash at home and pay for home labor, and the cry "hard times" will soon be a thing of the past.

MR. MEDILL TO THE FARMER.

Where is the remedy from the heavy burden of a 50 per cent. tax on the necessities of life, both imported and domestic? There is only one element or class able to remove it, and that Sampson is sleeping on the lap of Delilah and will not awaken. I, of course, mean the farmers. The plundered, unprotected, twenty-five million of geese-like farmers who permit themselves to be plucked of almost every feather by a hundred thousand "protected" monopolists. So long as the simple-minded bucolic class do not kick off the burdens laid upon them Congress will not disturb the war taxes and the manufacturers' corresponding bounties. While the plowmen act like Issachar's ass, and crouch between two burdens, both will be kept on their backs. The fabricants live focalized in the cities, and plot and scheme for the promotion of their selfish interests and bring their united lobby influence to bear on members of Congress; whereas, the farmers live isolated and scattered, and can't or don't combine in defence of their interests. Hence they are unprotected, unrepresented and unconscious of what keeps them poor. They are captivated by the specious cry of "protection to American industry" tho' they get none of it; and of the value of the "protected" home markets to them, as if protected monopolists eat any more than any other men. Not until the verdant, imposed upon agriculturists wake up to a realization of the confidence game being played upon them will the war tariff be reduced or reformed; but when will they get their eyes open and act? In your lifetime? Sampson (the farmers) is under the spell of Delilah (the manufacturers), and his locks are shorn and he feels no strength to resist. Until the protected manufacturers themselves ask Congress to reduce their protection bounties in order to enable them to cheapen the process of fabrication with a view to finding foreign markets for their surplus wares, there will be no reduction of the high tariff and no relief from the heavy burden it imposes on the fool farmers and oppressed consumers. But when will that be?—Chicago Tribune, Rep.

WHAT PROTECTION COSTS.

If a young man buys a suit of clothes for \$23, the amount he pays for protection is \$9. The clothes without protection would cost \$14. If he buys a \$1 hat he gets 40 cents worth of hat and 60 cents worth of protection. If a young couple just beginning housekeeping buys a yard of Brussels carpet for \$1, they receive 45 cents in carpet and 55 cents in protection. If a young woman pays \$9 for a shawl, she gets \$6 worth of shawl only; the other \$3 she presents to the manufacturer to "protect" him. If she buys a dress for \$18 she gets \$12 worth of dress and \$6 worth of protection. If she pays 50 cents for an iron pot or pan, she gets 30 cents in goods and 20 cents worth of protection. If she wants a sewing machine, and pays, say \$20, for it, she gets \$11 worth of sewing machine and \$9 worth of protection. If she pays \$16 for a watch, \$12 represents the time-piece; the other \$4 goes to "protect" somebody. If she buys a lamp for \$1, there is 55 cents in lamp and 45 cents to "keep the pot boiling" for some "protected" individual. If she has to buy a range or stove for \$25 she gets \$17 in goods and \$8 worth of protection. If she buys a dozen steel knives and forks for \$3.50, she gets about \$2 in knives and \$1.50 in protection. If a farmer purchases a barrel of salt for \$1, he gets 64 cents in salt and pays 36 cents in protection to companies in Syracuse, Warsaw and Saginaw.—Dayton Workman.

BEAUTIFUL OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma has been placed under a regular form of government, and good land titles are thereby assured. The Iowa reservation, joining it on the east, will shortly be opened for settlement. This will bring about an increased immigration. Guthrie and Oklahoma City, the two largest cities in the new Territory, are reached only via the Santa Fe Route. Norman, Edmond, Alfred and Purcell, all thriving towns, are also local points on Santa Fe line. In traveling to Oklahoma for sightseeing or business, be sure to buy tickets via Santa Fe Route, the only railroad passing entirely through Oklahoma from north to south. Two daily express trains each way. Write for Oklahoma folder to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

NEW GALLERY.

The Strong City Art Gallery is now open and ready for business. The place to get photos in all sizes and styles is at the Strong City Art Gallery. Also four ferrotypes for 50 cents; cabinet tintypes 50 cents; French pearls, only 50 cents. N. A. Rice, Operator.

E. F. HOLMES & CO.

CLOTHIERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS.

DO YOU CELEBRATE ON THE FOURTH?

IF SO, YOU WILL NO DOUBT NEED SOMETHING FROM OUR STOCK TO COMPLETE YOUR ATTIRE.

We are exclusive dealers in Men's and Boy's wear, and from our LARGE STOCK we can fit you out from Head to Foot in as good qualities and style, and at as low price as any dealer in the State.

Our stock of Men's and Boy's suits for Fourth of July trade is very complete. We have extra big values in Chivviots and Worsteds in light and dark colors.

Our extra Pant stock teems with BIG BARGAINS in all qualities in elegant patterns, in stripes, checks and plain colors. If you have a coat and vest that will do and only need a pair of pants to complete a suit, come to us, we can surely suit you.

We have prepared for HOT WEATHER by putting in stock a big line of Summer Coats and Vests in Seersuckers, Alpaca, light weight Worsteds, Cotton and Wool mixtures from \$1.25 coat and vest, upwards.

We have a complete stock of Straw, Wool and Fur Hats, in regular and extra sizes, in light and dark colors. We carry a very large Hat stock and carry all shapes. We offer some extra good qualities at a low price.

The Balance of This Month we offer some Big Values in Men's Fine Shoes, in Button Congress or Lace.

Our Stock of Furnishing Goods was never More Complete than Now.

In Flannel Shirts, Neckwear, White Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Hosiery, we carry good, desirable styles at low prices.

When you go to buy Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes or Hats, look over our stock, get our prices. We will treat you well and consider it a favor when you visit our store.

E. F. HOLMES & CO.

THE LEADING CLOTHIERS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 18, 1890.

H. F. GILLETT,

SUCCESSOR TO

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

DEALER IN

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD MOWER,

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

PICTURE

FRAMES,

ETC., ETC.



TRONG

CITY,

KANSAS.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

Dealers in—

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

JULIUS REMY,
Tomborial Artist.



SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

GRAND REMOVAL SALE!

The NEW YORK CASH DRY GOODS CO. is compelled to vacate its present quarters and offers the entire stock of

DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

You can't afford to miss this grand opportunity to supply yourself with all classes of seasonable goods.

We offer special inducements in White Goods and Embroideries.

50 Will save you from 15 to 50 cents 15 on all classes of shoes.

15 French Sateens at 15 cents worth 18 25 cents. Cost 18 to import.

These goods must go. Come early to secure what you want before selections are broken.

—DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.—

NEW YORK CASH DRY GOODS CO.

BILL BROWN,

THE

UNDERTAKER,

Keeps everything that is needed in his line.

CASKETS,

ROBES,

FLOWERS,

ETC.,

STRONG CITY,

KANSAS.

J. VERNER.

J. C. SCROGGIN.

VERNER & SCROGGIN,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

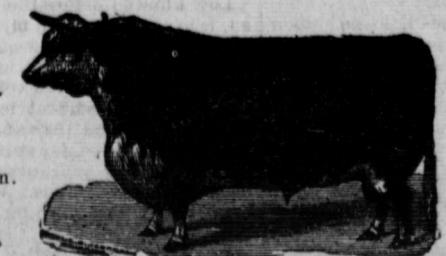
M. J. VERNER,

Hog Salesman.

J. C. SCROGGIN,

Cattle Salesman.

G. D. ABLE,



ROBERT BYERS,

Yeriman.

H. E. BROBECK,

Office

Solicitor.

Room 19, Live Stock Exchange,

KANSAS CITY,

MO.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let his chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; if not paid, \$2.00; after six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 6 columns: Rate, 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in. and 1 col. Includes rates for 1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 weeks, 2 months, 4 months, 8 months, 1 year.

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and items under the head of "Local Short Stops".

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TIME TABLE.

Table with 2 columns: Direction (Going East, Going West, Strong City Branch) and Time (e.g., No. 2, Atlantic express, 3:32 p. m.).

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

94° in the shade Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. L. Sheehan has returned from Illinois. Miss Carrie Breese has returned from Emporia. Mr. J. W. Ferry is now clerking at the store of Mr. T. M. Gruwell. Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh is visiting friends and relatives in Lawrence. Dr. W. H. Carter shipped five car loads of cattle to Kansas City Sunday. Ex-Mayor J. W. McWilliams is having his office building re-painted. The Board of County Commissioners will meet in regular session July 7. Mrs. Dr. A. M. Conaway of Toledo, has returned from her visit in Colorado. Born on Friday, June 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Al Roberts, of Strong City, a son. Mr. Wm. Blosser, of Bazaar, has come on a visit at his old home in the East. Mr. Arnold Brandley, formerly of this city, is now in Olympia, Washington. Messrs. W. F. Rightmire and Geo. W. Young were down to Emporia, Friday. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, gave the COURANT a pleasant call Tuesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cosper, of Bazaar returned from their visit at Sedgwick. Mrs. H. G. White, of Sedgwick, was visiting her children at Bazaar last week. Brace Bros. are now delivering ice. Leave orders and have it delivered at your home. Miss Fannie Powers has just closed a very successful term of school in District 21. Mr. C. L. Dickerson, the musician, of Emporia, was in town this week, tuning pianos. Mrs. Scott, Ed Scott and Miss Scott, of St. Louis, visited at Mr. B. Lantry's last week. Mr. B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Coffelt. Mr. Ira Billingsale, of Matfield Green, is enjoying a visit from his mother from Colorado. Mrs. J. H. Swank and her son, Wm. H., returned, Saturday, from their visit in Anderson county. Messrs. W. H. White and A. W. Henchman, of Council Grove, arrived here, yesterday morning. Messrs. T. B. Johnston and Geo. W. Weed returned, Sunday, from their visit to Kentucky. Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, took two car loads of fat cattle to Kansas City last week. Messrs. Cal Pendegraft and Cal Evans each shipped a car load of fat steers to Kansas City, Monday night. Mrs. Bent Cox and Mrs. Chas. Swift, of the Indian Territory, are visiting relatives at Matfield Green. Mr. Milton Gray was in town last week on business connected with the firm of Austin & Gray Bros., of Emporia. Mr. Riley Terwilliger received 365 head of cattle, this week, from the west, for his ranch near Matfield Green. Mr. O. P. Bany, of Menard county, Illinois, brother-in-law of Mr. Wm. Foreman, Jr., who had been visiting at that gentleman's for the past month, started back home Monday morning.

The merchants of this city have agreed to close their stores every evening at 8 o'clock—Saturdays excepted. Mr. T. M. Gruwell, wife and daughter, Miss Ruth, were out to Florence, Tuesday, attending the Masonic celebration. Mr. Ed. Byram, of the Guthrie & Byram ranch, on Peyton creek, was on a visit at Kansas City and Atchison last week. Mr. H. F. Gillett is now occupying his new home, the Dr. Zane residence, which he recently purchased from that gentleman. Mrs. Wm. Houston, of Wichita, niece of Mr. C. A. Britton, and cousin of Mrs. J. P. Kuhl, is visiting her relatives in this city. It is much warmer in Texas than it is here; and, taking it all in all, Kansas suits us much better for a permanent domicile than Texas does. Mr. Geo. M. Hayden has purchased the H. F. Gillett property, the old J. N. Nye place, in the north part of town, paying \$500 for the same. Mr. J. G. Atkinson is having the front of his livery stable re-painted; also his residence; and is fixing up things generally about his premises. Mrs. Ella Bentley and her two children, of Emporia, were here Saturday and Sunday, visiting at Mr. John Shofe's, the father of Mrs. Bentley. Mrs. D. Hinote accompanied Dr. T. M. Zane's children to the home of their father at Osage City, and returned to her home in this city, last week. Mr. James Patterson and family of Matfield Green, went to St. Joseph, Mo., last week where Mrs. Patterson and the children expect to spend the summer. Married, in the Probate Court room, in this city, by Judge Rose, on Saturday, June 14, Mr. Wm. L. Barrett, of Lyon county and Miss Mattie Rich, of Toledo. Mr. Isaac Alexander has put down a new sidewalk in front of his lot north of the livery stable of Mr. Roland Roberts, on the east side of Broadway. 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. Mr. J. G. Atkinson, who had been at Ft. Worth, Texas, with Mr. Albert Berry, with a car load of mules taken from here to that market, returned home Saturday afternoon. A. L. Morrison shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, Tuesday, from Bazaar; Wm. Norton, W. F. Dunlap and Jas. Patterson, each, three car loads, and J. F. Kirk, a car load of hogs. Trotting, pacing and running races at the Western Driving Park, and a balloon ascension will be a part of the exercises at Emporia, July 4 and 5. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. From the Emporia Republican we learn that Frank "Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" charges but fifteen hundred dollars a page for advertisements. No doubt Cottonwood Falls will take several pages. Mrs. F. R. Dodge and daughter, of El Dorado, who had been visiting Mrs. S. D. Breese during her recent spell of severe sickness, returned home Tuesday. Mrs. Breese is much improved in health. Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, is putting up a large fire-proof barn on his ranch, which is to be built exclusively of stone and iron. Mr. W. J. Dougherty, of Fox creek, is doing the stone work on the same. Mr. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, who had been visiting relatives in this county returned home Monday. His wife is expected here, Saturday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scribner. Messrs. Mercer & Lowther have bought the stock of goods of Messrs. Johnston & Weirman, and will move their former stock of goods into the store room occupied by the latter gentlemen, the Smith & Carter store room. Monday afternoon, while the team of Mr. J. B. Davis, of Buck creek, was standing hitched in front of the court house, one of the horses fell over the tongue of the wagon and both had to be unhitched to prevent serious injury to them. If any one can, by looking at the Reveille, tell to whom it belongs, and will come to us and make known from the information thus obtained, to whom said paper does belong, we will make him or her a present of a year's subscription to the COURANT. Mr. W. T. Birdsall has sold his place, in the southwest part of town, to Mr. Jesse D. Welbourne, formerly of Nebraska, who is now occupying the same, with his family. Mr. Birdsall and family intend moving to Arkansas, sometime in the near future. Died, at her late home in Toledo township, on Monday night, June 16, 1890, at 10 o'clock, of heart disease, after an illness of about fifteen minutes, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, aged 68 years. The deceased came from Tennessee to Kansas, in 1864; and her remains were interred in the Friends cemetery, near Toledo, by the side of those of her husband. Dr. J. T. Morgan, of Kansas City, who bought the Wm. Martin farm, on Peyton creek, gave the COURANT a pleasant call Monday after which he left that afternoon for his home. He was here looking after his quarry interests, on said farm, which he says will yield him large profits, as Chase county stone has a widespread reputation in the West. The rear guard of the Cottonwood Falls delegation to the Federal Court at Paris, Texas, called there as witnesses in the Cross murder case now on trial in that court, have returned home, yesterday arriving here Saturday afternoon and Mr. Jabin Johnson getting here Sunday afternoon, none of them ever having been put on the witness stand in the case. Just as ye editor was leaving Paris he met Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Watson, now of Pueblo, Colorado, who had just arrived as witnesses in the case.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in grand style, in Lawrence Rogers' grove, one-half mile east of Matfield Green. There will be music by the cornet band and a Farmers' Alliance parade. The badge to be worn by the members of the Alliance is to be a blue sash, with a white and red bow. All Allies are cordially invited to participate. A grand time is anticipated. Come one; come all, and attend the ball at Patterson's Hall, for Snodgrass will call, at night. J. F. PARKINS, President. The advance sheets of Stanley's book, "In Darkest Africa," have appeared and the canvassers are now at work soliciting subscriptions. The work is in two volumes, royal octavo size, each containing 500 pages. It is the only genuine account of Stanley's wonderful adventures, was written by the great explorer himself, and the imprint, "Chas. Scribner's Sons," is sufficient guarantee of its merit and genuineness. The letterpress and engravings are marvels of the typographical art and the elegant binding stamps it as the work of master hands, Mr. G. M. Young is the agent for Chase county and he will call on you in a few days and give you an opportunity to judge as to its merits. Mr. J. M. Kerr, wife and daughter, Miss Stella, left Monday afternoon for Whatecom, Washington, where Mr. Kerr will engage in the lumber business with Mr. A. J. Pence, formerly of this city. They were accompanied by Mr. C. M. Frye who has gone there on a prospecting tour. Mr. Kerr who has a large lumber yard in this city, and who was one of the leading business men of the place, has left his business here in the hands of his brother, Mr. Geo. Kerr. The departure of Mr. Kerr and family from our midst leaves a vacancy in the Church and social circles in this community, that is much regretted by this people, both young and old, as he and his wife and daughter are most highly esteemed and greatly respected here; and the best wishes of the people of this and Lyon county, where they lived before coming here, will follow them to their new home.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The 14th Anniversary of Our National Independence Will Be Celebrated in Carter's Grove, North of this City, in Grand Style.

There will be good speaking, good music, trials of speed, base ball, and a most enjoyable time is anticipated. Let everybody turn out and make it a most glorious Fourth of July. The following is the programme: The first and best feature of the day will be the leaf from the Court-house tower, by Prof. Montague, at 9:30 a. m., which, we are informed, will surely be a go; after which the procession will form on the west side of the Court-house, headed by the cornet band; then the long list of ladies on horseback; the speaker's carriage, escorted by the Sons of Veterans; next the Iron Duke mounted on the largest horse in Chase county, heading his army of heroic warriors, each one a host within himself; then citizens in carriages, etc. F. P. Cochran will act as Grand Marshal, and see that the procession gets safely to the grove. Judge Rose will read the declaration of independence and Col. Flora, of Emporia, will orate. The band will play and the male quartette sing. After dinner there will be a boat race, a potato race, a quarter mile sprint, and a ball game between Cottonwood and Strong City.

A PLEASANT EVENT.

On last Saturday evening, June 21, quite a number of friends met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Groundwater to celebrate the 10th anniversary of their marriage. It was intended as a surprise, but very unfortunately, Mrs. Groundwater got into the secret and Mr. Groundwater was the surprised one. The visitors were well supplied with refreshments and in a little while were enjoying a most excellent lunch and cake and ice cream which added zest to the social features of the evening. The occasion was a pleasant one and will long be remembered by those participating. Letters of kindly remembrance were received from friends in Westboro, Mass., and Florida, also from R. F. Bond, of Sterling, Kansas, and Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, of Matfield Green. Following is a list of the presents and donors: Handsome oak-colored chamber set, Mrs. Mauls. Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Hulbert, Mrs. Rockwood and Mrs. Blenkhard; hair pin receiver and glass, Miss Ackley; handsome tidy, Mrs. Wadsworth; dust pan and brush, Mrs. Dennis Madden; silver thimble, Jabin Johnson; handsome wash bowl and pitcher and tea tray and drinking cup, Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. C. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. W. McDowell; handsome tea tray, Mrs. James McNeer; set of handsome iron chairs, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Gilmore, Kansas, Miss Lizzie A. Gilmore, Florida, brother and sister of Mrs. Groundwater; handsome plush platform rocker, S. A. Gilmore, Westboro, Massachusetts, brother of Mrs. Groundwater; handsome plush platform rocker, E. T. Henry, A. Hervey A. and J. Alpheus Gilmore, brothers of Mrs. Groundwater.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The chairman of the County Central Committee called the convention to order and on motion he was made Temporary Chairman. On motion H. Brandley was elected Temporary Secretary. F. P. Cochran moved that a committee of six be appointed on credentials, and that all credentials on which there is no contest be passed to the Secretary for the purpose of making out a suitable roll. W. Y. Morgan moved that a committee of six on resolutions be appointed. Carried. On motion a committee on order of business was provided for, and then the Chairman appointed the following committees: CREDENTIALS.—F. P. Cochran, N. Gosler, D. Griffiths, W. M. Tomlinson and E. S. Green. ORDER OF BUSINESS. W. A. Morgan, H. Brandley, S. D. Thomas, A. C. Stewart, L. Duehn. RESOLUTIONS.—W. Y. Morgan, G. W. Bocoek, H. P. Coe, A. S. Baily, Jabin Johnson. Convention then adjourned until 1 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION. The report of the committee on order of business was adopted. The committee on credentials reported the names of 94 delegates and recommended that when delegations were full, those present cast the full vote of the district, and the report was adopted. The committee on resolutions reported the following and they were adopted: We, your committee on resolutions, submit the following: The Republicans of Chase county, in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles of freedom and justice which have always been the basis of their party, and believe that such principles of right can best be secured and maintained through the medium of the Republican party, standing for the platform of our National and State conventions. We call attention to the following expressions of Republican belief: 1st. We favor placing under an entire and complete equality with gold as a monetary standard and medium, and we are proud of the fact that the action in this respect taken by the United States Senate was upon the motion and under the leadership of Senator Finley of Kansas. 2d. We are opposed to monopolies, trusts and combines, and favor the Sherman bill, or some similar measure, which will destroy this insidious enemy of the nation, and we earnestly call for laws which will prevent alien ownership of land. 3d. We believe in home interests and a home market. We favor American industries and American labor, and congratulate the country upon being under the administration of a party whose corner stone was free labor, and whose efforts are ever to maintain the high standard of the American workingman, in enacting a tariff bill, we believe that its provisions should be carefully framed for the protection of the laborer and the farmer. 4th. We believe that justice should be given to the soldiers who remain of the grand army which preserved the nation, and to the dependent ones of those who are no longer able to provide. We favor and believe that the Republican Congress will pass liberal pension legislation and we thank our representatives in Congress for their stand on this question. 5th. We congratulate the last legislature upon the reduction of legal rates of interest and favor further reduction as rapidly as possible. 6th. We urge that Congress speedily pass a law guaranteeing to every State the right and power to control the liquor traffic within its borders. Before proceeding to elect Congressional delegate, it was moved and carried that the six receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected delegates and the six receiving the next highest be declared the alternates. The ballot resulted in the election of the following delegates and alternates: DELEGATES.—S. A. Breese, H. Brandley, J. C. Denby, H. C. Van Horn, G. K. Hagans, David Griffiths. ALTERNATES.—E. W. Pinkston, R. H. Chandler, G. W. Brickell, C. Garth, W. H. Holsinger and A. S. Baily. The following resolution, offered by W. A. Morgan and seconded by G. W. Bocoek, was carried unanimously: We are proud of the fact that Kansas has representatives in the U. S. Senate who command attention and respect. We believe that at this time we need such men and therefore we favor the re-election of the matchless orator, the soldiers' advocate, the champion of Kansas, John J. Ingalls. We endorse the careful, wise and economical administration of Gov. Lyman U. Humphrey, and as a good faithful servant, we instruct our delegates to vote for his re-nomination. We endorse the position of our Congressman, Harrison Kelly, in favor of free silver, we admire his sturdy Republicanism and his devotion to the principles of his party stand against bulldozing bigwigs and we instruct our delegates to vote and vote for his deserved re-nomination. Before proceeding to the election of State delegates, the rule regarding the election of delegates and alternates to the Congressional convention was adopted to govern and a ballot was taken with the following result: DELEGATES.—J. W. McWilliams, W. Y. Morgan, W. M. Tomlinson, C. I. Maule. ALTERNATES.—E. T. Baker, Jas. Burnley, G. W. Bocoek, Mat McDonald. Convention thanked the Chairman and Secretary and then adjourned.

Nothing But Bargains. Every article in the store offered at bargain PRICES. We have bought the stock of goods formerly owned by Carson & Frye and propose to reduce the STOCK. We have too many fine shoes and will offer extra inducements in this LINE. These goods must go and you will save money by taking advantage of this SALE. All white dress goods and summer goods of all kinds go at reduced PRICES. Don't delay, because the choice goods will go. Remember the prices are reduced on all lines of GOODS. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and TRUNKS. Carson & Sanders. BUSINESS BREVITIES. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantiert alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with any application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. If you want a sewing machine, call on K. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines. Clover Lawn Stock Yard.—Colonel Crockett, standard, No. 11,940; record, 2:26 1/4. Insure, \$30; by season, \$25. Send for pedigree. Also breeder of Silver Laced Wyandottes; \$1.50 per 13 eggs; \$2.50 per 26. W. N. D. Bird, Emporia, Kansas. VACATION IN NEW MEXICO. The approach of warm weather makes you think about a summer vacation. Where shall I go? That is the query. You cannot select for the summer outing a prettier spot than Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, where the magnificent Montezuma hotel is located. Las Vegas Hot Springs is just high enough above sea level; the right distance west and south; situated in a region of pure air and sunshine. A round trip excursion ticket to this delightful mid-continent resort can be bought via Santa Fe Route any day in the year. Ninety days limit, with stop-over privileges. For a small additional sum a ticket may be purchased permitting side ride to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Inquire of local agent for pamphlet descriptive of the Springs, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas, and Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ills. TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, in the school house at Cottonwood Falls, on Wednesday and Thursday, July 2nd and 3rd, 1890, beginning at 1:30 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday and at 7:30 a. m. on Thursday. All persons not holding certificates and who are expecting to teach in Chase county during the year 1890-1891, must attend this examination, as there will be no other examination until October 25th, and there will be no temporary certificates granted. J. C. DAVIS, Co. Supt.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. THOS. H. GRISHAM. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillier's Building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-162-11. G. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office at WONSIVU, KANSAS. NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS. HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND. WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder. Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kas. J. W. MC WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. The Famous Horse. Known as the Taylor Horse. Will stand during the season of 1890 at the stable of S. J. Evans, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no risks will be assumed. Texas.—To insure mare with foal, \$5.00, payable when mare is known to be with foal, me23-15w S. J. EVANS, Groom.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TO SHEEP-RAISERS.

They Should Get Their Eyes Open—Some Interesting Facts.
It is quite evident, says the Breeder's Gazette, that flock owners are yet far from understanding all that is valuable and interesting in the line of mutton production. This fact has recently found especial emphasis in experiments at the South St. Paul stock yards, which, though one of the newest, should not be classed among the least efficient organizations. About three years ago the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce sent a committee to Montana to investigate and determine what might be done toward establishing a market nearer to the great Northwest ranges than was then found at Chicago or Kansas City. The outcome of this effort was the opening of union stock yards at South St. Paul in January, 1888.

Report of the two years' business has recently been made by A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad, showing an increase in the second year over the first of cattle, 104 per cent; calves, 85 per cent; sheep, 98 per cent; horses, 251 per cent, and a falling off in hogs of about 24 per cent. Among other schemes inaugurated was a barn for sheltering and fattening cattle and sheep, which, though for some time left vacant, was later occupied, and in connection with an adjoining distillery "utilized with great success and most satisfactory results." Seven thousand fat cattle were turned out in 1889. Mr. Stickney adds:

"The next experiment was in feeding sheep, and the result has been most gratifying as well as astonishing. The winter before last the first experiment was made with a few sheep. The result was so encouraging that the same parties last winter fed at the yards something over 10,000 sheep, and this winter additional buildings will have to be erected to supply the demand. Fully 20,000 are already contracted for, and it seems probable that 40,000 sheep will be fed this winter at the South St. Paul Stock Yards; the great point being that they maintain perfect healthfulness. Probably the most astonishing statement which I shall be able to make to you in this communication is the fact that sheep are being bought as a legitimate private business venture at Chicago Stock Yards, shipped to St. Paul and fattened and then returned to Chicago for sale. Within the last sixty days over 3,000 of this class of sheep have been received here, and I am informed that parties are negotiating for 20,000 sheep in Texas to be brought to Minnesota to be fattened during the winter and made ready for the spring market."

Now, when it is remembered that most of the corn used in feeding these sheep was shipped from Iowa and other corn-growing sections more or less remote, that sheep had paid transportation from the ranges to Chicago, thence to St. Paul, and back again to Chicago, and were then sold at a profit, it seems to the Gazette that the point has been reached at which flock-owners can see that something is at fault in a system permitting so much of the ultimate price of mutton to go to men other than those who raise the sheep. The wisdom of confining attention to wool-growing when the demand for mutton is more encouraging has dawned upon a fair percentage of those who have shared in recent discouragements of flock-owners, and happily the number of these is yearly growing less; but it is equally evident that the shrewd management of the St. Paul Stock-Yards has an eye on a goodly number who can yet be depended on to repeat the folly of turning over to middlemen the profit between lean and fat mutton carcasses that is so greatly needed on the farm to restore sheep husbandry to its deserved position of profit and consequent popularity.

Tethering a Breachy Horse.

Mr. William Gosnell, of Ontario, Canada, sends to the American Agriculturist a sketch and description of the method he employs for restraining a breachy horse while at pasture. A rope nine or ten feet long, according to the size of the horse, is knotted around the neck of the horse; one loose end is passed through between the forelegs, under the surcingle, and tied to the other end of the



TETHER FOR A BREACHY HORSE.

rope, outside of one foreleg. The rope is drawn just short enough to restrain the horse from raising its head higher than the withers. It does not interfere with grazing or drinking, but keeps the head so low that the horse will not try to jump a fence when thus equipped.

Picking and Packing Fruits.

President C. S. Favrot, in a recent address before the Colorado Horticultural Society, dwelt considerably on the subject of picking and packing fruits for the market. He said that he had heard a great deal of complaint from farmers growing apples for the market, that they found it difficult to sell their fruits. "In my judgment," said he, "the trouble lies largely with the farmer himself. He does not take pains in gathering or picking fruit. The grower should first know what constitutes a first-class apple. It should not be over-ripe or undeveloped as those often are that grow in the center of the tree. In gathering them great care should be taken that they be not bruised; the fruit should be gathered, one by one and laid in a basket or sack suspended from the shoulders and the apples should be sorted as soon as picked. A uniform-sized box should be used in shipping and sacks should never be used, for if you do you should never expect to get a first-class price."

SHIPPING CRATES.

How to Make Them Strong, Light and Serviceable at Small Cost.

The first thing necessary in shipping hogs, or pigs, is a good crate, without which no breeder is certain of his shipment arriving at destination in safety, and in as fine order as when placed on board of cars. The crate here illustrated is made out of seasoned Linden wood, a material at once very tough, hard to break, and light, a requisite in shipping animals by express, especially when rates are inclined to be exorbitant. This crate is 18 inches wide, 24 inches high and 4 feet long, and can be made in like proportion to suit the largest hog. The material used is sawed expressly for this purpose direct from the logs. Before working into crates, it is sorted and ricked up, as other lumber, in a sheltered place to season; then when made into crates each one is treated to a coating or two of paint. The saw fuzz is removed by a sharp



SHIPPING CRATE FOR HOGS.

jack-plane. The crate is put together with wire nails. For the sides and top use $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 in. x feet, 11 pieces, and equally divide the space. The bottom is in one piece 1 inch thick, 18 inches wide and 4 feet long, less 1 inch. Front end contains one piece $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x 18 inches, and two $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 x 18 inches, each. The rear or door end has two pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 inches for inside cross strips top and bottom, and two outside top and bottom strips $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 x 18 inches, with two upright strips $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 23 inches for each side of the movable door, and to which are fastened the side strips. The door is $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 x 23 inches, and is held firmly to place by a wire nail driven partially in at top end. The corner posts in front end are 1 x 2 x 23 inches, and on the inside of them is fastened a board $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 x 18 inches, which forms with the outside board a feed space of 3 inches in width in front end of crate. The board on the inside comes within an inch of the bottom, where a trough is made by tacking in a piece of board $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 x 18 inches, at a slant of about the same degree as shown by one side of the letter V. When ready to ship, place crate in the wagon and back up to the drive-way door in the hog-house, which is on a level with the wagon bed, and you can load or crate the hogs with ease; then put feed in the box at end of crate, and it will drop down as it is eaten from the trough, thus affording plenty of food for the hog until the end of his journey. Water can be given in the trough at intervals by those having the animal in charge. In this crate, bedded with straw, the hog reaches its destination O. K.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Kerosene Emulsion on Greenhouse Plants.

The aphids can be kept down by fumigation, or the application of sulpho-tobacco soap, and the red spider can be controlled or routed, especially in the greenhouse, where water can be used in any desired quantity, by the persistent use of it over the plants, and the places where it breeds. But the mealy-bug and the scale succumb to neither of these applications. I have used fir-tree oil with good success, says a writer in the American Agriculturist, but it is somewhat expensive, and often difficult to obtain. Having used kerosene emulsion in the garden where it proved valuable as an insecticide, it occurred to me that if it was useful there it might also be in the greenhouse. It was applied to oleanders, ivies, lemons, and other plants infested with scale, and to hoxas and other plants on which the mealy-bug had taken up its habitation, and with most satisfactory results. It rid the plants of the insects fought against and did not injure them in the least. I have since applied it to tender plants like the begonia, and, if care is taken, it never injures them, but, if more kerosene is used, some damage will result to delicate foliage. The formula used is: Slightly sour milk, one-third; kerosene, two-thirds. Put in a pail and agitate rapidly, until the two liquids unite and form a white butter. If you have a greenhouse syringe, use it to churn the liquids, and the "butter" will "oom" in a short time. Use one part of this emulsion to fourteen parts water. The water and emulsion will mix with a little stirring, and can be syringed over the plants.

Seed Potatoes.

For our seed potatoes last fall we dug a pit five feet deep, large enough to hold seventy-five bushels, and only filling to within two feet of the surface of the ground. As soon as thoroughly dry after digging, we put them in the pit, filled and rounded it up well with straw, covering with a few inches of earth, being particular to leave it so no water could get in from the surface. At the commencement of cold weather we put on more straw and earth. In place of the tile for chimneys we put in two compact bundles of long straw. We left them in this shape till our ground was ready for planting, the last week in April, when we opened, finding the potatoes as solid and fresh as when put in, not a decayed tuber and scarcely an eye started. The field on which the seed was planted adjoined the one where it was raised, with the pit between. The amount of labor by hauling, neither after digging nor before planting, was very considerable, and we never had seed in as good condition by managing in any other way. We like our method of planting potatoes, for the few acres we raise. Instead of an expensive potato planter, we took our corn planter, removed the check-row, placed a section of stove-pipe, pressed into a funnel shape, down through the corn box so that the potatoes dropped into it will fall in the proper place behind the planter runner. A boy with a box of potatoes in front of him drops the pieces into this funnel. A smart lad will manage both sides, thus planting two rows, but we are usually satisfied to put in one row at a time.—J. H. Reed, in Ohio Farmer.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A Very Badly Muddled Man Set Aright.
From The Standard.

Langdon House, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, S. W., England.—Will you kindly answer the following questions propounded by Mr. T. Nicholson?
THOS. BRIGGS.

1. A tax upon land values can only be paid out of the prices obtained for the produce of land.

This is true. If we were to say that the produce of labor applied to land, we should be more exact, but would probably mean nothing different from what Mr. Nicholson means.

2. The produce of land is the necessities of life.
Constructing the term "necessaries of life" broadly, so as to include all the material things which we desire, this also is true.

3. A tax on land value is, therefore, a tax on the necessities of life.
By no means. Mr. Nicholson errs in assuming that the thing with which a tax is paid is the thing taxed. A tax on tobacco, if paid in corn or the price of corn, is not a tax on corn. A tax on bachelors, though paid out of the price obtained for pork, would not be a tax on pork. This tax on bachelors, recently proposed in France for the purpose of promoting marriages, admirably illustrates Mr. Nicholson's fallacy. It would have to be paid out of the products of labor applied to land, but it is plain that it would not in any sense be a tax on these products. It would be a tax simply and solely upon the privilege of remaining unmarried, just as a marriage license tax is a tax on the privilege of getting married. So a tax on land values, though paid with products of labor, is not a tax on those products. It is a tax on the privilege of monopolizing valuable land.

4. A tax, if of considerable amount, increases the cost of the article taxed.
This is true of all articles produced in competition. But it is not true of monopolized articles. To tax corn is to increase its price, because the tax makes it more difficult to produce corn, and therefore tends to lower the market supply. But to tax land values is to decrease the price of land, because the tax makes it more difficult to keep land out of its best use and, therefore, tends to increase the market supply.

5. Therefore a tax on the necessities of life increases the cost of those necessities.
Yes.

6. The necessities of life are articles of trade, and any action of government which increases their cost is against freedom of trade.
Yes.

7. A tax levied upon necessities produced in this country, and not upon those received from abroad, is a protective duty against home growths.
Yes.

8. The British farmer would have a right to demand that corn coming from abroad should bear a tax equal to the proportion of single tax he had to pay out of his corn.
No. Though he pays the land value tax with corn this does not increase the cost of producing home grown corn. The price of corn is regulated by cost of production from the best land of no value. To tax corn is to increase the cost of production of corn from all land, the poorest as well as the best. But to tax land values does not affect cost of production from land of no value, since that kind of land does not come under the tax, and, therefore, it can not affect cost of production from any land. Its effect is to lessen the rent which would otherwise go to the land owner by virtue, not of his labor, but of his ownership.

If we are correctly informed, most British farmers now pay the single tax out of their corn to landlords in the name of rent. Does that increase the price of corn, or give them a right to demand that corn coming from abroad shall be taxed?
9. Both by increasing the cost of production and necessitating an equal tax upon foreign produce, the single tax idea is contrary to the principles of free trade.

When Mr. Nicholson comes to understand the incidence of taxation he will see that this question needs no answer. The single tax does not increase the price of production or necessitate any tax whatever on foreign produce.

10. Political economy requires that the expenses of government should be borne by the citizens in proportion to their wealth.
It would be better to say that the expenses of the government should be borne by the citizens in proportion to the value of the special privileges government secures to them. But as owners of the most valuable special privileges are certain soon to become the wealthiest men in a community unless compelled to bear the burden of taxation, it is not important to deny this postulate.

This is, of course, not true. A tax that does not increase the cost of the necessities of life can have no such effect.

11. The single tax would cast the heaviest burden on the man whose family consumed the necessities of life.
12. Political economy demands that the wages of the working classes shall enable them to get as much as possible of those things that will keep them in health and strength and enable them to rear families, so that wealth producers shall be as efficient and numerous as possible.

It demands that they shall get all they can earn, and that they shall not be required to pay any thing out of what they produce, even for the support of government, unless government gives them advantages—not benefits, but advantages. It is desirable, in normal social conditions, that wealth producers shall be efficient and numerous; but in the conditions that prevail, under which the single tax (rent) goes to private land owners, increase of productive power presses against monopoly of land, until growth of population seems to be an evil, to be offset by such comparative blessings as pestilence and war.

13. The single tax would raise the cost of necessities and thus reduce the purchasing power of wages, and would tax a man in proportion to the number of children he rears.
This is precisely what present systems of taxation do. But the single tax, falling solely upon the rent which now goes almost untaxed to landlords, would tax a man according to the value of his government privileges, and not according to what he consumed, nor according to what he produced.

14. The single tax is therefore against political economy, as well as against free trade.
Against one as much as against the other.

If Mr. Nicholson will take the trouble to read Chapter VI of book II, and chapter I of book V of Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," he will soon understand that a tax on land values does not increase the cost or price of products; and when he once understands that, he will see that what remains of his argument favors the single tax.

VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Nationalist's Views on the Single Tax Theory.

I had never given the single tax theory any special attention prior to the visit of Henry George to this place, the 1st of February, this year, except that I had read "Progress and Poverty" and a few copies of The Standard. But one of the proudest moments of my life was when I introduced Henry George to a large audience of our most intelligent citizens assembled in Illinois Hall. And never before had I heard an address on social or economic questions so replete with sound logic, startling facts and thrilling eloquence as was the speech of Mr. George on the memorable night of February 1. This is strong language; for I have listened to nearly all the distinguished public speakers who have appeared before the American people during the past twenty-five years. But I mean it. Henry George is one of the keenest and most profound thinkers of the age, and as an educator of the people he has no equal.

I am a Nationalist. Not a "dreamer," but a practical advocate of Government control of railroads, telegraph lines and many other distributing forces. Up to that point, at least, I think the George men and myself agree. If, when those important steps have been taken, we should feel obliged to separate and travel different roads, the balance of the journey need be only a friendly race to see which will first reach the goal of industrial emancipation.

The greatest evil upon the American people—the heaviest incubus on the industries of the country—is land monopoly. It is the great overshadowing curse of the age. The single tax provides a rational, proper and most effective remedy for this gigantic wrong. It strikes a death-blow to speculation in that which is as truly one of God's natural gifts to man as is the air, the sunlight or the water.

Our present system of taxation is worthy only of a nation of idiots. It seems almost incredible that a system so fraught with injustice and so productive of misery should have been perpetuated down to the present so-called "age of progress." It places a premium on idleness and imposes a penalty on industry. It encourages monopoly and outrages every principle of justice. It is the cause of more pauperism, wretchedness and crime than any other species of popular folly that can be named. The single tax promises relief. Those who candidly investigate it can not help seeing how reasonable it is. Those who denounce it (like his ignorant excellency Governor Waterman of this State) do so either from prejudice, selfishness, or a failure to know what they are talking about.—Ralph E. Hoyt, Los Angeles, Cal.

HE SAW THE "CAT."

"I am emphatically in favor of the single tax," remarked a citizen out in the Mission the other day. As the gentleman so expressing himself was wearing a shiny plug hat, and other evidences belonging to one of the well-to-do classes, we ventured to inquire the reason of his favoring the "impot unique."
"Well," he said, "I'll tell you. When I went out in the Mission I bought a lot for \$1,000. I built a good, comfortable house for the wife and family on it, and when in the spring I wanted to buy the lot next to it in order to have more room for the small people to play in, I found that the speculator who owned the adjoining lot wanted \$1,200 for it. Well, that rather astonished me, and I asked what the reason of that was. 'Well,' said he calmly, 'you have put a good house up there since I sold you that other lot, and so this one is worth more than it was before; see the point?' Yes, I saw the point, so that I hustled around and got the extra \$200, and in a couple of weeks I went to the speculator and told him that I would take that lot at \$1,200. 'Oh,' says he, 'I can't let that lot go for less than \$1,500 now, because, you see, there is another fine house going up over there, and lots are getting valuable on account of these improvements.' I saw the point' once more, and so I didn't get the lot. But when I came to pay my taxes this year I found that I had to pay \$31 on my lot, while my neighbor, the speculator, only paid \$11 on his. This little kindness of the assessor in rebelling my taxes, virtually fining me \$20, was due to the fact that I had built a house on my lot and thus increased the value of my neighbor's lot to the extent of \$200. Under the single tax system I would have my taxes decreased one-half, and the speculator would have his increased one-half. Instead of my paying \$31 and him only \$11, we would each of us pay \$31 apiece."

WILLIAM WADSWORTH ASTOR, one of the chief owners of New York, has just sold \$1,000,000 worth of urban real estate. This probably leaves the poor man with scarcely more than \$90,000,000 worth of such property, but if he follows the thrifty example of his late respected father he will hardly miss his \$1,000,000, twenty years hence. The great advantage that Mr. Astor has over some rich men is that his property increases in value no matter how little he may do to improve

A DEPARTED SURPLUS.

Facts and Figures Which Should Set People to Thinking.

In his annual report Secretary Windom stated that the aggregate receipts into the treasury from all sources during the last fiscal year were \$387,050,059, and the total expenditures, including sinking fund, were \$329,579,929, leaving a clear surplus of \$57,470,130.

The Secretary also reported the aggregate receipts, actual and estimated, for the fiscal year which ends with this month at \$385,000,000 and the aggregate expenditures, including sinking fund, at \$341,321,117, leaving a clear surplus of \$43,678,883.

The Secretary also estimated that the aggregate receipts for the next fiscal year would be \$385,000,000, and the expenditures, including sinking fund, \$341,430,478, leaving a surplus of \$43,569,522. And the President embodied these figures in his message, adding the remark that this estimated surplus for next year "is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up."

In the light of events since the report and the message were written, what is now the prospect in regard to the increase or reduction of the surplus?

During the current year the receipts have exceeded the estimates. For the expired eleven months of the year they were \$364,587,900, which would indicate a total for the year of about \$397,700,000. If the revenue laws should remain unchanged we might expect a revenue next year of \$400,000,000, and perhaps somewhat more.

Now as to expenditures. The appropriation bills, all of which have been framed and most of which have been passed or reported, call for \$410,800,018, including permanent appropriations and sinking fund. The river and harbor bill and the additional pension bill are likely to call for still more before they become laws, swelling the total to some \$415,000,000, and perhaps more. The prospect is, therefore, that instead of a surplus in excess of the estimates we shall have a deficit of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, even allowing for a revenue \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

But it is Mr. McKinley's latest estimate that his bill will cut off between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 of revenue. This means a deficit of \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in case the bill becomes a law, or a deficit of \$11,000,000 to \$26,000,000 even if the payments into the sinking fund should be suspended.

A Republican Congress at the very outset of its career proposes to expend nearly \$70,000,000 more than its Democratic predecessor appropriated for this year and upward of \$80,000,000 more than it appropriated for the year before.

How do the people relish such extravagance? Some of them may say it is immaterial because Congress can set the process in motion and print all the money needed to cover any amount of deficit. But rational men know that the money to meet these extravagant expenditures must come out of the pockets of tax-payers, and they will let Congress know what they think about it in about five months.—Chicago Times.

QUID PRO QUO.

Mrs. Harrison's Acceptance of That Cape May Cottage.

Mrs. Harrison is the proud possessor of a cottage at Cape May, which was a gift from some Philadelphia gentlemen. The gift was a surprise to the amiable mistress of the White House, but she was not sufficiently surprised to decline acceptance of the deed to the property.

On the face of it this is a private transaction, with which the public has no concern. But when we dive beneath the surface we observe a point that is of public interest, and it is of that we propose to speak.
If Mrs. Harrison were not the wife of the President of the United States would she to-day be the owner of the Cape May cottage?

The good old lady is pretty well advanced in life, and according to her own statement this is the first piece of real estate she ever owned. If she had continued to live in Indianapolis, as the wife of plain Lawyer Harrison, would ever it have occurred to Mr. Wamaker and his friends to present her with a home at a famous summer resort?

The point that the public is interested in is the indirect method these Pennsylvania protectionists have adopted in being the Chief Executive of the Nation. The Chief Magistrate of this great country has no right to allow himself to be placed under obligations to any individual. This was the view that Andrew Johnson took of it when some admiring friends presented him with a span of horses soon after his inauguration. He thanked the donors but declined the gift.

If the present of the Cape May cottage was intended as an expression of good will for Mrs. Harrison, the donors seek a most inopportune time to manifest their kindness. She needed it more before she became the mistress of the White House than she does now, and it would come in better place to her after General Harrison's \$50,000 salary has been stopped.

There would be no ground for criticism if she had received the gift either before or after her residence in the Executive mansion. But as things now stand, it was a very doubtful compliment. Cesar's wife should not only be pure, but above suspicion.—St. Paul Globe.

AN IOWA SUGGESTION.

Republicans Disgusted with Their Party and the McKinley Bill.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette, a leading Republican paper of Iowa, publishes interviews with over one hundred representative Republicans of that city with reference to the protective tariff and the McKinley bill. The result is decidedly suggestive. Iowa is a State heretofore considered solid for high protection. Yet of the Republicans interviewed by the Gazette not eight per cent are in favor of the McKinley bill. The Gazette says with reference to this showing:

sans, not Democrats or mugwumps. They mean business. That a few of them suggest even a higher tariff than the McKinley bill is no surprise. For there are a good many people who actually believe in a prohibitory tariff. But the general showing is a powerful knock at the McKinley bill.

"No wonder there were five bolters among the Iowa Congressmen on some features of the McKinley bill, and we have most reliable information that if the Iowa and many other Congressmen were not sure the bill would be trampled to death in the Senate, they would openly bolt the whole business. But Allison will tack it up. He is naturally a low tariff man, although he got on badly since the last Presidential nomination as the 'managers of Iowa' had wrongfully led him into the belief that Iowa was hot for a high tariff. But he has been home among his people since then and learned a thing or two. Mark these words, Allison will knock the McKinley bill higher than a kite, and come mighty near being nominated for President in place of McKinley, who is fishing for the nomination with his protection bait."

Iowa is certainly not "hot for a high tariff" by any means. Neither are Minnesota, North and South Dakota. If a close canvass were made of even the Middle States the high tariff contingent would be found weakening. The change is becoming more apparent daily. Not only Senator Allison, but many other leading Republicans, with clearer vision than McKinley, read the unmistakable signs of the times and are acting accordingly.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.)

RAUM UNDER FIRE.

The Pension Commissioner Makes a Very Weak Defense.

The charges against General Raun, the Commissioner of Pensions, are, first, that he has borrowed \$25,000 or some large sum of money from George E. Lemon, a claim agent doing business before his office or upon his indorsement. General Raun does not admit nor does he deny this charge, but it is probably true. He does assert, however, that his private business relations with Captain Lemon have no influence whatever upon his official conduct, and that Lemon has received no advantages in the Pension Office that are not enjoyed by other men in his profession.

Second, he is charged with soliciting or allowing others to solicit subscriptions from the clerks in his department to the stock of a company of which he is president and one of the chief owners. This he denies and says that if any clerks in the Pension Office have bought stock in the corporation referred to—which is a refrigerator car company—it has been done without his knowledge or approval.

Third, he is charged with having turned over to his son, John Raun, the pension claims that were placed in his hands for prosecution before he became Commissioner, and with having given these claims precedence over the cases pending before the office. This he denies and says that the business his son brings to the office takes the same course as the rest and is given no less and no greater advantages, but all the grist that comes to the mill is treated alike.—Washington Letter.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

—Quay believes in the early-closing movement as applied to the mouth.—Philadelphia Times.
—The tariff does not bring down the price of woolsens, but it brings down the woolen mills.—Bangor (Me.) Courier.
—Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson says he is not going to resign. There are several more postmasters to be decapitated, and Clarkson is too thrifty an official to leave his work half done.—Madison (Wis.) Mail.
—The Washington Post (Rep.) thinks that the Senate ought to take into consideration the protest of the importers against the tariff bill. It adds: "A defective or grossly unfair tariff law passed by the present Congress would be a great boon to the Democratic party."

—Modern methods in our National House of Representatives are fairly presented in this formula: "You may speak five minutes a pop, but must shut up in a couple of days, for we intend to pass the bill then, if we have to count a quorum!" O' tempora! O' mores!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—A Nebraska farmer jested down the tariff taxes on the goods he used for a year, and made a total of \$42.02. His other taxes, paid to county and State, were only \$76.32. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that he is now an ardent tariff reformer. Go thou and do likewise.—St. Louis Chronicle.
—At this time the genuinely good policy of protecting American industry is in danger, not from what the free traders are doing, but from what the McKinley group of so-called statesmen are doing to create and foster trusts and to destroy foreign competition in the home markets.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

—"Ever since I have been in the Post-office Department," says Headman Clarkson, "I have worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day." Not even Banton, Merrat and Robespierre, working on the co-operative plan and sitting up late nights to dispatch unfinished business, ever accomplished so much between sunrise and sunset.—Brooklyn Eagle.

—Congressman Walker, a Massachusetts manufacturer, says that "the workmen get every dollar of the increase of price on account of the tariff." Why, certainly. The magnificent towers, houses, the country and seaside palaces, the yachts and fast horses and the purple and fine linen generally of the protected wage earners are known to all observers.—N. Y. World.

—Mr. Blaine has confidentially informed a friend in Maine that he shall not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1892. This time Mr. Blaine is undoubtedly sincere. Men less experienced in politics and less familiar with the Harrison Administration than he already see clearly that there is no possibility of the election of a Republican in 1892.—Chicago Herald.

WASHINGTON'S KISS.

[When General Washington visited Andover, Mass., in November, 1793, he breakfasted at the tavern of Deacon Isaac Abbott. As he was leaving he saw a slip in his bow. He asked Priscilla Abbott, then a young girl, to mend it. Taking it from her when he finished he gave her a kiss in return.—Baileys' Sketches of Andover.]

Thronged were the streets of Andover town,
On that morning of long ago,
And swift was the riding up and down
And the galloping to and fro.
The judge was there in his stately wig,
The parson in rustling gown,
And the parish doctor in brain new rig,
Huzzared for the brave old town.

"Huzzah! Huzzah! there's the tattered flag
We carried atunker Hill!"
How the old eyes glared, and the old heads wag,
As over the distant hill.
With drum and fife and in brave array,
The scholars of Phillips school,
Escorted the veterans old and gray,
Who had shaken the British ruler.

At last in the distance a dusty cloud,
A sound as of hoarse feet,
But they never misgivingly spoke not loud,
And they heard their own hearts beat.
Then a forward rush, and a mighty cheer,
And a boom of the Yorktown gun,
As across the plain to their old eyes clear,
Rode the General—Washington.

He was tall of figure and grand of face,
With an eye which was deep and blue,
And an air which told that he came from race
Who to freedom and God were true.
And they rent the air with their joyful shout,
With their cries of "Welcome! Hall!"
He had cheered them often in storm and rout,
Unchanged when their cheeks were pale.

They pressed up close to his bride rein,
They touched his extended hand,
He had shared their hunger, their cold, their pain,
And the strife of their anguished land,
His homeliest wishes for shelter and food,
They served with the tenderest care,
The wife and the simple, the gentle and rude,
All had in his welcome a share.

Still they served him not upon bended knee,
As serfs did their lords of yore,
They gave him the homage of men who were
Free.

And the love of their hearts' deep core,
That he praised our town we nowhere read,
Though he called Pentecost fair;
And he did not say that in word or deed,
He thought we were rich or rare.

But he left a token of favored grace
To a maiden of Andover town,
A maiden who sprang from an ancient race,
And a name of good renown.
An honored guest in her father's inn,
When he turned to leave the door,
When he found in his riding glove of tan
A rent never seen before.

And looking surprised, he caught her smile,
"You know it, I think," he said,
"That you will mend it, I am almost sure,
For you have needle and thread."
Then drawing the glove from his shapely hand,
He watched, as with stitches neat,
She fastened together the loosened seam,
Her fingers—slender and fleet.

She finished her task; a little she paused;
Then handed it, courteous low,
But, bowing and smiling, she left a kiss
On her mantling cheek and brow.
Then with flag and drum he was swept away
To the mansion upon the hill:
And they laughed at the maiden for many a day,
Because she was grave and still.

"'Tis a pleasant tale, and a century now,
Since the costly kiss was given,
The maid and the chief in their graves sleep
Low;
Their souls, we hope, are in Heaven,
Nothing I know of the maiden's life,
If she had husband or son,
What matters its joys, its peace, its strife?
She was kissed by Washington!"
—Annie Sawyer Downs, in Youth's Companion.

SECOND VERSION.

[Interview with Pierre Janet, waiter, bottle-washer, sommelier and general factotum of the Pension Parree, freely translated into the American tongue.]

"Do I meet many curious people here?"
"You bet your boots I do; also your bottom dollar. Americans or English? Oh, I don't know. I don't think I care for one kind of people more than another. What I like is a generous person—I don't care what country he belongs to. Mean? Of course there are—lots of them. Oh, yes, Americans just like the rest of them. There was one here the other day. She's gone now, thank goodness! Skeeps was her name. She did carry on. Tried to cheat the house out of all the extra she ordered. And then the conduct of the woman was something deplorable. She seemed to have no sense of propriety. She would go all over the place absolutely unattended. Out at night, too, and coming in at all hours—always alone. Of course every one can not have the privilege of being educated in France, but I should hope there is no country in the world so uncivilized as to allow a young lady to go on the streets without a chaperon. In Amerique? Ah yes, among the Indians, perhaps, but I speak of at least partly civilized countries. But I have seen the eccentric American women before, and generally they pay me large fees. They are exacting—yes, but they pay; so when the bell of mademoiselle ring I jump, I run for this, I run for that all the days; but I say to myself, 'courage, it will be three francs, perhaps five francs a day for me.' Well, she stays here thirteen or fourteen days, and at the end what do you think? Two napoleons? No! Mon Dieu! Two francs!!! No, I did not faint. I threw down the paltry two francs and swore. Before a lady? Bah! out, but she understood it not and it was a great relief to me. I have regretted since that I took not the two francs. No, she did not offer more—alas, she did not even offer the two francs again!"—Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

TWO VERSIONS.

The Ins and Outs of Travel and Hotel Life in France.

FIRST VERSION.

[Extract from the diary of Miss Aurelia Skeeps, of Philadelphia.]

APRIL 19.—I arrived in Cannes to-day, and now understand why I had such trouble getting the ticket man at Saint Raphael to understand where I wanted to go. I pronounced the name repeatedly as it is spelled, but I find they call it "Kan" here, and I suppose they ought to know, as they live here. I had a great deal of difficulty in getting reasonable terms from the woman who manages the Pension Parree here. She wanted to charge me twelve francs a day, including everything, but I finally got her down to ten francs. I have a room on the second floor some distance back from the sea, but there is a nice garden with palms and orange trees in it, and the window of the room overlooks the garden.

APRIL 20.—I intended to write my experiences in this book every day, but there has been so much to see, and I have tramped through the town and over the hills so much that when night came I was too tired to write. Even at night I have taken many walks. The moonlight on the Riviera is so very bright that it is almost as clear as day. Then I have the promenade along the semi-circular bay all to myself, with the waves of the Mediterranean booming in at my feet. Nobody seems to be out at night, probably because most of the visitors are invalids.

MAY 1.—For fear I forget it, I must write down something about the curious customs of hotel life in Southern France. It was rather a shock to me the first morning when I rang the bell for the chambermaid, to have a man enter the room balancing on his right hand a kind of wooden board about three feet long, and on this a little silver pot of coffee, a jug of hot milk, a cup and saucer, some lumps of sugar, a knife, a dish of little thin shavings of butter and a couple of rolls. It was my ignorance of the language that called up this startling apparition, for I afterward deciphered by the aid of the dictionary that the card above the bell intimated that I was to ring twice for the chambermaid and once for the coffee-oolag, as they call it. This man, however, did most of the work about the room. He carried up the baskets of wood, he brought the candles, and whenever I rang he appeared and was most obliging, bringing me postal-cards or stamps, or anything I wanted without a look of complaint. My terms with the landlady here include all charges for attendance, but I think I will give this man a franc because he has been so very attentive and willing. It will be all the more gratifying to him because he will not expect it, knowing, as of course he does, that I pay for attendance in the bill.

MAY 3.—I have left the Pension Parree. They swindled me dreadfully. I had distinctly bargained with the landlady that the ten francs a day was to include everything. She spoke En-

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—It is said that 26,000 Chinese embraced Christianity last year.
—The membership of the Methodist Church grows at the rate of 250 each day.
—Out of a total membership in the city of Richmond, Va., of 35,000, the colored Baptists have 15,000.
—The absence of any kind of anxiety for the spread of the truth implies spiritual paralysis, if it does not imply spiritual death.—Canon Liddon.
—The boy who has his physical and mental powers under control, and understands the best methods of using these powers, is educated.—J. A. Cooper.
—God only imparts the highest wisdom, the most profound secrets, the most mysterious laws of His kingdom to minds most open to spiritual influence, and most susceptible to Divine thought.
—The promises of the Bible, like the beams of the sun, shine as freely in at the window of the poor man's cottage as the rich man's palace. A mountain of gold heaped up high as Heaven would be no such treasure as one promise of God.
—In Hawaii schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted to public instruction in 1886-'87 being \$203,020 annually. In 1888 there were 189 schools, with 8,770 pupils; of these there were 5,320 Hawaiians and 1,227 half casts.
—The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was recently held in New York. The receipts of the benevolent department during the year were \$140,940; the expenditures were \$134,160. The expenditures of the business department were \$264,414, exceeding the receipts of that department by \$6,864.
—The native churches in Japan, under the care of the American Board, organized, half a dozen years ago, a Home Missionary Society. It has flourished so well that the demands of the work now justify the appointment of a paid president, who will devote all his time to establishing new churches and strengthening those already existing.
—In Montenegro, schools for elementary instruction are supported by the Government; education is compulsory and free of charge. In 1889 Montenegro had 20 elementary schools, with about 3,000 male, but only 300 female pupils. All males under the age of twenty-five and over ten are supposed to be able to read and write. The country has a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girl's high-school is maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.
—The Indian Commissioner has asked for an increase of about \$800,000 over the appropriation for the current year for the maintenance of Indian education. For eight years, beginning with 1876, there was an annual average increase of 75 per cent in appropriations for this purpose, but for the last five or six years there has been practically no increase, and in 1887 even a reduction. The Commissioner is but doing his duty in reminding us that if the Indian children are to be made self-supporting citizens, and not continued as dependent pauper wards of the Government, this educational work must be done, and Congress ought not to hesitate to provide for it adequately.—Harper's Weekly.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The best man in the world is a bore if he comes at the wrong time.—Atchison Globe.
—The wise employe always laughs promptly when the proprietor makes a joke.—Somerville Journal.
—The man most anxious to maintain his rights becomes celebrated for circulating his wrongs.—N. O. Picayune.
—In writing, as well as speaking, one great secret of effective eloquence is, to say what is proper and stop when you have done.—Colton.
—True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection; we can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.
—We derive a rich man for meanness, and a poor man for extravagance. And in the meantime we go around doing as we please—just as they do.—Puck.
—Personal likes and dislikes do not cloud in the slightest degree our disposition to render to every man the justice which honorable good faith requires.—N. Y. Sun.
—Wit loses its respect with the good when seen in company with malice, and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.—Sheridan.
—It is said that one forgives because he forgets. As there is no lethe of forgetfulness for one's own shortcomings, this may explain why a man can forgive any offense save an offense committed by himself against himself.—Judge.
—Habits are less easily acquired in mature life than in youth; but even then their formation is not impossible if we can only find the right motive. It may not always be the best in itself, but the best that has power at the time and for that individual.
—Men generally consider it bravely to shoot or strike upon the slightest provocation. "Wounded dignity" is a big thing. It is the man who runs away rather than precipitate an attack, who is the brave man. This world would be much better off if it had less cowardly courage and more courageous cowardice.—Western Rural.
—Whatever expands the affections, or enlarges the sphere of our sympathies, whatever makes us feel our relation to the universe, "and all that it inherits," to time and to eternity, to the great and beneficent cause of all, must unquestionably refine our nature, and elevate us to the scale of being.—Channing.
—We make a fatal mistake to devote the whole of our strength and energy to wooing prosperous circumstances and warding off adverse ones. Much of it must of course be thus employed, but enough of it should be reserved for the reception, in the right spirit and with right aims, of whatever comes. Bacon tells us that the virtue of prosperity is temperance and the virtue of adversity is fortitude; but it depends upon ourselves whether we gather these and other precious fruits from either of those plants.—Once a Week.

RULES FOR DYSPEPTICS.

A System of Dieting Which Is Sure to Bring About Good Results.

1. Eat two meals a day.
2. Eat slowly, masticate the food very thoroughly, even more so, if possible, than is required in health.
3. Avoid drinking at meals, at most take a few sips of warm, unstimulating drink at the close of the meal, if the food is very dry in character.
4. In general, dyspeptic stomachs manage dry food better than that containing much fluid; so avoid light soups.
5. Eat neither very hot nor very cold food. The best temperature is about that of the body. Avoid exposure to cold soon after eating.
6. Be careful to avoid excess in eating. Eat no more than the wants of the system require. Strength depends not on what is eaten, but on what is digested.
7. Never take violent exercise of any sort, either mental or physical, either just before or after a meal.
8. If it is thought necessary to eat three times a day make the last meal very light. For most dyspeptics two meals are better than more.
9. Never eat a morsel of any sort between meals.
10. Never eat when very tired, whether exhausted from mental or physical labor.
11. Never eat when the mind is worried or the temper is ruffled, if it is possible to avoid doing so.
12. Eat only food that is easy of digestion, avoiding complicated and indigestible dishes, and take but two or three kinds at a meal.
13. Most persons will be benefited by the use of oatmeal, wheat meal, or graham flour, cracked wheat, and other whole grain preparations, though many will find it necessary to avoid vegetables, especially when fruits are taken.—Health Monthly.

"Yes, I was awfully fond of that girl, and I believe her to be perfect, but I saw something about her last night that made me sick." "What was that?" "Another fellow's arm."—Binghamton Leader.

It is Possible That He Might Not.

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

You can easily fill the public eye if you only have the dust.—Terra Haute Express.

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

ALL masons are supposed to be "square" fellows.—Rochester Post-Dispatch.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 25 @ 4 50
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Native	2 50 @ 3 40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81 @ 82
No. 2 hard	74 @ 75
COEN—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
OATS—No. 2	25 @ 26
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 46 1/2
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 55 @ 2 25
Fancy	1 40 @ 1 45
HAY—Baled	3 00 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	11 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice	8 @ 8 1/4
BACON—Hams	10 @ 11 1/2
Shoulders	5 @ 5 1/2
Sides	7 @ 8
LARD	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
POTATOES	35 @ 35 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 40 @ 4 60
Butchers' steers	3 90 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packing	3 60 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Choice	3 80 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85 1/2 @ 87
COEN—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
OATS—No. 2	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
RYE—No. 2	44 1/2 @ 45
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 18
PORK	13 @ 11 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 4 70
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 80 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 35
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2	85 @ 87 1/2
COEN—No. 2	34 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2	28 1/2 @ 29
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 46
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 24
PORK	12 40 @ 12 50
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00 @ 4 70
HOGS—Good to choice	3 15 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84 @ 84 1/2
COEN—No. 2	41 @ 41 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	32 @ 34 1/4
BUTTER—Creamery	13 @ 24 1/2
PORK	12 00 @ 12 25

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Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

WATER is good in case of fever, but watered stock makes the market feverish.—Texas Sittings.

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

You can easily fill the public eye if you only have the dust.—Terra Haute Express.

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

ALL masons are supposed to be "square" fellows.—Rochester Post-Dispatch.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 25 @ 4 50
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Native	2 50 @ 3 40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81 @ 82
No. 2 hard	74 @ 75
COEN—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
OATS—No. 2	25 @ 26
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 46 1/2
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 55 @ 2 25
Fancy	1 40 @ 1 45
HAY—Baled	3 00 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	11 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice	8 @ 8 1/4
BACON—Hams	10 @ 11 1/2
Shoulders	5 @ 5 1/2
Sides	7 @ 8
LARD	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
POTATOES	35 @ 35 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 40 @ 4 60
Butchers' steers	3 90 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packing	3 60 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Choice	3 80 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85 1/2 @ 87
COEN—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
OATS—No. 2	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
RYE—No. 2	44 1/2 @ 45
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 18
PORK	13 @ 11 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 4 70
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 80 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 35
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2	85 @ 87 1/2
COEN—No. 2	34 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2	28 1/2 @ 29
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 46
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 24
PORK	12 40 @ 12 50
NEW YORK.	
C	

KNIGHTS IN LINE.

Big Preparations for the Great Pythian Conclave.

Some Novel Features to Be Made of the Uniform Rank Prize Drills and Parade—The Pyrotechnic Display.

[Special Milwaukee Letter.]

The encampment of Pythian Knights in this city next month promises to be one of the greatest secret society demonstrations ever seen in this country.

From every State in the Union; from Hell Gate in the East to the Golden Gate in the West;

from the region of bananas in the South to the realms of beans and buckwheat in the North, they will come, a mighty army arrayed and equipped in all the glories of a glorious pomp and circumstance of war.

The display will not be a thing of fuses, feathers and brass bands, as some suppose. It will be strictly military in character.

The organization is based on established military principles and governed by rigid military discipline and the most approved military tactics.

It will, therefore, be a military parade, the like of which has not been seen in this country since the day when Grant led his victorious army through Washington at the close of the civil war.

The reported apathy and indifference on the part of the Citizen's Committee is entirely without foundation.

Every man on the committee seems an active and earnest worker for the success of the encampment.

They fully realize the importance of the event, and the Pythian Knights may rest assured that they will receive all the hospitality for which Milwaukee citizens are proverbial.

The estimated expense for camping accommodations and entertainment has been placed at \$35,000. Of this sum \$5,000 will be distributed in prizes among the competing divisions of the Uniform rank.

The struggle for these prizes will be an exciting feature of the occasion.

Eight prizes are offered for proficiency in drill; one for the best Division Commander; one for the best Division traveling the longest distance from its home; by the shortest railroad route to Milwaukee; one for the best exemplification of the ritualistic work of the Uniform rank; one for a battalion drill composed of four or more divisions, and three band prizes are offered that will be sure to attract considerable attention in musical circles.

Many of the crack divisions through the country have already entered for the first prize of \$1,000, among them being Hastings division, Michigan, which carried off the first prize at Cincinnati; Torino division, Indiana; Amsterdam division, Cleveland, O.; Chicago Sup. Vice-Chancellor, and Fort Dearborn divisions, Chicago, Ill.

For the other prizes there will be numerous entries and abundant opportunities for exciting contests.

Very liberal arrangements have also been made for public decorations, and the entertainment of visitors in public halls, and in sight-seeing. Milwaukee has many attractions on land and water, and the visitors will have ample opportunity to see every thing under the guidance of competent committees, and under the most favorable circumstances.

A fine display of fire-works, under the direction of the celebrated Payne, of London, will be one of the attractive evening features of the encampment.

paved streets, broad avenues and through the most attractive part of the city, where thousands can witness the demonstration without crowding or inconvenience.

That long line of waving plumes, glittering helmets, flashing swords and richly caparisoned horses and riders, moving to the strains of a hundred bands, will be a spectacle well worth seeing.

Comparisons are "odorous" as Mrs. Malaprop would say, but I venture the assertion that the street demonstration at Milwaukee will compare favorably with any militia or secret order parade ever seen in this country.

During the following days of the encampment, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th, there will be prize and exhibition drills, dress parades, inspection and review and other exercises and recreations incident to camp life.

Rigid military discipline will be enforced in the camp and liquors of all kinds will be severely excluded.

Major-General James E. Canahan will issue peremptory orders governing the camp, any violation of which will subject the offender to unpleasant consequences.

The camp grounds are singularly well situated. The tents will be pitched on an elevated plateau fronting a wide boulevard, and commanding an excellent view of the entire parade grounds and much of the city and surrounding suburbs.

An electric car line, a horse-car line and omnibuses from the depot of the Northwestern railroad will land passengers on the south side of the encampment, and on the north side of the camp there is a depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, where passengers arriving by that line will be landed.

The parade and camp ground are well adapted for the purpose intended, easy of access, spacious and elevated. The grand stand is very large, and facing northward, will afford a shady retreat for the thousands that will attend the prize and exhibition drills in the afternoon.

The grand stand and the HOWARD DOUGLASS, Past Supreme Chancellor, camp will be illuminated by colored electric lights during the evenings, and with an abundance of exquisite music and a brilliant display of fire-works.

Gold Spring Park will present an attractive scene during camping week. The boarding-house keepers are promised a thriving business, and the fair country cousin will be an attraction in almost every household.

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TARIFF CHANGES.

A Statement Showing a Comparison Between the Changes Made by the McKinley Bill and the Senate Tariff Bill.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—The clerk of the Senate Finance Committee has completed the preparation of the statement called for by the Plumb resolution adopted by the Senate showing the increase and reductions in revenue which are estimated to follow the enactment of the Senate Tariff bill compared with the present law and the House or "McKinley" bill.

The importations for the fiscal year of dutiable goods (the rates on which it is proposed to change) aggregated \$390,437,117.07 in value and the duties collected on these aggregated \$161,408,846.49. The estimated duties on these articles (or an aggregate equal to that of the fiscal year) under the House bill is estimated at \$208,344,977.77, while under the Senate bill the estimated receipts from the same aggregate are \$301,689,907.08. The House bill transferred to the free list articles which during the fiscal year 1889 were received of an aggregate value of \$107,921,735.04 and which paid duty amounting to \$60,736,896.12. The Senate bill transfers to the free list articles valued in the importations for 1889 at \$108,919,097 and paying an aggregate duty of \$60,599,343.69.

Adding to the first of these amounts the amount of the internal revenue reduction found in the House bill (and struck out of the Senate bill), the total reduction of revenue by the House bill is found to be \$71,084,774.18, while that of the Senate bill is \$60,599,343.69. These reductions, the committee says, appear to be certain, but if the imports should be the same as last year under the new rates the reduction would amount under the House bill to \$26,128,642.90; under the Senate bill to \$20,318,283.10.

The table further shows that the average equivalent ad valorem rate under the existing law is 41.34 per cent, under the House bill 53.80 per cent, and under the Senate bill 51.97 per cent. "These tables," says the committee, "are prepared upon the plan and theory usually followed. The estimates are largely conjectural and more or less unreliable and misleading. They are based upon the assumption that if the bill should become a law merchandise of like quantities and values would be imported as was imported during the fiscal year 1889. This basis can only be accepted as reliable where changes in rates are not of such character as to necessarily cause increased or diminished importations."

DEAD TRAIN ROBBER.

Death of the Wounded Arkansas Train Robber—His Wife's Statement Shows That the Right Men Are Caught.

TEXARKANA, Ark., June 23.—Ratcliffe, the wounded train robber, died Saturday night. He left a wife and three children. In his dying moments he said it was too late for him to talk, but that his wife would make a statement for him. She is a woman of more than ordinary intelligence for one of her class, and will make a detailed statement of the whole affair as far as she knew, to which she will testify to-day in court.

The poor woman had besought her husband to avoid the company that brought him to his ruin, and when he came home wounded she felt sure that retribution had visited him. Her statement as taken down before a notary covers fifteen pages, and clears up many of the mysteries that surrounded the robbery. She states that the persons now in jail—Detective Williams, Napoleon McDaniel and John Bromley—with her husband committed the robbery; that McDaniel went through the express car while Bromley and Williams stood guard; that Ratcliffe left the shooting which disabled the express agent with Williams' Winchester; that McDaniel shot Ratcliffe through mistake, supposing in the darkness that the trainmen had armed themselves and determined to resist. The woman did not in any way countenance or encourage the robbery, but was enforced to silence when the plans were being made.

Her evidence and other developments will add great interest to the trial.

FRENCHMEN EXCITED.

Tarif Legislation in the United States Affects Them Greatly.
PARIS, June 23.—The excitement among French merchants arising from the difficulties caused by the new American regulations concerning the importation of goods into the United States is spreading to the Chamber of Deputies and to the newspapers. The merchants complain that the requirements at the Consulates for the legalization of the invoices of goods destined for the United States are impracticable.

One or two delegations from the merchants and several representatives from various chambers of commerce have been received from M. Roche, Minister of Commerce. Some of these protested against the consular regulations, while others protested against the proposed higher duties on French products in the pending tariff bill. A few excitable people talk about retaliation.

The Government officials and the artistic committees have both been startled by the news that the Finance Committee of the American Senate has stricken out the clause in the tariff bill putting works of art on the free list. This matter had been considered as almost settled. There is a great outcry over the action of the Finance Committee. The only explanation suggested here is that it may have been done on the demand of the Senators from the Western States because France still persists in excluding American pork from the country.

The Storm at Omaha.
OMAHA, Neb., June 23.—Between eight and nine o'clock last night a severe electric storm, accompanied by wind and rain, swept over this city. Great damage was done to electric wires of all kinds. Cellars were flooded in various parts of town and much damage done to property. On Thirteenth street lightning killed a team of horses attached to a street car. At 2013 Manderson street the house of R. A. Jacobson was struck and Jacobson was killed and his wife and children badly hurt. At South Omaha the roof was blown off the Grand Central Hotel and the interior flooded.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Attorney-General Kellogg Advises Continued Prosecution.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 20.—Judge Caldwell's decision has had a tendency to give an impetus to the original package business and houses are being opened all over the State. Hon. P. P. Cochran, in consequence of this, sent a letter to Attorney-General Kellogg in which he asked if there was any remedy whatever under the recent decision of Judge Caldwell.

After discussing the question of what constitutes an original package Attorney-General Kellogg in his reply said: "These unusual and extraordinary methods of importations are a shift and a device for the purpose of evading the laws of the State of Kansas. I do not think the United States Supreme Court is prepared to go to the length of upholding this method of importation and also for the purpose of violating the Prohibitory law of this State as authorized by its decision."

I understand that in some instances the agency claimed is a mere subterfuge, and that in fact the dealer purchases his liquors and sells them on his own account, but that some sort of an understanding exists with the wholesale house from which he gets the liquors that he is to be permitted to advertise as their agent in making the sales.

It is my advice to watch carefully every man who assumes to sell intoxicating liquors in "original packages" or otherwise in your county, and promptly commence proceedings against him by injunction, and under the criminal statutes.

Judge Caldwell intimated in the course of his opinion, as I understand, that a party who buys an original package of intoxicating liquors may with impunity drink the same upon the premises. The decision of the United States Supreme Court goes to the length of saying that the act of importation under the commerce clause of the United States Constitution does not cease until the importer made the first sale of the liquor in the unbroken, original package in which it was imported. But it goes no farther. At the conclusion of the sale there would be the purchaser with the unbroken package of liquor in his possession, but both he and the purchaser and the liquor in his hands are subject to the police power of the State, and so is the building in which the sale was made. If the liquor is permitted to be drunk on the premises, the place immediately becomes a nuisance under the Prohibitory law and may be abated as such and the keeper thereof punished criminally for keeping and maintaining such nuisance.

In my view that, notwithstanding the "original package" decision, the duty of the people of Kansas and the proper law officials in each county is to still continue to enforce the Prohibitory law in all proper ways and with increased diligence and activity. Let it be made uncomformably dangerous for every person who assumes to sell intoxicating liquors for the purpose of a beverage in the State of Kansas, whether under the guise of selling in "original packages" or otherwise.

FATAL COLLISION.

Collision Between a Pay Car and Freight Train on the Council Bluffs Road—One Killed and Several Severely Injured.

RESERVEVILLE, Mo., June 20.—The pay train and a regular freight train came together in a head-end collision at Kushville switch, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad yesterday at 9:13 o'clock, resulting in the death of L. W. Yocum, the engineer of the pay train, and the wounding of the conductor, roadmaster, assistant roadmaster and porter.

A correspondent visited the scene of the accident and interviewed the trainmen. Engineer J. F. Cole, of the freight, says he had run through from St. Joseph without a stop and had come to almost a stop, preparatory to backing in on the switch to get out of the way of the regular north-bound passenger train. He was on time and had no knowledge of the coming of the pay train until he saw it dashing around a slight curve. Yocum evidently imagined that the freight train was on the switch to stop until he had nearly reached the switch.

Cole and his fireman jumped, as did George Cosler, the fireman of the pay train, and Charles Montague, another fireman who was on board, but Yocum struck to his post and went down in a wreck. When taken out of his body and head were scalded to a pulp and one leg was off.

The two locomotives telescoped and the tender of the freight engine was driven into a car of twenty-four horses just behind it, killing eighteen of them outright. The pay car escaped damage. The injured are: Pritchard, conductor of the pay train, bruised about the shoulders; Joseph Hayward, roadmaster, serious injuries in the back; Dan Bartlett, assistant roadmaster, ribs broken; colored porter, head hurt.

SOME HOPE.

A Possibility That the Imprisoned Pennsylvania Miners May Be Saved.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 20.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the men working in the head of the entry in the mine where thirty-two men are imprisoned sent word down the entry to keep quiet. Every one did so, and in a moment "pick, pick," for a dozen times came the signal from the inside. Then the men went to work with renewed vigor.

The imprisoned miners can not be reached for twenty-four hours yet. The resulting party is within a few feet of the line leading from the Mahoning to the Hill Farm mine. But after that is reached the men will have to drive through seventy-five feet of coal. The best authorities in the rescuing party hold that it will be after twelve o'clock to-day before the men will be reached.

Bert Wormley, superintendent of the mine, seen at his house last evening, said: "I was sitting down the heading a short way when the word was passed to keep quiet. Of course, I kept quiet and then the word came from the face of the heading that a faint rapping could be heard. We can not reach them for twenty-four hours yet."

Supposed Fool Play.

BOSTON, June 20.—June 8 Lewis J. Brown, twenty years old, recently from Nova Scotia, was found dead on a marsh at Dorchester on a bank sloping into the water. The medical examiner gave drowning as the cause of death. It has since been learned that his coat, vest and hat were found under the same grass quite a distance from the body. Every thing of value had been removed from the clothing. His pocketbook, empty, was also found with several papers which had been torn into bits. The shirt, collar and bosom were well starched and showed no action of water.

THE TORNADO FIEND.

Terrible Work of a Cyclone in Illinois—Many People Killed and Injured—A School House Wrecked and the Teacher and Scholars All Killed—The Storm in Iowa and Minnesota.

EARLVILLE, Ill., June 21.—A terrible cyclone and cloudburst occurred about five miles north of this city shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon, which resulted in terrible loss of life and property, no less than twenty-five people being killed and a number of houses and barns entirely demolished.

The storm came from the southwest and swooped down on Field's school house—a new building standing at the four corners—and tore it to pieces. At the time there were eight persons in the school house and all were instantly killed. Their bodies were carried some distance and fearfully bruised and crushed.

The names of those who perished in the school-house so far as known are: Miss Maggie McBride, the teacher; Edna Hunt, Jennie Radley, Minnie Berry, Ada Rudolph, Lena Prentice, Carrie White, Peter Reams.

An old peddler was driving by the school house when the cyclone struck it, and he, too, was caught up and carried some distance and flung lifeless into a hedge. His team also was carried away.

The house of Newton Wood was next struck and not a vestige of it remains. The family sought refuge in the cellar and escaped.

From the school house the storm continued to the northeast through Paw Paw Grove and carried with it every thing movable. Here the loss of life is reported to be greater—seventeen persons killed and many injured.

Twenty houses were torn to pieces and the eastern part of the town entirely wiped out.

Some of the victims were carried hundreds of yards and mangled almost beyond recognition.

The force of the cyclone was terrific. Nothing remains in its path but the bare earth, huge trees being torn out and carried away. The width of the storm was about eighty rods and it progressed forward at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

DESTRUCTION SOUTH OF DIXON.
DIXON, Ill., June 21.—A terrible cyclone passed through the southern part of this county last evening. It passed through the village of Sublette, tearing down all the prominent buildings, killing four persons and wounding several others.

A strip of farm houses southeast of the village was also desolated and many persons hurt.

A school house in Brooklyn township, containing twenty-four children was entirely wrecked and eighteen children injured.

THE STORM AT CORNELL.
CORNELL, Ill., June 21.—A tornado passed west of here yesterday afternoon in a path eighty rods wide and about four miles in length. Every thing in its path was either totally wrecked or badly damaged. Four people were probably fatally injured and several others slightly hurt.

The storm struck the house of S. Plymire, tearing it to pieces and terribly injuring Mr. Plymire.

The most extensive wreck was at W. D. Connor's. His house, barn and other outbuildings were completely demolished and he and his wife received fatal injuries.

A son of Mr. Morrison was badly hurt by flying debris. C. C. Leonard's house and outbuildings were badly damaged, one of his boys being fatally injured and three others being slightly hurt.

STORMS IN IOWA.
DAYTON, Iowa, June 21.—Early yesterday morning the city was visited by a fearful thunderstorm. The spires of the Second Presbyterian and the German Evangelical Churches were shattered. One electric light tower was struck seven times and badly damaged. At Waverly a very heavy fall of rain caused a dry creek in the lower part of the city to assume the proportions of a river. Scores of families were obliged to abandon their homes at midnight. Although much damage was done to property there was no loss of life. A heavy wind accompanied the rain.

RAILSTORM IN MINNESOTA.
ST. CHARLES, Minn., June 21.—A great hailstorm Wednesday extended over five miles southeast, varying from one-half to two miles in width and doing great damage to all kinds of crops. The storm was immediately followed by the heaviest rainfall in ten years, registering 2.15 inches in eighteen minutes. Many farms that were already stripped by hail were washed of every thing movable, including fences and bridges. The estimated damage is \$75,000.

STOCK ITEMS.

With a good breed and with good care in feeding and managing, a reasonable profit can be secured in keeping stock. Taking all things into consideration, it is questionable whether geldings can be made profitable on the farm; at least not as much as good mares.

When plenty of bedding material is used as an absorbent and to keep the animals clean it is not necessary to clean out the stable every day.

It is generally poor economy to compel a horse that is naturally a slow walker to keep up with one that walks rapidly easily. Have the team matched in gait as well as in strength, if possible.

With low prices for stock, every advantage must be taken to lower the cost, and securing cheap feed is one of the most important items in doing this. Whatever can be used for feeding should be saved.

When hogs are kept, in many cases a considerable amount of feed can be secured at a low cost by sowing field peas among the corn when the last cultivation is given. They make an excellent feed for hogs.

Give the hogs all the cooked corn-meal and rye mixed they will eat night and morning, and a little corn on the ear at noon. Always keep plenty of clear, fresh water for hogs, so they can drink whenever they wish.

Often the teams will enjoy turning into a lot after taking the harness off when they are done their day's work, and having a little time to roll and rest before feeding; and especially if they are confined in the stables all night.

Sheep, it is often said, need no water. This is a mistake. Sheep always do better in a pasture through which a running stream is meandering, and they also drink more water than we think they do. It is possible that of all livestock sheep need the least water, but that does not imply that they would not drink more if they could get it.

The horse business in Kansas, says the State Journal, has become one of the most extensive branches of the animal industry. One buyer from Topeka recently bought and shipped out of Lyon County forty-three car loads of horses. In the county he picked up a car load of mules, for which he paid the farmers an average of \$135 per head.

Never allow your pigs while young to be out in a bad storm or in muddy pens, and by all means keep them clean. When the pigs are six to eight weeks old wean them. Have a sleeping house for them where they can keep dry, but not too warm. Feed night and morning with milk and cooked feed; rye or barley being far better than corn. In cooking feed never allow the food to become sour. When feeding, have your trough so that every pig can get to it and secure an equal share. Give them plenty of clover pasture.—Iowa Homestead.

FARM NOTES.

Make the later cultivations of the potato crop shallow and not too near the plants. Generally in a dry season late cultivation of the corn crop can be made profitable.

Do on the farm what is best to be done. No one plan of work is best under all conditions.

Rubbing off the sprouts from the trees, if they start out where not wanted, is an easy way to prune.

When it is possible, a better growth and yield could be secured, if the corn and potatoes were cultivated every week.

If weeds are in the grass intended to be cut do not wait for the grass to mature, but mow it, in order to cut down the weeds.

The western farmers can, as a rule, grow green crops for manure at a less cost than to keep and feed stock expressly for this purpose.

Oats, like clover, should if possible be cut and cured without getting wet. They need to be thoroughly cured before they are stored away, as they will mold if put into the barn or stack damp. If cut and bound they must be carefully shocked up and capped and let stand three or four days so as to cure well before hauling in.

The 1890 wheat crop of McPherson County was 84,000 acres. For all but three townships this year 78,583; the three townships too would indicate probably a crop of 100,000 acres. The broom corn aggregate is about 8,000 acres or double that of last year. The oats acreage will reach about 32,000 or half of last year's crop. Corn acreage is about 100,000 as against 122,000 last year. The bushels of wheat this year will not reach at threshing time more than one-half the amount of last year.—McPherson (Kan) Freeman.

Some farmers object to feeding millst hay to their horses during the winter, claiming that it is injurious to them. This may be the case under certain conditions, but if rightly managed this can be readily obviated. One cause of the trouble is in allowing the hay to get too ripe before cutting. When grown for hay, as a rule, it should be cut before the seed is fully formed, as in many cases it is the seed that causes the trouble. Then, in many cases, in allowing it to get too ripe it forms a dust that is injurious to the horses when the hay is fed out. It should be cut out just after the bloom falls and earlier than this, rather than later, if to be used for hay. Cows well, but not so much as to be dry and brittle. Three or four hours of sun is sufficient.—Con. Live-Stock Indicator.

Notes.
Feed the stock the ration that will secure the object in view to the best advantage and at the lowest cost.

Where fowls have a good range the roosting places are nearly the only portion of the house that is used to any considerable extent now. Cleanliness, good ventilation and thorough drainage are the three important items with the roosting places in summer.

If the team is not well matched in strength, give the weaker one the benefit of a little advantage in the double tree; one should not be straining to do what the other can do easily.



MAJ. GEN. CANAHAN, Of Uniform Rank

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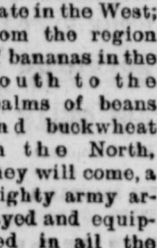
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W. C. WILLIAMS, Manager Conclave Committee

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W. H. MCDUGALL, First Boy

First Boy—Going to celebrate this year?

Second Boy—I guess so, but it will be one day ahead of time.

Third Boy—Why?

Second Boy—Cause pa is going to bring a second wife home on the Fourth, and us seven children will get our patriotism knocked colder'n a wedge after night. If we whoop for liberty it's got to be the day after. After that we'll whoop for something else.—Detroit Free Press.

Frigit.
Jones has just married a girl who, although bringing him a pretty penny in the way of a fortune, has been unable to fall very deeply in love with him.

"Do you know," the poor man remarked to a friend, "she's so frigid that I'm afraid to take her in my arms lest I should catch the influenza."—Judge.

Mrs. Reeder—I see by the papers that there has been a rebellion in the deaf and dumb asylum.

Mr. Reeder—Not rebellion, my dear; a mutiny.

Frigit.
Jones has just married a girl who, although bringing him a pretty penny in the way of a fortune, has been unable to