

THE CLAGETT LAWSUIT.

A Famous Case That Ended in a Romance.



HE tide had just turned at Barstow Cliff, and the beach lay wet and glimmering, under the level rays of the afternoon's sun, with ridges of seaweed, pebbles and little gray shells heaped up here and there. Old Mrs. Barstow, knitting in a wooden chair, under the shadow of the hop vines, and the city boarder, with her lap full of shells, was slowly sorting them over between her thin fingers.

Mrs. Barstow was brown and healthy looking, with blue eyes sparkling behind her spectacle glasses and smooth bands of silver-streaked hair. The city boarder was pale and languid, with the bleached-out look, which one often sees in city boarders when first they come to the seaside.

"I wonder, now," said Mrs. Barstow, on hospitable thoughts intent, "what you'd like for supper, Miss Dady? A mess o' soft clams, b'lied, or a lobster? City folks mostly likes sea food, I've noticed. Or, if you'd fancy a fried chicken, Marthy will catch you one when she gets back from carryin' the mail to the lighthouse, and it won't take no time to cook it."

"It don't matter," said Miss Dady, whose appetite was feeble, indeed.

"Well, Marthy'll see that we get something nice," said Mrs. Barstow. "That's her boat now—p'raps you can see it out by the Point, like a little black speck dancin' on the water?"

"She must be quite a sailor," said the city boarder, listlessly.

"She is that," nodded Mrs. Barstow. "I've always said she'd ought to be a man. She don't take no interest in

grizzle-headed little attorney was talking to his friend, the legal luminary of the village, after very much the same strain.

"The longer I live," said he, "the more I become convinced of the oddity of human kind. Now, there's Mortimer Clagett—you know about the lawsuit of Clagett versus Clagett, don't you?"

"I have heard of it, yes."

"Well, he's just gained it."

"No—has he?"

"And the strangest thing of all is, now that he's got it he won't take it. For twelve years he has been contesting the thing—and the Gleason Clagetts have been fighting him tooth and nail; and now that the courts have decided in his favor, he throws the whole affair up and clears out."

"In the name of justice and common sense, why?" asked Lemuel Starbuck.

"That's what I'd like to know myself," said the New York attorney, scratching his shock of gray hair. "I can't account for it any way in the world, unless—"

"Well?"

"Gleason Clagett's niece is the only surviving representative on that side since the old man died—his wife's niece, rather. And Mortimer Clagett used to be fond of Edith before this tormenting business of the lawsuit commenced. They haven't spoken to each other for years, now, I believe. He won't take the property, and she has hidden herself away somewhere. It's a come-down, I tell you, from six thousand a year to nothing at all. No woman would be apt to like it."

"It was on the edge of twilight; the tide was coming in again. Miss Dady sat rocking idly to and fro in Martha Barstow's boat, with the white kitten coiled at her feet, and a book in her lap. Every now and then the breeze lifted one of the light-brown locks of hair from her forehead, and dilled with it, as if in sport, a faint flush of color had risen to her cheek as she turned the pages of her book.

"All of a sudden she felt a peculiar sensation, as if she were moving; she looked up. The boat had slipped its moorings, and she was already some distance out to sea. The kitten was peering over the edge of the boat and meowing unaccountably. The red stain of the sunset seemed turning all the waves to blood, while off in the distance the lighthouse rose up like a shaft of ebony against the ruddy sky. She uttered a little shriek—but there were only the sea-gulls and the plaining kitten to hear her. She looked instinctively for oars, but there were no oars in the row-locks.

"I am drifting out to sea," she told herself; and then, with a sudden idea, she tied the scarlet-silk handkerchief, which encircled her neck, to the handle of her parasol, and waved it wildly toward the lighthouse.

"There are rocks and reefs there," she thought. "I have often heard Martha Barstow say how difficult it was to land at the lighthouse. If one of those sharp, jagged ledges should saw its way through the bottom of my boat, then good-bye to the red sunset and the sweet salt air, and the evening star that shines over yonder like the point of a silver spear! But I can do nothing—I can only wait."

Even while these disjointed reflections passed through her mind, a little boat had put off from the circular stone foundations stairs of the lighthouse, and was pulling steadily toward her. In its bow sat a tall, sallow-complexioned man, with a face like the pictured prince of "Don Quixote."

"It isn't a little girl," he said aloud, as he neared the drifting boat. "It is a woman—it is Edith Dady!"

And she, looking intently at the man, who was coming with long, even oar-strokes to rescue her, smiled to herself and murmured:

"It is Mortimer Clagett."

So they met, these parted lovers, the last representatives of the rival sides of the famous lawsuit of "Clagett vs. Clagett."

"There is no use trying to run away from me," Edith, he said. "Even the elements conspire against you."

"So you are the Don Quixote of this lonely tower," said Edith, with a smile



THE DANGER SIGNAL.

the housework, and she's perfectly happy on the water. And that's one reason I've tried my best to get the lighthouse."

Miss Dady sat there, listening dreamily to this old woman's chattering, cheerful talk. She herself had been so near the end of all things that all else seemed of little interest to her. Life, love, youth, all had floated away from her and left her stranded like a wreck on the shores of time. She looked languidly up at Martha Barstow's boat-keel grating on the sand and that young person walked vigorously up the beach, with the strong, swinging footstep which belongs only to youth and vitality.

"Mother, what do you think?" cheerily cried out Martha. "They've got a boarder at the lighthouse?"

"La, me!" cried Mrs. Barstow, with her knitting needles suspended in mid-air. "Who'd want to board at the lighthouse! Out there in the middle of the sea, with nothin' but seafoam and gulls to look at!"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Martha Barstow. "But he was a settin' there on the iron top gallery, a-lookin' through a spyglass, when I drew up alongside of the landin' place."

"How did he look?" said Mrs. Barstow, who possessed all the curiosity in regard to detail that generally actuates people in her walk of life.

"Tall and thin and yellow faced," said Martha. "Like the pictures of Don Quixote in the big book on Squire Seeley's parlor table."

Miss Dady rose at this point and went slowly into the house.

"I think I'll lie down a little while," said she.

Martha came out to the cool, green shadow of the hop vines again.

"Mother," said she, "Miss Dady ain't a-gettin' much better."

"No," said Mrs. Barstow. "I don't think she is, poor creature."

"Do you suppose she is very poor, mother?"

"Wal, I don't reckon she's got much means," said the old woman, "else she'd ha' gone to Watch Hill or Bar Harbor, or some of them high-priced places instead of comin' to a cheap corner like this. But she's a nice, pleasant-spoken woman, and I'm proper sorry for her. But ain't it queer, though, about the lighthouse people havin' a boarder?"

"Miss Morton was sayin, mother," said Martha, as she broke off a little green curl from the end of the hop-vine, "that he'd lost a great lawsuit and was very poor, and that his health had suffered. That was the reason he wanted sea air, and that was the reason, too, that he didn't care to go where there were lots of folks."

Up at Cliff house, where they had "two sorts of butcher's meat every day, and ice cream of Sundays," a

FARM AND GARDEN.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING.

Why Draining is Much More Effective Than Open Ditches.

Drainage is being studied now by farmers as never before, and in all sections of the country it is becoming a matter of first importance. There are very few farms upon which more or less tiles could not be used with great profit, and as a rule the farmer who begins to drain his farm will be so fully convinced of the benefits derived therefrom that he will continue putting in drains until he has finished the work on the whole farm. A heavy clay soil can never be farmed to the best purpose unless it is drained and except for special crops, most of mucky and low-lying lands are benefited by a thorough system of drainage. A very few sections of the country have a subsoil that is in such condition that drainage is not necessary. These are the sections where the soil rests on a stratum of gravel that allows the surface water to pass away through underground channels. In some places a stratum of clay lies above the gravel, and this must be cut through before the water can reach its outlet. These places are so few and limited in area that in comparison with the whole country or that part of it where drainage is needed, that they are of little importance in considering the subject.

Drainage acts in two ways. It allows the surplus water to run away quickly, leaving the soil in a shape to be filled in a short time after heavy rains, and paradoxical as it may seem, it keeps the soil in a condition to retain more moisture than it would if undrained. A hard, compact clay soil that in dry times will become baked and lumpy if not drained, will, when a proper system of drainage is in operation, become loose and friable and retain moisture enough to withstand a drought that will wither crops on low black lands. This is because the drains running through the land are not only pipes for carrying off water, but they also allow air to penetrate every part of the soil and this air carries the moisture with it and results in benefit to the growing crop. It took a long time to convince farmers that drainage was cheaper than open ditches and much more effective, but in these days there are few who will dispute the fact, and these few are among the unprogressive who do not read the papers. — American Farmer.

LEAVES AS FODDER.

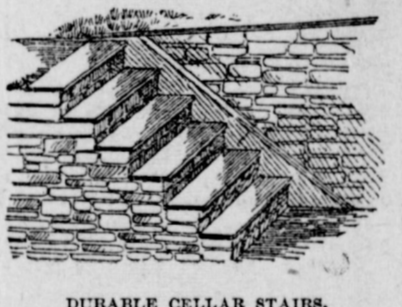
Interesting and Valuable Tests Made by French Farmers.

About a year ago M. Girard created great interest in agricultural circles by his strenuous advocacy of tree leaves as cattle food. He held that the leaves of trees, as compared with other fodders, showed a high nourishing ratio, whether fresh or dried, and that certain tree leaves are not surpassed as fodder by the products of natural prairies or pasture lands. European farmers, among whom the French have taken the lead, have been systematically testing M. Girard's ideas by placing their cattle on a tree-leaves diet. The results are said to be most encouraging. The leaves after being picked are spread on the barn floor to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, and are turned once a day. The process of drying takes from three to five days, according to the weather, and when dried the leaves are piled up ready for use. It is found advisable to prepare each day's supply twenty-four hours beforehand, when a small quantity of chopped turnips is mixed with the leaves, and the whole is left to ferment. Milk cows thrive surprisingly considerably; in fact, some trees were entirely rejected. The final selection of the French farmers was narrowed down to the leaves of five trees, the hazel, aspen, ash, elm and willow.

ABOUT CELLAR STAIRS.

They Can Be Constructed So That They Will Last Many Years.

As usually constructed, the outside cellar stairs become very much dilapidated after a few years of use, and many serious accidents occur by falling or slipping from and upon the decaying steps. If stones of the right length can be obtained, they are the best possible material for the steps, the next best being plank, though neither can be depended upon unless the whole space underneath the steps, down to the level of the cellar floor, be laid up in masonry. Where only small stone, either round or flat, is at hand, lay up



DURABLE CELLAR STAIRS.

the stairs of this material thoroughly imbedded in mortar, making the steps of the needed height. When this is done, cut a plank step of the proper width and length for each step, and place them on top of the stone step, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Upon each side fit a retaining board, and the result will be steps that are durable and generally satisfactory. If possible, make the steps from two-inch pine plank, covering the whole with folding doors, in the usual manner. — American Agriculturist.

RELIEF OF HEAVES.

There Are Several Ways of Alleviating This Painful Disease.

Heaves, the common name for broken wind in the horse, is susceptible of great alleviation by attention to the character and quantity of food to be eaten by the animal, as everyone knows. If a horse suffering from this disease is allowed to distend his stomach at his pleasure, with dry food entirely, and then to drink cold water ad libitum, he is nearly worthless. But if his food be moistened and he be allowed to drink only a moderate quantity at a time, the disease is much less troublesome. A still farther alleviation may be obtained from the use of balsam of fir and balsam of copaiba, four ounces each, and mix with calcined magnesia, sufficiently thick to make it into balls, and give a middling sized ball night and morning for a week or ten days. This gives good satisfaction. Lobelia, wild turnip, elecampane and skunk cabbage, equal parts of each. Make into balls of common size, and give one for a dose, or make a tincture by putting four ounces of the mixture into two quarts of spirits; and, after a week, put two tablespoonfuls in their feed once a day for a month or two. This remedy is also good. — Farmers Voice.

A History of Green Manuring.

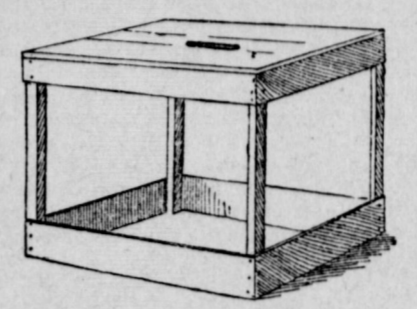
A history of the practice of green manuring, by J. Kuhn, in an official publication in Saxony, bears the conclusion that green crops can be used more economically in feeding for meat and milk than in plowing under merely as a manure. It is assumed that the search for a profitable crop for green manuring of the better class of soils is without avail. But the plowing under of the stubble or remains of a crop is proper and profitable. It is held to be a mistake to plow into the soil for manure a pound of albuminoids which could be used for making flesh or milk. The practice makes no headway in farm management, except with lupines on light sandy soils. It is recommended to take advantage of recent discoveries in agricultural science, and instead of manuring the soil with atmospheric nitrogen, utilizing to the fullest extent the nitrogenous and carbonaceous materials derived from the air by feeding them to farm animals.

We should not feed broken glass to fowls. Feed gravel. It is quite as easily obtained as broken glass and generally more easily obtained.

LIGHT POULTRY CRATE.

Some Valuable Hints Relating to the Shipment of Live Fowls.

Express charges on live poultry being double rates, it is desirable to make the crate in which poultry is shipped as light as is consistent with strength. The illustration shows what is perhaps the best framework for such a crate. An empty grocery box of the requisite size may be sawed in the middle, making the top and bottom of the crate, though if the box is at all high some three or four inches only, of the top and of the bottom should be taken. The corner post of inch and a half pine should be well nailed to the box, and the sides and ends then covered with burlap or cotton cloth. The top may be of slats or of boards, as shown in the sketch. If of the latter, a hole should be cut both for ventilation and for conve-



LIGHT POULTRY CRATE.

ience in handling. Straw should be placed in the bottom, and plenty of oats or wheat scattered into it. If the birds are to be shipped but a short distance, no water should be placed in the crate, but if sent a long way a tin cup should be provided, and notice posted on the outside that the fowls within are to be watered by the express messenger. If food is provided for a long journey it should be placed in some receptacle so that the birds will not soil it before it is all eaten. Do not crowd birds that are to be shipped a long distance. If they are to be on the way but twenty-four hours, or less, some little crowding will not injure them. — American Agriculturist.

NEATNESS IN THE KITCHEN.

Why do not women who do their own housework take more pains with the kitchen where they spend a good part of each day, not only to keep it neat and clean, but to make it attractive as well as other parts of the house? It really has great possibilities in its way. If a prevailing color is to be adopted blue is both pleasant and convenient, since all cooking utensils are now made in the blue enameled ware, and blue and white oilcloth is pretty and easily obtained. No kitchen, however, should be without a rocking chair for the snatches of rest between times, for rest obtained sitting bolt upright in a straight wooden chair is not worthy the name. And if the woman who isn't very strong—and her name is legion—who does her own housework will have a couch—a wicker one if possible—placed as far as she can get it from the stove and from the sink, with a pillow whose slip cover is of blue denim or linen, costing not over thirty cents, she will never again get along without this adjunct to her kitchen. And why shouldn't the kitchen windows have pretty sash curtains, which are as easily laundered as a calico apron. And why shouldn't there be a little stand of books and papers that may be caught up and while the cake is baking or the bread taking on its final coat of crust? Many a woman would find her work easier if the elements of beauty and grace were added to her work-a-day surroundings. — Philadelphia Press.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Cottage Cheese Pie.—This is made by beating together two eggs and two-thirds of a cupful of white sugar. When well beaten add a teaspoonful of cottage cheese seasoned with sweet cream, and half a teaspoonful of sweet milk. Bake with one crust. — Farm and Home.

—Brown Bread Pudding.—One cupful of brown bread crumbs, one pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, yolks of three eggs and a little salt. Add, last of all, the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake, and serve cold with whipped cream. — Good Housekeeping.

—Dried Apple Filling for Pies.—Stew dried apples nicely; when done, rub through a colander, evaporate to the proper consistency, add sugar to taste, and use the same as the prune marmalade. Dried peaches may be utilized in the same manner, also fresh green apples. — Good Health.

—When the hands lack softness glycerine and oatmeal are sometimes very useful. Rub the hands first with pure glycerine, but if this is irritating dilute it with one-half its bulk of rose water. Dip the hands freely in the oatmeal and put on gloves. This will finally soften the most obstinately hard hands. Our grandmothers used to use bran in very much the same manner.

—Lemon Pie.—Beat the yolks of two eggs until light, add one cup of sugar, one and one-fourth tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and one and one-half cups of boiling water and beat them all together until perfectly smooth. Cook this mixture until it thickens, then turn into a crust and bake. Use the whites of the eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar for a meringue. — Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Egg Lemonade.—Separate four eggs. Beat the whites and yolks separately until light. Dissolve one cup of sugar into one pint of boiling water, add to it the juice of four good-sized lemons. Now, turn into this say one quart of grated ice, enough to chill it quickly. Stir the yolks of the eggs into the whites, turn them into a pitcher and pour in, at a good height, the lemonade. Pour the mixture from one pitcher to another for a moment and serve. — Household News.

—Green Peas With Bacon.—Peas should not be shelled until just before cooking. Put them in boiling water with as much bacon as you would cook with the same amount of beans, and boil for twenty or thirty minutes. Long boiling cracks the skins and destroys the color and flavor. Stale or wilted peas may be improved by being shelled and placed in very cold water for at least one hour before using, and adding a little sugar to the water in which they are boiled. — Housekeeper.

—Lemon Ketchup.—This epicurean sauce is a good addition to the cold meats that often grace our tables in summer. Cut half a dozen smooth lemons into slices, remove the seeds and rub with three ounces of salt. Mix a seasoning of one ounce each of cloves, mace and cayenne, and two ounces each of mustard seed, allspice, white pepper and horseradish. Put the slices of lemon in a stone jar, sprinkling the mixed seasoning between; pour over two quarts of white wine vinegar made boiling hot; let all stand for twenty-four hours, and strain and bottle for use. — American Agriculturist.

USEFUL WINDOW DESKS.

One of the most convenient and altogether satisfactory contrivances quite in the power of a woman to manipulate is a window desk.

Take a board about fifteen inches wide and saw it the length of the window sill. Put small iron hinges on it and screw it to the sill, so that it can hang down against the outer wall when desirable. Tack a narrow strip of wood under the board, near the front edge. Resting on the floor and wedged under this cleat there is a prop of planed wood, slender and neat looking. You can put a beading around the board, with small brads, and stain it all cherry or some other color. The sill holds pens, pencils and ink stands, and a large blotter laid on the board is a most desirable writing pad. This idea comes from an art student in Paris, who dotes on her window desk. It will be found useful in the nursery as a place for pasting pictures, drawings, etc., and when done with can be swung down and out of the way. — N. Y. Herald.

A Fish with Gills and Lungs.

The Academy of Natural Sciences recently came into possession of a rare fish, which can boast of a pair of lungs in addition to the gills with which alone less favored fish are endowed. The necessity of these two sets of apparatus is readily seen when the habits of the animal are known. In Africa, where the fish lives, it inhabits lakes and ponds, which are often completely dried up during the dry season. As long as the water remains the lung fish lives as do the other members of the finny tribe, and breathes by means of his gills; but when the ponds dry up he burrows down into the mud and makes a round nest, where he lives in a semi-torpid condition, breathing by means of his lungs until the rainy season releases him again. — Philadelphia Record.

Big Prices for Sea Otter Fur.

That of the sea otter is of all furs the most valuable, as high as \$1,100 having been paid for a single skin. At the latest London fair sale \$1,050 was paid, the lower price being due to a poorer quality as the average advance in price this year has been about 15 per cent. This seems an extremely large sum to pay for a skin not more than two yards long by three-quarters of a yard wide. Russians, however, consider that \$250 is not an extraordinary price to pay for a piece sufficiently large to make a coat collar, for which the skin of the sea otter is used, as it is supposed to have the property of preventing the breath from freezing. — N. Y. Tribune.

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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

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Lieutenant Governor,
SIDNEY G. COOKE,
of Dickinson county.
Associate Justice,
J. D. MCLEVERTY,
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Secretary of State,
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of Russell county.
Treasurer,
BARNEY LANTRY,
of Chase county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
MILES H. WYCKOFF,
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Congressman at Large,
JOSEPH G. LOWE,
of Washington county.
For Congressman, 4th District,
T. J. O'NEILL, of Osage county.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Kansas, in convention assembled, declares its abiding faith in the eternal principles of Democracy, among which are:

Strict constitution of public powers, to the end that the government may not be subverted and liberty menaced by constant assumption of unauthorized powers by public functionaries.

Local self government, the largest personal liberty consistent with the protection of the rights, unyielding hostility to all forms of centralization, constant distrust of power, rigid economy in public affairs.

We endorse the wise and patriotic action of President Cleveland, and the efforts of all true Democrats in this country, and legislative sessions in all that they have done to carry out the principles of the last Chicago platform. The administration assumes the control of the government at a time when Republican extravagance, profligacy and dishonesty had left the public treasury exposed to bankruptcy, beset with trials and perplexities, rarely experienced by statesmen, the direct result of the wasteful extravagance and infamous legislation of the Republican party. But it has met every responsibility, braved every peril and risen equal to every emergency.

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles as announced by the Democratic national convention on the 2nd of August, 1892, at Chicago, especially the provisions of the platform which declare that "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional right to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered, and we demand speedy legislation along the lines of tariff reduction as expressed in the Wilson bill and the last national Democratic platform as will lift the load now burdening the industries of the land, lend new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

Believing that wealth should bear a fair share of the public taxation we favor an income tax as opposed to the indirect burdens of tariff taxation, and hail with delight the action of a Democratic Congress in adopting that feature as a part of our system of taxation.

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic currency and the free coinage of both gold and silver upon equal terms at a fair ratio and without discrimination, to the end that the growth of the currency may keep pace with the growth of business, and that the debtor may not be met with constantly reducing values for the products of labor. In favor, however, a ratio of 10 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

We favor a sufficient appropriation by Congress to thoroughly test the question of irrigation in western Kansas.

We recommend the establishment by our government of a non-partisan national commission on immigration, to examine into the cause and effect of foreign immigration, and to devise some efficient means of securing to American wage earners some of the protection that has in years past been so lavishly bestowed by the Republican party upon party beneficiaries.

Recognizing that a fundamental principle of our government is religious liberty, we denounce any party or association which attempts to make religious convictions a test of qualification for office. Total separation of church and state must ever be maintained. Recognizing, as we do, the legal rights of capital and labor, of corporations and individuals, we approve of such legislation—national and state—as will preserve the just rights of capital and fair compensation for labor, both must be in harmony and each must respect the rights of the other and the law must protect them both.

We affirm the natural and legal right of all wage earners to organize themselves peaceably together for the protection of their rights and the advancement of their special vocations, and condemn as autocratic, tyrannical and in violation of the spirit that would deny that right.

We congratulate the Democrats of Kansas upon the election of Hon. John M. Spooner to the Senate of the United States, commend his fidelity to the interests of the people and his course in the United States Senate.

The Democratic party in the future as in the past, favors liberal pensions to all loyal and deserving ex-soldiers of their country, and the present commissioner of pensions is entitled to the thanks of all patriotic soldiers for his efforts to make a deserving pension a badge of honor.

We favor the improvement of public roads, and the passage of reasonable laws necessary to accomplish such result.

We demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of bonds for any purpose other than public buildings and free bridges upon public roads.

Owing to the vastly changed condition of our people since the adoption of our State constitution, we are in favor of a constitutional convention, to the end that many evils may be abolished and many wants provided for. Pending the meeting of a constitutional convention and considering the fact that the shameful delay in the administration of public justice in the supreme judicial tribunal of the state by reason of the tremendous accumulation of business therein is a denial of justice, we are in favor of just legislative action in the way of assistance to the Supreme Court as will guarantee to litigants a speedy decision in their cases.

The Democracy of Kansas again demand a re-issuance of the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the electors of the commonwealth, believing that experience from year to year since its adoption has demonstrated that it was the work of folly and fanaticism that it has not in the slightest degree lessened the evils of intemperance and increased the fruitful parent of fraud, bribery, perjury and official corruption, and in lieu thereof we favor a system of high license and local option and demand the repeal of the iniquitous laws passed for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the purpose and intent of said amendment.

We oppose woman suffrage as tending to destroy the home and the family, the true basis of political safety, and express the hope that the helpmeet and guardian of the family sanctuary may not be dragged from the modest purview of self-imposed seclusion to be thrown unwillingly into the unwholesome places of political strife.

The disgraceful and unwelcome proceedings of the last election, worthy of the palmy days of corrupt political parties, resulting as it did in the shameful laxity of the lower House of the Legislature, as also the subsequent delay of proceedings of both Houses and the public parties deserve the patriotic attention and condemnation of the people.

STAND BY THE COLORS.

Democratic Editors of Kansas Talk Over the Campaign.

(Kansas City Times.)
TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 29.—This was the day set apart by John S. Richardson, chairman of the democratic state central committee, for the democratic editors of Kansas to meet and renew old acquaintance and talk over the campaign. The executive board of the central committee and candidates on the state ticket were also invited to attend the conference. About fifty wide-awake democratic editors responded to Mr. Richardson's invitation. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the central committee on Fifth street. It was called to order at 2 o'clock and Chairman Richardson presided. Nearly every gentleman present made a speech, and the old-time democratic spirit was completely thawed out. The consensus of opinion was that the populist party was doomed to defeat in November, and that a vote for the "reform" crowd was a vote thrown away.

The reports from the different parts of the state showed that the democrats were vigorously at work reorganizing for the fight on straight democratic lines, and were hopeful of success. There were no tales of woe to discourage the "boys," and the meeting was one "long to be remembered."

It was thought advisable for the democratic editors of the state to give utterance to their views through the medium of an address and a committee composed of Warren Knaus, W. A. Eaton, T. A. Fairchild, J. E. Watrous and J. H. Hodgett was appointed by Chairman Richardson to prepare the document. The committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

To the Democrats of Kansas:

On a careful consideration of the political situation in the state of Kansas, based on the most conservative figures, we are convinced that the populist state ticket is defeated beyond the possibility of a doubt. We base our conclusion on the situation as it exists. In 1892 the republican vote was in round numbers 150,000, and the combined votes of the democrats and populists was 162,900, being a majority of only 6,900. Take the lowest estimate made by the most sanguine populist and enough votes will be cast for the democratic ticket to leave the populists in a hopeless minority. This being the case what earthly incentive can any man have who ever has been or even expects to be a democrat, to vote the populist ticket?

The populist party has run its course. It has no future. It has attempted to capture certain southern states and get a footing in the south and utterly failed. It proclaimed aloud its purpose and its ability last year to carry the state of Virginia against the democrats, and it procured the assistance of two members of congress from this who had professed to be democrats and who owed their election to the democratic party, and in that undertaking the populists utterly failed. This year it attempted the same thing and allied itself with every opposing faction in Tennessee to defeat the democratic party and utterly failed.

Again it made the attempt in Alabama, and was swept down by the avalanche of democracy, while in Oregon the populist party was annihilated. All these things, together with the utter failure of populism to suggest any remedies for existing evils except such as are inured with socialism, the direct enemy of free government, as likewise the incompetency and absolute imbecility of the present state administration, foreshadow the end of populism in Kansas. Indeed it is notorious that the populist state committee has given up all hope of electing their state ticket, and is now concentrating all effort on the legislature.

The republican party is wandering aimlessly. It is afraid to say it is for prohibition; it is afraid to say it is against it. It is afraid to say it is for female suffrage; it is afraid to say it is against it. It dodges the silver question and every other question which vitally concerns the people. It stands for nothing, believes in nothing, favors nothing, opposes nothing, and in point of merit amounts to nothing, and is simply held together by the cohesive powers of the hope of public plunder. For every democrat, under these circumstances, to abandon democracy and vote the populist or republican ticket is not only to lose his vote but likewise to abandon his principles.

There are over 100,000 democratic votes in Kansas. No other party in the state presents anything that the people want. The people are almost unanimously in favor of the democratic platform. They yearn for the things which the democratic party proposes to give to them, and they only wait for a

sign that the democratic is in earnest and means to support its ticket, to flock to it by the thousands. Democrats, let us be men. Let us be true. Let us be faithful. Let us be loyal. Let us be honest. Let us stand by our party to a man, believing as we do in its deathless principles and a glorious victory awaits us.

Now, therefore, we, the democratic editors of Kansas, do hereby mutually pledge ourselves, each to the other, and solemnly declare to all the world that we will stand by the democratic ticket nominated at Topeka on July 3 until the last vote is counted in November.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is the duty of all democratic publishers and editors in Kansas to place the names of the democratic nominees at the mast head of their papers.

The following well-known democratic editors and publishers were among those present:

W. E. Stoke, Great Bend Democrat; J. T. Highly, Garnet Journal; J. B. Fugate, Newton Journal; W. A. Eaton, Kingman Democrat; T. A. Fairchild, Holton Signal; J. E. Watrous, Burlington Independent; J. H. Hodgett, Salina Herald; O. S. Coffin, Hutchinson Headlight; C. W. White, Strong City Derrick; J. B. Kessler, Ottawa Herald; F. N. Dickerhoof, Emporia Democrat; Timothy Sexton, Augusta Gazette; Frank L. Webster, Lawrence Gazette; A. F. Hatten, Westphalia Times; W. E. Timmons, Cottonwood Falls Courant; E. L. Stevenson, Garden City Sentinel; V. J. Lane, Wyandotte Herald; Van Langen, Topeka Telegraph; L. I. Purcell, Lakin Index; Mrs. Frank Lynch, Leavenworth Standard; F. N. Cooper, Lyons Democrat; Warren Knaus, McPherson Democrat; J. M. Hedrick, Osage City Public Opinion; S. C. Strother, Abilene News; J. J. Davis' Manhattan Mercury; J. Graham, St. Mary's Journal; E. J. Dill, Council Grove Guard; Charles N. Smith, Leavenworth Post; Witten McDonald, Kansas City Times, and P. L. Jackson, St. Mary's Star.

The candidates present were: David Overmyer, for Governor; Sidney J. Cooke, for Lieutenant Governor; J. D. McCleverty, for associate justice; E. J. Herning, for secretary of State; W. E. Banks, for auditor; Barney Lantry, for treasurer; M. H. Wickoff, for superintendent of public instruction; W. C. Perry, J. W. Orr, Eugene Hagan, Tom Dolan, W. H. L. Pepperell and Frank Thomas of the executive board were present.

In the evening the Topeka Flambeau club made a demonstration on Kansas avenue and later Eugene Hagan entertained the visitors with a banquet at the Topeka club.

The Times correspondent interviewed every editor present in regard to the story sent out from Atchison that there was a scheme on foot to have certain democratic candidates withdrawn from the race. They all said they knew nothing of the scheme further than the newspaper report of it. It is generally believed that the only democrat in the state who advocates a combination ticket at this stage of the game is Editor Stambaugh of the Atchison Patriot.

Republican Convention.

The Republicans met in Convention Saturday, Sept. 1st to nominate a county ticket to be voted for at the November election.

The Convention was called to order by W. H. Holsinger, chairman of the county central committee.

The secretary, Samuel Thomas, read the call for the convention.

On motion of S. A. Breese, Capt. Bradley was elected temporary chairman, and on motion of Frank Alford, S. A. Breese was elected temporary secretary.

On motion of J. B. Davis a committee of one from each township was ordered appointed on Credentials.

On motion of C. A. Sayre, a like committee be appointed on order of Business.

On motion of John Horner, a like committee be appointed on Resolutions.

On motion of G. W. Yeager, a like committee be appointed on permanent organization.

Committees.

The Chairman thereupon appointed the various committees as follows:

On Credentials—J. B. Davis chairman, Frank Alford, C. Ward, Jesse Day, A. J. Beverlin, Geo. W. Brickell and N. Gosler.

On Order of Business—C. A. Sayre, chairman, Oscar Duhn, A. Leach, Marom Cameron, C. L. Conway, A. W. Orville and J. M. Brough.

On Resolutions—John Horner chairman, John Mitchell, H. H. Twining, Orson Connor, J. M. Tuttle, Albert Rogler and Samuel Wilkerson.

On Permanent Organization—G. W. Yeager, chairman, Capt. Chadwick, H. M. Giger, Geo. Estes, Ollie Blackburn, G. W. Blackburn and P. P. Carmichael.

On motion, Convention adjourned to 1:20 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order by Chairman Bradley.

On motion of Geo. Estes the Chairman appointed J. F. Kirker and Wm. Winters,

as assistant secretaries.

Report of committee on order of Business called for.

The committee reported the following order of business: First, Report of committee on permanent organization; second Report of committee on resolutions; third, Report of committee on credentials; fourth, Nominations of candidates in the following order: 1st, Representative; 2nd, Clerk District Court; 3rd, Probate Judge; 4th, County Attorney; 5th, Superintendent of Instruction; and recommend that nominating speeches be limited to five minutes. Report adopted.

Committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman, Capt. Bradley and for secretary Sidney A. Breese. Report adopted.

Committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolutions.

The republicans of Chase county, in convention assembled, declare and pledge themselves anew to those principles and laws that must be enforced where ever free government exists; those principles as promulgated in the republican platform of 1892 and the state platform of 1894; and

Whereas, Certain professed republicans, dictators of policies or would-be holders of office, have seen fit, in the past, to give aid and comfort to the enemy and thus defeat the wishes of the people, therefore be it resolved;

First—That we, the republicans of Chase county, declare that in the future men of known republican principles and men that have cast their votes for the success of its nominees, men that have been loyal to the best interests of this county, State and nation, shall be our standard bearers.

Second—That we heartily endorse the acts of the Republican members of the last House of Representatives in standing up for their rights and maintaining the laws and constitution of the State, and we are opposed to mob law in any form.

Committee on credentials reported names of 148 delegates present, which was amended by adding five delegates, after which the report was adopted.

On motion each district delegation was authorized to cast the full vote allowed the district, making 172, the full vote of the convention.

Nominations.

Nominations for Representative called for. J. F. Kirker put in nomination for representative the Hon. R. H. Chandler. There being no other nomination the rule was suspended and R. H. Chandler declared the nominee by acclamation.

Mr. Chandler being called for, he came forward and being introduced to the Convention said: "I will disappoint you today. I am not going to make a speech." In the few remarks made Mr. Chandler said: "The nominee of the people's party said he had been in the Reform movement since 1876 but that he had been in it since 1876, or as long as he could remember." [Applause.]

Nominations for Clerk of the District Court called for.

M. F. Hunt put in nomination Charles E. Houston of Cottonwood township.

Geo. Crum put in nomination Geo. M. Hayden of Falls township.

Mr. Carmichael put in nomination B.M. Garth of Toledo.

Chairman Bradley put in nomination Geo. M. Harlan.

F. V. Alford, in a few remarks seconded the nomination of Houston. A delegate also seconded the nomination of Mr. Garth. No further nominations a vote was ordered.

First ballot: Harlan 30, Houston 49, Hayden 57, Garth 28, Scattering 2. No choice. Second ballot: Harlan 27, Houston 46, Hayden 62, Garth 30. No choice. Third ballot: Harlan 17, Houston 53, Hayden 76, Garth 25, Scattering 1. No choice. Harlan's name withdrawn. A delegate begged the nomination for Cottonwood township. Fourth ballot: Harlan 1, Houston 77, Hayden 73, Garth 14. No choice. Garth's name withdrawn. Fifth ballot: Houston 90, Hayden 78. The chairman declared Houston the nominee of the convention.

After a few speeches, nominations for Probate Judge was called for.

Mr. Cameron put in nomination Jesse Z. Mann and Mr. Twining put in nomination Matt McDonald.

There being no further nominations a vote was ordered.

Ballot: Mann 53, McDonald 104, Rose 1. The Chairman declared McDonald the nominee of the convention.

Nominations for County Attorney called for.

Dr. McCaskell put in nomination E. L. Robinson, and Chairman Bradley put in nomination F. P. Cochran. No further nominations ballot ordered.

Ballot: Cochran 75, Robinson 92. The Chairman announced Robinson the nominee of the convention.

Nominations for Superintendent called for.

S. A. Breese put in nomination T. G. Allen of Falls, and John Horner put in nomination Prof. D. J. White of Clements. Geo. W. Brickell in a few words seconded the nomination of Allen. No further nominations, a ballot was ordered.

Ballot: Allen 96, White 67. Allen was declared the nominee of the convention.

The Falls township delegation reported the nomination of Hon. C. I. Maulle for Commissioner of the Second district.

Our reporter at this point retired from the convention.

It is due as a part of the proceedings of the convention to say that before the afternoon session, the Strong City Band enlivened the crowd with some excellent music.

David Sauble, an old settler of Chase county was killed by lightning in Barber county last Saturday. He and another man were riding in a wagon when Mr. Sauble received the charge of lightning, killing him instantly. The man beside him in the wagon was severely stunned but not otherwise hurt. Mr. Sauble's funeral took place yesterday at Cedar Point.

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Alex. McKenzie, who is now working at McPherson, and who, by the way, is a Republican, writes word home that, after Barney Lantry, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, addressed the people at McPherson, the other night, "everybody has been for Barney Lantry, for State Treasurer, and he will carry that county, by a good majority," and thus does Mr. Lantry make friends everywhere he goes.

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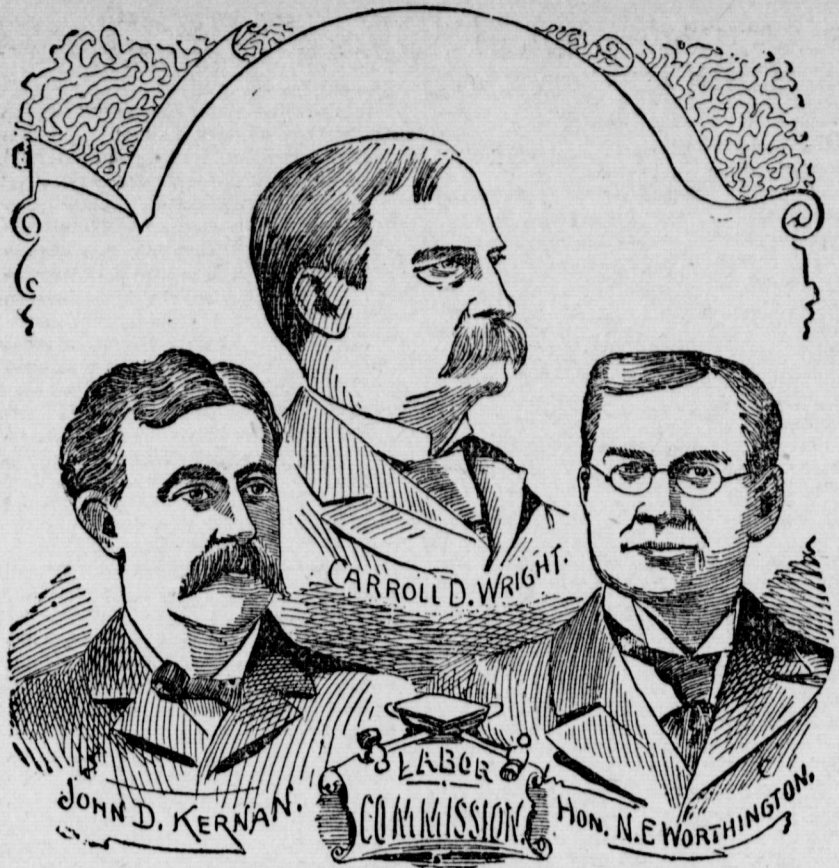
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THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

The three gentlemen appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the great American Railway union and Pullman strikes enjoy the confidence of both parties to the controversy. Carroll D. Wright, chairman of the commission, is United States commissioner of labor; John D. Kernan, of New York, is a lawyer of high integrity; and Judge Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of Illinois.

THE INVENTOR'S LIFE.

It Is Not an Existence of Unalloyed Joy and Profit.

The Great Majority End Their Days in Poverty—Some Notable Exceptions—Fortunes in Little Things—An Examiner's Advice.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Experienced examiners in the patent office say that there is more woe than joy in the life of an inventor. Very few of the men of ideas who have enriched the world with their discoveries have benefited themselves financially. Nevertheless, the well-known fact that some inventors have become millionaires stimulates other delvers in the field of invention.

One of the examiners in the patent office who was in a reminiscent mood recently recalled the names of some of the successful discoveries of this country. The man who invented wooden pegs for shoes was B. F. Sturtevant. The idea brought him millions of dollars. He lived near Boston, and went crazy later on. The barb wire fence was worth more than \$1,000,000 in royalties to its originator. Formerly



CHEANG QUAN WO.

many eggs got broken on their way to market by rail. A countryman conceived the plan of packing them in trays of pasteboard, with a separate compartment in which each egg might stand upright. The happy thought was worth a fortune, and such trays are now universally used. The student of patents knows these facts. He permits his imagination to picture his future as that of a Monto Cristo, and dreams his life away in the building of air castles.

It is no wonder that for years and years the patent office has been infested with cranks. The story of Sir Henry Bessemer alone is an incentive to the poor and ambitious young men who believe that they possess inventive genius. He came to London a poor boy from a country village. In two years he was pursuing a method of his own invention for taking copies of antique and modern bas-reliefs in a manner that enabled him to stamp them on cardboard, thus turning out an infinite number of embossed copies of the highest works of art at small cost. This process, if made known to the unscrupulous, would have opened a wide door to fraud; for by its means there was not a government stamp nor paper seal of a corporate body which any common clerk could not forge in a few moments to absolute perfection. The disclosure of it at that time would have shattered the whole system of the British stamp office. The secret has been carefully guarded to this day. At the period referred to it was reckoned that the British government lost \$500,000 annually by the transfer of old stamps to new deeds and other legal papers, the tax being thus evaded. Bessemer invented a new system, which was adopted by the government, but he never got even thanks for it. But so much wealth and so many great honors were showered upon him that he cheerfully donated the latter product of his brain to his country.

The patent office library contains the histories of successful inventors, and these books are handled and thumbed by the cranks who see in these stories the reflection of the anticipated fruition of the hopes of their daily lives. But the number of these monomaniacs about the patent office and library is appreciably diminishing every year. The attorneys through whom they make their applications try to shut them off. No other inventors value their ideas so highly as they do. Com-

monly they are afraid to reveal their plans lest they be stolen. The perpetual-motion lunatic is always around the great building at Ninth and F streets. If the words "perpetual motion" are mentioned in his papers his money is sent back to him and his appeal is firmly declined. To get around this difficulty he usually calls his machine a "motor." The final resort for getting rid of him is to demand a working model as a condition necessary before his claim can be further considered. That silences him every time. But while the working model cannot be produced, the wheels continue to revolve in the lunatic's head, and he remains of the same perpetual motion opinion still; but he ceases to annoy the examiners and other officials.

There are some scrap books down in the patent office basement which tell wonderful stories of the great fortunes which have grown out of small ideas. There are undeveloped gold mines in the brains of men, if they could only strike the proper "lead" in their prospecting. The scrap books tell us that a little metal paper fastener made wealth for Mr. McGill who invented it in 1867. The rubber pencil tip was devised by a Philadelphia man, Hymen F. Lipman, in 1858. It earned \$100,000 for him. It was in the same year that George A. Mitchell got a patent for the metallic shoe tip. His application for exclusive rights covered shoe tips of silver and all other metals, but copper was preferred. From that time on every boot maker who sold shoes with copper toes had to pay a royalty, which enriched the originator of the idea. An immense amount of money was made by William D. Ewart out of an improved attachment for machine harvesters called a "driving chain." The idea of making metal plates for the heels and soles of shoes was very simple, and yet the device brought the inventor over \$1,500,000.

Did you know that the man who invented the gusset for reinforcing pockets became very rich by that discovery? He was a Chinaman named Cheang Quan Wo, and was doing laundry work in San Francisco when the idea was evolved.

The greatest fortune known to have been accumulated by an inventor in this country was made by Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the machine harvester. He was worth over \$20,000,000 when he died. That sum has never been approximated by the Bell telephone, the Westinghouse air brake, nor by all of the wonders of the wizard who has given us the phonograph and the electric marvels of the century.

"If you have any intention of becoming an inventor," said the patent office examiner, "you should invent toys for children. They invariably bring a harvest, great or moderate, to the inventor, or his attorney." He then referred to the return ball, out of which half a million dollars were drawn; also the pigs in clover, the planchette, the fifteen, fourteen, sixteen puzzle, and numerous inventions of a similar character, as the best money-making patents granted of late years. There are hundreds of improvements patented for photographing, stereotyping and for electric appliances. It is stated that the Bell Telephone company has bought up every improvement which has ever been patented for the telephone; and all of these improvements are kept under guard, in order to prevent the public from using them. That is to say that, if the patented improvements upon telephony were in popular use, the service would be greatly improved, but it would cost considerable money to equip the telephone service of the country, and the people must get along with what they have; at least for the time being. It is easier to pay \$1,000 to \$5,000 to a poor inventor for his invention, than it would be to spend thousands of dollars in manufacturing an improvement which the people can get along without. Nevertheless, it does seem as though humanitarian instincts would prompt the telephone people to make it easier for us to say "hello," without painful diaphragmatic contortions of inhalation and expansion. SMITH D. FRY.

The Cold Truth.

Mother—Jane, you must choose between the two. Will you marry the man who loves you or the man who can dress you?

Daughter—Mamma, as an up to date girl I must reply that although love is a very desirable thing clothes are an absolute necessity.—N. Y. Press.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Emperor William, of Germany, has a new carriage which is lighted inside and outside by electricity. The horses also wear small lamps on their harness.

The new Sandusky (O.) Telephone Co. will charge \$2.50 a month, against \$4 charged by the present company; \$1.50 a month will be the charge for the residence telephones.

An eminent German scientist, Prof. Kohlrausch, has made electrical experiments with the purest water which he could obtain, and finds that a column of one inch has a resistance equal to a copper wire of the same cross section passing 25,000 times around the earth.

Prof. Henoch reports an important result of electrical treatment of a grave case of diphtheria. The galvano-cautery was applied, in conjunction with gargles of ice-water. The application was painless, and the false membrane rolled up and fell off as by magic. Prof. Henoch holds that in the whole range of electrotherapy no more effective application of electricity is known. The membranes do not re-form, and the diphtheria process does not extend; the glandular swelling and the fever rapidly subside. In from eight to fourteen days the slough comes away, and a healthy ulcer only is left.

It appears that the English admiralty has been making some interesting experiments on the effect of powerful magnetic fields upon the going rate of non-magnetizable watches. The watches were placed within a quarter of an inch of the pole of a dynamo generating a heavy current, which had a stray field the influence of which was perceptible seventy feet off. The watches were kept in this position ten days, at the end of which, curiously enough, they kept better time than when under normal influences. All through the ten days there was never a greater daily error than one second, and on four days the variation was so small that it could not be determined. The daily error of the same watch during six days under ordinary conditions was never less than half a second, and at one time went as high as four seconds. The watches of different makers were tried, and the results were practically the same.

The Chambly Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, Canada, is inviting tenders for the development of the water power of the Chambly rapids in the Richelieu river, the outlet of Lake Champlain, and its conversion into electricity and transmission to the city of Montreal, a distance of about eighteen miles. The company has secured control of the entire water power of the rapids, which have a fall of 62 feet in a distance of four miles. To fully utilize the power a series of dams, it is said, would have to be built across the river; at present the building of only one is contemplated. According to the company's engineer, this would give a head of from 26 to 27 feet, and yield about 27,000-horse power at low water. Some 15,000-horse power would probably be delivered in Montreal, of which about 3,000-horse power would be used for incandescent lighting, and 6,000 for power purposes.

Some remarkable results obtained by Lea, in subjecting salts of various substances to great pressure in a powerful screw vice, have led to conclusions not heretofore recorded in chemical investigations. The area treated was about one-eighth of a square inch, and the pressure was in the proportion of over a million pounds to the square inch, or about seventy thousand atmospheres—these of course, being calculated pressure, subject to considerable reduction for friction. Certain salts of iron, silver, potassium, platinum, mercury, when subjected to the pressure were visibly affected, the color being changed. The opinion, therefore, expressed by Lea, is that many of the salts of easily reducible metals, especially of silver, mercury, and platinum, undergo reduction by pressure; and as such reductions are endothermic, it consequently follows that mechanical force can bring about reactions which require expenditure of energy, which latter is supplied by mechanical force in the same way that light, heat, and electricity supply energy in the endothermic changes which they bring about.

A Cautious Client.

A lawyer tells the following story concerning a client, something of a wag in his way, with whom he had long kept an account. When the matter was finally made up the bill, mostly for trifling services, covered several yards of foolscap, as the items enumerated the most minute details. When the client came around to settle he refused to enter the office, but stood in the door, and holding one end of the bill, unrolled the voluminous document in the direction of his legal advisor, with the request that he would receipt it.

"Come in," said the lawyer in his most cordial tones.

"No, thank you," replied his client. "You'd charge me rent if I did."—Tid-Bits.

Not Quite a Tragedy.

She did not love him, she the proud daughter of a merchant prince.

Yet her heart was tender and she knew that to be happy was to love. He had been coming to the house every day for four years, and she was always glad to see him, and many, many times she had run joyfully to the door to meet him.

The human heart knoweth its own mystery. He was the mail carrier and he had a wife and eight children.—Detroit Free Press.

Her Explanation.

The almost startling frankness of children often creates amusement and sometimes discomfort.

Edith was giving a birthday party and there was some slight delay in providing seats for her little friends, when she spoke up, quite soberly:

"You see, it isn't that we have not chairs enough, but I have asked too much company."—Youth's Companion

Brain's Sweet Tooth.

It is queer, but none the less true, that bears have an intense fondness for sweet things. It is no uncommon thing for them to rob bees of their honey. Just let a bear get on the track of wild honey and he will never rest until he has appropriated the entire treasure to himself. Several years ago, says a traveler, I went up into the mountains one day to cut some wood. As I was making my way along the trail I suddenly came upon a bear just as he was on the point of abstracting a lot of honey that he had discovered in a bees' nest in a hollow tree. The bear was so intent in gaining the coveted prize that he did not discover my presence, and I hid behind a tree to watch the operation. He would thrust his huge paw into the hole and pull it out just dripping with honey, utterly reckless of the fury of the enraged insects he was robbing. He continued to put in his thumb and pull out a plum, licking off his paws every time until he finally got a sting in some tender spot, when with a howl of mingled rage and pain he scampered away as fast as his legs could carry him.—St. Louis Republic.

Insects in Commerce.

The importance of insects to commerce is but little known or appreciated among the people of the United States, but in some parts of South America bugs have long been a considerable article in trade. Their wings are made into artificial flowers, and some of the more brilliant varieties are worn as ornaments in ladies' hair. While I was in Rio Janeiro a couple of years ago, says a traveler, a man told me that he made an excellent living by selling curious specimens of insects to the strangers who visit that port. He kept twelve slaves constantly employed in finding the bugs. The nearest approach to this curious business in other parts of the world is that of the trade in fireflies at Havana; the insect being caught and carefully fed on sugar cane is used as an ornament for ladies' dresses, and when tastefully arranged gives to the dresses a very pleasing appearance. Being twice the size of the American firefly, it is very brilliant at night. The natives catch them on the plantations and sell them to the belles, some of whom carry them in tiny silver cages attached to their bracelets, making a sparkling display in the evening.—St. Louis Republic.

Napoleon and Home Production.

Napoleon forbade the use of cotton or of foreign wood for the furniture of the imperial palaces; he desired that the people who were invited to the drawing rooms at court should dress only in silk, so as to encourage the Lyons manufactures. He declared war on Indian cashmeres, but his power was impotent against the tyranny of fashion and against routine. The emperor threatened the empress in vain that he would throw her cashmere shawls into the fire. The empress used to answer that as soon as they could give her stuffs as light and warm as the cashmere woollens she would be very glad to wear them. The emperor encouraged the manufacturers of French shawls, and commissioned Isabeau to make the designs of a magnificent woolen stuff like cashmere, on a white ground, with which a shawl and a dress were made. Marie Louise wore them with some reluctance; these stuffs had not the softness which they have since acquired. The empress used to complain with reason that her dress "criped" whenever she went near the fire.—Memoirs Baron de Mevneval.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, SEPT. 3.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	\$ 7 0 @ 5 55
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 3 25
Native cows.....	2 20 @ 2 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	4 30 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	47 @ 48
No. 3 hard.....	47 @ 47 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	51 1/2 @ 52
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	31 1/2 @ 31 3/4
RYE—No. 2.....	54 @ 55
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 40 @ 1 50
Fancy.....	1 90 @ 2 00
H.Y.—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie.....	6 00 @ 7 25
BRAN (sacked).....	65 @ 68
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	17 1/2 @ 20 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	11 1/2 @ 12
POTATOES.....	55 @ 60

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 00 @ 5 35
HOGS—Heavy.....	2 00 @ 3 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 5 90
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 00 @ 2 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	50 @ 51
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	52 @ 53
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	30 1/4 @ 30 3/4
RYE—No. 2.....	52 @ 52 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 @ 22
LARD—Western steam.....	8 10 @ 8 20
PORK.....	14 45 @ 14 60

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 00 @ 5 55
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	4 00 @ 6 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 50 @ 3 35
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 20 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	53 1/4 @ 53 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	50 1/2 @ 50 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	39 1/4 @ 40
RYE.....	52 1/2 @ 53
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 @ 22
LARD.....	8 35 @ 8 37 1/2
PORK.....	13 75 @ 13 90

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 00 @ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5 00 @ 6 30
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	2 50 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	57 1/2 @ 58
CORN—No. 2.....	63 1/4 @ 63 3/4
OATS—Western mixed.....	33 1/2 @ 34
BUTTER—Creamery.....	20 @ 24 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	15 25 @ 15 31 1/2

A LOAD of misery is taken from women by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Weakness that distress your womanhood can be relieved and cured by it, safely and certainly. It has done this for thousands of suffering women—and the makers are willing to guarantee, if it doesn't benefit or cure you, they'll return the money. Bearing-down pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, organic displacements, weak back, and all kindred ailments are cured by the "Favorite Prescription."

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Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir— Mine is a case of eleven years' standing, which baffled the skill of the best medical aid procurable. I obtained no good effect, until I began the use of the "Favorite Prescription," which lifted the burden which was seeking my life. My gratitude I owe to the "Prescription." I hope that all suffering humanity (as in my case) may profit by the use of my experience.

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ASIDE from the fact that the cheap baking powders contain alum, which causes indigestion and other serious ailments, their use is extravagant.

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Insect Oarsmen.
The "raft spider," found in Terra del Fuego, is a most extraordinary insect. It derives its name from the fact that it constructs a raft of matted leaves and pieces of wood, which it uses to pursue its prey on the water. Raft spiders travel in fours. They make their oars out of twigs and generally row a thirty-two stroke, although they have been known at times to increase the speed to thirty-six.—Chicago Herald.

Bloobs.—"I know a man who has no time to eat, and yet he isn't doing anything." "Slobbs."—"How's that?" "Bloobs."—"He argues that time is money, and as he has no money he has no time."—Philadelphia Record.

"There's a friend downstairs waiting for you," says he wants you only for a minute. "Mr. Catchon—Here, James, take this ten dollars and keep it until I come back."—Fun.

ANGELINA—"That was a lovely engagement ring you gave me last night, dear; but what do those initials 'E. G.' mean on the inside?" EDWIN—"Why—er—that is—don't you know what that's the new way of stamping eighteen carats?"

THE barber neatly mowed his lawn
And said, when he was through:
"Shall I put a little sea foam on,
Or give you a shampoo?"
—Indianapolis Journal.

No MAN is good who has come to the conclusion that he is good enough.—Ram's Horn.

BRIGHT people don't spend all their time reflecting.—Syracuse Courier.



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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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