# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894.

NO. 49.

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returned to Washington on the 22d from his trip to

It is beginning to look a trifle squally for C. H. J. Taylor, the colored recorder of the District of Columbia, who is at the head of the democratic negro organization which has been soliciting funds for campaign purposes. The civil service commission was looking the matter up, and it was rumored that Taylor would be removed from

THE anticipated enactment of the new tariff bill has affected the wool market in England, according to a report to the state department from United States Consul Meeker at Bradford. It has caused quicker rates than ever known before; buyers are eager to anticipate a brisk demand from the United States and farmers were anxious to turn their fleeces into ready money. The prices showed an average advance of 1/2 to 1 cent a pound over last year, caused by the tariff bill changes, as the consumption of the home trade did not warrant the advance.

REPRESENTATIVE HUDSON (pop.), of Kansas, has introduced a resolution into the house for the appointment of three pension commissioners instead of One would represent each political party, including the populists. They would hold office six years, and in disputed cases a majority of the board would decide. Mr. Hudson also introduced a bill for the coinage of all silver from American mines into standard silver dollars.

THE civil service commission has unanimously found C. H. J. Taylor, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, guilty of soliciting campaign contributions from colored employes of the government.

THE president on the 24th signed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills of the session.

THE United States may have to pay a big bill to Colombia, one of the Central American republics. She persists in a claim and points to a treaty of 1846, which declares that the Colombians shall not be assessed any duty upon their products imported into the United States higher than like articles imported from any other foreign country. That means, they contend, if any articles entered the United States free from Brazil and Cuba they should enter free from Colombia also, regardless of reciprocity treaties. Just what the total will amount to no one can tell at present, but steps are being taken to ascertain the amount from statistics.

# GENERAL NEWS.

An awful hurricane swept across the sea of Azov, Russia, on the 25th, and it was reported that 1,000 persons had perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under falling houses and trees in the towns on the coast. The excitement was great among the American colonists, as it was feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the sea at the time the wind did its deadly work.

REPORTS of general destruction and widespread desolation at Guerneville, Cal., the scene of a disastrous conflagration, continue to come in. Homeess people were camping along the anks of the Russian river and adjoinng canyons. They were without food nd necessary bedding and clothing. he loss is about \$120,000, with less han \$20,000 insurance.

A FIRE at Chicago destroyed property valued at \$15,000 and twenty-seven horses valued at \$7,000, the property of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co. Total loss, \$30,000; fully covered by in-

cance. Fifteenth United States infantry at company E. The affair created great turn to their native country. excitement where the assault took

THE republicans of Nevada adopted a silver platform and nominated A. C. Cleveland for governor and H. F. Bartin for congress.

PHILIP PETTUS, who murdered his because she refused to live with him, was hanged in the jail yard of the courthouse in that city on the 24th.

Pettus and his wife were colored. A COURIER from the camp of Capt. Minillos, at Zatatecas, Mex., brought news of a terrible dynamite explosion which occurred in the mines there on killing of seven persons, besides sev-

property. A FIRE on the 22d originating from an unknown cause in Price & Kirby's gregating \$30,000 are offered. stable at Bowling Green, Ky., destroyed seventy-five buildings, causing a loss

of \$100,000. THE great textile strike at Fall River. Mass., has developed into a lock-out. the 23d that every mill operated by the nanufacturers' association would shut lown indefinitely. This will cause about 25,000 operatives to be idle.

KNOX, Compton, Mullin and Hatch, of the Sacramento American Railway | member of congress thirty years. mion, arrested for ditch a train on peen held for trial under charges of quitoes on the eastern shore of that nurder.

THE bicycle road race from Buffalo, N. Y., to Pittsburgh, Pa., was won by George F. Williams in the remarkable time of 20 hours and 37 minutes.

PRESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway union, was before the strike edge. All on board got off safely. commission again on the 25th at Chicago. In reply to a question he said he did not believe compulsory arbitration would prove universally satisfactory in the settlement of labor troubles. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, scored President Cleveland for not noticing a telegram sent to him asking his aid in the settlement of the strike. Mr. Gompers thought strikes did good in calling attention to the fact that laboring men would not be driven further down into poverty. He also said that he did not expect the strike commission would accomplish much good. It was too much

like an inquest over a corpse. A REPUBLICAN who was active in Kolb's interest during the recent campaign in Alabama is authority for the statement the Kolbites will meet in November, when the regular legislature meets, convene a legislature of their own, elect a United States senator to succeed Morgan, who will, it is thought, be a republican, and adjourn. the Pullman Co. in regard to their cars, he said the road could haul them on test with Morgan, who will be reelected by the regular legislature, for the latter's seat: The Kolbites figure the republicans will be in the majority in the United States senate next year, and hope thereby to have their man seated. This will, it is thought, be the extent of the dual government of the Kolbites, as they cannot hope to pre-

vent Oates from being governor.

Two masked men held up a freight train at Deerfield, Ill., and shot and robbed a detective in the caboose, and few hours later, while being chased, shot a policeman at Mayfair. They were finally surrounded and captured in the woods, after a six hours' chase, and the exchange of fully a hundred shots. Both the desperadoes were shot before being caught by the police, and then the officers had to draw their revolvers to save the prisoners from being.lynched by the excited crowd who had joined in the chase.

A MEETING of about forty Pullman mechanics was held to consider the project of moving in a body to Kansas, where it was claimed work had been offered them. It was stated at the meeting the men believed they would e given employment in car works to be built especially for them by a capitalist at Hiawatha, Kan. The leaders announced to the men the only step necessary for ex-employes of the Pullman company wanting work was to secure recommendations from the foremen of their respective departments.

the 26th stated that Wetzell village, on burned at a loss of \$50,000. The big woodenware manufactory was in ruins. A FRIGHTFUL boiler explosion took

place at Frankfort, Ind., in which two men were killed outright and six injured, the majority of them seriously. JOHN EGAN, strike manager of the General Managers' association, appeared before the federal strike commission at Chicago on the 24th. He was asked if it was the policy of the and employed railroad men to burn

out of the strike. Several other witnesses gave unimportant evidence. WHILE a number of tourists were is a portion of the Upper Geyser basin, in the Yellowstone park, they were

radius of 200 feet square. THE American consul at Shanghai Evanston, near Chicago, was struck in city to discard the Chinese costumes, gress with or without his approval. the face by First Lieut. C. B. Welch, of and advised a majority of them to re-

> oners by authority of the United States a storm of protests. district court at San Francisco on the

THE American Bar association, wife at Helena, Ark., in April, 1893, Mich., is president, began its seven-

teenth annual meeting at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 22d. States, against 410 last year; in Canada

29, against 20 last year. the 25th. The explosion resulted in the for the annual exhibition, which this our wares and give remunerative emyear takes place on November 12 to 17, eral horses, and did great damage to at Madison Square garden. The classification is most complete, there being 102 competitions, for which prizes ag-

REPRESENTATIVE PASCHALL, of Texas, has been defeated for renomination, the wool question being the main cause of his defeat. His district is a large wool growing one. Mr. Paschall there was a great popular demand for notices being posted in the mills on voted for free wool. The candidate the transfer of the warlike operations nominated is not an advocate of free

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM H. HOLMAN able troops and march upon Pekin imwas renominated at Shelbyville, Ind., on the first ballot. At the expiration nembers of the mediation committee of this term Holman will have been a

A NUMBER of summer boarding houses July 11 and causing the death of the in Maryland have been compelled to estimated to be 1,500,000 rubles. engineer and four federal soldiers, have close on account of a plague of mos-

THE excursion steamer City of Ports mouth went ashore recently on the Little Aquavite in Salem, Mass., harbor. The steamer caught fire the next morning and was burned to the water's

THE dam at the head of Gohna lake, Simla, India, which had threatened to break its bounds on account of the heavy rains, gave way and the water swept everything before it. The government had taken steps to prevent loss of life by removing everybody out of danger. To this foresight was due the fact that great loss of life was

HEAVY forest fires were reported raging throughout Alcona county, Mich., on the 26th, doing great damage to lumber mills and standing pine. destroying crops and burning the homes of settlers. Everything was dry for

want of rain. GENERAL MANAGER ST. JOHN, of the Rock Island railroad, appeared before the strike investigating commission on the 23d. He admitted that when an employe was discharged from one division a statement was sent to the other divisions not to employ him. When asked about his contract with any train or not haul them, just as they pleased. He said of 522 strikers only seventy-four were taken back. He thought the strike had cost his road nearly \$1,000,000. He believed a system of government license applied to rail-

road employes would be a good thing. RECORDS of all members of congress who will run for re-election this fall are being compiled by the Knights of Labor executive committee and their premises. She was arrested. votes on the questions pertaining to the interests of the laboring classes looked into. It was said that these records would be used in the various campaigns for or against the members.

THE 100 school teachers of Perry, Ok., and county have been holding a teachers' institute and gave an entertainment. There were six colored teachers among the number and they demanded to be on the program:ne, which caused a terrible row. Some of the teachers sided with the negroes, while others said the negroes should not take part. Prof. R. R. Tally, superintendent of public instruction, declared the colored teachers should not speak their pieces. The city was much excited over the matter.

In Paris at the Velodrome Buffalo. the quarter-mile bicycle race for professional riders was won by the American, Banker. Wheeler, also an American, finished second. There were fifteen competitors.

NATIONAL officers were elected at the Sons of Veterans encampment on the A special from Petoskey, Mich., on 23d as follows: Commander-in-chief, William E. Bundy, Cincinnati; senior vice commander-in-chief, T. A. Barton, Providence, R. I.; junior vice commander-in-chief, Louis Lilly, Davenport. Edward H. Milham, of Minneapolis, and George Hurlburt, of Belvidere, Ill., were the other candidates for commander-in-chief. Knoxville. Tenn., was selected as the next place of meeting.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. THE Baltimore & Ohio express was wrecked at Silver Run, near Parkersrailroads to settle strikes by force and burg, W. Va., by a rock on the track. he replied in this case it was. He de- The fireman was killed and the enginied in an angry manner that he used neer was injured. The passengers

and destroy railroad property during GEORGE M. PULLMAN appeared before the strike. Superintendent of Police the national strike commission on the Brennan gave an account of how the 27th and gave the reasons for reducing police handled the disorder growing the wages of the Pullman employes saying it was purely a matter of business with the company. Contracts for cars were taken at a loss to give the viewing the Black Sand basin, which men work. His objection to arbitration was that a man had a right to manage his own business. Vice Presistartled by a rumbling noise and a new dent Wickes, of the Pullman company, geyser broke forth within 50 feet of also testified as to the part he played them, the water being thrown over a in the strike.

THE new tariff bill became a law at midnight of the 27th, the president has ordered the Japanese living in that having failed to return the bill to con-THE fight at Coney Island, N. Y., be-

tween McAuliffe and Griffo was given GEN. ANTONIO EZETA and his fellow to McAuliffe on general principles, Salvadorean refugees were made pris-lafter ten hard fought rounds, against

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a letter to Representative Catchings, of Missisof sippi, on the 27th about the tariff bill. which Judge Cooley, of Ann Arbor, He said it by no means suited him, but it presented a vast improvement to existing conditions. There were provisions in the bill which he thought were FAILURES for the week ended August not in line with honest reform and it 24 (Dun's report) were 234 in the United | contained inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in a tariff bill. He dwelt on the importance of THE National Horse Show association free raw materials and said they would at New York has issued the prize list open the doors of foreign markets to

> CHARLES L. GLASSCOCK, of Washington, has filed a suit for divorce from his wife and has named Senator Stewart, of Nevada, as co-respondent. The senator stated it was a blackmailing scheme.

ployment to American labor.

THE war feeling at Yokohama was growing more intense every day and from Corea to China. It was suggested that Japan should unite all her availmediately

ALEXJEFFS wool cleansing works at Charkov, the largest in Russia, have been destroyed together with a large stock of wool, by fire. The loss was

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE B. SHAW died on the 27th at Eau Claire, Wis., after a long illness, aged 40 years.

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Wichita national bank, which closed its doors a few weeks since, will reopen for business about Septem-

The governor has appointed delegates to the national irrigation convention that meets in Denver Septem-

Mad dogs have bitten a number of cattle in the vicinity of Winfield lately, many of them having died of hydrophobia. It is stated that the Russian thistle

has gained a foothold in Logan, Hamilton, Barton, Wallace, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Riley and Jefferson counties. E. N. Morrill, republican candidate

which he declares that he is in favor of the free coinage of the silver product of the United States at 16 to 1. Two enterprising boys at Hutchinson, aged 9 and 10 years, lately stole two horses and bridles and saddles from

neighbors and were preparing to "make

for governor, has written a letter in

the run" for Oklahoma, but were run in by an officer. Wesley Best, once a prominent stockman of Chautauqua county, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the Frazer murder four years ago, for which five other parties are al-

ready under arrest. The other day Mrs. Mary Johnson, who runs a small truck farm near Leavenworth, shot and killed Patrick Donohue, a member of the soldiers' home, who was trespassing on her

To reduce expenses, it is announced that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will discontinue one of its daily passenger trains between St. Joseph and Topeka, and also one freight train between the points mentioned.

Mrs. Lew Sturdivant, who resides near Rossville, shot Frank Maxwell, a neighbor in the shoulder with a revolver the other night, inflicting a dangerous wound. Mrs. Sturdivant charged that Maxwell insulted her, which he denied.

The barn of E. H. Vanhusen, 13 miles southwest of Lawrence, was destroyed by an incendiary fire the other morning. Six horses, a large amount of grain and a number of farming implements were burned. Loss, estimated at \$6,000.

The other night two brothers, Clay and Emmett Sparks, living 3 miles south of Sawyer, Pratt county, while engaged in a game of cards, had some disagreement which resulted in Clay shooting Emmett, killing him almost instantly.

The board of pardons has recommended an unconditional pardon to James Rose, of Ellsworth county. who is in the penitentiary under sentence of death for the murder of Andrew Ware and son in 1881. Late de velopments lead to the almost certainty that Rose is innocent of the deed.

J. K. P. Barker, a Wyandotte county farmer and fruit grower, refused an offer of \$1,800 for the crop of his orchard of 300 Ben Davis apple trees. He says that the apple buyers are beginning to realize that the eastern apple crop is short this year. Wyandotte county has the finest apple crop in its history.

The large barn belonging to Col. W. M. Nace, near Lecompton, was destroved by an incendiary fire the other night. The barn contained 2,000 bushels of corn, several hundred bushels of other grain and forty or fifty tons of hay, all destroyed. Mr. Nace is one of the most posperous farmers of Douglas

county. Acting under an opinion from the ttorney-general that no bank can lawfully invest its funds in the stocks of other banks or corporation, the state bank commissioner has called for an itimized list of such investments and of loans secured by such stock. He also advises banks carrying their own stock as assets to dispose of such at once.

William Williams, 87 years of age, who had been living in Virginia, visited his sons who reside near Winfield, the other day. One of the sons went to meet him but by some means missed him add returned home. The old man started to walk the distance and the next night his body was found in a wheat field. He had died from the effects of the heat.

Gov. Lewelling recently received a letter from a man named Baker, of Orange, N. J., who wished the governor to create the office of weather adjuster and appoint him (Baker) to fill it. He proposed to manufacture any kind of weather needed, and as he is at present out of a job he is willing to bring all these blessings to the people of Kansas for \$100 per month.

The general grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States convened at Masonic temple in Topeka on the 22d. Deputy and Acting General High Priest George L. Mc-Cahan, of Baltimore, Md., presiding. The visitors were welcomed by a num ber of speakers, among them Grand Master Clark, to which Reuben C. Lem-

mon, of Toledo, O., responded. The will of the late Gov. Robinson has been admitted to probate in Douglas county. All his property is be queathed to his wife during her life time and at her death it goes to the university of Kansas. About \$15,000 left to nieces and nephews also reverts to the university at their death. The estate is estimated at \$200,000, and the endowment will be the largest the university ever had.

# WORK OF CONGRESS.

A Brief Review of What Was Accomplished at the Late Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The last month of the present session of con-gress excepting the ten days during which the tariff bill has been in the president's hands have been fairly productive of general legislation and there is a short list of bills which have become laws to add to the review of the session's work previously published.
All of the appropriation bills have now become laws. The general deficiency and sundry civil bills were both signed late in the session and the latter measure embraces two important pieces of legislation, the appropriation of \$200,000 for a government exhibit at the Cotton States' exhibition, to be held at Atlanta, and the cession to each of the arid land states and the states which may be formed from the territories, of 1,000,000 acres each of desert lands for reclamation, a plan which is intended to advance the movement for irrigation in the west and to partially take the place of the scheme for irrigating by the general government which has been fostered by the western members.

The only financial measure which has been enacted by the Fifty-third congress, excepting the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, became a law August 13. It was the bill introduced by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, to subject to state and municipal taxation the national bank notes and the United States treasury notes, under the same provisions, by which gold, silver and other money is taxed. It is left optional with the states, however, to tax those

heretofore exempted forms of money. The most important acts emanating from the committee on judiciary were: One authorizing the compromise and settlement of the differences between the government and the state of Arkansas and of certain states of bonds held by the government; an act for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor for the construction of public works by allowing them to bring suit against contractors in the name of the government; an act permitting certain classes of corporations to furnish bonds for government officials; one fixing the time for holding federal courts in Nebraska; one changing the lines between the judicial districts of North Carolina, and an act amending the funding act of Arizona.

On the recommendation of the ways and means committee the articles of foreign exhibitors at the Iowa interstate fair were exempt from the payment of duties, and from the foreign affairs committee was reported an act for the disposal of the accretions of the Virginius indemnity fund, an interest and premiums of the bonds in which it was invested to the original beneficiaries of the fund.

The contest between the interior department and the railroads operating in Oklahoma, which has been a stubborn one, has finally been settled by the enactment of a law compelling the roads to maintain depots and stations at all townsites on the lines established by the department. An act was passed extending from four to five years the limit of time within which final proof may be made by settlers who have declared their intention of taking up desert lands. Another law in the interest of western settlers was one enabling those who desire to locate in other than mineral lands to secure a survey by depositing with the government a sum sufficient to cover the cost of the survey. Affidavits in land entry cases made be fore United States commissioners in stead of a United States Circuit court commissioner, as provided by law, were made valid by special enactment.

Other legislation of importance relat ing to public lands includes an act to enable the state of Montana to select, as a part of the lands granted to her on becoming a state, any of the lands in the Bitter Root vally, above the Lolo fork of the Bitter Root river; an act extending the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska to December 1. 1897; an act authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease for periods of ten years twenty-acre tracts in the Yellowstone park for hotel purposes; a grant of the abandoned military reservation at Oklahoma City to the city for school purposes, and an act for the in Nebraska; for the sale of the old of public land in Castine, Me., for use as a park; one to grant leases for cold reservoir site on the Springs reservations in Arkansas, and an act for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Bliss, Tex., and one to grant a right of way through Indian asked, with an effort. territory to the Arkansas, Texas & Mexican railway.

The bridge bills have recently been added to the list, one authorizing the Purcell Bridge and Transfer Co. to construct a bridge across the South Canadian river at Lexington, Ok.

Two most important investigations desired by the house committee on labor have been authorized. One is for the investigation into the effects of machinery upon labor, with reference to its productive power and effects upon wages, hours of work and employment of women and children; the econd for an investigation of the extent of the employment of women and children and the conditions under which they work. Both inquiries will

### CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

When the senate met on the 20th some time was consumbed in securing a quorum only 25 senators being present. Mr. Harris reported the amended sugar bill and the bills for free coal, iron ore and barbed wire. The bill to push the claim of the United States against the Leland Stanford estate passed. At 1:40 o'clock the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned until Wednesday... The house met in a quorumless condition and did but little business, and that only by unanimous consent. The bill appropriating \$9.000 for an additional force in collecting internal revenue and \$5.000 for carrying into effect arbitration between the the United States and Venezuela passed. At 12:45 the house adjourned. The Proceedings of the Week Briefly

12:45 the house adjourned. The senate was not in session on the 21st... When the house met no quorum was present, and it required unanimous consent to transact and it required unanimous consent to transact business. When the senate bill for exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists came up Mr. Warner (N. Y.) objected to its considera-tion and it was laid aside for the session. After adopting a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the tariff bill the house adjourned until Thurs-

ONLY twenty-one senators were present when the senate met on the 22d. It was de-cided to send for absentees which occasioned's some delay. A quorum had not been secured at 1:15 o'clock, when the senate went into ex-

ecutive session and soon adjourned....The house was not in session.

ONLY thirty-three senators appeared when the senate met on the 23d. The absence of a quorum was noted and an order made telegraph-ing for absent members and finding it impossible to secure a quorum the senate adjourned....The house met with about fifty memberss present. Mr. Cummings, chairman of the naval committee, made a report on the armor plate billets furnished by the Carnegie armor plate billets furnished by the Carnegie company, sustaining the charges of fraud. A resolution making certain recommendations accompanied the report. Mr. Stone (Pa.) asked if the report did not prejudice the Carnegie company and received a negative reply. The resolution was adopted and the house adjourned.

house adjourned.

THE senate on the 24th adopted the house resolution to adjourn Tuesday, the 28th, at 2 o'clock, and after an executive session adjourned until Monday... The house passed a resolution for final adjournment Tuesday at 2 o'clock and then Mr. Terry asked unanimous consent to pass the senate anti-anarchist bill, with an amendment offered to cover objections, but Mr. English objected. Two private bills passed and the house adjourned until Monday.

### TREELESS WASTES OF ICELAND A Region Where Travel Is Attended with

Untold Discomfort.

Iceland is little better than a desert. The peculiar configuration renders intercourse difficult, and along with the barrenness of the soil makes the condition of existence strangely hard. People with so little to make life attractive might be pardoned if they were to sink into a stolid indifference to everything but the struggle to keep alive. The size of Iceland is greater than that of Ireland, and the popula tion is seventy thousand; but the only inhabitable portion is a narrow strip of pasture land extending like a green girdle around the coast and up the deep, narrow fiords. The interior of the country is a howling waste of sand and ice, traversed by darting glacial rivers, and utterly incapable of supporting

Grass is the only considerable crop. The hills and valleys are treeless and afford at best but scanty pasturage for horses, cows and sheep. Roads and bridges scarcely exist. A Danish merchant at Reikiavik has a wheeled carriage, but in the interior such a conveyance is unknown and would be useless if known. The backs of horses are the only means of transportation across the country. Small boats carry travelers over dangerous rivers, while the horses swim on ahead. Hardly anything that ministers to comfort, to say nothing of luxury, is produced in Iceland. Every nail in an Icelandic house, every pane of glass, every bit of wooden flooring, every insignificant bit of furniture, has to be transported laboriously from one of the seaports to its destination.

That the Icelanders are poor goes without saving. There is little or no home market, for every Icelander has the same products to sell as his neighbor. The circulation of money is, therefore, very small. If a farmer has direct dealings with the agents for foreign markets, and is sufficiently prosperous to have a little surplus each year, he may handle a little money, but in general the trading at the seaports is literally trading. An Icelander barters a certain number of horses and sheep or rolls of dried fish or bales of hay for a supply of groceries and other necessaries of life.—St. Louis Republic.

# A Slight Difference.

The man who had been brought up in a boarding house got a day or two off, with a few dollars in his pocket, and concluded he would go away and resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties have a big time, one feature of which was to buy meals at a swell restaurant. custom house in Louisville, Ky .; a grant | He reached the place and went into his first breakfast. The piece de resistance was a porterhouse steak, and he tackled it with great gusto. After a minute or two he called up the waiter.

"What kind of a steak is this?" he

"Porterhouse, sir," responded the waiter, with a quarter-tip tone of pride. "Are you sure of that?"

"Certainly, sir. Why?" "Oh, nothing. I thought possibly you might have misunderstood my or der and brought me a boarding-house steak."-Detroit Free Press.

Two Guides to Happiness. Here are a couple of guides to happiness which some wise person has lately discovered: "For a fit of passion, take a walk in the open air; you may then speak to the wind without hurting any person or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton." "For a

fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat and be conducted by the commissioner of go to work like a man."—Chicago labor.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

### HOW HE WENT.

How did the little fellow go? We heard the winds wail to and fro; We heard the beating of the rain Upon the ghastly window pane: Yet all the room seemed still, save where We heard his heart-beats, quick and clear! We knew that he must pass away, But still the words we could not say!

How did the little fellow go? We saw the falling of the snow, Wind-driven through the homeless night. The awakened birds screamed with affright The trees mouned in the dark; we stood, Saying what soothing words we could: We knew that he must pass away But still the words we could not say!

How did the little fellow go? We heard his heart-beats ebbing slow And as if conscious of his rest, He clasped his pale hands o'er his breast; But not until, with their last moan, His lips leaned to his mother's own! We knew that he must pass away, But still the words we could not say!

How did the little fellow go? His mother would not say, or know. But though she felt his lips, grown still, She clasped him to her bosom still. And paced the lonely room and said (Kissing his brow—his curly head): He is my own, from his first breath— My own in life, my own in death!

That was the way God's word was sent-The way the little fellow went!

And when from out our garden dim

We laid the last white rose on him. His mother, kneeling on the sod, Sent her last kiss with it to God. She knew that he had passed away,
And yet—the words she would not say!

Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

# A HASTY MARRIAGE.

An Old-Time Story When Banns Were Published.

"I will never speak to you again while my name is Molly Glazier, nor will I set my feet inside your door, Aunt Abbott. You have no right to chide me in this way.'

"I have only performed an unpleasmen is indiscreet; you are keeping in your train four young men, all of whom have asked your hand in marriage."

"But what is a young girl to do, Aunt Abbott? Can she not have friends?"

"Friends, indeed! A young girl may always conduct herself with propriety. You will make a bad match.

"And it is your desire, Aunt Abbott, that I make no match at all. But, mark my words, I will be married bematch than she.'

"You should not allow your lips to utter such hasty speeches, Niece Mary. You know my daughter Prudence is engaged to Harvey Pearl, and that they are to be married on the first day of the new year. You would certainly do nothing to prevent the banns being read in church next Sunday?"

"Certainly not, Aunt Abbott, but I shall be published in church next Sunday also.'

"I am aware, Niece Mary, that you are exceedingly angry, and I make allowance for your hot temper, inherited from your father; but it is positively sinful for you to make such unreasonable statements. It is not in any wise probable that in a sparsely settled section of county like this, where desirable marriageable men are not plenty, that you will find your match so soon. My daughter Prudence has ever been quiet and proper in her deportment, and she is exceedingly fortunate, as every one who knows her intended is pleased to say. Go you home now, Niece Mary, keep your too indulgent father's house and deport yourself like a sensible young woman, nothing doubting that in good time you will have a suitor who is fully your equal. Eighteen is not old Your courin Prudence is nineteen and a month. Go living now, I say, and have bor no ill-will."

"I have said what I have said," replied the beautiful young girl, mounther spirited horse and riding down the West Ashford hills and out of sight at a pace that made her good aunt

"My brother-in-law has no right to allow his daughter to ride such a nettlesome steed. She will have her reck less young neck broken yet, and should such a mishap occur I am not sweethat it would not be more a matter for thankfulness than for sorrow; she is so self-willed and so headstrong that I know not what she will come to."

"To no harm, mother, I am sure," ventured Prudence, who was oversewing a snow white linen sheet of her own weaving and bleaching, as she cast a wistful look after her cousin. "Anything that might seem vain and thoughtless in an ordinary girl is overlooked in one so exceedingly pretty as Molly. I regret that you angered her so, for I would almost as soon not have a wedding as to do without her as bridesmaid; and if she comes not neither will her father, my favorite uncle, William Glazier."

"Do not fear, my daughter, that funloving Molly would not for the world miss of such a merrymaking as your wedding promises to be." "But, mother, I need my tasteful

cousin's assistance and advice. I can but wish you had spared your chiding until after the wedding."

"And had one of her unworthy young beaux here in my house as my guest and my niece's suitor? Not at all. I have done what was right and best. She has ridden off the first heat of her wrath by this time, and is framing in her mind the note of apology she will hills may be like huge icebergs and

send me to-morrow.' was mistaken. Her niece dashed down the long Ashford hills with her horse

ton side with hardly a break or a slackening of speed, until the intelligent animal came to a standstill at the door of the blacksmith's shop where William Grazier, as usual, was shaping

an iron upon his anvil. Slipping from her saddle the excited young girl rushed into the smoke-dyed little shop, and with characteristic impetuosity told her only parent, as she told him everything, the whole story of her quarrel with her aunt, regardless of the fact that in the shadow cast by the huge leather bellows stood a young man who was a stranger, gazing with admiration at her glowing face and kindling eyes.

"Oh she was angry!" cried the girl, 'so dreadfully angry that she called me 'Niece Mary'-think of that!-and she said I took my bad temper from you, father, and she taunted me with being eighteen and not yet engaged, and I told her just what I have repeated to you, father, word for word."

"You were too hasty, I fear, daughter. You will lose the wedding of you have pledged yourself to the impossible. Even had you a suitable lover there would be hardly time for you to be published according to law before New Year's day. And you certainly will not now select a husband from the lovers you have rejected."

"No, father, but I have said what I have said, and I cannot help it that I feel within my very soul that I have spoken truth, although whom I am to wed I know not."

"I will wed you within the appointed time if you will accept me. I shall never love anyone better than I do you at this moment. I never have cared for a maid in my life before. This is the love at first sight of which I have heard. I came with recommendations to your father to purchase some of the large tracts of land of which he holds the title,"-said the young stranger, stepping forward.

"Yes, daughter, this young Master Wolcott is a kinsman of the one who came through from Boston to Hartford with coach and four, laying out the socalled Wolcott road. He brings me letters from my people in Massachuant duty, Niece Molly. You have no setts, and I know that his family are mother. Your behavior with young quite as well born as ours. Well, save your blushes, lass, and go you in and prepare the supper. The stranger will be our guest, at least. I dislike to have one of my kin forfeit her word, and I you at Noble's tavern that times dislike to lose my favorite niece's wedding. We will talk it over."

Molly glanced up at the comely young man who now stood in the full light of the ruddy forge, and felt as f a prince had come to her rescue out of fairy land; and so abashed was she that, audacious though she was generally, she dropped the lashes over her luminous eyes, and turning quickfore your daughter, my cousin Pru-dence, is, and I will make a better ly, ran away into the house without a word.

She neither lost her head nor her wits, however, but thought and planned while preparing the repast which, be it said to her credit, was lacking in nothing, for a pattern housekeeper was this wild little Molly, about whose pranks the whole coun tryside was talking. And when the young stranger came in with her father she presided at table with so much dignity mingled with girlish shyness and sweetness, as to entirely complete the conquest of his heart -if there had been any reservations before.

'We must be published next Sunday at the same time and place as my cousin Prudence," she said to her father next morning, "and that will give just time to be married on New Year's day, but who will perform the ceremony I know not. Parson Fuller will be starting so early to marry my cousin."

"I will manage that," said the smith. the parson is a good man, a very good man, but he is fond of a joke, and I am owing him one that I have not paid off. This is a rare chance—a rare chance indeed!"

The next Sunday, greatly to the astonishment of the whole congregation, Molly and Young Master Wolcott were published as intending marriage. Prudence and her lover being published.

Neither of the prospective brides was present, but next day Mistress Abbott and her daughter Prudence called at the Glazier residence to congratulate Molly and to hear the particulars of this sudden engagement.

They found no one at either house or forge, and there was no reply made to the note sent next day by special messenger with Mistress Abbott's profuse offers of advice and assistance. "It is impossible," wrote she, "that

my niece should be married without a wedding; such a thing was never heard of in our family, and they cannot be married on New Year's day, as Parson Fuller is bespoken here and I respectfully urge that William Glazier, his daughter and their guest shall be their bills to pull up the corn as soon present at my daughter's nuptials on as it appeared above the surface.

William Glazier read the letter with a smile, saying only: "Go on with your preparations, daughter; my honored sister-in-law has always been rather overfond of directing the affairs of the whole family. I will manage the parson. You will see what you will see."

"Lucky-that New Year's comes of a Monday this year," chuckled William Glazier on the morning of the eventful day, as the trio sat at breakfast.

Why, father dear?-so that all the housekeepers bidden to my cousin's wedding will have to put off their week's washing."

"Not at all, you may depend every washing is snapped on the line before this time. See, the sun is just rising. Too long sparking Sunday night makes a late Monday's breakfast. Lucky our last snow cleared off with a rain.

"Why. Mr. Glazier? so that the rugged the guests who go to your niece's wed- dad-blasted old crow what had gath- milk too close to time of calving. Cows But for once notable Mistress Abbott ding do so at the risk of their lives?"

Go dress thyself, daughter, as we have to the others, givin' 'em one grain of on a mad gallop, minding no more the planned, in thy mother's wedding gown that sort fur three grains of my the cows became dry in two weeks. light weight upon his back than as if of white satin brought from England; it had been a feather. Through the and Master Wolcott, make thyself been and clawed up that hull field by charming Fenton river valley they ready. We will have prayers after you sections."-Atlanta Journal.

went and up the hills on the Willing- are dressed-that is my whim this morning."

Soon after the young people ap peared in their wedding finery. liam Glazier, who stood by the window commanding a view to the westward, chuckled again.

"There comes Parson, up Wolcott's road, creeping along on his hob-nailed shoes and leading his good horse White Stocking, who, poor beast, is walking on three feet and slipping up on the fourth at every step. Art thou ready, children? He is turning this way-of course he is turning this way," and opening the outer door he called:

"Good morning and a happy New Year to thee, Parson Fuller.'

"The same to thee, thou son of Vulcan. Were it not for thy craft it would be a sad day for me and for thy niece And thus the sour bacteria you'll foil. over yonder toward the sunrise, for this horse has lost a shoe and you shod him all around with sharpened calks only last week.'

buy a horse with one white foot, and which you have thought so much, for you laughed when I said that foot would bring you bad luck some day; but come you in and conduct morning prayers; my fire is hardly yet alight in

"Lucky you have a fire, for this can hardly be called a working day. Surely you are going to your niece's wedding?

"That depends entirely upon you, parson. If you will make my daughter Mistress Wolcott, so that she can keep her word to her aunt, we will most gladly accompany you upon your ride.

"But where are the guests?" "They will be here at the second-day wedding to-morrow. Here are the bride and groom.'

"And as comely a pair as ever stood before a parson to be married.

The ceremony having been performed, the horse's shoe was quickly set and the horse led to the door.

"How much shall I pay you?" asked the parson, who prided himself upon never owing a penny, even over night.
"Oh!" chuckled William Glazier, "we

will call it square in consideration of the fact that I only nailed on the shoe I pulled off, and that I was following your advice in doing that."

"My request, you mean." "No, parson. Do you remember some weeks ago when I was saying to were hard, and you advised me to carry my pincers in my pocket and slyly pull a shoe off every horse hitched up in the tavern shed? The owners would then be obliged to have the shoe reset, and that would make my business lively. I followed your advice yesterday, in order to make sure of your stopping here this morning long enough to marry my daughter, for I knew well enough unless you were obliged to stop you would frame up

some excuse and gallop on your way. "I am well caught in my own trap." said the parson, joining heartily in the laugh of the bride and groom. "Come, now, your purpose being accomplished, let us be on our way. Ride you in front as the master of ceremonies, Wilon a pillion behind her husband, and iron hook at the other makes a lever ries one unlucky foot, would best bring hoist it off from the load upon the up the rear."

was quite a cavalcade that drew up at | dle to a row boat. the Abbott mansion—a little late. to be sure, but Mistress Abbott was too hinged to the standard. The whole glad to see her brother-in-law riding thing is plainly represented in the cut. gallantly at the head of the company to have her becoming serenity ruffled, even when he said:

"My daughter has not broken her word to you, Sister Abbott. She is no longer Mollie Glazier, but Mistresa Richard Wolcott, and you are all invited to my house to their second-day wedding to-morrow."

Mistress Abbott welcomed her niece and nephew with the most affectionate cordiality, but could not forbear say ing with dignity:

"I performed a very unpleasant duty in speaking to Niece Molly as I didbut this happy event was the result. She never would have married Richard Wolcott had it not been for me.'

Perhaps it should be added that the young couple never regretted their hasty match, and that it is still a matter of pride to the living Glaziers that one of their family married a kinsman of the famous Roger Wolcott, who laid out the Wolcott road, as the ancient thoroughfare is still called .- Annie A. Preston, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

# A CUTE CROW.

He Had a Superabundance of Busines Sagacity.

Farmer Crowder had finished planting his corn, but his heart was heavy. He knew that the crows were whetting "I tell you how to get away with the

crows," said Neighbor Stokes. "How?"

"Get you a gallon of mean whisky and soak some corn in it till it gets full of the stuff, and then scatter it broadcast in the field. The black rascals will eat it and get drunk, and then you can catch 'em and pull their heads off. That beats pizen or shootin'. '

In a few days Farmer Crowder met his friend Stokes.

"Well, how's crops?" queried Stokes. "My corn's bodaciously ruint," replied Crowder, dolefully. "I tried that ere scheme o' your'n, and it's a humbug. I soaked the corn and scattered it one day, and the next mornin' I handle it; if it has only three leaves, went down to the new groun' to see you may not handle it. how it worked."

"Found 'em drunk, eh?"

"Found nothin'. I heard a dickens of a fuss down nigh the branch and went to see what it was. Thar was a dry up cows which continue to supply ered up all the whisky corn and had it giving about six quarts a day three 'Oh, you will see what you will see. on a stump, and he was retailin' it out planted corn, and dinged if they hadn't

# THE FARMING WORLD.

### FOILING THE BACTERIA.

Within your milk can in this raging heat Countless bacteria with flying feet Are working mischief, in some crack or seat A careless hand, working in daze or dream, Foryot with needed force to scald and scour And left a bit of curd—unhappy hour!
For when the new milk sought its 'customed

That curd became headquarters for a race big bacteria that swarmed and grew Until the milk was soured and "turned" all

through. Humbugaline, "the dirty milkman's friend," Stands by and seeks its filthy aid to lend. But scorn its help-first cool your milk with care
And keep it far from foul and tainted air.

And scour your cans and sun and scald and -Rural New Yorker.

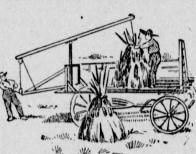
And if you ship it, ship it in the shade, And thus preserve its sweetness and its grade.

# CORN SHOCK LOADER.

"Parson, I told you better than to How to Make and Operate One of These Labor-Saving Devices. Since experience on the farm agrees

with the results of tests at experiment stations that corn fed to cows is better if fed in connection with the fodder than it is when husked and fed separately, devices for lessening the labor of handling the fodder corn are needed. If we can save the labor of husking and at the same time increase its value as cattle food, we should surely do so.

Many years ago Prof. Sanborn hit upon a good plan for saving fodder corn. It is to put it into small shocks as cut. These small shocks cure out in a few days and then can be handled entire and stored in a barn or put in a stack. In our own experience we have found a shock as large as a man can tumble to its place on a stack or in a mow, better than a smaller or a larger size. This shock will be about large enough to husk a bushel of ears. Such



W. .. W. CORN SHOCK LOADER.

a shock will "cure" in two weeks in the field, and as soon as corn-cutting is finished hauling can begin. It will contain from 48 to 60 hills, according to the crop.

In shocking, use a "horse" or cut all the "gallows" hills when the shock is finished, so there will be nothing to hang to the ground when hauling the fodder. Then provide enough small ropes to tie around as many shocks as will make a full load. Have a loop or ring in one end of the rope, put around the shock, draw tight, and leave it there until the shock is in the harn.

To load easily, make a "shock loader" as represented in the illustration. liam Glazier. Next, Mistress Welcott A pole with a pulley at one end and an I, if it be true that my good horse car- to hoist the shock upon the load and stack. The pole is attached to the top So they started out, and finding re of the standard precisely as a neckinforcements at almost every house, it yoke is to a corn cultivator, or a pad-

To the rear is extended a rudder, It works like a charm. I have used one for three years, and a boy can do the work of two men and do it easily. It will fasten to an ordinary rack by bracing the standard or making a rear ladder. I made a ladder. When I stack the corn shocks, I unload with the same device; when I store it in the barn I unload with a horse fork, two or three at once. But don't make big shocks. They will not cure out for early stacking, and leaving them in the field is a nuisance; besides this they cannot be handled without tearing them to pieces and breaking off the leaves .- Orange Judd Farmer,

# NOTES FOR GARDENERS.

An inch of rainfall represents 100 tons of water to the acre. Look out for the single big weed. If

in bloom pull up and burn. A GALLON of alcohol can be made from a bushel of sweet potatoes. CALIFORNIA has more artesian wells

than any other state, one county having 457 of them. Poor feed and poor water will make poor milk and butter, for feed and water are what milk and butter are

made of. PROMPT action on the first appearance of an insect pest will often so effectually destroy it as to prevent its

becoming established. ACONITE or monkshood is a perennial weed. The root has been mistaken for horseradish with fatal results. It should be destroyed wherever found by cutting below the surface as soon as a leaf shows above it.

IT is said in behalf of the English sparrow that in the regions of the seventeen-year locusts he puts in all his time in killing them for amusement. He doesn't seem to want them to eat. It is a great card for the spar-

A SIMPLE way to remember the difference between the Virginia creeper and the poison ivy is this: If the vine has five leaves, corresponding to the five fingers of your hand, you may

# How to Dry Up Cows.

A French agricultural writer recommends the use of powdered camphor to weeks before due were given three doses of thirty grammes each dose, and The cows were not injured in any way, and were milked thoroughly until be-

### HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

The Difference in the Price of Creamery and Dairy Butter.

Some dairy statistics recently published by the Canadian government contain some interesting suggestions comparing the prices obtained for dairy and creamery butter in the wholesale market of Toronto, it is shown that between June, 1892, and May, 1893, the average of the lowest prices paid for butter was a few forms. In a table "Bor, is your father in?" "I guess so. Heard ma call somebody a dunce just now "Twant me, coz I wan't there. She wouldn't addred to call the cook such names; so I guess it must have been dad."—Boston Transcript. to American bufter makers. In a table prices paid for butter was 13.5, and the average of the highest prices 18.6, while the average of creamery butter for the same period was 23.6. Between June, 1893, and May, 1894, the average of the lowest prices for dairy butter was 15.4, and the average of the highest prices 19.6, while the average price of creamery butter for the same period is given without equal. as 23.7.

It will be seen from these figures that creamery butter sells from 8 to 10 cents higher than the poorest dairy, and for 4 to 5 cents higher than the best dairy butter. It costs from 31/2 to 41/2 cents a pound to get creamery butter manufactured. A dairyman will then have more for his butter, after then have more for his butter, after paying for the making, by having it backelor holding a baby, a woman riding a backelor holding a baby, a woman riding a bicycle, and a one-armed man out driving with a girl.—Austin (Tex.) Rolling Stone. words he will receive more for his cream than he will for his butter, if

made at home. This table of Toronto wholesale prices sets forth another important fact. While the average price for creamery butter for the past year was just the same as for the year previous, the average of the bighest price for dairy butter was one cent higher, and the average of the lowest prices two cents higher than during the previous year. This would be a mean average as Cat. of one and one-half cents per pound; therefore the quality of our dairy butter during the year has greatly improved. The increase in value of our 50,000,000 pounds of dairy butter by one and one-half cents per pound

means an increase return of \$750,000. This improvement in the quality of our dairy butter is due, in a very large measure, to the work of the "traveling Horn. dairies," says the Farmers' Advocate. They have developed a spirit of inquiry and a desire on the part of farmers for the most improved churns, butter workers, butter prints and all the latest appliances for successful butter making. They have shown the people in a practical manner how to make good butter, and the best method to adopt to secure a uniform article; and. more than these, they have given object lessons of the proper handling of butter so as to fit it for market, and in this regard have been so instrumental in cultivating a taste for neatness and care in packing butter and preparing well repaid for the expenditure, if beg for money.—Ram's Horn. nothing more were accomplished.

# UNIQUE PLANT STAND.

It Is a Table Built Around the Trunk o a Tree.

House plants must have their summer outing as well as house people, and one often sees them set about on the doorsteps and ground. If there is a tree on the ground a novel table for them may be made about its trunk, as shown in the illustration.

Two cross pieces are first spiked se curely to the tree to serve as supports props are cut from slender branches should be as little trimmed as possible. to give a more rustic effect. And the The Greatest Medical Discovery same effect may be given to the edges of the platform by nailing on rough strips for a finish. These strips are obtained by splitting a two-inch "sapthen applied to the platform edges. MEDICAL DISCOVERY. then applied to the platform edges. The little table is then ready for its load.

If some of the plants are vines they



straight trunk as a climbing post, and very soon will twist about it in a charming way. One can hardly imagine the artistic features of this little table of flowers until one sees it upon the home lawn, telling its own story. -Country Gentleman.

Heading Back Large Trees.

A Philadelphia correspondent, A. R.

McIlvaine, has been told by a "tree pruner" that it will not hurt trees any more to head them back than it would hurt him to have his hair cut. Strange how a smart saying will often have some effect! The fact is that the heading back of large trees is the first step to rapid decay. If large trees have grown too tall to be of the service originally intended, it will save time to cut them out altogether and plant new ones than to trifle with them by heading them back. A lady who has traveled considerable suggests that this heading back of large trees is peculiarly a Philadelphia practice. If this be so it must come from the fact that people ignorantly plant the silver maple as a shade tree, simply because it happens to grow fast when young. Its peculiar habit of growth soon deprives it of the utility expected from a shade tree--it is this failure to sup-

ply the original want which suggest

the heading-back process .- Meehan's

Pure and Wholesome Quality Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

### Don't Tread on Me,

Don't Tread on Me,
Vibrates the rattle snake with his rattle.
Sensible people take alarm at the chill which
ushers in chills and fever. If they don't
know they should, that Hotsetter's Stomach
Bitters is the preventer and remedy. Nor
should they forget that it remedies dyspepsia, liver complaints, nervousness, sleeplessness and debility, and is a general tonic
without equal.

NEVER SAW ANYTHING ELSE—Bradford— "I wonder where Biggs acquired all his knowledge about women's hats?" Robin-son—"He used to go to the theater frequent-ly." Trusti. ly."-Truth.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

LADIES can permanently beautify their omplexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"HARRY gave me the dearest, loveliest engagement ring." Capoline—"Mercy on me! I didn't know there was a pawnshop in the town."-Inter Ocean

DE Bible doesn't promise hit, but dar is no doubt de Lord fo'gibs a man all de lies he tells w'en he's in lub!—Arkansaw Thom-

CREDITOR—"Your master promised to set-tle with me to-day." Valet—"Not if I know it; it's my turn first."—Kladderadatsch.

Professor—"Why does the earth move?" Hardup (absently)—"Can't pay the rent, I suppose."—Philadelphia Times. A GREAT deal of stealing is being done that does not go by that name.-Ram's

FLIES follow a red-nosed man because they seem to know that he will soon take something with sugar in it.—Picayune.

TEACHER—"Who is that whistling in school?" New Boy—"Me. Didn'tyou know I could whistle?"—Travelers Record.

ALL the evils that are to be found in soda. water are always winked at. THE right kind of goodness is always good. for something.—Ram's Horn.

IT makes the crab blush when he gets into hot water.—Philadelphia Record.

# Sleepless Nights

Make you weak and weary, unfit for work, indisposed to exertion. They show that your nerve strength is gone and that your nervous system needs building up.

lood's sarsa-1 parilla surest remedy is ures Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves for the platform, which is made of creates an appetite, and gives sound, refreshboards fitted around the trunk. Four ing sleep. Get Hood's and only Hood's

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

# of the Age. KENNEDY'S

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common

will take very kindly to the strong, pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

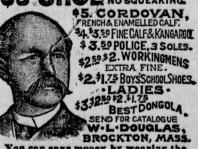
He has tried it in over eleven hundred to be added to the strong of the plants are vines they have been a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts because it is a ing stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label of the stomach is foul or billious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary the best you can get, and enough Dose, one tablespoonful in water at time. Sold by all Druggists.

Douclas \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. 45. CORDOVAN.



You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shee. W. L. Douglas 53.00 bases.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them soid everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.







ARTHUR P. GORMAN, Maryland's Senior Senator. Senator Gorman was born in Howard county, Md., in 1839, arid in 1832 was appointed page in the United States senate. He remained in the service of that body until 1836. From that year until 1830 he was the acknowledged greatest power in the politics of his state, holding many positions of party trust as well as serving as trustee and president of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. He was elected to the United States senate first in 1880 and is now beginning his third term.

# NATIONAL LABOR DAY.

Congress Has Officially Recognized the Right of Our Toilers.

A Day Set Apart for Rest and Recreation in the Interest of the Laboring Man Some States Already Provided For by Statute.

[Special Letter.] The cause of labor received an important recognition in one of the few bills just passed by the present congress-that making the first Monday in September henceforth a national holiday devoted to the cause of the toiler and set apart for a rest-day in the workingman's interest. Other sentiments and classes are already well remembered in the year's calendar. There is patriotlsm in Fourth of July celebrations, remembrance of veterans at Decoration day, acknowledgment of favors of Providence at Thanksgiving, gifts at Christmas, social duties on New Year's and religious ceremonials at Easter. But there has never been in American customs any recognition of the laboring classes in generally observed holidays.

The origin of Labor day dates back to 1880, when following the labor diffi-



EX-GOV. HUMPHREY, OF KANSAS.

Aulties of 1877 the cause of the labor unions received a considerable impetus. There was a demand for a general gala occasion, and in the labor assembly of New York the matter of adopting a special day for this purpose was discussed. No particular result was attained beside adopting the first Monday in September as a day for workingmen's relaxation.

With the recurrence of the season the idea spread, and labor unions of all kinds came to select a day in the first week of September for their celebrations of this kind, the custom spreading from the cities and manufacturing towns to the country districts until it was well nigh national in its extent.

Up to 1890, however, no state observance of the day had taken plack. In August of that year Gov. L. U. Humphrey, of Kansas, by request of the Topeka trades assembly, issued a proclamation setting aside the first day of September for a labor holiday and asking the people of the commonwealth to devote the occasion to the interest of the toilers. The proclamation was an Innovation, and Gov. Humphrey was criticized by many for his action. Time, however, demonstrated his good judgment, for several other governors speedily followed his example and state legislatures took action on the subject until, before congress had nationalized the day, more than half the states already had labor days of their

The bill adopted June 28 was advocated by Congressman Cummings, who immediately after its passage by house and senate took it himself to President Cleveland and witnessed its signature. The bill was a long time on the calendar, but required only a short time for reading or discussion, for it is exceedingly brief. It is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the first Monda; In september in each year, being the day cele-brated and known as Labor's holiday, is here-by made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christ-mas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th day of May and the 4th day of July are now made by law public holi-days." In September in each year, being the day cele

In one respect the law is a curious one, for it is unusual for congress to legislate on the subject of holidays except for the District of Columbia. There are exceptions, but they are of a special character. April 30, 1889, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first president was made a national public holiday throughout the United States by the act of March 2, 1889. The last congress also passed a joint resolution authorizing the president to recommend October 1, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the

discovery of America, as 'one to pe observed by the people by public demonstrations, and suitable exercises in the schools and other places. These are the only national holidays provided for by congress outside of this since none of them is a national holimade holidays by state law or by nacation to the District of Columbia. Even Thanksgiving day, though designated by the president, becomes a public holiday only by state legislation providing that any day designated by president or governor as a day of thanksgiving shall be a public holiday.

Some states, including Pennsylvania, set apart by state legislation, and have chosen the first Saturday in September rather than the first Monday as being more suitable to the laboring classes who get a holiday at the end of the week's work rather than the beginning. The question arises in such cases: Have these states now two Labor days or shall the federal holiday take precedence over that of the commonwealth? A change in the state laws to conform with the new conditions may be expected next winter in these states.

The setting apart of a holiday for labor celebrations is due perhaps more first made the country wealthy. And to the Knights of Labor than any one organization. The celebrations are nearly always held under the auspices of this body, although there is generally a hearty cooperation on the part of other societies of workingmen and those interested in their cause. The was its enthusiastic supporter for

similar to that of any other holiday. It approaches the Fourth of July, but is without the hilarity and exuberance of that occasion. There is an undertone of seriousness that tells of the earnestness of the cause of the workingman and shows the importance of his interests in the development of

American civilization. The chief feature of the day is a parade-but it is not a procession deis more in the nature of a trades' disply in which every avocation is represented by workmen busy at their various trades. Then there is a big picnic dinner and later the speeches. which are a far more important portion of the progamme than in most other holidays. In the addresses there has often been a tendency to a radical presentation of the cause of the workmen, and the occasion has sometimes been taken advantage of by reckless agitators who have seized the opportunity to express un-American and un-

patriotic ideas. While it is perhaps true that somewhat extreme ideas are more readily received than upon occasions like Independence day it is not generally done without disapprobation, and with the day made a rest day for the whole nation instead of for a particular class or section, its observance will become far more broad and less marred by any expression tending to arouse antagonism | have them indicted? between the toilers and any other class

whatever. The significance of the day is farreaching, and the unanimity with which congress indorsed it. the bill passing practically without opposition in either branch of congress, proves the sympathy with which it has been re-

ceived by those high in authority. Indications are that it will be more generally observed this year than ever received so much discussion during the past few months will be prominently before the gatherings in every village, city and hamlet in the nation for so-

lution. the United States of America has been better understanding of the labor quesethical economy the world over.

> The other night my eyes I shut, A lovely dream to me was sent;
> I'd tell you all about it, but
> I can't remember bo 't it went.
>
> -Harper', Young People

C. M. HARGER.

# TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

(These "Studies" aim to give everybody's (These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). They agitate a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seek for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write y'ar opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

### EXTRACTS

From the Speech of Ex-Speaker Sulzer in Assembly on Home Rule in Taxation Bill.

I take it that if this bill should bewould enter into the local politics for surpervisors, councilmen and members of the board of aldermen would be as to whether they were in favor of taxing both real and personal property, or whether they were in favor of taxing only the real property or personal property only. That would give the people an opportunity to express their convictions in regard to local taxation. I understand that the opposition from the farmers from the rural districts comes because they believe that if this bill should become law it would in some way decrease the amount of taxation that the city of New York pays into the state treasury, and which is divided among the fiftynine other counties in the state. That is not so. The farmer, the granger and the man with his house in the country, that he knows will be assessed, are in error in regard to the bill. ("Section 4. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as diminishing the proportion of the state tax which any city or county may be relatest addition to the list. It is ob- quired to pay into the state treasury jected by some that the putting of under existing law.") Now, the city of the day on the plane of the others | New York pays 47 per cent. of all the mentioned in the act is misleading taxes of the state. I believe the people of the city of New York are in favor day in a technical sense. They are of this bill. I believe that they want to express an opinion at the ballot-box 1890. tional enactment limited in its appli- upon how taxes shall be raised in that city. I believe that to be true also of the citizens of Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and Rochester. I believe it would be in the interest not alone of every city in the state, but in the interest of every rural district in the state. To-day the farmers are becoming poorer and poorer, the rates of interest are going up, and already have a Laborday of their own, they need new material and implements. They have had to mortgage their farms until to-day the mortgages on the farm lands of the state of New York have increased within ten years twenty-one per cent. Something must be done for the farmer. I stand on this floor and proclaim unhesitatingly that there is not a man here who would do more for the farmer than I. I have always stood by the farmer. It is from the soil, it is from the toil of the farmer, that every material advancement comes and all wealth and all product of human industry comes. It was from the soil our forefathers

jury to the state. Is it not a fact that the farmer to-day is complaining that he must buy his implements of trade in the dearest market and sell his products in the late head of the order, T. V. Powderly, cheapest market, and in competition with all the world? Is it not a fact he complains that The Labor day observance is not property can not escape taxation, because it consists of his stock, implements of agriculture, hay, oats, and of the various other things he has raised from the soil; whereas, the personal property of the banker, of the merchant, of the monopolist, is in bonds, stocks and securities, and escapes taxation in the large cities of this state, because all that the merchant and banker and capitalist and monopolist have to do is turn the personal property voted to drum majors and bunting. It twenty days before the assessor comes around, into bonds of the United States government, or take his box of securities over to Jersey City, and it escapes

all taxation for personal purposes? By Mr. Howe: I would ask the genstatesman from New York, if he is not aware of the fact that there is a law which prevents a man from secreting

his property in that way? By Mr. Sulzer: There is a law in

this state against stealing property. By Mr. Howe: I beg the gentleman's pardon, but will he keep on the issue and not change when I ask a question. Is there not a law in this state which prevents a man from changing any property which he has, within twenty days before he is assessed?

By Mr. Sulzer: That's the point I make-that people violate the law. By Mr. Howe: Then why does he not present the names of those men that he

seems to know, to the grand jury, and

By Mr. Sulzer: If I presented the name of every man who violated the law in that regard I would be more active than Mr. Comstock and Mr. Gerry put together. I say it, and I say it deliberately, and charge here now, that there are wealthy men in the city of New York who violate the law by evasion of the principles of taxation upon personal property, and I say the only way to meet the emergency is to pass a before in the nation's history, and the | bill like this and give the people a problems that confront labor and have | chance in the city of New York and in the counties of the state to raise their taxes as they desire. There are a great many people in the state of New York against this bill. So it was when De Witt Clinton built the canal. There It is an encouraging sign that labor were a great many people who said it has received this recognition, and that would bankrupt the state. I never knew a public improvement, I never the first nation on earth to make so knew an act which would help and important a concession to the laboring benefit the people, I never knew a classes. It is not only a permanent man who thought ten years ahead of concession, for such an enactment can his time, that there was not a crowd of never be abrogated, but it will, if people who would say, this will bring rightly used, aid in bringing about a ruin, this will bring destruction and overwhelm the people, the state and tion, now so prominent in political and the country. But when the Erie canal was built the state of New York first wrote Empire across her banner, her sister state gave her the proud name of Excelsior. I know of nothing that comes right down to a simpler proposition of home rule than this.

A correspondent writes to the New York Press to suggest a tax on bachelors. What would happen if bachelors were discriminated against as many

philosophers think they ought to be. The average bachelor in nine cases out of ten, is a bachelor from choice and not from necessity-a man usually without a home and with a comparatively small stake in the country. Most bachelors find temptations to selfishness in their lines too great to resist. They are prone to spend their incomes on themselves, when they don't lay money away to buy an annuity as an insurance against old age-an annuity being the bachelor's ideal of a provision against age and misfortune. Husbands and fathers do not invest in ancome a law one of the things that nuities which cease at their deaths, but pay assessments on life insurance policies for the benefit of those whom they must leave behind them.

No injustice is intended toward the many men who remain single by reason of obligations which they can not unshoulder for the care of others. Nor against those occasional cases where bachelors have foresworn the compan- bill by any means. They did not proionship of women for life because they could not marry the one woman they wanted; or have fancied themselves badly treated by the sex generally. Such men have their own punishment, and it is sufficiently severe. Nor are young bachelors included in the plan of this ingenious theorist. The age at which a man should marry depends upon many conditions-his income, disposition, education and social opportunities-but, generally speaking, it advances as the existence of civilized

beings grow more complex. An article entitled "The Railway Man," in Vox Populi, compiles figures from the statistical abstract of the United States, showing that for the twenty-two years from 1871 to 1892, the people of this country paid to the railroads the enormous sum of sixteen thousand million dollars, or a sum equal to the assessed value of the entire property of thirty-one states in

The total increase in the assessed value of the entire property in this country, from 1880 to 1890, was less than eight\*thousand million dollars, or railroad companies in twenty-two years.-Arkansas Farmer.

# The Result of Freedom From Personal

Taxes. So many people who live in Brooklyn daily cross the East river on their way to business that it is frequently called 'The bedroom of New York." But the last census shows that no less than average in the 10,583 manufactories in Brooklyn. Their combined capital is over \$250,000,000 and \$65,000,000 is annually paid out in wages. If each person employed in a factory can be held to represent four others dependent upon his or her labors, fully onehalf of the population is supported by home manufacturers. There are 264 industries represented in the list, the first, numerically, being the shoe-shops, but the leading one in point of any legislature doing anything against the farming interests would do an invalue of product is the sugar-refining interest. More men are employed in making clothes than in anything else, and foundry and machine shops come next. In no less than fifty-two different industries the value of the products annually exceed \$1,000.000.-N. Y. Times.

enforce them. -ED.)

Punished for Improvements. A few days ago we were at Lever Bros.' "Sunlight Soap" works. They have built a large factory a few miles from Liverpool. In addition to the factory there are large numbers of well-built and most artistic cottages for their workers. In building their works they have done much to benefit the place. but they are fined by the local authorities as though they had done an evil in place of good to the district. They are taxed on all the improvements they have made; the greater the improvement the heavier the tleman, and distinguished lawyer and taxation. The board of trade compelled them to build the chimney of the works one hundred and fifty feet high; the local board asked them, since the neighborhood would probably become a residential one, to make it two hundred feet. They did this at a considerable extra cost, and had to pay rates on this extra cost expended to please the local authorities. Between This action was at once a challenge to their works and Birkenhead there are many acres of unoccupied land; this try. It mitigates the surrender. It land pays no taxation .- J. W. S. Callie, in London Financial Reformer.

# Get Off the Earth!

Our whole system of taxation says a plainly as if in so many words: "We know that if people are allowed to get upon the land freely where they can get a comfortable living, there can be no monopolies. They must be kept off the land therefore, and the cheapest and most effective way to accomplish that is to encourage individuals to fence in the common property and reward them for not using it themselves or allowing any one else to use it. This we can do by making taxes on unimproved land very light and taxes on the products of industry very heavy."

Why Does Not New York Get It? which policemen get for allowing the same privilege in the city of New York. -H. V. Hetzel.

Ir men can get control of some article that will make one cent profit off each person in this country it will net them \$600,000. The people would not miss this, but by multiplying for each process in each article used it will impoverish a nation. The sugar trust skins ness depression.-N. Y. World. the people out of sixty million dollars annually that could be saved to them if the government would spend one million in erecting public refineries.-"Coming Nation," Greensburg, Ind.

PRETTY small potatoes and few in a hill is this tax of five dollars a line on Yankee fishermen up in Canada.

## ENTITLED TO CREDIT. Good Work Done by the Genuine

The democrats in both houses of congress, with but few exceptions, are entitled to credit for doing all that it seemed to them possible to do toward the fulfillment of the pledges with respect to the tariff which their party made in 1892.

They have made an honest, earnest and persistent attempt to obey the popular mandate delivered when the present democratic congress and president were elected. They are deserving of great praise for wresting what they have wrested from a protectionist senate, and for holding out so long as there seemed to be a ray of hope against the protectionist amendments which that body thrust so plentifully into the Wilson bill.

The democrats of the ways and means committee labored with great zeal and industry, and finally produced a bill which was fairly acceptable to those who meant what they said when they voted for a tariff for revenue only. They did not produce a perfect duce a bill which was satisfactory to most of their own number.

But they did produce one on right lines, based on right principles, and making a long step toward the final goal of commercial liberty and the ultimate abandonment of the entire policy of supporting and enriching favored industries by levying forced contributions upon others. They went as far as they believed it possible to go, in view of the known character of the senate, toward the total abolition of the republican system of legalized robbery.

The house, led for the time being by such men as Tom Johnson and De Witt Warner, went further than the committee and voted for free coal, iron and sugar and the immediate stoppage of the McKinley sugar bounty.

A majority of the democratic senators stood ready to go even farther than the house, making larger reductions on manufactured goods and going farther in the direction of ad valorem rates. But presently they found themselves confronted not only by the republican senators in solid array but less than one-half the amount paid the by this body reenforced by enough senators calling themselves democrats to defeat any bill not acceptable to them and the interests they represented.

The question with the loyal democratic senators then was not what they wished to do but what it was possible to do. They contested the ground inch by inch, and yielded to the rene-109,292 persons are employed on the gade senators no more than they were forced to yield. The result was a badly mutilated bill, but it was that or no bill. They had saved much that was valuable. The bill, bad as it was, was still vastly better than the Mc-Kinley monstrosity, and they accepted it as better than nothing.

The house has at last done the same but not without making prolonged and heroic resistence. The house conferrees, headed by Chairman Wilson, struggled long and manfully against the bad amendments, forced upon the bill by the senate renegades, and their democratic associates in the house supported them without wavering until they became convinced that the choice lay between the mutilated bill and none at all.

The majority of the democrats are (Personal taxes are levied in Brook- entitled to high praise for making a lyn, but there is, happily, no way to courageous and determined fight and saving the bill from wreck. It is not their fault that the measure is not far better than it is.-Chicago Herald.

# SOME GOOD FEATURES.

Much Has Been Gained by the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

The democrats of the house for reasons admirably stated by Chairman Wilson and Speaker Crisp, accepted the senate tariff bill, with all its imperfections and its shame, rather than to get none.

Like the "held up" passengers in helpless stage coach, they yielded to the political highwaymen of the senate without pretending to make a virtue of the necessity.

As a vindication of democratic principles against the betrayal of the four trust agents and speculating senators who forced the surrender, the house with surprising promptness and unanimity passed a bill making all sugars free, and also separate bills untaxing coal, iron and barbed wire. the senate and a promise to the counproves again that the popular branch of congress remembers the pledges of the party and respects the demands of the people.

There is this further compensation for the humiliating result: It will relieve the country, for some years at least, of the fear of another general tariff upheaval.

Had congress adjourned without passing any bill tariff agitation would have dominated to elections and have been revived at the December session even if President Cleveland had not felt constrained to call an extra session. If President Cleveland shall permit this bill to become a law no party would dare to propose tearing it to pieces again immediately. Nor can McKinleyism be restored

Nine hundred thousand francs a year during the next three years, even if is what the city of Paris gets as rent the republicans should venture upon for the use of portions of its sidewalks. the issue and control the next two It is not known what the exact sum is gresses. Mr. Cleveland's term will not expire entil March, 1897. His veto cannot be overridden by the next congress, and the congress to be elected in 1896 will not meet for more than a year afterwards. Even those who are most disappoint-

ed in the bill will soon come to consider three years of peace preferable to further suspense, anxiety and busi-

-- The tariff, as finally passed while in many respects it falls short of the expectations of the country, is an enormous step forward in the direction of reduced taxation, a step that time the fixed policy of the country will be toward the gradual reduction

### PROTECTION BEATEN. Important Reductions in the McKinley High-Tariff Duties.

Whatever has been gained has been wrested from a protective body. The country concurs in Mr. Wilson's report. The senate has a majority for protection. There are thirty-seven republicans, three populists and seven lemocrats who are champions of prohibitive tariffs on articles produced by their friends and therefore for all prohibitive tariffs-protection consist-ing in being for the other fellow's tariff if he will be for yours.

From this protective body the tariff reform democrats have wrested a reduction of sugar duties, free wool, lumber and salt and a great curtailment of tariffs on the textiles which the masses must buy for clothing. An income tax is secured, which relieves taxation on the household and places a share of federal expenses upon the wealth whose concentration has been favored by federal laws.

Not all that the house contended for and the country desired has been obtained. The sugar trust has not been severed from government partnership. Iron and coal are still taxed, and the commodities into whose cost they enter are still to bring higher prices than the people should pay. But, as the chairman of the ways committee, himself as brave a champion as a cause ever had, says to his friends, when men have done their best, according to their capacity and judgement, they must fall back on the consciousness of duty done. For the democrats of the house the voters of the party have nothing but approval. What obligations came to them under the laws and the instructions of their constituents they have discharged with promptitude. There has been no departure from principle. In their proposition to reform the revenue they were moderate and business interests were never left in doubt. The contest for a better bill than the measure offered by the senate they have fought as long as there was the slightest chance to succeed and have abandoned it at the demand of business when success against a protective senate majority was a demonstrated impossibility.

That atrocity, the McKinley bill, is about to be wiped from the statute books by democratic votes. The pledge of 1892 to the people is redeemed as far as the people have conferred the power. The tariff reformers could not control a senate to which a majority of real reformers had not been elected. The house has shown what honest reformers can do by passing bills for free sugar, free iron, free coal and free barbed wirg. Having placed the blame for the incompletness of the reform where it belongs, the house democrats can adjourn in the "consciousness of duty

Now that tariff legislation is at an end for this congress, business men owe to the country an increased activity and confidence. The elements of prosperity are all with us. Set everywhere the example of faith and energy. Doubts about the laws are at rest. There is nothing else for business men to doubt except their own strength of will. Matters will not come right of themselves. Men must make them right. It is just about a year since the acute financial trouble began. It is just about time for the sharp revival to begin .- St. Louis Republic.

# OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

---The McKinley monstrosity has been beheaded.—Toledo Bee.

-The best thing about the revised sugar schedule is that it is a still greater improvement over McKinley's. The farther we get from McKinleyism the better, every time. - Boston Herald.

--- Republican organs are trying to scare the men who have had no wages under the McKinley law with the threat that they will have "lower wages" under the democratic tariff. -Chicago Herald.

-McKinleyism at least is dead, and its vile offspring is already doomed. Only let the people, whose cause has been so ably and so nobly led by the men who stood true to the Wilson bill, now take up the battle, and "protectionism" will meet its Gettysburg in

November.-N. Y. Herald. -If business is so improved by the settlement of the tariff question for the time that the gain is apparent to the most obtuse observer, the fact will prove so damaging to McKinleyism as to render it a losing game to clamor for the restoration of McKinley duties. -Boston Transcript (rep.).

-The new bill, whatever its defects, is better than its predecessor. It sounds the knell of McKinleyism, and, if it does not reduce the profits of all bloated trusts, the fault is not with the democratic party, but with the freebooters in the irresponsible senate, who will doubtless be dealt with in due time.-N. Y. Morning Journal.

-If anybody thinks tariff reform sentiment is less strong throughout the country than it has been let him follow the proceedings of the democratic conventions and meetings that are being held in various sections of the country nowadays. No step backward is the unanimous cry. If this strong, popular sentiment is not heeded in Washington those who are blocking the way might as well prepare for permanent retirement from public life. That is their usual destiny. - Boston Herald.

-The lesson principally to be learned from this tariff contest and its impotent conclusion is that when the republican party made the protected interests a partner in the government it in fact made them the governing partner in the firm. The way to cure the situation, so intolerable to the people, is not to reduce the interest of the protected manufacturers, but to dissolve the partnership altogether. The way to reform the tariff is to abolish it. There can be no half way will never be retraced. From this measures with vice, and protection is nothing but economic vice-the prostitution of government to the ends of of import duties. -- Philadelphia Times. | private profit. - Chicago Times.

The Chase County Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, DAVID OVERMYER, of Shawnee county. Lieutenant Governor. SIDNEY G. COOKE. of Dickinson county.

Associate Justice. J. D. M'CLEVERTY, of Bourbon county. Secretary of State, E. J. HERNING, of Sumner county. Attorney General, JAMES M'KINSTREY, of Reno county.

Auditor, W. E. BANKS. of Russell county.

Treasurer, BARNEY LANTRY. of Chase county.

Superintendant of Public Itstruction, MILES H. WYCKOFF. of Atchison county. Congressman at Large, JOSEPH G. LOWE,

of Washington county. For Congressman, 4th District. T. J. O'NEILL, of Osage county.

# DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

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

Strict construction 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 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 executive and legislative stations in all that they have done to carry out the principles of the last Chicago platform. The administration assumed 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 results of the wasteful extravagances 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

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 22nd of June, 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 such 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 industeries of the land, lend new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

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

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. We favor, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

The majority of our Republican ex changes contained a supplement, last week, furnished by the Republican State Central Committee. The supplement was devoted entirely to criticism of the Populists.

A newspaper that is liberally pat-ronized by the business men has more influence in building up a city or town than any other agency that can be employed. People want to go where there is a wide-awake. enterprising community.—Florence Bulletin.

When the women of Kansas are allowed to vote at any and all elections within our borders will they sit at the head of the table and do the carving, and the man of the house pour out the tea and coffee at the gathering of the family, at meal times? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been gained?

When the women of Kansas shall have been granted the right to vote at any and all elections within this State presented in that convention. will charters be witheld or withdrawn become members of the same? If not, the ballot would degrade her. will it not be inequal, and not equal suffrage that will prevail?

"If these editors who are chiding the Democrats for delaying so long the return of prosperity by not passing the tariff bill promptly will consult their Congressional Record," says the bill was reported to the Senate was consumed in speeches by the Republicans, anxious to delay the bill as long as possible."

down the name of McKinley for President, and nearly every Republican paper in that State is now silent upon stand up and tell these fellows of their facilities are unequalled by those of stand destructible Democratic party."—Duston any other newspaper published in the stand up and that is the great, eternal. in any other newspaper published in the stand up and tell these fellows of their facilities are unequalled by those of destructible Democratic party."—Duston any other newspaper published in the standard of the prices made either by one they are being retired. There is something very significant in the action of the Ohio newspapers. It means McKinley and McKinleyism is dead, shelved and relegated forever.

The Republican papers are making government, from duties on imports have fallen to 128 millions, nearly as low as in 1879. But these same Relaws-that it has come under the Mclaw went into effect, day before yes-

A Governor who declines to attend the funeral of a lamanted ex-Governor because of an engagement to speak at a political meeting should not feel slighted if there are some worthy and silver upon equal terms at a fair ratio 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

there is a difference in their mode of there is a difference in their mode of at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August and passed that body, February 8, 1893, and passed that body, and passed that body,

FEMALE SUFFRACE. "There is a subject near to my heart

They call it woman suffrage. The Republican and People's parties want the proposition voted on. The Reand not the courage to say they were against it. The Pops did come out fast to the principles of the Government, say they are not in favor of woit; and we do not propose to drag them themselves before the world.

George Washington-who signed that constitution-signed it for both traordinarily low rates. mankind and womankind, for prattling children, for old age and for humanity. Every man woman and child was re-

The Indian, the idiot, the maniac from Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights and the convict are not permitted to and the Chase County Courant for Templars and other secret orders in vote because they would degrade the the State unless women are allowed to ballot and woman has no vote because

If this proposed suffrage amendment should carry in this State you would have twenty years more of em- being posted on the developments of pyrical and esthetic legislation. All the interesting political cambaign the peculiar and ill-ballanced people which is just opening, THE TIMES has of the four quarters of the world made a special campaign rate of \$2.00 would come here as the place of the for the daily and Sunday paper, and El Dorado of their hopes. You would see the gnarled, spectacled and savagethe St. Paul Globe, "they will discover ly moral. They would come like the that three-fourths of the time after locusts of Egypt, like the grasshop-pers, like the army worm and chinch porter of Democratic principles, it is bugs that invade our fields.

the people abroad will be satisfied that The Ohio State Journal has taken and released from the insane asylum, and from this time on will be governed by common sense.

There is but one party that dares to

POPULIST PRECEPTS.

By a decisive vote the Populists of Idaho incorporated woman suffrage into their platform, and also decided ples for the success of which the that they would not accept a proposi- people of the West are contending tion to fuse which seemed acceptable to Idaho Democrats. Thus the Popmuch of the fact that revenues of the | ulists of Idaho standtup for their par ty principles, regardless of the fact that by so doing they permit the Republican party to control the State.

publican papers do not tell us that this their brethern in Idaho for this course has been brought about by Republican On the contrary, they will commend them because they have followed the Kinley tariff, not one item of which fusion was tolerated in this State by had been changed until the new tariff the Populists, and they deliberately terday. Why not tell the whole truth sas could not approve of it.

ing the Democratic party because it any one sending them at once the

tend the funeral of ex-Gov. Charles ciple to party success, and while Demany person forwarding the names and Robinson was not an over-sight, but crats have in the past shown more stamps promptly.

Robinson was not an over-sight, but practicle politics than have the Pop-Note.—The editor of this paper practicle politics than have the Populists, they are now prepared to ac-knowledge that the Populists are right pictures and considers them really

be grown to the currency may keep page decision, and the control of the form of the control of t want?

In the State of Kentucky there are 19 counties. Of these eighty-six are 20 bemocratic, thirty-three Republican. The average value of land in the Democratic counties is \$13 92 per acre; in the Republican counties \$4.62. The 31 highest average in a Domocratic counties to the Republican counties \$4.62. The 32 county (Christian) \$11.70. Four 34 per acre; in the Republican counties average over \$40, sixteen over \$20, none under \$2, and 34 per acre; in the world a poor boy and with his 35 per acre; in the world a poor boy and with his 36 per acre; in the world a poor boy and with his own strong arms and good common sense has not only become wealthy 36 per acre; in the world a poor boy and with his own strong arms and good common sense has not only become wealthy 37 per acre; in the world a poor boy and with his own strong arms and good common sense has not only become wealthy 38 the tended to exceed the first of the state for their approval, or rejection, namely. That section one, article five of the state of kannas be amended so that the same shall rect and so the trugged. Old-fashioned school of industry and honesty. He started out in the world a poor boy and with his own strong arms and good common sense has not only become wealthy 50 per acre; in the reverse over \$20, none under \$2, and five world the has been his motto from the state of kannas be amended to the form the world a poor boy and with his and own strong arms and good common sense has not only become wealthy but enables others to do well in the state. With his ups and downs in the world when the proposition in the state to the state of kannas be of the state of kannas be medit the constitution of the state of kannas be of the constitution of the state of kannas be of the state of kannas be of the state of kannas be of the constitution of the state of kannas be of the constitution of the state of kannas bear of the sta

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU. It is just as necessary for a man to that I desire to touch upon briefly. get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear publicans of the State had not the sir, who are glancing down this column courage to say they were in favor of it of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York for it after a supreme struggle. The Weekly World, and this paper, both Democrats on the other hand, holding for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for man suffrage. This thing is wrong 35 cents in addition to the and right minded women do not want regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is into the slums to satisfy the bold and going to be a very important onebrazen women who want to display Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at ex-

Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months

one year. Address CHASE COUNTY COURANT. THE TIMES" CAMPAICN RATES. In order that no citizen of the Southwest may have an excuse for not 30 cents for THE TWICE-A-WEEK porter of Democratic principles, it is,

This is a matter of profound con-cern to our State. Vote it down and to open its columns to representatives and always has been, liberal enough of different political opinions for the discussion of their views. In the columns of THE TIMES the important news of the campaign of 1894 will be set forth fully and fairly. Its news any other newspaper published in the Southwest. At the prices made either the daily or the Twice-a-Week edition should be in the hands of every man

Liberal terms to agents and postmas-

THEY WANT NAMES.

they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides

the Boat," a superbly executed water

able for framing, and sixteen other

pictures about same size, in colors, to

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO

THE CONSTITUTION. SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

NOS. 1 AND 2.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elec-ted to each house thereof, concurring there-

PERCY DANIELS, President of Senate. W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, R. S. Osborn. Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statue book May 18, 1893.

In Testimony, Wheleor, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

seal.
Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of

· 12 / 4/10 + 600

R, S, OSBORN, Secretary of State.

Approved March 6, 1893, 3:50 P. M. L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

Gems of Art."

mc8ml

ters. Sample copies free.

who holds to those economic princi-

people of the West are contending. 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few peo-Will Kansas Populists condemn

precedent established in Kansas. No adopted a plank in their platform color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitsas could not approve of it.

Many so called Democrats are blam-

a portrait of Hon. Barney Lantry, of [First published in the COURANT, July 26, 1894]

# Ripans

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

Tabules.

YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE. DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDEFED LIVER. - DISORDEFED LIVER.

of your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL CISCRDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, quzzinesss, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

# One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHCMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

# W. H. HOLSINGER,

Machinery,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings** 

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

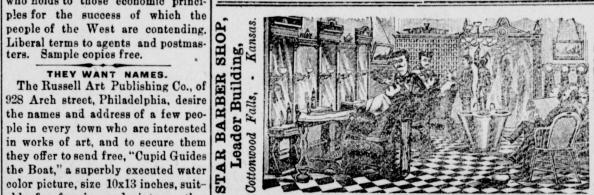
Hardware,

Stoves,

Tinware.

Farm

Kansas.



OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PERIGREE SEEDS PEDIGREE PLANTS.

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS, WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOUGE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live Stock or Gardening.

No others need apply.

Addres SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

# ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.



\$43.00

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

shipping. WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$5. Surreys, \$65 to \$100 same as sell for \$500 to \$100. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$65. Phætons, \$66 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN. \$23.50

No. 1, Farm Harn

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS.

No. 3, Farm Wagon. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

# The Portfolios of the MAGIC CITY

are printed in Natural Photographic Colors, hich gives to the Illustrations a softness and marvelous beauty of finish never attained by any other publication.

The Complete Series (16 nmubers) will constitute a Large and Beautiful Oblong Volume, 11x13 3-4 inches. Ilnstrated with

# over 300 Grand Views, SPECIALLY REPRESENTING

All the Principal Buildings. Great Paintings.

Foreign and State Buildings. Celebrated Statuary. General Views. Complete Views of the Art Gallery. Interior Views. Character Sketches on the Midway. Architectural Details. Curious Foreign Types.

Passed the House March 1, 1893. GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House. FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House. And all the Grand and Wonderful Features of the Great World's Fair, made at the height of the Splender of the World's Exposition,

> BY A SPECIAL CORPS OF ARTISTS. Including the

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

of the U.S. Government. The best is always

On receipt of a 1 lb. Cap Sheaf Soda wrap per and ten cents, we will mail one number or 16 wrappers and \$1.60 will secure the com plete set. Address DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y.



# COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERI-ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN

THE" LEADER LINE"OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. F YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE

STOVES. WRITE TO US FOR PRICES. COLLINS & BURCIE CO., 225 W. 12th St. Chicago.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Goo

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lest he chips fall where they may." Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

BAST. CO	I.L. C	h1.L.	At. X.	KC.X.	W.IL.
	p m	p m	a m	a m	a m
Cedar Grove.				10 13	
clements	4 22	11 39	153	10 23	11 39
Kimdale	4 32	11 51	2 10	10 36	12 20
Evans				10 40	12 35
Strong	442	12 03	2 35	10 48	
Ellinor	4 48	12 10	2 45	10 57	1 25
Saffordville	4 53	12 16	2 53	11 03	1 45
				rex.x.	
p	m	p m	a m	p m	a m
Safford ville	6 12	2 07	2 34	1 17	9 16

Safford VIIIe. 6 12 2 07 2 34 1 17 9 16 Ellinor... 6 18 2 13 2 45 1 25 9 27 Strong.... 6 27 2 22 2 55 1 34 9 55 Evans... 6 35 2 28 3 16 1 43 10 20 Elmdalo... 6 39 2 33 3 22 1 47 10 36 Clements... 6 51 2 44 3 43 2 03 11 39 Cedar Grove 6 59 2 53 3 55 2 13 12 03 C. K. & W. R. R.

 EAST.
 Pass.
 Frt.

 Hymer.
 2 20sm 7 45pm

 Evans.
 2 07 7 30

 Strong City.
 1 45 6 57 3

 Cottonwood Falls.
 3

 Mixed Gladstone..... Mixed 4 20pm 4 50 5 15 Strong City......3 10am 8 30am 5 20 Evans.......3 20 8 45 Hymer......3 40 9 15

# WAIT A WEEK,

have a chance John W. Wilcox, of the Strong City Derrick, was down to Emporia, Monday

# **CARSON'S**

NEW GOODS.

He is now in Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office. Eastern markets and says that the and you can

R. B. Evans of Emporia, visited his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Carson, one day

Dunlap. Reward for information leading to their recovery. Address, CAL. PENDEGRAFT, save a week's last week. wages by buy- Monday morning, from his visit in Colorado.

# NEW GOODS.

bill form the

They will begin to arrive this week and and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. anyhow.

When you are in, we think Ed. McMillen, of Plymoing in this city, to-day. the low prices Mr. and Mrs. John Funk, of Emporia, visited Mr. and Mrs. Riley Funk, of Sharp's creek, last week. will you to buy.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

# DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-

The Democrats of Chase county Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, Sep-tember 22, 1894, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following effices, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, viz: Representative, County Attorney, County Superintendent, Probate Judge, Clerk of the District Court, and County ty Commissioners, 2d District-Falls township; the election of a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the conven-

By order of the County Central Committee. J. R. BLACKSHERE, W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman, Secretary.

### TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Falls township, Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday afternoon, September 22, 1894, to nominate a township ticket, at the same found this out, yesterday.—Strong

The Hon. David Overmyer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be present and address the people during the afternoon of the day of the convention, and every Democrat in the county should be present and hear him, as should every other voter in the county.

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Miss Stella Breese is visiting in Kansas City,

Bert Rockwood was down to Emporia, last Sunday. Bertha Perrigo is vssiting Miss May Madden, in Emporia.

The schools of this city will be reopened, next Monday. Dr. Northington will put you up a set of teeth for \$10.00.

A feed mill, to be run by steam, is being put up at Elmdale. Mrs. Mary A. Barr went to Kincaid, Anderson county, Monday.

Chas. V. Evans is again clerking in the store of Geo. B. Carson. A team and phæton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28 tf Ice cream on hand at M. A. Rich-

ards, by the plate or in bulk. Ed. Rockwood has returned home from his trip to Kansas City. We received \$2.50 from Dr. W. M.

Rich, this week, on subsciption. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. There will be an auction sale of furniture. Look for ad., next week. Make preparations to make the coming County Fair a grand success.

Dr. J. M. Hamme left, Monday, for visit at his old, Pennsylvania home. The Elinor school-house has been And you will re-built, and is now ready for school.

to buy some of Wm. P. Pugh spent the fore part of the week with his home folks in this Mrs. W. H. Holsinger left, Tuesday,

for a visit at Kansas City and Rose-Dennis Madden returned home, this morning, from a business trip to To-

Mrs. Frank Lee, of South Ford, we are pleased to note, is again well and

Friday.

A good way to get rain.—Everybody go to attending strictly to their own

Miss Fanny Powers, of Strong City,

Dr. John McCaskill returned home,

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.

Hon. J. C. Caldwell, Republican, will speak at the Court-house, next Saturday night.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in

You can get reply postal cards, also you must come photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

morning and evening.

at the Elinor school house, next Sun-day, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Hugh Jackson, of Burlington, and Ed. McMillen, of Plymouth, are visit-

advise Mrs. Mary Greelish and daughter Miss Anna Greelish, of Strong City, were in Emporia, last Tuesday.

McMine..., in this city, to day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Funk, of Emponary is the Missouri river, on September and Sharp's creek, last week.

Mrs. Mary Greelish and daughter Miss Anna Greelish, of Strong City, were in Emporia, last Tuesday.

Mrs. H. Q. Palmer, nee Brace, of Denver, Colorado, arrived here, this morning, on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. H. Q. Palmer, nee Brace, of Denver, Colorado, arrived here, this morning, on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. H. Q. Palmer, nee Brace, of Emporia, yesterday, the latter to take base ball game between Winfield and Emporia Maroons, Aug. 29, 30 and 31.

Yesterday, the Winfields beat the Emporias.

What benefit are we to What GEO. B. CARSON

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bonewell, at the Eureka House, this city.

Nelson Bonewell, who is working on the abutment of the railroad bridge at

time they are nominating a candidate for County Commissioner for the 2nd District—Falls township.

M. R. DINAN, J. L. COCHRAN, W. E. TIMMONS, Tp. Com.

The Republican county convention, Hungerf.

delicious ice cream.

David K. Cartter, with his noted Sunrise Prince, accompanied by C. C. Massey, arrived home, Monday morning, for a two weeks' rest.

Married, on Tuesday evening, Aug 28, 1894, in Strong City, by the Rev. Father Francis Xavier, Mr. Walter R. Wiseman and Miss Dora Craft. Dr. Northington the Emporia Den

tist is still coming to Cottonwood on Thursdays of each week. Call on him and have your teeth made good.

Thursday afternoon.

Let Saturday afternoon M. F. Cole. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the

dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and Joseph E. Duchanois, of the Chase

his family. In compliance with the recent order of the Railroad Commissioners, freight trains No.s 309 and 338 have been run-

city, for the purpose of arranging the campaign.

F. E. Kennedy, who put up a tent, a few days ago, between the stores of M. A. Richards and Lee & McNee, County Attorney F. P. Cochran wherein he opened a shooting gallery, made a flying visit to Topeka, last has been taken with typhoid fever; and wherein he opened a shooting gallery, his parents and he now occupy rooms in the Central Hotel building.

The second quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, Matfield Green Charge, will be held at Bazaar, Sept. 1st and 2nd. Preaching services on goods are now has returned home from her visit at Hanover.

1st and 2nd. Preaching services on Thursday and Friday evenings preceding; also, on Saturday, at 2, p. m.

to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, leased, there being no evidence against ing your fall forms the following to purchase a stock of fall goods.

Colorado.

Geo. B. Carson left, Saturday night, for Chicago, to purchase a stock of fall goods.

D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and see who fall goods.

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.

95 degrees in the shade, Tuesday afternoon, and no rain in this city since in July.

Hon. J. C. Caldwell, Republican,

Hon. J. C. Caldwell, Republican,

wood Falls, Kansas. FOR SALE-A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price\$,6,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

John B. Shipman left on the 2 to see them The Rev. Reuben Riggs will preach o'clock train, Monday morning, for his at the M. E. church, next Sunday old home, at Marrietta, Ohio, for a family re-union of himself, brother A Sunday-school will be organized and two sisters, all over 70 years of

age, and they being the entire family of children of their parents. The Santa Fe passenger department has served notice on the Western

C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, and W. E. Timmons, of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, were at Topeka, yesterday, attending a meeting of the Democratic editors of the State. The Hon. B. Lantry, the

W. P. Martin arrived here, Sunday day morning, from California, to look after his cattle interests in this county.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor.

Mrs. Riley Funk enjoyed a visit, a portion of last week and this, from Misses Lizzie and Greenola Venable, of Eureka.

If you want sour best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor.

Mrs. Riley Funk enjoyed a visit, a portion of last week and this, from Misses Lizzie and Greenola Venable, of Eureka.

If you want sour best girl to have some good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Outonwood Falls, Kanssa, who also does paper-hanging.

J. W. McWilliams, of this city, and M. H. Lewis and W. H. Winters, of Strong City, were down to Emporia,—one on Buck cycer and the complete of the Sunday school to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and the thoughts you may catch, and don't forget to bring your baskets well filled for the nonthour occasion.

R. F. RIGGS, Frances Day, Pres. Secretary.

Secretary.

Secretary.

Song by Jackson Sunday-school. What should be the devotional at tude of the S. Sayre.

What should be the devotional at tude of the S. Sayre.

Election of Twp. officers.

All are invited to be present and ring song books and help to make the mark down the thoughts you may catch, and don't forget to bring your baskets well filled for the nonthour occasion.

R. F. RIGGS, Pres. Secretary.

Secretary.

Secretary.

Song by Jackson Sunday-school. What should be the devotional at tude of the S. Sayre.

Election of Twp. officers.

All are invited to be present and thing song books and help to make the thoughts you may catch, and don't forget to bring you baskets well filled for the nonthour occasion.

R. F. RIGGS, Pres.

Secretary.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ to the thoughts

The School District Board of this city, have made a contract with the American Book Company by which terms, they are enabled to furnish the pupils with their publications, at publisher's price. We have appointed T. M. Gruwell as our agent, for the supplying of these books to the schools.

By Order of the SCHOOL BOARD. Little Etta Hungerford, the five year The Republican county convention, to nominate a county ticket, will be held at the Court house in this city, old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank held at the Court-house in this city, next Saturday.

Mrs. D. H. Lyons and daughter, of Streeter, Ill., were the guests, last week, of Mayor Henry Wiebrecht and wife, of Strong City.

A second time table on the Santa Fe

A new time table on the Santa Fe railroad went into effect last Sunday. See the time table in another column of the Courant.

The young ladies of Cottonwood are the young ladies of cottonwood are ever. He wishes us to ask our readvers. requested to inform the young gentle ers not to purchase anything in the men that M. A. Richards is dispensing line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents A petition has been sent to Washington, asking for the establishment of page catalogue. We advise the readint of into the range (like Glenwood Springs)

John E. Watrous, of the Burlington Independent, one of the most staunch Democratic papers in the State of Kansas, and who has been connected with the same ever since its establishment, which was the spring after the COURANT was established, thus making Mr. Watrous rank next to the COURANT editor as a veteran Democratic editor of Kansas, gave the Cour-

Last Saturday afternoon, M. F.Coleman, a deaf mute, who, at one time was a postal clerk on a railroad in the State of New York, and who lost his speech and hearing by a railroad ac-cident, fell, in an apoplectic fit, on the sidewalk in front of W.H. Holsinger's County Stone Co. who are putting in an abutment for a railroad bridge at Peabody, was in town Sunday, with and was on his way to relatives at Dalas, Texas. He soon got assistance to

proceed on his journey. Last Tuesday night, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen and children ning from Strong City instead of Emporia, since last Sunday. witness the blooming of a night-Mrs. M. E. Simmons, nee Howser, blooming cereus belonging to the wife and children, of Abilene, who were of Sheriff J. H. Murdock. It was a here visiting the mother of Mrs Simmons, left, Monday, for a visit at Embleoning cereus belonging to the wife cold cure for drunkenness and opium and to-bacco habit. Any person wishing to

The People's party Central committee of Chase county will meet, at 10 o'clock, a. m., next Saturday, Sept.1st, in the office of T. H. Grisham, in this where and when, and keeps a vigilant where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents, To any one who sends the Weekly Star five were one both old and young, is invited; and all are requested to bring good cheer and well filled baskets to this re-union of the pioneers of the good cheer and well filled baskets to this re-union of the pioneers of the good cheer and well filled baskets to the good cheer and well fill yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

Last Saturday night, while coming over the road between this city and Strong, and just before reaching the turn in the road, Nicholaus Schlup was knocked down and robbed of his vest and watch and between three \*\*Awful" cheap

"Auful" cheap

"The stand of the parties of the pa Reward for information their recovery. Address, CAL. PENDEGRAFT, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. With being one of the parties; and he had a preliminary hearing, Tuesday afternoon, before 'Squires M. C. Newton and Matt McDonald, in the Send twelve cents in postage stamps | Court-house, in this city, and was re-

CEDAR TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCOOL The following is the program of the

Cedar Township Sunday-school Convention, to be held at Wonsevu, Friday, August 31, 1894: Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Devotional services led by Rev. S.

R. Sayre. Song by Homestead and Wonsevu Sabbath-schools. Reading minutes of the last Con-

vention. Essay, the Sunday-school as a so-cial educator, Miss Frances Day. Need of Normal teaching, Mrs. H. S. Pike, of Olney, Kansas.

Song, Pleasent Valley Sunday-

Essay, the Sunday-school as a mor-al factor, Alva Sayre. Reports from twp. President and S.

S. Superintendants. Address to the children, by Rev. Mackenzie.

AFTERNOON. Song service and need of singing,

COING EAST THIS YEAR.

on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails.

Inquire of nearest agent.

YOU NEED A VACATION. Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medacine exists than the dry, clear, balseemic air of that region. Any a postoffice half way between Bazaar ers of the Courant to remember this and Matfield Green.

suggestion.

will do. Did you whisper trout fishsuggestion. ing? Yes, plenty of it, off the rail-

roads, in secluded nooks. Camping out in tents, living in cot tages or boarding at the big hotelsthe cost is little or much, as you please

The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the Chase County Courant and the Kansas Farmer, both papers for one year for only \$2.25. THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The Ladies' Society of the M. E. Church will furnish a dinner, on Saturday, Sept. 1st, the day of the Republican convention, the proceeds to be applied on their Misister's salary.

The People's party Central convert.

# OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC.

The old settlers of Chase county will have a grand round up, in Cartvited; and all are requested to bring good cheer and well filled baskets to this re-union of the pioneers of the county. By order of COMMITTEE.

# CARD OF THANKS.

MR. EDITOR:-We wish to extend, through your paper, our most sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends, and especially to the Benevolent Society of Cottonwood Falls, who so kindly assisted us in time of our sad

school building every morning, this week, from 8 to 10 o'clock, for consultation with parents and pupils, concerning school matters, and for examing promotion eards,
L. A. Lowther,
Principal. ining and classifying pupils not hav-

# ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS County of Chase, SS OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July, 2nd 1894.

Office of County Clerk. Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, July, 2nd 1894.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of July, 1894. a petition, signed by Espy S. Davis and thirty-one others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section ten, township twenty-one, range eight east of P. M. and running thence south on section line to the south-west corner of said section, road to be all east of said section road to be all east of said section road to be all north of said line, and all of said section to be fifty feet wide; and to vacate all the road known as the John Kelley road which was established April 9, 1894, and which commences and ends at the same points as the road prayed for in this petition.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. H. Lovekamp, W. C. Siler and Wm. Handy as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bezar township, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

M. K. Harman,

County Clerk.

[L. S] County Clerk.

# ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS County of Chase, SS OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Cotton-wood Falls, Kansas, July 2, 1894.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topoka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

CRISHAM & CREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOODFALLS "ANDAS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federi

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's



# EVERGREEN

We will send you by mail post-paid one small evergreen tree adopted to your climate, with instructions for planting and caring for with instructions for planting and caring for it, together with our complete list of Nursery stock. If you will cut out this advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper, and tell how many and what kind of trees and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them.

We will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES. Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

PUBLIC SALE.

Rock creek, 10 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on

beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following

personal property, viz: 20 HEAD OF HORSES,

30 TONS OF HAY,

500 SHOCKS OF CORNFODDER, 3 WAGONS, 2 SETS OF HARNESS.

TERMS OF SALE: On all sums of five dol lars and under, cash: Over five dellars, one

MRS. JOHN A. BIELMAN.

STATE OF KANSAS.)
County of chase.)
Solution of county Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 3, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of July, 1894, a petition, signed by A. T. Rector and fourteen others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
To cause to be vacated that part of the county line road lying between sections thirty-two (32) in township twenty-two (22) of range eight (8) (or near said line) and section five (5) in township twenty-two (23) range eight (8) in Butler county, Kansas.
Whereopon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Chas. Deering, Sr., W. F. Dunlap and John Nichol as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement in Matfield Township on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the board of county commissioners

By order of the board of county commis

# J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

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

-AND LOANS MONEY .--COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

WANTED.— A Represenative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to



JOSEPH C. WATERS.

THOS. H. GRISHAM.

Will practice in all State and Federal

# F. P. COCHRAN,

# al courts

PHYSICIANS.

of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - Kansas.

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.



I take my meals at auerle's lunch counter. MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

WITHOUT COST.

I will sell at auction, on our premises, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1894,

20 HEAD OF CATTLE, 25 HEAD OF HOGS,

IMPLEMENTS HOODS.

year's time, at 10 per cent. interest per anum, bankable paper; 5 per cent. off for cash.

# L. S. PALMER, Auctioneer.

ROAD NOTICE.

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,



DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS 143 FEDERAL ST., FIVE SONGS OF MONEY.

FIRST SONG. It fingled, it tingled-it warmed the cold palms Of a miser. A man, singing penitent psalms In rags of wretched linen—bowed down to the

Heard the chime of the dollars and smiled, and

SECOND SONG. It jingled, it tingled-it flashed through the

night To a beggar who knelt near a mansion of light;
And he said: "I shall win her, if life will but

And he climbed to her heart on a ladder of

THIRD SONG. It jingled, it tingled: A man heard the sound, And over him gathered the darkness profound: And he said: "There is never a God that shail

FOURTH SONG. It jingled, it tingled: A woman made wild, Hushed in her mad bosom the cries of a child; And she said: "How the black night falls hateful and cold!

And the wolf at the door would have virtue for

FIFTH SONG.

O, world with thy splendors, thy hopes and thy fears; Thy plenty of charity-plenty of tears!

know there's a rainbow for every dark we know there's a love that no money

But the fainbow still lingers-the love may be While the tradesmen still cavel and cast up the

It is jingle, and tingle, in rags and in lace; But we kneel and thank God for the smile of His face!

-Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

# THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A. Author of "Miser Hoadley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand,"
"Isa," &c., &c.

[Copyright, 1892, by the Author.]

CHAPTER VII-CONTINUED.

"Stand back there!" he cried, in a threatening tone. "If you try to attack me I'll raise every soul in the village. I know your game, Jack Dilworth: but it won't do with me.'

"Come on, Jack," cried another of the men. "Leave the scallywag alone. We shall have a chance yet of squaring things up with him."

"I shan't," replied the man, dogged-He had been drinking. "I mean to have a go at him now. Look out for yourself, you young devil," he called to Tom, and as he spoke he made a savage run to the latter, struck furiously at him, and tried to wrest away his stick.

But he reckoned without his host. Tom brought down the stick with a heavy blow on his assailant's arm, and, parrying the blows aimed at him, struck out with his fist, and caught him on the chest and sent him staggering back.

The man changed his tactics then, and, stepping back a pace or two, made a running kick at Tom with all his force. Tom stepped aside and avoided the kick, and then struck the other with all his strength on the leg. With a cry of pain and foiled rage, he fell to the ground, crying to the others to help him.

They were enraged, and, seeing the ssue of the struggle, with a few muttered threats they closed round Tom to attack him.

"Kill the young devil," shouted the man who had been knocked down. "If you don't silence him there may be no end of trouble out of this job. Here, help me to get up, I'll soon do for him," said he, with a horrible oath. "Don't you think you five bullies have about done enough?" said a calm,

even voice, just at this juncture. All the men looked up at the words and found that they were being watched from the upper window of one of the cottages by a man who was observing the whole scene leisurely.

"Who's that?" growled the man who

was lying on the ground. "Oh, you know very well who it is, Jack Dilworth, just as well as Dick Crook there, or young Tom Roylance himself. You'd better give this kind of game up, all of you. You, Tom, needn't be so handy with that bit of oak of yours. You might have broken Jack's leg," and the speaker, Peter Foster, a clog and boot maker, laughed. "Jack'll bear ye a grudge for that; see if he don't. You're not the lad to forget you've been knocked over, Jack, are you?

The man whom he addressed growled out an oath by way of answer, and his companions coming to the conclusion that it was no use carrying the scene any further lifted the fallen Dilworth and helped him away, leaving Tom alone and master of the field.

"You'd better go home, Tom Roylance," said the old clog-maker, with a dry laugh, "and be thankful that you're able to walk the distance instead of being carried, clogs foremost."

'Aye, you've saved me a cracked skin, Pete," said Tom, and with a cheery good night he walked away homewards with some words of warn-

ing from the old man. After that, bad blood and black looks were to be seen in many directions. Tom said nothing to either Mary or Savannah for fear they should be alarmed on his account; but he began to take precautions lest he should be again attacked. The only person he | ment. told was Reuben Gorringe.

Some of the strikers are getting a bit restless," he said. 'How do you mean?" asked Gorringe,

looking keenly at him. "Have you heard anything outside?" "Last night there was an attempt to

give me a thrashing," and Tom told him briefly what had happened. "Do you know the men?" asked Gor-

"Then we'll prosecute chem. I care nothing for their threats, but when it | him. Yet he could not tell her the true comes to attacking those who stand by me, it's a different thing. Look here. He gave a short laugh as he took out from a desk half a dozen trouble at the mill, and the girl was and would be able to go with her for

violence if he did not give way to the

strikers. "They little know me," said Reuben Gorringe, his eyes glistening with a hard light as he spoke. "By heavens, if they pulled the mill down stone by stone, and threw every spindle in a different direction, aye, and limbed me into the bargain, I wouldn't give in, now."

"I don't care to prosecute," said Tom. "I'm for not giving way now but Jack Dilworth got a good bit more than he gave me, and I don't want to stir up more bad blood than's neces-

sary "What, are you afraid of 'em, then, if you go too far?" asked Gorringe,

with a sneer. As he strangled the life in the sleeping man's "No, I'm not afraid," answered Tom, quietly. "But I'm none too fond of running for police help."

'Yes, but I wish to make an example of some of them," returned Gorringe. "Then you'll have to find somebody else than me. I'll stand firm enough by you while the strike lasts; but I'm not going to be the means of putting

those chaps in prison." Reuben Gorringe looked after him with a gleam of anger in his eyes.

"All right, you obstinate young pup-Take your own line now, while you can. You'll pipe a different tune by and by when things are a bit riper. I wish they'd broken his thick donkey's skull for him. If they'd knocked the life out of him at the same time, it would have saved a lot of trouble, too," he muttered.

The attack on Tom came to the ears of the two girls in a roundabout fashion. Mary's mother heard of it and told the girls.

"No, they didn't hurt him, but he hurt that Jack Dilworth. Pretty nigh broke his leg, so they tell me," said Mrs. Ashworth.

Mary was very frightened at first. "He said nothing to me when I saw him at dinner time; but I thought he looked ill and worried. Do you think he is hurt and won't say so, mother?' she asked.

'Should think not," answered the old woman, with a short laugh. never knew the man yet that didn't shout loud enough when he had ever so tiny a tittle of ache or pain."

"But Tom's not like others in that," said the girl. "He might think I should be afraid."

Savannah lowered her head at this so that her face was hidden from the other's eyes. "I wonder why he hasn't come in to-

night?" continued Mary. "It's the first night he's missed for a long while. I hope he's not ill." "Afraid of his skin, I should think,"

sneered Mrs. Ashworth, who did not like him, and had always tried to get Mary to marry Reuben Gorringe. Mary made no reply, but Savannah spoke.

"He's very wise if he does keep in," she said. "Savannah," cried Mary, indignant

at what sounded like an imputation of cowardice to Tom.

"I mean it," she said: "for Gibeon Prawle and the men with him mean worse than you think. They mean murder!" She spoke deliberately, and her soft voice, full and sweet, seemed to vibrate through the little room. "You can't read these men as I read them. Gibeon Prawle has a murderer's

thoughts." vannah!" "It is true," she continued. "I know the man by instinct. He is dangerous. I have caught his look fixed on Tom, and read it in murder. I have listened to his voice, and I heard-in it cruelty and death. I know what I say-he

means murder." She looked at two scared, wondering faces that were fixed on her, and then laughed, strangely. "You think this queer talk for me.

But it's true." "Lor! girl," said Mrs. Ashworth, shuddering. "Whatever puts such thoughts in your head? You make me feel creepy all down my back."

"Why do you fix on Gibeon Prawle?" asked Mary. "He wasn't one of those who attacked Tom.'

Savannah looked quickly at the other girl, and was on the point of saying something of what she and Tom had overheard, when she checked herself and answered somewhat irritably. "Nonsense, Savannah," cried Mrs.

Ashworth, angrily. "It's rank down-right absurdity to talk in that way. Anyone to hear you rant would think you mad, that they would."

Savannah started violently at the words, and bent on Mrs. Ashworth such an eager, piercing look that both mother and daughter were startled. They had never seen so strange a light in her eyes; and in Mary the fear which she had felt on first seeing the other revived.

CHAPTER VIII.

DOUBT AND DANGER The alarm which Mary had felt at Savannah's strange words and even stranger conduct caused her some unwakeful thoughts during night, and she resolved to tell her lover what had passed and what her

fears were. She found an opportunity that evening. When she left work he was waiting by the mill gates. He was really waiting in the hopes of seeing Savan-nah, and when Mary came out alone his face fell a little with disappoint-

"Well, Mr. Truant, this is good of you to wait for me," she said, joining him, her face alight with pleasure and love. "I think I shall have to begin and call you Mr. Roylance if I don't see more of you than I did yesterday. Where were you last night, sir?" she asked, smiling trustfully and happily

into his face. The question bothered him. He had always been so open and frank with her that the new necessity for practicing deceit perplexed and worried

cause of his absence. So he said something about having

of angry language and threatening anything strange or hesitating in his she walked quickly and happily to his

"Well, I have you now at any rate," she said; "and as I have heaps I want to say I shall just take possession of had gone. you," and she linked his arm in his to walk away.

"Where is-where's Savannah?" asked

"Oh, we don't want her for a bit," answered Mary; "for to tell you the truth it's about her I want to say a to ask you a riddle that has been bothering me. What special reason can Savannah have for thinking Gibeon Prawle means to do you mischief?" "What do you mean, lass?" he asked,

somewhat anxiously. "Does that puzzle you?" she asked. spite against you, and that he is reck- on one," answered Mary.

less enough to be dangerous. Can she have any reason? Does she know anything special about him? What can it Tom Roylance somewhat uneasily. 'You've seen more of her than anyone

know." He colored a little at thus evading the question. "I don't know anything of her in that way," answered the girl, drawing closer to his side and taking a firmer grip of his arm, as if growing more confidential. "But I'm going to make a little confession to you. Do you know, Tom, I think I'm afraid of Savannah.

else in Walkden Bridge and ought to

"Afraid of her!" cried Tom Roylance with a laugh. "Afraid of Savannah! Why, she's one of the gentlest creatures that ever breathed," he cried, en-

thusiastically. "She may be; and I daresay I'm very stupid and ridiculous, as you say, but I don't-I can't trust her. She-I-don't know how to explain the effect she has on me. She sets my teeth on edge sometimes, and I shudder and am afraid of her."

"It's not like you to be so foolish, lass," said Tom. "I thought you and Savannah were such good friends; but you women folk are always curious." "No. I know I'm stupid; but I can't help feeling as I do. Just think what she said about Gibeon last night." And then she told him what Savannah had said, and the strange way in which she had said it.

"It was only a strong way of putting her dislike and distrust of the fellow," was Tom's comment. "We all distrust him, and know that he is a hot-tempered chap, likely to kick up no end of a fuss if he can do it safely. She must have heard that said a hundred and fifty times about the place.'

"But what could she mean by saying she could read murder in his looks, and

"Why, just what a gypsy might mean by saying she could read all sorts of rubbish in the palm of your hand. Remember, Mary, what gentle ways she has, and what kindness she has shown to my father."

"If you had seen her last night you wouldn't have thought she looked very gentle," said Mary, who was anything but pleased to find Tom taking the oth-

er's part so readily. "Surely, you don't wish to turn me against the lass," said Tom. "It's not like you to set folks by the ears."

"I am sorry I mentioned it at all," replied the girl, and after that said no more on the subject.

Tom, finding that Savannah did not come home from the mill, soon began to get restless and fidgety, and rose to go, thinking that she had possibly gone to sit with his father.

"Must you go now?" asked Mary, feeling disappointed, and showing it in her looks.

"Yes," said Tom, fidgeting with his cap. "I have to get back to my father; and I-I have to go back to the mill. There's something that Gorringe wants me to meet him about

"Very well. Of course, you know best," she said, as brightly as her disappointment would let her.

He left then, and as soon as she was alone something of her old misgivings troubled her. He had gone away without kissing her. But she tried even in thought to find excuses for him and consolation for herself.

"The trouble at the mill makes him so anxious and worried," she told herself, "that he has no time even for me Though I think he might have remem bered to kiss me once. Heigho," and then she sighed, as she put her hat on to go for a walk by herself.

She had not taken many steps when she met Reuben Gorringe, walking quickly, and carrying a small hand-

"Ah, Mary," he cried, as they met. "I am glad to meet you. I wanted to see Tom before he left the mill, but I didn't catch him. Tell him I've had information that he had better take care of himself, and not go wandering about too much by himself. I can't stop now, as I've to catch the seven-ten

for Presburn. Will you tell him?" "Yes, Mr. Gorringe, I'll tell him. Do you think there's anything serious

meant to be done?" "Oh, no, nothing very serious. Bu now that I've taken the fortunes of old English paper contains the followyou two into my care, I want to make | ing lines: sure that you don't run risks through sticking to me. Don't be frightened." "Is there no chance of things being

settled?" she asked. "Well, you're a stanch lass and I can trust you. I have good reasons to think that in a day or two the best part of the strikers are coming in. Don't say anything about it. But I can trust you, I know."

"Yes, Mr. Gorringe, you may. I'll say nothing. May I tell Tom?" "Yes, if you like. But don't tell that girl who's with you, Savannah Morbyn. I don't trust her. Good night, Mary;" and he hurried off. Mary hurried in the direction of

Tom's cottage to tell him what she had heard. It pleased her also to think that as Mr. Gorringe was going to Presburn, threatening letters, written in all sorts too glad to be with him to observe her walk; and in anticipation of this Washington Post.

But Tom was not at home, and old Mr. Roylance did not know where he

"I hope he has not gone far. I don't like his being out much just now. I wanted to see him about that" The old man laughed-a confident,

easy, proud laugh. "You may trust the lad to give a good account of himself, I'll warrant word or two. Look here, Tom, I want | thee, lass. 'Tisn't on his account you've any call to fear, so much as for them as touches him. Ask Jack Dilworth, eh, ask Jack Dilworth," and the old man chuckled. "Aye, that may be, where it's one to

one or two to one, and the fighting's fair and square and in daylight; but "It puzzled me, I can tell you. Savan- it's another thing when cowards slink nah thinks that Gibeon has some great | about in the dark, and four or five set "But 'twere in the dark last time,

weren't it; and there were four or five to one, weren't there, and Tom slogged 'em, didn't he-aye, and would do it "How shall I tell, Mary?" answered again. Have no fear for him, lass." "I shall go and see if I can meet

him," she said. "Where's Savannah?" asked the invalid, as she was going. "I don't know. Hasn't she been

"Not these two days," said the old man, rather dismally. "Tell her I miss

her bonny face." When she left the cottage she did not know which way to go. Tom had told her that he wanted first to go to his father, and then that he might have to go to the mill. But he had not attempted to stay with his father, while, as Reuben Gorringe had left the town by train, there could be no necessity to go to the mill. Where was he, then? He must have had some other reason for not staying with her, and she asked

herself what it could be. She walked slowly in the direction of the mill, but saw nothing of Tom, and, though she lingered about, chatting and keeping her eyes about her all the time, she saw nothing of him. Then she went out into the outskirts of the village when the dusk had grown into darkness, and traversed some of the paths and byways that ran round about the mill.

But she saw nothing of her lover; and when twilight faded into dark her nervousness deepened into serious alarm on his account. She resolved to go back to his cottage, and if he had not returned to cause some inquiries to

When she formed this decision she was walking in a little frequented footpath. It was a warm night, but dark, the air a little heavy, though very calm and still. The girl's thoughts were all of Tom, and she was adding largely to her fears by imagining many

causes of harm. Suddenly she stopped. The sound of men's voices fell on her ears, voices deep, gruff and angry, speaking words which riveted all her attention instantly. For she heard her lover's name uttered threateningly and coupled with violent curses.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DESERVED TO LOSE IT. From Behlud the Counter a Good Place

to Study Human Nature. A bare-headed blonde rushed out the carriage entrance yesterday and looked wildly about; then, dashing along for a hundred yards, she stopped and touched

upon the shoulder. 'Did you just come out of that store?' she asked. "Yes," the woman answered tartly.

"What department were you in?" The woman started and jerked the child, who was restless. "I mean," said the breathless blonde,

'what were you buying?" "Handkerchiefs!" snapped the shopper, shortly. "What's that to you?" "Why," said the saleslady, "I think you left some of your money," and she

held up a bill.
"Well, for goodness' sake, why didn't you tell me before I got out of the store?" demanded the owner of the wealth, and she took possession of her cash and started off without a thank

The pretty money finder looked at me and blurted out: "Well, did you ever?"

I assured her I never had. "Why," she continued, "it wasn't her change, you know. She was taking her pocketbook out of her bag and she drew the bill with it. I was not waiting upon her, but I happened to notice it, and flew after her as fast as I could. "I tell you we have an awful lot to put up with. You never know until you get behind a counter how many strange and unreasonable people there are in the world. I got a breath of fresh air, anyway," said she, and smilingly went back to the shop.-Chicago

Journal. Spilling the Salt. Spilling the salt is usually held to be a very unlucky omen. Something evil, it is believed, will happen to the family or the person spilling it. According to a general supposition this sign dates back to the time of the last supper. when one of the disciples-perhaps Judas-overturned the saltcellar. An

"We'll tell you the reason Why spilling of salt Is esteemed such a fault: Because it does everything season. The antiques did opine 'Twas of friendship a sign To serve it to guests in decorum; And thought love decayed When the negligent maid Let the saltcellar tumble before them. It is generally believed that the evil

consequences of an accident of this sort may be averted by eating a pinch of what was spilled or throwing it in the fire or over the left shoulder Many persons will not be helped to cause they keep in mind the old salt b saw: "Help to salt, help to sorrow." A gentleman renting a house in Wales, and purchasing part of the furniture of the former occupant, was advised to buy the salt box, which he did, no one bidding against him. He was after ward told that ill-luck would have followed him if he had not bought it .-

CARNEGIE'S MIND.

What the Great Pennsylvania Manufact-urer Had in His Mind When Talking of

We published two or three days ago a dispatch from London saying that in the Engineering Review's report of an interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie that gentleman remarked that in his opinion the United States no longer 'required protection," meaning a protective tariff, and we infer from the remaining works of the very brief dispatch that his opinion was based upon comparison of American and foreign prices of the products with which he, as a manufacturer of iron and steel, is

most familiar. A few weeks ago Mr. John Sherman, in the course of a long speech against the Wilson bill and in support of the McKinley tariff, made some remarks about the products of Mr. Carnegie's factories and the duties on them. He undertook to show that the memorable conflict at the Homestead works had been caused by a reduction of duties on iron and steel products in the McKinley act. We quote the follow-

"The reduction of duties on iron and steel was almost universal, and the duties on the kind of heavy articles made by Carnegie were reduced very largely. On beams, girders and joists there was a reduction of more than 25 per cent.; from 11/4 cents to 9-10 of a cent per pound. On railway bars, the articles that the Carnegies I suppose more largely make, the duty was reduced from \$15.66 a ton (it was \$17) to \$13.44. It was the reduction of the duties which caused the trouble.'

And yet the government's official reports, which this ex-secretary of the reasury undoubtedly believes to be trustworthy, show that while the average ad valorem duty on all imported iron and steel products was 35 per cent. in the year ending on June 30, 1890, the last year of the old tariff, it was 55 per cent. in the first full year of the Mc-Kinley act, and rose to nearly 63 per cent. in 1893.

We take from the treasury department's reports the following summary, prepared for the use of congress, and which, in all probability, was lying on Senator Sherman's desk while he was delivering that speech. It gives the value of imports, duties and average ad valorem rate of duty on iron and steel and all manufactures of the same for the years mentioned:

Value of Duties. \$ 15,384,175 Imports 1890.....\$ 43,487,958 35.37 29,816,634 16.519.325 21,916,447 1894, (11 mos.) .. 19,452,763

So it appears that in spite of that 'almost universal reduction of duties on iron and steel," the sum paid in duties in the first full year of the Mc-Kinley tariff on less than \$30,000,000 worth of iron and steel products was greater than the sum paid in the last their control over all republicans, but year of the old tariff on \$43,000,000 have made a few friends in democratic worth. It also appears that in 1893 ranks. there was a still larger increase of the average ad valorem, the rate rising to 62.87 per cent., as against 35.37 per

cent. under the old law. a reduction of the cost of iron and steel products abroad, (a reduction even more clearly seen in this country), and to an increase of duties in certain parts of the McKinley tariff's iron and steel a woman who had a child by the hand schedule. There were reductions of duties, it is true, but as a rule the duties so affected had been prohibitory in the new one. Mr. Sherman was unfortunate in his selection of examples. The old duty on steel beams and other structural shapes of steel had been prohibitory in the old tariff, in spite of the towering ring price maintained here by a combination, which, by the way, no longer exists. The new duty was also prohibitory. The old duty on rails made it impossible to import rails. although the rail combination was exacting a high ring price in this country. Owing to the marked reduction of the cost of production here, the new

duty has also been prohibitory. It is to this reduction of the cost of manufacture in this country and the resulting reduction of prices that we desire to direct attention. Mr. Carnegie had this in mind. The price of steel beams has fallen from \$67.92 per ton to \$28. This decline is due in part to the dissolution of the combination, in part to lower prices for raw material, in part to the perfection of manufacturing processes. If there were no tariff duty, steel beams could not be imported profitably. The price of rails has fallen, but in the rail-making industry a combination still exists. has been shown, however, that if the domestic price were determined by competion it would not pay to import rails even on a free trade basis.

We pointed out recently that the prices on wire rods and of wire are less in this country than the prices for which imported wire rods and wire could be sold here to-day if there were no tariff duties whatever on these products. Other evidence of the same kind might be presented.

We have shown heretofore from time to time the marked and steady decline in the prices of raw materials and partly finished products in the iron and steel industry here-iron ore, pig iron, steel billets, etc. At the very base of the scale is iron ore, and ore of the Bessemer grade has for some months been sold at \$2.75 per ton, as against \$6 four years ago. It is admitted that the cost of producing pig iron is to-day lower in some parts of this country than in any other part of the The reduction of the cost of Bessemer iron ore in the west is due to

the discovery of the wonderful deposits in the Mesaba district. It is true that in many branches of branches where the present tariff is equivalent to from 70 to 100 per cent., here is now no need of protection, for the prices of the domestic products are lower than the prices of the foreign products would be if those products should be imported free of duty. The McKinley duties upon the products in question yield no revenue, for obvious formation of combinations to suppress non.-Boston Herald.

competition in the home market. And if the pending senate tariff bill should become a law the same assertion could. justly be made as to many of the duties in it.-N. Y. Times.

DANGEROUS PROTECTION.

It Corrupts Legislation and Refuses to Be Abolished. Nothing better illustrates one of the inherent evils and dangers of protection than the late situation in congress. We refer to the objection against protection duties urged so strongly Congressman Tom L. Johnson, viz.: the difficulty of abolishing them. Mr. Johnson's main reason for preferring an income to a tariff tax is that an income tax can be abolished without opposition from wealthy individuals and corporations, while the mere suggestion that tariff taxes ought to be reformed downwards arouses the powerful opposition of thousands of millionaire corporations that fatten on protection.

We have not, since the adoption of protection in 1861, had a fair and open discussion of the tariff question, either in congress or on the stump. The beneficiary of protection is always on hand with his "subtle power" as Senator Caffery calls it. He frightens or discharges his employes who are inclined towards free trade. He refuses to advertise with the free trade editor or he purchases a controlling interest and changes the policy of the paper. He employs speakers to tell the people that protection is entirely for the good of his dear employes. If he loses at the polls he carries his case to congress where, by bribery and corruption, he usually gets the decision reversed. Several times since 1866 the republicans have tried to reduce duties. In every case they have been unable to keep their promise with the people be-cause of the corrupt influence of greedy protection corporations. Thay have succeeded only in reducing revenue duties that they might advance protective duties. Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Sherman all believed in free raw materials and in revenue duties. They were unable to resist the pressure of protected interests which had given large campaign contributions and which employed hundreds of lobbyists at Washington with

large corruption funds. At last, unable longer to control, frighten or buy voters they were brought face to face with a congress elected to reform the tariff on free trade lines. The situation was desperate, but they did not give up hope. They resolved to save as much McKinleyism as possible from the wreck. They established big corruption offices at Washington and made a study of men and conditions at the capital. They were unable to "swing" the house, but did succeed in frightening its ways and means committee so that it dared not bring forth a radical revenue bill. In the senate they have not only held

A system which has maintained itself for thirty years by the suppression of free speech, by purchased votes, and by bribed legislators is not compatible This marked change was due both to with American freedom. One or the other must go. Which shall it be?

B. W. H. THEY CAN'T CROW.

Republicans Have No Cause to Crow Over Democrats for "Coddling the Sugar Re-

The Chicago Inter Ocean asks if the Times "has noticed any republican coddling the sugar refiners." We don't mind saying to our McKinley contemporary in Chicago, in strict confidence, that we have. The sugar refiners and the sugar trust have never been coddled so tenderly and never again will be coddled so effectively and profitably as they were coddled by the republicans in 1890, in the McKinley tariff, and as they have been under the operation of that tariff since that year. The republican house empowered the trust to collect from consumers a tax of 40 cents on every hundred pounds of refined sugar, and the republican senate. under the guidance of Mr. Aldrich and against the loud protests of some republican journals, enlarged the trust's taxing power by adding 20 cents per hundred. The trust now admits that it has collected this tax of 60 cents, and that the tax yielded in in the first three years of the McKinley tariff a clear profit of "between \$30,-000,000 and \$35.000,000," a sum far exceeding the entire value of the trust's property. Will the Inter Ocean say that the trust has not been well coddled by the republican party and a republican senate? The pending Gorman sugar schedule, bad as it is, gives the trust only about three quarters as much as it receives under the McKinley law. Mr. Aldrich, the tariff leader on the republican side in the senate, admits that the trust's bonus in the Gorman schedule is only 461/2 cents per hundred, as against the McKinley tariff's 60 cents, and the Rhode Island senator, as we have shown, is on very good terms with this powerful monopoly. Are not the republicans contending for the preservation of the McKinley tariff?

-N. Y. Times. Sheep Don't Live on Tariff. The part which sheep will play in the future development of the United States is further discussed upon page 937 in a letter from southside Virginia. Large areas of unoccupied land in the southern states may now be acquired at very low prices, and an opportunity exists for herding sheep in that section upon the same plan which is pursued in the west. Under any tariff system, the number of sheep acquired for mutton purposes in the United States must increase with the growth of population. The dimunition of free lands in the iron and steel industry, and in the west, and the many disappointments which have been suffered by settlers in certain sections beyond the Mississippi, will inevitably draw attention in the near future to the cheap agricultural lands in New England and the southern states.-Wool and

Cotton Reporter. -The sugar schedule as it now stands reasons, and serve merely to invite the may fairly be considered a sine Quay



A FAMILY CARRYALL.

A Buffalo man named Henry J. von Scheidt is very fond of his bicycle and also of his four boys—Johnny, Arthur, Willie and Henry. As a result of this affection he has set to work and evolved a machine which gratifies at once his attachment for his wheel, his boys and his fatherly prise and has solved the problem of getting the enjoyment of five bicycles out of one at greatly reduced expense. The machine, which was built by Mr. von Scheidt, is much like an ordinary bicycle in its general structure, with the exception that the wheels are set far apart, and there are five seats on it, the fourth of which from the front is occupied by himself. Mr. von Scheidt is the propelling power, and all the little von Scheidts have to do its to sit in their respective places and enjoy the fun. It seems at first a good deal of a problem as to how each member of the party gets on his respective "roost." This is the method of procedure: On setting out the wheel is steadled by the father, and Johnny, the youngest, is lifted into his place; then Arthur is established in front of him, and Willie climbs into his place in front of all. The father then takes the saddle, and when under slow headway Henry runs after and mounts to his seat behind. In this way the father and four boys have ridden over five hundred miles this season, visiting Lancaster, Tonawanda, Bellevue and other neighboring towns, where, as in Buffalo's parks and streets, they are always much gazed at and admired. They have never had an accident. The frame which provides the extra seats for the children can be taken off in a minute and a half and replaced in three minutes. A FAMILY CARRYALL.

Etrange Facts Disclosed by a Smithsonian Professor.

The Living Creatures on Earth Are Divided Into Four Classes - Peculiarities of the Various Families-Queer Marsupial Mammals.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"In the study of zoology," says a scientist in the Smithsonian institution, "we learn that all of the living creatures on this earth are divided into four great classes. They are the vertebrates, articulates, radiates and mollusks. "The vertebrates include all animals

having backbones, formed of a succession of bones, or vertebræ, such as the horse, dog, fish, monkey or man. "The articulates include all animals whose hard parts are external; such as

the turtle or lobster, and such insects as Bobby Burns saw on a lady's bonner at church.

"The radiates are those whose arms and tanticles extend from a solid center, such as the starfish.

"The mollusks are the shellfih, as the oyster or clam.

'There you have a lesson in zoology which all of your children should study to-day; so that when they take up th big text book on zoology later on at school they will have a good outline idea of the subject to commence with.

"Well, let us return to the vertebrates. They are divided into classes, families, genera and species. The bimana family includes mankind of every race. The quadrumana family includes all of the monkey peoples. We will let all of those things pass, however, for the present, and talk about mammals. What? Never heard of mammals? Well, you have seen them often enough. Mammals are the higher order of vertebrates, whose young are born alive and who draw nourishment from their mothers' breasts during their infancy. The bimana, quadrumana, canine, feline and other high orders of vertebrates are

All of this study of zoology came up by reason of the question propounded by the scientist at the Smithsonian: "Did you ever hear of a mammal that lays eggs?"

A great many people assume to "know it all," and thereby fail to learn much. It was my good fortune to as-certain early in life that the only way to get information in this world is to confess ignorance on all subjects-and ask questions. So I said: "No, I never heard of such a mammal. Is there a family of egg-laying mammals?"

"Oh yes," replied the scientist, "there are several mammal families of that kind. Every one, apparently, imagines that all mammals—that is to say, creatures which suckle their young-bring them forth alive; and, correspondingly, the popular notion is that all other animals lower down in the scale of creation-birds, reptiles and so forth - invariably reproduce their species by laying eggs, to be subsequently hatched and to bring forth offspring. Now neither of these propositions is correct. In the first place a very great many of the animals that are classed below the mammals bring forth their young alive. This is the case, in fact, with a large number of species. For example, some of the sharks bear living offspring. There is even a whole family of fishes on the California coast, called the 'surf fishes,' which always bear living young. Also there are not a few snakes whose young are born alive, and likewise some lizards. So, you see, it is by no means true that the lower vertebrates are all egg layers. Nay, more; a number of kinds of insects bring their young living into the world, as do the maggots, which drop their progeny alive in car-

"All this has been understood well enough for ever so long, but it was not until within a very few years that science knew of any exception to the supposed universal rule that every mammal brings forth its offspring alive! It is true that the egg of a certain mammal was many years ago figured and described by a competent naturalist, but the ascertion seemed so incredible that it was not generally believed. Not until the year 1884 did the subject come up again for serious consideration, when it was established beyond dispute that not only one mammal but a whole order of mammals are

A LESSON IN ZOOLOGY. | thoroughly and incontestably ovipar-

"There are more egg-laying mammals in Australia than anywhere else. The porcupine ant-eater is a good sample. It is about the size of a common hedge hog, and looks like one, too. It has a snout which is very long, and its tongue is tender and flexible, as well as of wonderful length, so that it can explore deep cavities in the ground and capture ants, bugs and other insect prey. These porcupine ant-eaters lay eggs; but they are mammals just the same, and suckle their young.

"Then there is the mammal of euphonious name, the duck-billed platypus, known to science as the 'ornithornyn-chus paradoxus.' This literally paralast century not from the fact of its egg-laying habit, but because of its astonishing physical structure. With its flat, horny and toothless beak, like that of a duck, its webbed feet, aquatic habits, stout, fur-covered body, small head, short tail and habit of feeding upon insects, mollusks, crustacians and worms, the platypus seems actually a cross between a mammal and a bird. When you consider that it lives in streams, somewhat as does the otter or the muskrat, burrows in the banks and A Tool Which Makes Play of What Used lays its eggs in nests built of grass or such stuff within its tunnels above water mark, you will percerve what a real view, this animal is. The eggs it lays closely resemble turtle egg, threethe other way, and covered by a tough, white flexible pod. No satisfactory information has been obtained so far respecting the incubation of these eggs, but there is no doubt that they are

by the warmth of the parent's body. mals," said the scientist. "They are found exclusively in Australia, with the single exception of the opossum family in North and South America. The marsupials are mammals who carry their young in pouches. One funny is that, although they possess nothing akin to the mammals of other contiwolves, others like mice, still others

hatched somewhat as hen's eggs are,

marsupials became isolated in Aus- American Gardening. tralia, while only the opossum managed to reach America. While the surface of the earth was still in a formative stage, and while there were volcanic cruptions forming mountains and a rough, milker sit down beside her. islands, these families of mammals were left in one part of the world; but wilker. nobody knows how or why. Some of your younger readers may solve the SMITH D. FRY.

No Deception. Young Fastkind-I thought you told me this horse was without fault?

Stableman-So Oi did, sir. Young Fastkind-Well, I notice one of his eyes is blind. Stableman — That's not his fault, sir; it's his misfortune.—Harper's Ba-

Anticipation vs. Experience.

Old Gentleman-Do you think, sir, that you are able to support my daughter without continually hovering on the verge of bankruptcy? Suitor-Oh, yes, sir; I am sure I can. Old Gentleman-Well, that's more than I can do. Take her and be happy. -N. Y. Weekly.

An Exception. That flowers from slips in profusion are grown
Is granted all classes among.
Yet seldom it is that a flower of speech
Is raised from a "slip of the tongue."

# FARM AND GARDEN.

WANT GOOD ROADS. Rural Boys and Girls Who Ride Wheels

Acting as Missionaries. During the agitation that has been kept up in favor of good roads for the year or two last past, a good many people have been inclined to attribute spring for the work, but it seems to the most of the talk on this subject to have but little effect on the public, for the makers of bicycles, and many times it has been intimated that their efforts in spring as there are in the fall. To in behalf of better roads were not alto-me the reason for preferring spring by gether disinterested. Be this as it the public seems to be the longing to may, a new factor is rapidly coming to get out of doors which that season bethe front, and the bicycle is that factor, though instead of agitation beginning with the maker of bicycles excluded from the garden for several Ocean. and working toward the people who months, and when they do find the are to make the roads or pay for them, barriers removed, the garden takes the process is reversed and the good roads talk is coming from the users of bicycles in the country. During the mind. Months of pleasure among the last year thousands of bicycles have been bought by the young people who live on the farms of the country, and these are naturally anxious for good roads that they may ride their wheels as early and as late in the season as possible. The purchase of bicycles by residents of country districts is increasing, and it will not be long until every farmer's boy and girl will feel as if they were not up to the times unless they can sport a wheel, and then



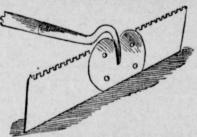
THE KIND OF ROADS WE WANT. [View of a stretch of New Telford road in

Camden county, N. J.] pressure for good roads to bear that will give those who believe in them a majority and the problem will be solvep in the near future. We know of one district in Ohio, surrounding a small town, where the improvement is aldoxical animal was so named in the ready possible. The boys are anxious to work on the roads and take great pains to build them in such a manner that they will make good bicycle paths, and as a result the roads about that town were never in so good a shape. Good roads are infectious, as it were, and the desire for them will spread. The bicycle is but the forerunner of good roads. It cannot come too soon .- American Farmer.

# EXCELLENT CELERY HOE.

to Be Hard Work.

It will soon be time for the operation of "handling" the early celery plants paradox, from the zoological point of grown in the ordinary way, namely in separate rows. This used to be, and with a majority of growers is yet, a fourths of an inch long by one-half inch | tedious job, to be performed on hands



CELERY HOE.

thing about the mammals of Australia and knees. If people who make so nents, with the exceptions named, they seem to mimic in an extraordinary where the men used hoes like the one fashion the beasts of countries else- here illustrated, it would dawn upon where. This mimicry extends not only them that celery can be handled with to habits, but the very appearance of a small fraction of the effort usually the creatures. Some of them look like wasted upon it. The tool consists of an old hoe to the blade of which a like squirrels or moles, and so on. piece of wornout cross-cut saw, eight-While some are carniverous, like the een inches long, is fastened by rivets wolf abroad, others are insect eaters, as shown. Two men, each provided as moles are, and others yet are her- with one of these hoes, operate on one bivorous, like sheep. In short, these row, one walking on one side, plying queer animals, so unlike those of all the hoe across the row, the other on other lands, seem to try to imitate in the other side. If one man does the their ways and appearance those to work alone, he hills one side first, then which we Americans are accustomed. going back, the other. The operator "I nope that you have been interest-standing on one side of the row. sets ed in this story of the peculiar mam- the hoe (blade in line with row) about mals," said my scientific friend, "and I eighteen inches or more from it on the hope that you will tell your readers other side, and simply draws the loose about them, because very little is mucky soil up against the stalks, thus known to the general public concerning them. You might also state that them grow upright and compact. It is there is a problem in natural history, an easy piece of work in such soils. in geology as well as in zoology, con- On our grounds it only works well cerning the isolation of these mar-supials. Nobody yet knows how the mellow by thorough cultivation.—

# DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

IF you have a nervous cow, never let Get rid of either the cow or the

Ensilage is more than green cornstalks. It is also green corn that is harvested in condition to make it very In the heated term great care should

be taken not to overheat the cow,

which may be readily done by driving too rapidly or too far. Overheating both lessens and injures the milk. SEVERAL cows have been killed by ightning this summer through the largely the wild grass, but when hay medium of barbed wire fences, but is fed it is thrown into the bushes, so that is a possibility of damage from that it may not be trodden under foot. protection, except, perhaps, in insur-

# ance. - Farmers Voice.

Congress Should Take Action. That the subject of good roads is important enough to be considered by congress, and in a broad and liberal way, there can be no doubt. Before the advent of railroads it was a common saying that a country's civiliza--Philadelphia Call.

PLANTING IN THE FIELD.

Trees Set Out in September or Even Later Do Very Well. To the experienced planter it is often

source of surprise that more persons do not plant trees in the fall. Nurserymen, who have much experience of course, usually state in their catalogues that fall is just as good as there are twice as many trees planted precedence of everything else. At tumn finds us in a different state

beauties of the lawn and garden brin the inevitable desire for change, an with not at all the same delight plan ing brings then that is experienced i spring. To the landscape gardene and to the one who plants trees for profit, where the element of pleasur is not considered so keenly, the fa months are eagerly looked forward t for the pushing through of a deal of work. There is no better time for as I found out many years ago. Takin fruit trees, small fruits, ornaments deciduous and evergreen trees, the en ceptions are rare in which fall plan ing is not better than spring. Amon fruit, the peach is an exception, an among trees, the magnolias, tuli tree and a few other fleshy roo disturbed again in October, and showing then a mass of fibers freshly made. CATTLE-Common to prime... 3 00 @ 5 50 way are young roots made. The cool, WHEAT-No. 2 red..... dewy nights and warm soil make it almost impossible for a tree to die. Evergreens set out in September rarely fail. When well-watered, that the damp earth fits closely about the roots fresh fibers are respectively. fall. This is not at all necessary. WHEAT-No.2 red...... After the growth of the season has stopped and the wood has become well BUTTER-Creamery..... ripened, planting may proceed with There are sometimes freezing safety. nights here in October which cause the leaves to fall, and whether the frost does it or we strip them off by hand, which is done in early plantings, what is the difference? It is but anticipating nature by perhaps but a few days. In considering the size of tree to plant, there can be no doubt

much less size. Evergreens of about five to six feet give the best satisfac tion. The sizes mentioned, of the various trees, are not incompatible with good roots, and this and the facility for handling are the main

A Breed of Cattle Little Known Outside Its Native Land.

that those of medium size are the

best. Fruit trees do not get many

transplantings in nurseries, otherwise

a little larger size would do as well.

In the case of shade trees, as there is

a demand for larger trees than for

fruits, they are often transplanted

and those of ten or twelve feet are

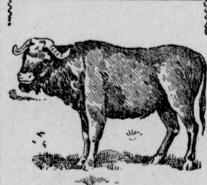
often as well rooted as fruit trees of

things considered .- Practical Farmer.

ITALIAN BUFFALOES.

The Italian buffalo is a breed of cattle but little known outside of the lo cality of which it is a native. The origin of the breed is unknown. The cattle roam about in a semi-wild state. and are very difficult to control. In spite of this they are very prolific so that there is money in keeping up the herds. Nor crossing or improvement of the breed has ever been attempted.

In color the cattle are reddish black or black, shaped somewhat like the ordinary cow, but with a larger and heavier rump. They have short, round necks and large, curved horns. They



ITALIAN BUFFALO.

are to be found chiefly in the vicinity of Naples, where it is calculated there are 12,000 of them. They are chiefly used for yielding milk for a peculiar kind of cheese called "latinicus." While giving milk they are also used for tilling the soil until the age of fourteen years, when they are turned

over to the butcher. The animals are large, the bulls weight 2,000 pounds and the cows 1,600 and 1,700 pounds. The buffaloes require little care, and get little. They are never fastened, and never housed except in very severe weather, and then the protection is only such as a heavy shed will afford. Their food is wire fence against which there is no protection, except, perhaps, in insurcome in the fall, that the greatest milk supply may be in the winter, when there is the most profit in the cheese .- N. Y. World.

Good Work Done by Wheelmen. I consider the bicycle one of the leading factors in solving the problems of good roads, as every wheelman not only knows a good road, but tion might be measured by its roads. knows where they are to be found, If such were the case now, the United and will use his influence to secure States would be far down in the scale. them in his vicinity.-B. R. Feiton, City Engineer, Mariboro, Mass.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# absolutely pure

CHAPPIE—"Did you know that Blenkin, deah boy, is going to be me brother-in-law?" Miss Spicing—"Dear me, no. Is it a brother or sister he's in love with?"—Inter

28	THE GENERAL MA	AR	KE	ETS					
11-									
of	KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.								
e	CATTLE-Best beeves								
	. Stockers	2	00	@ 3	60				
g	Native cows	2	20	@ 2	40				
d	HOGS-Good to choice heavy								
t-	WHEAT-No. 2 red		481	200	49				
n	No. 2 hard		48	0	48%				
25	CORN-No. 2 mixed			@					
er	OATS-No. 2 mixed		301	600	31				
or	RYE-No. 2		54	0	55				
re	FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	40	@ 1	50				
11	Fancy	1	90	@ 2	00				
	HAY-Choice timothy		00	@ 9	50				
to	Fancy prairie			@ 9					
of	BRAN (sacked)		66	@	68				
it	BUTTER-Choice creamery		175	600	2014				
g	CHEESE-Full cream		10	@	11				
	EGGS-Choice		113	600	12				
al	FOTATOES		50	@	55				
X-	ST. LOUIS.								
t-	CATTLE-Native and shipping.	3	00	@ 4	85				
g	Texans								
d	HOGS-Heavy	4	00	@ 5	93				
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 (	00	@ 2	2)				
ip	FLOUR-Choice								
t-	WHEAT-No. 2 red		50%	600	50%				
be	CORN-No. 2 mixed								
a	OATS-No. 2 mixed		301/	600	33%				
-									

ORN-No. 2. DATS-Western mixed..... @ 2416

AFTER THE GRIP.



PIERCE ANTEES A GURE

When the shoestring of a girl thirty-seven years old comes untied you may be very sure that it was by accident; also that she will have to tie it up herself.—Somerville

One of the prominent society ladies of West Union was bitten by a large black spider while entering a store one day last week. Moral—Patronize the stores that advertise.-West Union (Ia.) Gazette

When a man does not want to do a thing, he says: "I cannot;" when he cannot do it, he says: "I don't want to."—Fleigende Blat-

"RISE in the worl' all yoh kin," said Uncle Eben to the young man, "but doan folgit yoh repytation. Hit do come in handy toh er parachute."— Washington Star.

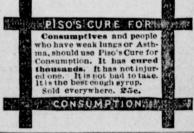
DE GROOT—"Do you believe in a second life, Mrs. Van Puffer?" The Widow Van Puffer—"This is so sudden."—Truth.

My success in business is all due to news-paperadvertising.—A. T. Stewart.



# HOG & CHICKEN CHOLERA

A Sure Cure and Preventive. Prudent farmers feed these remedies and save money. 10,000 testimonials. Send for circulars. Either remedy in one pound tin packages (postpatic \$1.00 or \$5,50 per dozen (charges not prepaid). Romit with order. Big money for live agents, male or female. It. E. \$00777. Si Goothe Street, ChilCAGO, ILL. SP MAR THIS PAPER every toes you write.



A. N. K .- D

1515 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE



FOR ALL WOMEN WHO USE

# GLAIRETTE SOAP

MADE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.



Let the men wash, if they won't get you Pearline. Let them try it for themselves, and see if they don't say that washing with soap is too hard

for any woman. This hard work that Pearline saves isn't the whole matter; it saves money, too - money that's thrown away in clothes needlessly worn out and rubbed to pieces when you wash by main strength in the old way. That appeals—where is the man who wouldn't want to have the washing

made easier—when he can save money by it? Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you.

"this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S
FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends
you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

436
JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE

# SAPOLIO

THE COOK HAD NOT USED

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

# ON THE TARIFF.

The President Writes a Letter to Representative Catchings.

THE BILL DOES NOT SUIT HIM.

Mr. Cleveland Says There Are Provisions Not in Line with Reform, but It Is an Improvement to Existing Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The president yesterday sent the following letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who consented to its publication in view of its public character and importance:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-My Dear Sir: Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago in regard to my action upon the tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject full and most serious consideration. The re-sult is I am more settled than ever in the de-termination to allow the bill to become a law

without my signature.

When the formulation of legislation which it was hoped would embody democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by the congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically indorse. It is therefore with a feeling of the utmost disappointment

that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a mem-ber of the democratic organization, neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform. and it contains inconsistences and crudities which ought not to apper in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides, there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through congress which made every sincere reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in the latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in democratic tariff reform councils.

And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes

and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a bar-rier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favorit-

I take my place with the rank and file of the democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the ele the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of democratic reform has been stolen and worn in the service of republican protec-tion, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might. The trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we de-serve should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's repre-sentatives or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle

that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions. I love the principles of true democracy be-cause they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is conservative, sturdy and persistent in the en-forcement of its principles. Therefore I do not despair of the efforts made by the house of representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation and to have en-grafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet democratic hopes and aspirations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging features; but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron have been denied, a letter of the secretary of the treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about \$700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common habit of

under-estimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is their influ-ence is so far-reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff re form cannot be successfully inaugurated.
When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and gi ve opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.
With materials cheapened by their freedom

from tariff charges, the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. There-upon justness and fairness to the consumer demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture and shield the producer against the exactions of inordinate profits. It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions, would carry to every hum-ble home in the land the blessings of increased

comfort and cheaper living.

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-hearted ness in their camp. Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and the interest and to the benefit of a patient and ville, Ga.; general grand scribe, Daniel long-suffering people. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

## ACCIDENT TO A TROLLEY CAR. Buffalo, N. Y.; general grand secretary, Albert G. Pollard, of Lowell, Many Persons Injured, Three Probably

Fatally. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—An accident side of Orange yesterday afternoon re- men were killed outright and six inpeople, three of whom, it is believed, The accident occurred at P. E. Cramer's struck the sharp curve the flange on one of the forward wheels broke. The car left the track and the next were: John Vermillion, engineer; Wilmoment it was rolling over and over liam Jackson, a helper. down an embankment and came to a stop about 50 feet below. The eighty passengers in the car were thrown into passed the bill yesterday empowering a mass of struggling, shrieking humanity, many of whom were women and draw patents to lands allotted to Inchildren. They were cut by the broken dians where more than one claim has glass that rained upon them at each been allotted to an individual Indian. turn of the car.

An appeal signed by L. Meyers, president of the strikers' committee, has been issued to the charitably-inclined public, asking for contributions toward a fund to be used in the transportation of Pullman's unemployed to points where they will be able to obtain employment.

### MINE DISASTER.

Thirty-seven Men Killed by the Explosion of Gas in a Washington Mine.

FRANKLIN, Wash., Aug. 25 .- A terrific gas explosion occurred on breast sixtytwo on the sixth level of the Franklin mine yesterday afternoon. Sixty-two miners were imprisoned and thirtyseven were killed. The fire was soon extinguished and the work of taking out the bodies began. All were recovered. About half the miners were negroes, having been brought from the east four years ago to replace the strikers. The mine is owned by the Oregon Improvement Co. and produces the best coal in the state of Washington. The damage to the mine is not

At 12:45 o'clock a fire was noticed by some of the drivers on the sixth north level and notice was given to the men inside, who were working in different places, some in the breast about the level and others along the gangway. As soon as it was known that there was a fire, many of the men in the gangways rushed back to notify the miners farther in, while others rushed out and reached the main shaft. It is certain that all the men in the breast reached the gangway in safety. In all about seventy men were at work in the sixth level north, and of that number about forty lingered at breast six, where the fire originated, and made an attempt to put out the fire. The breast was burning fiercely, and before the miners knew it the fire had communicated to breasts sixty and sixty-one and began to issue from breast sixty-one in that immediate vicinity. Several of those who lingered at the burning breast sixty-two took warning and fled, but all who remained were overcome and asphyxiated.

It is evident that all the men had time to come out, for those at work in the further breast reached the shaft in safety while those who were nearest the shaft and consequently more removed from danger perished. They evidently believed they were in perfect safety at the fire, but while they lingered the smoke oozed out from some outside place further south and the bodies were all found south of breast sixty-two. They were all found along within a space of 500 feet.

### URGING TAYLOR'S REMOVAL. The Civil Service Commission Has Recom-

mended to Cleveland His Prompt Dis-missal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- The investigation of C. H. J. Taylor, colored, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, was closed yesterday. The report of the civil service committee, prepared by Proctor, of Kentucky, urges the president to promptly remove Taylor. The latter, in a letter to the committee, denies the published interviews in which he was made to say that local political associations in Washington were guilty of assessing federal employes. He intimates that the commission is being made the tool of men to satisfy their personal enmity, and principally by one who has a police court record. He also attacks W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Washington Bee. Taylor says he will tender his resignation as soon as it is asked. Rev. P. H. White, sergeantat-arms of the Negro Democratic league, denies that he carried letters to government employes ordering them to appear at league headquarters on penalty of removal. He claims the letters were to members of the league only, asking them to call at headquarters to arrange for the deposit of membership dues.

# KANSAS CORN.

A Missouri Pacific Estimate of the Crop

Along Its Line. Atchison, Kan., Aug. 25.—The Missouri Pacific crop bulletin, issued yesterday makes the following estimate of arate from the business of the sleeping the corn along its lines in northern car company. I see no reason why I Kansas and Nebraska: Kansas City to Atchison, 50 per cent. of a crop; Atchi- stockholders in the Pullman Sleeping son to Hiawatha, 50 per cent.; Hiawatha to Auburn, 30 per cent.; Auburn to Omaha, 10 per cent.: Lincoln and Crete branches, 10 per cent., excepting bottom land, where it is 30 per cent.; Atchison to Muscotah, 50 per cent.; Whiting to Centralia, 30 per cent.; Centralia to Blue Rapids, 40 per cent.; Waterville to Greenleaf, 25 per cent. West from Greenleaf the yield is gradually diminished until it amounts to nothing whatever in some spots along the west end of the road.

# HIGH MASONIC OFFICERS.

George L. McCahan Elected General Gram High Priest—Other Dignitaries. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—George L. afternoon elected general grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of America for the next three years. Other officers were elected as follows: Deputy general grand high priest, Reuben C. Lemmon, of Toledo, O.; general grand king, James W. Taylor, of Luthers-Striker, of Hastings, Mich.; general grant treasurer, Christopher G. Fox, of

Frightful Boiler Explosion. FRANKFORT, Ind., Aug. 25 .- Frankto a trolley car on the Suburban Trac- fort was the scene of a fearful boiler tion Co.'s new line about 3 miles out- explosion yesterday, in which two sulted in injury to more than thirty jured, the majority of them seriously. cannot recover. The accident hap- saw mill, and not only was the buildpened in the second sharp curve on the ing and machinery completely de ide of the Orange mountains, between molished, but half a dozen residences Eagle Rock and Orange. As the car in the neighborhood more or less

May Withdraw Patents to Land. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-The senate the secretary of the interior to with The bill passed the house some days

A Terrible Explosion ASHLAND, Pa., Aug. 25 .- Three men were killed and ten seriously injured by an explosion of gas in the Gilberton colliery, near this place, yes-terday afternoon. The killed are Frank McCormick, Lewis Ball and William Birmingham.

# PULLMAN TALKS.

The Sleeping Car Magnate Appears Before the Commission.

REASONS FOR NOT ARBITRATING.

Pullman Says a Man Has' a Right to Man r Te His Own Business-Vice President Wickes Tells the Part He Played.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—George M. Pullman was before the labor commission for nearly three hours yesterday afternoon. In reply to queries by Chair-man Wright, Mr. Pullman told of the with Secretary Carlisle and then subcontracts for work undertaken by the mit a resolution covering just what he company at a loss, in order that the men might be kept at work.

Judge Worthington asked: "As to this reported declaration of yours that revenue department. I introduced the you had nothing to arbitrate, were you

correctly reported?" "I have already explained my views

on that subject.' Turning the subject, Judge Worthpany's original capital stock of \$1,000,-000 in 1867 had increased to \$36,000,000; that the company had paid dividends of 12 per cent. during the first two during the next two years and 8 per cent, annually since, and at the same time had accumulated a surplus Carlisle. amounting to \$25,000,000. He also The fac elicited the statement that the stock of the Pullman Land association eral appropriation available, so the was entirely in the possession of scare about lack of funds is unwarthe Pullman Palace Car Co., having ranted. The income tax does not go ment of the car company's surplus month after the next session of conearnings in the certificates of the land gress opens. association. The original 500 acres on

tions of the company. Referring to the stocks of the company, Mr. Pullman said it represented go into effect until January 1 next and actual cash paid by the stock-holders as the capital was needed, and the 1, following, the failure to make the capital stock was increased for the legitimate business of the company. There was no water in it and none of

which the town stands was acquired

by the car company on legal advice and

by the authority of its charter, which

amount needed in the business opera-

it represented dividends. Coming back to the question of arbitration, Mr. Pullman said he remembered no formal attempt to get him to arbitrate with the men. He had declared his willingness to arbitrate. 'The only question with me," he said, 'was whether the shops at Pullman should be closed or whether we should put prices so low as to command all was not the amount of loss, but the principle involved that made me averse to arbitration."

"Now, Mr. Pullman," said Commissioner Worthington, "taking the whole year through, has the Pullman Co. made or lost money?"

"It has made money," was the an "You have paid your regular divi-

dends?" "Yes, sir; 8 per cent." "That is something like \$2,800,000

you have paid out in dividends for the "Yes, but that includes the latter

part of the world's fair season, which

was exceptional." whether you do not think a company that pays dividends of \$2,800,000 could not afford to share the losses of its employes who have worked for it so

long? "The manufacturing business is sepshould take the profits of the 4,200 Car Co. and pay men a higher rate of the country for the same work or than was paid by other companies for the same work. Because we have been careful and accumulated a surplus I do not see that it is a reason why we should take the surplus now and pay it out for exceptionally high

wages. 'Has the Pullman company during the years of its prosperity ever advanced the wages of its employes voluntarily?"

"I do not know as to that. It has always sought to pay fair wages, and the fact that we have never had but McCahan, of Baltimore, Md., was this one strike is pretty good evidence that the men have been satisfied." "What do you see that is objection-

able in submitting a difference like this

to arbitration?" "There are some matters that are proper subjects for arbitration, but I cannot arbitrate on a question where I know the facts to be thus and so. The question as to whether our shops should continue to be run at a loss is a thing that could not be arbitrated."

"Why was it impossible?" "Because it violates the principle that a man has a right to manage his own business.

After Mr. Pullman was excused Vice President Wickes called. He rehearsed the history of the strike and the part he played in it. He said the discharge of the members of the grievance committee after he had promised that they should not be molested for the part in the committee's work was altogether without his knowledge and was not intentional on the part of the minor officials who laid them off. In support of his declaration, Mr. Wickes presented the affidavits of the foreman who had laid off the committeemen, averring the discharge had come in the ordinary course of the company's business, and was due entirely to lack of work in the department where the committeemen were employed. Witness said he had agreed to remedy the so-called shop grievances wherever they were proved true, and had begun the work of investigation when the strike was precipitated and ended the investigation. The balance of Mr. Wickes' evidence was mainly corroborative of the statements made by Mr. Pull-He was followed man.

| Manager Bryant.

## FUNDS AVAILABLE.

The Report Unfounded That There Is No Money to Prepare for Collecting the Income Tax. Washington, Aug. 23.-Representa-

tive Sayers, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, brands as false and sensational the story printed yesterday to the effect that the startling discovery had been made that the appropriations committee had negligently or by design failed to allow the sum necessary to collect the income tax. "Every allowance for the collection of the tax has been made in accordance with the wishes of the treasury department," said Mr. Say-"The commissioner of internal ers. revenue conferred with me last week wanted. This was sent to me on Saturday. It called for an additional \$9,000 for clerical help in the internal resolution on Monday last, and it was

passed. It is just as the treasury department authorities want it." It appears that some time since Commissioner Miller wrote Mr. Sayers, sugington brought out the fact the com- gesting an increase in the appropriation if the income tax was adopted. But this was before the measure passed. As soon as it passed Mr. Sayers sent for Mr. Miller, and it was years of its organization, 91/2 per cent. a result of this meeting that the commission prepared the resolution for \$9,000 and had it endorsed by Secretary

The fact is pointed out that the internal revenue has a very large genbeen acquired gradually by the invest- into effect until January 1, 1895, one

It is believed the appropriation of \$9,000 will be ample for the treasury department's uses, but if there proves to be a small deficiency, they say it gave it right to acquire land to the can be provided for at the next session. Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller said that inasmuch as the tax, if the bill should become a law, would not no reports are to be made until March appropriation would not cause any great inconvenience as the bulk of the force required for its execution would not be needed until after the beginning of next year.

### THE COMMISSION.

Several Witnesses Give Testimony Favor able to the Pullman Company. CHICAGO, Aug. 23 .- Several of the witnesses examined by the strike commission to-day gave testimony more favorable to the Pullman Co. than that which had previously been heard. the work available in the country. It Frank W. Glover, a real estate agent, said he considered the Pullman houses at \$18 and \$20 a month really cheaper than \$12 a month houses in surrounding towns. The Pullman houses were well equipped and beautifully located, he said, and rents were not, in his opinion, too high. In reply to a query of Commissioner Wright, he denied that he was in any way connected with the Pullman Co.

Paul E. Hermes, a newsdealer, who formerly worked in the Pullman shops, said he did not place much faith in the complaints of the men. Their trouble, he thought was largely due to a fondthe surrounding towns had grown rich. wind would set the whole country L. H. Johnson, a Pullman furniture aflame. "Let me ask you, Mr. Pullman, dealer, testified that storeroom rents in the town had been cut, though no reduction had been made in the residence rentals.

# THOSE ERRORS.

The Tariff Bill Said to Contain but Few Errors of Importance WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-The legislative and engrossing clerks of the senate have been comparing the statements of errors in the new tariff bill, made in various papers to-day, and say wages than was paid in other parts of there are only two or three errors that need to give officers of the treasury any concern. These are the paragraphs relating to free admission of alcohol in the arts, the diamond schedule and perhaps the omission of a period in the paragraph relating to stamping foreign manufactures. Even in the case of diamonds, they believe the construction placed on the bill will be that intended by congress, and they will pay the duty imposed on precious stones. As to the other errors enumerated, it is claimed by these clerks that by no system of construction can the alleged mistakes in punctuation be made to either impose higher duties or allow the free admission of articles named. Members of the finance committee are of the same opinion.

# DROWNED IN A MINE.

Three Miners Lost and a Hundred Others Have a Narrow Escape.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 23.-Three miners were drowned and 100 others had marvelous escapes in the Glengary mine, near this city, yesterday afternoon. While stopping between the 300 and 400-foot levels the miners broke through into the old workings of the Ground Squirrel and Monitor, two adjoining mines, which have not been worked for some time, and had filled with water. The water rushed through the break in frightful torrents, and in almost an instant filled the Glengary workings from the 400 to the 200 level. Nearly all the men succeeded in climbing to points of safety on the upper levels, but at least three miners are known to have been caught, and it is feared that the number will be increased after investigation.

# CRUCIFIED ON A TREE.

Startling Story of the Treatment of a Woman in Kentucky.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—News was received here from reliable sources toon a tree in the woods near Goose feet were pierced by nails and she was almost dead when found by some lum bermen. The woman was a loose character and suspicion points to some other women of the same stripe. The by remote from a telegraph station.

### HURRICANE AT SEA.

A Fearful Storm Sweeps Over the Sea of Azov—One Thousand Lives Lost.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—A wind of leath swept across the sea of Azov Saturday. It will be impossible for days yet to compute the damage done, but it is almost certain that 1,000 have perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under fallen houses and

The excitement is great among the American colony in this city, for it is feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the sea of Azov at the time the wind did its deadly work. All the afternoon there has been a string of sailors at the office of the American minister asking, almost begging, for news form Odessa, whence the tourists were to have started on the regulation sight-seeing trip across the Crimea, visiting Sebastopol, Balaklava and the other famous battle scenes.

When the hurricane had swept out to the north a terrible scene was presented. The village was razed-overturned—as if an immense plow had been pushed through it. Lying everywhere were women and children, dead or in their last agonies. The shallow waters of the sea of Azov were lashed to such a height that it was plain that every fishing boat must have been sunk.

Once at sea the storm made its full fury felt. Of the steamers that touch at the port of Berdimsk not one had come in at the hour of the latest report. Grave fears are expressed that every craft on the sea has gone to the bottom, and that every passenger is drowned. When the wind swept over the northern end of Azov it took a new course going southerly along to coast of the land of the Black Cossaeks. In each town being almost totally dehave died on the two shores. The seemed to suddenly lose its force near Temerink, and passed off with com-parative quiet southerly over the Black

### FOREST FIRES.

Great Damage Done in the Michigan Lumber District.

HARRISVILLE, Mich., Aug. 27.—Heavy were started early last week in the huckleberry swamps in the interior by berry pickers. Owing to the dry got beyond control. Yesterday Campbell's mill, near West Harrisville, 100 cords of hemlock bark, 100,000 feet of lumber, 2,000 cedar ties, and a large number of railroad flat cars were burned. Trains on the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena road were delayed many hours. From Killmaster, in the interior of the county, the report came last night that seven farmers lost their homes and stocks of grain yesterday and Edward Kingston and his son James were seriously burned while fighting the flames. Other parts of the county are sending in reports of heavy damage to crops and timber. There has been no rain for six weeks. Every-

sends in extensive reports of heavy that he was in the country. Then I damage by crop fires. Last night four became somewhat alarmed, and went A heavy smoke that nearly turns day twenty-four hours.

# BOLD HIGHWAYMEN.

Two Men Are Killed. CHICAGO, Aug. 27.-Two masked men held up a freight train at Deerfield, Ill., and shot and robbed a detective in the caboose, and a few hours later, while being chased, shot a policeman at Mayfair. They were finally sur- frightened and crestfallen, his father rounded and captured in the woods, after a six hours' chase and the exchange of fully 100 shots. Both the desperadoes were shot before being caught by the police and then the officers had to draw their revolvers to save

Five Men Killed at a Cock Fight. SALTILLO, Mex., Aug. 27.-A grand cute the boy. But I did not want to.

the chase.

the prisoners from being lynched by the excited crowd who had joined in

cocking main was given yesterday in the village of Cornana, southwest of rence as you might imagine. The this city, which was attended by the tricks and deceptions that young the village of Cornana, southwest of mountaineers for many miles around. While the fights between the birds dealings with men who are their were in progress trouble arose between two rival bird owners, and a general lose his faith in human nature. It fight took place, which resulted in five would almost seem as though the posmen being stabbed to death and several others seriously wounded. The

involve the whole town. The Washington Mine Horror. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27 .- The cor-

oner's jury investigating the disaster whom we would not associate with for at the Franklin coal mine Friday, in which thirty-seven men were killed, ents."-N. Y. Sun. has rendered a verdict finding that fire was started by parties unknown, who willfully, knowingly and malieiously desired to do great injury and damage to the lives of the employes and the property of the Oregon Improvement Co. It is believed the person who fired the mine also perished, though no one will venture an opinion as to who the incendiary is.

Patent Office Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The annual report of Commissioner of Patents Sevmour has been submitted to the secretary of the interior. It shows that during the past fiscal year there were day that a woman had been crucified 35,952 applications for patents, 1,050 for designs, 108 for reissues, 2,193 caveats creek, Clay county. Her hands and 1,720 applications for trade-marks and 368 for labels. There were 21,495 patents granted, including reissues and designs, 1,656 trade-marks registered and two prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 13,167. woman may recover. The story is said to be authentic, though the location is and the receipts over expenditures were Brooklyn Life.

### UNGRATEFUL MUSICIANS.

Dealer in Violins Relates a Painful Ex-perience With One of Them.

"The young man who makes music his profession and has talent to recommend him has his path smoothed in many ways," said a dealer in violins the other day. "In the first place, there are plenty of teachers who are willing to instruct young geniuses, in the hope of enhancing their own reputations through being able to point to them with pride as pupils of their own. If the young musician happens to be a violinist there are plenty of dealers who will lend him such instruments as he needs, trusting that he will, in the event of success, direct others to their establishments. Dealers in pianos, and the oig manufacturers, are always ready to furnish a young man with accommodaions of different sorts. If he is anxious o teach, they will get pupils for him. If he wants a room in which to teach, they will furnish it to him free of rent. If he is hard up, they will frequently end him money or give him employ-nent of a congenial character, and if ne gives benefits they buy tickets. If ne brings customers, they give him a commission on the sales made. If he wishes to secure pianos for himself or ais friends, they will supply them to im at cut rates.

"It is a sad thing to have to acknowledge that the geniuses are rarely grateful. Frequently they refuse to dvertise the dealers who have helped them, and bring forward others to which they are under no obligations. Some of them do not repay loans, and some are downright swindlers. I am nduced to make these observations by a recent unfortunate experience of my

"Several years ago a young man turn Eisk and Acheuv were ravaged, came to me and requested permission to try some of my violins. I knew his stroyed. Telegraph communication father, and saw that the young man with this district is suspended, and it had talent, and so I gave him the run is impossible to learn the extent of the of my place. I expected, of course, destruction, but at least 1,000 persons that he would direct his friends to me whenever they needed anything in storm, as nearly as now can be learned, my line. He was a very fine player, and it was of service to me to have him around the shop. When he played a violin in the presence of a customer, it usually meant a sale. Recently he came to me and said he had a customer for a violin. I gave him one worth fifty dollars, and he took it away, saying that he would show it to his friend forest fires are raging throughout Al- and let me know the result. Several cona county, doing great damage to days thereafter he came back and said lumber mills and standing pine, det that he thought he could induce his stroying crops of all kinds and burning friend to take a better violin, and rethe homes of many settlers. The fires quested me to let him have one or two others so that his friend could try them. I said certainly, and let him have two, one worth one hundred and weather they spread rapidly and soon fifty dollars and one worth three hundred dollars. He said he would be back the next day.

"Several days passed and I heard nothing of him. Then he came and said that his friend was still trying them, that he was a responsible person, and that it would be just as well to let him try them all and decide at his leisure. I made no objection to that, and a week passed by. I might not have said anything even then had it not been that I had a customer to whom I wanted to show these violins, and as I had no duplicates, I wrote to this young man asking him if he could not bring them back. I received no reply. I wrote again and again, and finally sent ness for beer. All the saloon-keepers in thing is as dry as tinder and a stiff my clerk over to his home in Brooklyn. The clerk came back saving that the young man had been absent from home The country surrounding Ludington for a week, and that his folks supposed farm houses were destroyed, the occu- over to the house and saw his father pants barely escaping with their lives. myself. I told him what had happened, and asked him what I had better do. into night has hung over the city for His father was a very respectable man, but I could see at once, from the way he acted, that he was of the opinion that his son had deceived me. He told They Hold Up a Train Near Chicago and me that he was quite sure that the stories that his son had told me were manufactured, and said that he would

set out to find the boy.
"Several days elapsed, and finally the old gentleman came into the store with the boy. The latter looked very much very angry and very much pained. It was as he had supposed. The boy's story to me had proved a lie from beginning to end. He had pawned the violins and spent the money he had obtained. The father was a man of small means, and was unable to redeem the violins, so I had to redeem them myself. He promised to repay me as soon as he could, and suggested that I prose-

"This is not so unusual an occurmusicians of talent practice in their benefactors are sufficient to make one session of musical genius frequently carried with it a degree of moral obrural guards were called upon to quell liquity which one would not expect to the disturbance, which threatened to find in any but criminals. It is certain that many of the clever young men, and old men, too, for that matter, with whom we come in contact are men a moment if it were not for their tal-

Solomon's Wisdom.

Little Girl-I don't see why folks calls Solomon wise. Aunt- He was.

Little Girl-Guess you don't read your Bible much. Once, when two women claimed the same baby, he wanted to cut it in two, so each could have half. Why, my little brother would have more sense than that .-Good News.

# Had to Be.

Aunt Surplice-How peacefully still and solemn it always is on Sunday. Little Nephew-Yes'm; that's because so many children's papas is at home. -Good News.

-"Mr. Bradford does not appear to be a very observing fellow," remarked the umbrella. "No," replied the parasol; "but I caught his eye the other day when Mrs. Readford put me up."-