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 23, 1894.

NO. 48.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. A CONFERENCE of those who believe "that no permanent improvement in the condition of the country can be hoped for as long as the present gold standard policy is pursued, and who favor the immediate restoration of the bimetallic standard in the United States with the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," was called for the 16th in Washington.

THE governor of North Dakota has addressed a letter to the secretary of agriculture in regard to the damage done by the Russian thistle, suggesting that the department send an agent to make an examination of the wheat fields of North Dakota in their present condition, but Secretary Morton has thought proper to decline this sugges-

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington on the 16th for Gray Gables for a few days' absence under the advice of his physicians, in the hope of shaking off a malarial attack from which he has been suffering for several days.

ALDACE F. WALKER has been appointed receiver of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway in place of J. W. Reinhart, resigned.

The senate has passed the house bill authorizing fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners.

THE necessity of immediate and thorough organization to push bimetallism to the front was discussed at a special conference of the American Bimetallic league, which convened at Washington on the 16th. Thirty or forty members of the league from various states were present. Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the league, acted as chairman, and among those present were Senator Stewart, of Nevada; Congressmen Pence and Bell, of Colorado; Judge Shelton, of Connecticut, and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.

The first comptroller of the treasury has rendered a decision against allowing the personal accounts of Maj. E. W. Halford, paymaster in the army, for disbursements for salaries and expenses of the Behring sea arbitration commission appointed on behalf of the United States.

PRESIDENT A. C. FISK, of the Pan-American Bimetallic league, on behalf of that organization, has sent a notable statement to the special committee of the United States senate investigating the industrial depression and the remedy. He said the views submitted expressed the sentiment of 165,000 members of the association.

REPRESENTATIVE BAILEY, of Texas, desiring to rid congressmen of all comthe passage of this act no senator nor representative in congress shall directly or indirectly solicit or recommend the appointment of any person to office under the United States; provided that this act shall not be construed to apply to the offices of the house or the senate.

REPRESENTATIVE TATE, of Georgia, has introduced a bill providing that when two or more persons residing in the county through which mails are to be carried are among the bidders for carrying them, and when, in the judgment of the postmaster-general their be awarded to the lowest bidder of them to the exclusion of outsiders.

THE ways and means committee voted on the 17th to present a fifth tariff bill making silver lead ore free of duty. The Wilson bill made these ores free, but the senate put a duty of % of a cent a pound on them.

THE house committee on judiciary has decided to favorably report Senator Hill's bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists, which passed the senate.

THE secretary of the treasury has invited proposals for striking 23,777 bronze world's fair medals. Bids will be opened at the office of the director of the mint September 5.

THE special house committee to investigate the charges against Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, O., will not begin work until congress adjourns, and perhaps not until fall.

THE river and harbor bill has become a law without the president's signature, the legal limit of ten days having expired on the 18th.

AT the state department it was de clared that the examination of the charges against ex-Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, consul-general at the City of Mexico, had perfectly satisfied the department of his entire guiltlessness and that it was proposed to take no action in addition.

THE Japanese legation at Washington has received a telegram announcing that the government of Japan has determined to issue a domestic loan of \$50,000,000. The dispatch stated that a strong outburst of patriotic feeling had been evoked by the proposition, and the people in all parts of the country were eagerly subscribing to the loan.

GENERAL NEWS.

native place, on the 16th. FULL official returns of the election utes. for supreme judge in Tennessee have been received by the secretary of state Lister Weatherspoon's stock farm near from every county as follows: Democrats, 145.158; fusionists, 131,289; demo-stantly killing his valuable trotting cratic majority, 13,869, a gain of 25,835 stallion, Earl Belmont. Mr. Weatherover the aggregate opposition vote for

THE Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser has full returns from the state election and Kolb 83,394. Oates' majority, 25,-

Gov. ALTGELD has received a letter from a committee of Pullman citizens lies unable to get work. The Pullman products. company was said to be importing men many old hands out on the street. The governor left for Chicago and will personally investigate the situation at

THE Russian steamer Uspiekh foundered in the river Volga. There were of \$50,000,000. 100 passengers on board and they were blown into the water by the force of the wind and the captain and five other | are preparing to resume work, in view persons were lost. Vessels near by saved the others.

A WHALEBOAT belonging to the Gray's harbor, Wash., and five men were missed.

THE other night the passenger train on the Hidalgo railroad collided with a Turner were badly injured. pulque train coming into the City of and a number badly hurt. The watchman failed to signal.

Fisher, on a bicycle, and Cody, an course on Lake Michigan, starting from American cowboy, on horseback, at Lincoln park. Munich, ended in a victory for the the contestants should ride seven hours a day for three days. Fisher covered

160 miles and Cody 130 miles. THOMAS HEWITT, an iron molder of Kearney, N. J., made an attempt to kill his wife and four children. He wounded them all, but not fatally, and then sprang from a window and ended his life. He had been suffering for some time past from typhoid malaria.

JOHN ARKINS, since 1880 one of the owners and editors of the Rocky Mountain News at Denver, Col., died recently, aged 52 years.
A. A. ZIMMERMAN, the American

wheelman, won the international 5mile scratch race at Gosforth, England, on the 18th.

JUDGE ALDRICH, of Columbia, S. C., has decided that the dispensary act in its main features is unconstitutional. As a result of their connection with

the recent great strike a large number of railroad men in St. Paul, Minn., are making arrangements to leave the country, claiming they had been placed on the blacklist of all the railroads and 100 taels for the head of a Japanese can secure no places. Some of them private.

have made preliminary arrangements

A DISI to go to the Cape of Good Hope and Johannesburg, South Africa, and others are talking of going to Brazil.

bett's manager, saying Corbett accepts the following bill: That from and after the following bill: That from and after the offer of the club of a purse of \$25,-000 to fight Peter Jackson at that city. The offer was at once telegraphed Jackson in New York guaranteeing training expenses and all he asks.

> Four inmates of the Keokuk, Ia., jail overpowered the jailer on the evening of the 17th and made their escape. RECENT dispatches announced the death of the king of Siam. The British war ship Rattler has been dispatched

> to Siamese waters to anticipate possi-

ble trouble over the succession. THE Missouri republican state convention at Excelsior Springs nominated Judge William Robinson, of the bids are reasonable, the contract shall Twenty-eighth judicial district, for the supreme court; John R. Kirk, of Jackson county, for superintendent of schools, and Joseph Flory, of St. Louis, for railroad commissioner. The platform declares for a system of protective duties and the enactment of laws to prohibit the immigration of anarchists; favors a free and impartial ballot; extends sympathy to Hawaii in attempting to establish a republic; favors and against monometallism, either of gold or silver, and condemns the pension policy of the present national ad-

ministration. AT the Texas democratic state con-Cleveland men won over the silverites | what beat the A. R. U. by a vote of 451 to 415. Congressman Culberson was nominated for governor. CÆSARO SANTO, the assassin of President Carnot of France, was guillotined at Lyons on the 15th. There was no

unusual demonstration. THE woolen manufacturers of Bradford, Leeds and Halifax, where stocks are abnormally low and where business has been stagnant for years, expect a great revival of business as a result of the tariff settlement in the had begun the weekly washing. There United States.

Co. plant on the Bloomingdale road, moved safely. The principal loss was near Chicago, destroyed the company's the clothing, sheets, etc., of the instimalt house and 40,000 bushels of malt. tution, inmates and attendants, which The loss was \$100,000; insured.

In Yokohama news has been received of a battle which took place on the 11th inst. between Japanese and Chi- fought at Longhwan, where the Chi-

nese fleets. The Chinese were driven off. W. L. STIMALL and Fred C. Fuhrman, of the Rambler Bicycle club, of Buffalo, N. Y., have broken the 200 mile road record. Their time over the course between Buffalo and Erie and return is 15 hours, 50 minutes and 30 seconds. THE 100th anniversary of the birth of The best time previously made over the William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was same course was 17 hours and 5 minutes, celebrated at Cummington, Mass., his and the record over the Springfield-Boston course was 17 hours and 28 min-

> LIGHTNING struck a large barn on Versailles, Ky., the other morning, inspoon refused \$5,000 for his stallion on three different occasions.

FOUR powder houses 2 miles from Fort Smith, Ark., exploded on the night held August 6. Oates received 109,160 of the 18th, wrecking property for miles and causing the loss of two lives. The shock was felt 20 miles away.

STEPS have been taken in California to form a wine syndicate to control asking assistance in feeding 1,600 fami- and regulate the price of vineyard THE Commerce hotel at Holmes isl-

from all over the country and turning and, Pine lake, near La Porte, Ind., was destroyed by fire with all its contents on the 19th. Loss heavy. A DISPATCH from Tokio says that an

imperial decree has been issued authorizing the raising of a Japanese loan MANY tin plate works in South Wales

of the passage of the tariff bill in Washington. THE fast Chicago freight on the United States steamer McArthur capsized at Jo creek, 15 miles north of "wild box car" at the river Sioux. The engine and six cars plunged down an

embankment, and Engineer Moorey,

Fireman McKinney and Brakeman THE regatta which began at Chicago Mexico. Several persons were killed on the 17th proved to be the biggest vachting event ever held at that place. the list of entries comprising over forty A LONG distance contest between J. boats. The racing was over a 16-mile

CLEARING house returns for the prinbicyclist. The conditions provided that cipal cities of the United States for the week ended August 17 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 8.0; in New York the decrease was 4.0; outside

the increase was 24.7. Ex-Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON died at his home near Lawrence, Kan., on the 17th from paralysis of the bladder. He was the first governor of Kansas.

FAILURES for the week ended August 17 (Dun's report) were 226 in the United States, against 455 last year; in Canada 45, against 27 last year.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai says: The governor of Formosa has published a schedule of rewards for Chinese who capture or destroy Japanese ships or kill or capture Japanese soldiers or sailors. The soldiers or sailors may be taken dead or alive. The governor offers 6,000 taels for the destruction of a big Japanese warship. For the destruction or capture of a small warship he promises 4,000 taels, or about £1,200. Two hundred taels will be paid for the head of a Japanese officer and

A DISPATCH from Shanghai said that the Japanese fleet, which had been searching for the Chinese squadron, THE Sioux City Athletic club redown upon them. The Chinese admiral,
ceived a telegram from Brady, Corhowever, declined battle and steamed
however, declined battle and steamed came in sight of the enemy and bore to attack Che Foo, but the vessels of the fleet are cruising off that port. The Japanese troops in Corea have been ordered to occupy all the passes on the China-Corean frontier and prevent at all hazards the entry into Corea of Chinese reinforcements.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. THE cases against the alleged perse-

cutors of Adjt.-Gen. Tarsney, of Colorado, have all been dismissed. GEORGE M. PULLMAN'S daughter is

engaged to an Austrian prince. Sons of Veterans were in thirteenth annual session at Davenport, Ia., on the 20th.

ELEVEN thousand textile workers have gone out on a strike at New Bedford, Mass.

E. V. DEBS, president of the American Railway union, was before the strike commission at Chicago on the 20th and told the story of the strike. He criticised Gen. Miles for calling on the General Managers' association the largest possible coinage of silver and said Miles had no more right to do that than the general had to consult with the men of the A. R. U. claimed that five days after the strike was declared the union had the railroads beaten, but the injunctions and vention held in Dallas on the 16th the arrests for contempt of court were

LIGHTNING struck the house of James Houston at Clayton, Ala., recently while the family were eating breakfast. William, John and Mary, three children, were instantly killed and their mother fatally injured. James Slack, who was in the yard near the house, was severely hurt.

THE industrial building at the asylum for the insane at Toledo, O., caught fire just as about fifty female inmates was a scene of confusion for a few mo-FIRE in the Busch & Epps Malting ments, but the women were all rewere all destroyed.

A special just received by the steamship China said that a battle was nese have very strong fortifications. The Japanese killed about 1,000 Chinese. Only seventy Japs were killed. The Chinese were unprepared and were bowing and firing crackers off to a big wooden war joss set up on a can-

Мемрия, Tenn., it is stated, has been defrauded out of \$2,000,000 by city officials during the past eight years.

In the senate on the 20th the four supplemental tariff bills were all refrom the finance committee and sent to the calendar. A bill was passed for the speedy prosecution of the claim of the United States against the Leland Stanford estate. Less than fifty members were present when the house was called to order. Nothing of interest occurred in the proceedings.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The resignation of President Reinhart, of the Santa Fe road, has been accepted.

Baxter Springs people are making big preparations for the soldiers' reunion that will take place in that city September 3 to 9.

Wyandotte is the most densely populated county in the state. It has 56,-722 inhabitants. Grant county brings up the rear with 722.

N. Minks, a farmer in Stafford counafternoon and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause. which have been closed for some time

The Wichita national bank has failed. The deposits amounted to about \$260,000 and the capital stock and surplus aggregated \$300,000. L. E. Wright, an ex-banker, com-

mitted suicide at Douglass the other night by hanging himself. He was reported to be quite wealthy. During a storm near Atchison the other night lightning struck the

farm house of Frank Tinley, fatally injuring his son and severely burning his daughter. Mrs. J. D. Robens, wife of the proprietor of a Fort Scott wholesale china house, was probably fatally burned the other day by her clothing taking fire

from a gasoline stove. Many cows that were turned into a sorghum field near Winfield died in a few hours. The cause of death was attributed to chinch bugs, of which the

sorghum was found to be full. The populist league of Shawnee county passed resolutions declaring their belief that Kolb had been elected governor of Alabama and advising him to hold the fort at all hazards.

S. P. French, a merchant, was stabbed at McLouth a few days ago by Logan Hickerson. The men met at the post office and after exchanging some words in an excited manner Hickerson drew a knife and commenced slashing French. French died in a short time.

Peter Bunyon, of Wilburn Ford county, had in his employ a man named J. H. McElroy. While Mr. Bunyon was absent McElroy made improper proposals to Mrs. Bunyon. She went into a room and locked the door. McElroy broke the door down when the woman shot him dead.

Sidney Goff shot Frank Freidenthaler 4 miles south of Morland, the other afternoon. Freidenthaler died next morning. Goff escaped. Goff was paying attention to Freidenthaler's sister, in opposition to the wishes of her parents and brothers, and when or development of the house did the shorting. miles south of Morland, the other The report of Warden Chase, of the

penitentiary, shows that during the sales, \$42,196, which, with other minor receipts, made the total \$90,397.66. During the last fiscal year the receipts were \$88,496.08, of which \$22,688.04 was for convict labor and \$52,532.32 from

Arkansas City had a series of mishaps the other day. A Santa Fe brakeman was badly crushed by falling from a freight car; a buggy, containing Mrs. John Sanders, her 4-year-old daughter and babe, was thrown from a bridge into the canal and the babe drowned. and Harry Beekman, a 20-year-old youth, attempted to shoot Ella McKee, a 15-year-old girl, because she refused to marry him.

The statement of the condition of the 131 national banks in the state of Kansas on the 18th of July last, under call of the comptroller of the currency, shows total resources of \$35,131,534; loans and discounts, \$18,711,136; while the statement of May 4 showed \$19,289,-293; stocks and securities, \$1,095,123; while for May 4 they were \$1,011,378; individual deposits, \$17,209,543, as against \$17,480,122 May 4; average reserve held, 42.13 per cent., as against 40.10 May 4.

The board of managers of the Dodge City soldiers' home recently made report to the governor, from which its is learned that the total number of inmates of the home, June 30, was 295, of which there were 74 males, 56 women, 144 children and 20 officers and attendants. The board has reduced the per diem cost of subsistence per capita from 121/4 cents in 1893 to 1214 cents in 1894, and the annual cost per capita for subsistence of inmates from \$129 last year to \$101

this year. It is stated that Dr. B. D. Eastman will make an effort to be reinstated in the position of superintendent of the Topeka insane asylum, from which he was relieved last May by Dr. J. H. Mc-Casey, on appointment of the state board of charities. Dr. Eastman claims that he was not legally removed and will ask that a writ of ouster be issued against McCasey. The case is based on Assistant Attorney-General Clark's decision that officers of institutions may hold the full three years for which they were appointed.

The state board of charities recently drew the following amounts from the state treasury for the purpose of paying the July bills of the various instiane and imbecile youth at Winfield, \$1,117.71; deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe, \$1,758.77; insane asylum at at Kansas City, Kan., \$1,037.20; reform school at Topeka, \$3,403.51; industrial school at Topeka, \$3,403.51; industrial school for girls at Beloit, 3928.71; state soldiers' orphan home, \$1,840.92; Topeka insane asylum, \$10,679.88.

GOV. ROBINSON DEAD.

The War Governor of Kansas Dies at His Home Near Lawrence—Brief Sketch of His Busy Career.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 18.-Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson died at his home, near this city, at 3:10 yesterday morning. His death was caused by paralysis of the bladder, from which he had been suffering for the past ten days. He had long been ill, but death was somewhat unexpected, as he was feeling better last evening. Mr. Robinson's sickness dated back to the time of his superintendency of Haskell instity, shot and killed his wife the other tute, six years ago. It began with indigestion and stomach trouble, and



EX-GOV. ROBINSON

while it was not serious at the time, he had never been as strong since then. He gave up his work as regent of the state university this spring on account of his lack of strength.

Mr. Robinson was conscious to the last and died peacefully without pain. The funeral will be held at the Congregregational church in this city on Sunday at 3:30 o'elock.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Mr. Goodenow in his introduction to Mr.
Robinson's book, "The Kansas Conflict," truly remarks: "Any history of Kansas without Gov. Robinson as a prominent figure would be like the play of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out." Mr. Robinson was born at Hardwick, Mass.

July 21, 1818—the eighth of a family of ten children. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Twitchell in Keene, N. H., and Dr. Gridley, of Amherst, finally receiving his diploma from a medical college at Pittsfield, Mass., after three years of study and lectures. About the time of the organization of the New England Aid society he published a series

dered from the house did the shooting.

The report of Warden Chase, of the mission to visit the territory and prepare for the first settlement.

Dr. Robinson chose the bottom lands near year ended June 30, 1893, the proceeds from prison labor were \$40,056.71; coal party pitched their tents.

No sooner had definite arrangements for the building of a town been made than the great

Kansas conflict began. He was the leader of the free staters who boldly rose up after the memorable election of March 60, 1855, and demanded that the results be set aside. He refused to recognize the "bogus laws." A new state constitution was agitated. Mr. Robinson was one of the most

vigorous agitators.

Mr. Robinson was a delegate to the Topeka convention and when the movement had carried

and the territory been given a new charter he was named the first governor.

In May, 1856, occurred the plundering of Lawrence by the pro-slaveryites under a United States deputy marshal, who entered the place on the pretense of serving writs Gov. Robinson's home was destroyed and he was arrested charged with high treas ing defended Lawrence from the invaders dur ing the Wakarusha war. For several months he lay in prison. The attack on Lawrence was the supreme effort of the pro-slaveryites, and its failure made sure and permanent the vic-

tory of the free state element.

Mr. Robinson was the first commander-in chief of the free state militia, which organization he held with skill and wisdom. When the Wyandotte constitution was adopted, under the forced recognition of congress, he was chosen the first governor of the free state of Kansas, and in that position organized under the laws the military forces upon a war basis, for the final struggle in which Kansas troops

won fresh laurels.

Mr. Robinson held office as governor for two years and then retired to his farm until 1872, when he was elected to the state house of representatives and in 1876 was sent to the senate for one term and re-elected. He headed the greenback ticket in Kansas in 1882 and in 1887 was appointed superintendent of Haskell institute at Lawrence, for which institution he did much. After having placed the school on a good basis he resigned.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.

Surveys Begin for a Plant Near Enterprise,

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Aug. 18.-Work was a few days ago begun on the largest irrigation plant in central Kansas. Hon. C. B. Hoffman, of Topolobampo fame, recently purchased 200 acres of fine bottom land adjoining the city and in the vicinity of the Smoky Hill valley, and will place the entire tract under irrigation. Engineers have already located the storage reservoirs, and are now running the lines for ditches and mains. The land will be divided in ten-acre fields and leased for a period of five years to heads of families. Small fruit and vegetables will be grown exclusively.

Suit Against Baxter Springs.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 18.-In the United States district court here yesterday the New England Loan & Trust Co. filed suit against the city of Baxter tutions under its care: Asylum for in- Springs, Kan., on a claim of \$150,000 worth of old Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railway bonds. bonds were issued by the city of Bax-Osawatomie, \$10,646.39; blind asylum ter Springs in 1870 and registered in the office of the state auditor in 1872. They ran twenty years and fell due in 1890 and payment was then refused. The petition filed in the United States district court asks for the principa with interest from date of registry in

THE RECORD.

The Democratic Party Fulfilling Its Pledges

to the People-Great Reduction in Appropriations.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In a statement prepared by Congressman Dockery, of the appropriations committee, it is shown that the public expenditures have been decreased more than \$50,000,000, and that the total expenses for the two years will be below \$1,000,000,000 instead of above, as was the case in the Reed congress and the Fifty-second.

In the statement which Representative Dockery has prepared the revenue to be derived under the new tariff bill. including the postal receipts, is estimated at \$426,427,-748, and the appropriations for the ses-sion, \$490,668,399. From the appropriations must come a sinking fund deduction of \$43,000,must come a sinking fund deduction of \$43,000,-000,000, leaving the liabilities for the current year, \$442,663,398, and an estimated surplus at the end of the year of \$19,779,349. It must be remembered that of the \$490,000,000 which has been appropriated more than \$65,000,000 was by the Reed congress. In the Reed congress the appropriations were \$35,000,000 more than \$1,000,000,000, and in the Fifty-second congress \$26,000,000 more than \$1,000,000,000. The appropriations by this congress will be \$25,000,000 priations by this congress will be \$25,000,000 less than \$1,000,000.000. The appropriations this session, \$50,000,000 less than the last ses-

session, \$00,000,000 less than the last session of the Reed congress, \$17,000,000 less than the first session of last congress and \$29,000,000 less than the last session of the last congress. Under the new tariff bill just passed 100 items have been taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list. Among these are lumber, we dealt billing training training the page coner, wool, salt, binding twine, grain, bags, copper, plows, reapers and all agricultural implements. In seven classes goods have been reduced from 75 to 100 per cent. below the Mc-Kinley law. In 112 classes the reductions have been from 50 to 75 per cent. below the McKin-ley law; in 370 classes from 25 to 50 per cent. below the McKinley law, and in 238 classes the reductions have been less than 25 per cent. below the existing law. Eighty-two classes remain unchanged and fifty-three classes have been increased, among which are many articles

Chairman Sayers, of the house committee on appropriations, has completed an official statement of the amount appropriated by the ses-sion of congress just closing, as compared with past sessions. The statement represents the views of the democratic majority in the committee and in the house on the economy of gov-ernment expenses. Mr. Sayers' statement reads as follows:

The appropriations made during the extra-ordinary session and the first regular session of the present congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$28,835,989 under the appropriations made at the last session of the last congress, and deducting the amount of the river and harbor bill, \$11,373.180, which should be done for the purpose of comparison, inasmuch as no river and harbor bill

was passed by the last congress at its last session, the reduction is \$40,309,169.

As compared with the laws passed at the last session of the last congress, the following re-

ductions are shown:
Agricultural bill, \$101,476; army bill, \$632,755; legislative, etc., bill, which carries, in the main, the great salary list of the government, \$557,-507; military academy bill, \$20,033; pension ap-507; military academy bill, \$25,033; pension appropriation bill, \$14,949,780; sundry civil bill, \$7,506,535; on account of deficiencies, \$10,456,440; on account of permanent appropriations, including \$11,000,000 for sugar bounty, which is abolished, and \$450,000 expenses under election laws, that are repealed, \$14,393,593; total, \$48,-284,110.

624.119. The bills showing increase over the last laws are as follows: Diplomatic and consular bill, \$6,473; District of Columbia bill, \$131,369; fortifications bill, \$126,949; Indian bill, \$1,475,-408; naval bill, same, \$3,223,035; post office bill, \$3,232,285; river and harbor bill, total, \$11,473,ellaneous, \$29,500; total increas

The secretary of the treasury, in submitting the annual estimates to congress in December last, stated he had included therein no amount for the payment of the bounty on sugar, but that if the law authorizing its payment should not be repealed it would be necessary to add to the estimates for 1885, for permanent appropriations, the sum of \$11,000,000. But in July last the commissioner of internal revenue estimated the sum required to pay this bounty, if not repealed, would be \$15,200,000 for the fiscal year 1895 and \$17,500,000 for the fiscal year 1896. The expenditures made for bounty on sugar have been as follows: Fiscal year 1892, \$7,550,028; fiscal year 1893, \$9,569,532; fiscal year

1894. \$13.073.879. The post office bill makes the usual increase incident to the growth of the country and its commercial interests, the number of post offices having increased during the period be-tween June 30, 1890, and June 30, 1894, by 7,404; the number of post routes by 4,514. the miles of annual travel in transporting the mails by 74,615,375; the length of post routes by 26,737 miles; the annual revenues from the service y \$15,098,155, and the total annual expenditures

payments under contracts for river and harbor works authorized under laws passed during the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses. For river and harbor work there was appropriated this session, including the amount carried by the river and harbor bill. \$11.473,180.

The sundry civil bill carries \$8,400,000 toward

and \$8,400,000 for contracts in the sundry civil bill, the total sum of \$19,873,180. During the first session of the last congress there was appropriated by the river and harbor bill \$2,095,038 more than was appropriated at this session. At the present session there has been appropriated the sum of \$1,300,000 toward meeting the river and harbor contracts author-ized by the Fifty-first congress, and \$7,100,000 toward such contract authorized by the Fiftysecond congress, leaving \$5,448,799 of the former and \$14,263,368 of the latter, or \$19,712,147 in all

of the river and harbor contracts yet to be appropriated for.

To finally equip and complete and arm the fifty new vessels of the navy, built or author-lzed, it is estimated there will yet have to be appropriated the further sum of \$23,080,974,

making a total cost of \$112,062.163.

During the present session of congress the salaried list of the government has been reduced by more than 600 in number and over \$700,000 in annual cost, and more salaries have been reduced than increased. Mr. Sayers attaches elaborate tables to the statement which give in great detail the points he has summarized herein. making a total cost of \$112,062.163.

Rich Indianapolis Land Claimed. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 18.-A number of Pittsburghers are about to lay claim to ten acres of land in Indianap olis on which stands Indiana's capitol building, the post office, courthouse, large business blocks and several fashionable club houses. They hold that the land was pre-empted in 1830 by

Richard Bishop, but was allowed to slip from him through neglect. It is said to be worth \$2,000,000 and the heirs think they can convince the occupants that it will be wise to compromise, rather than go to law. Down an Embankment SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 18 .- The fast Chicago freight on the Sioux City &

Pacific road ran into a "wild box car" at the river Sioux yesterday. The engine and six cars plunged down an embankment, and Engineer Moorey and Fireman McKinney and Brakeman Turner were badly injured.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS

A SUMMER GIRL.

The Beginning and End of a Rector's Aberration.

full determination of asking Miss Wagner to be my wife. Age, temperament, everything, pointed to the suitability of such a marriage; and although I am meet later in the assembly-room of the given up the cottage." see failure ahead. My position as lated myself that I had well prepared rector of the leading church in East | the way for my declaration. Lemon is certainly one calculated to impress a young woman, and from the that later I became used to in "Taamount of religious fervor exhibited oma" (the old Indian name by which by Miss Wagner during the past Len- the mountain settlement was called), ten season I judged that it would not two hours later, when I entered the be disagreeable to her to be more assembly-room, all traces of flannels permanently and more closely con- and blouses had disappeared, and, in-

nected with the church. Why I delayed asking her after my mind was made up I cannot say. The Wagners left East Lemon for the summer and I had not spoken. I missed Miss Wagner more than I could have supposed. She was a good, sensible girl, active in parish work, with a perfect genius for straightening kinks; all the different organizations which seemed to go so smoothly beneath her guidance and of which I was now the real, as well as nominal head, seemed suddenly to become tangled and torn with dissension. It opened my eyes still more plainly to Miss Wagner's perfect suitability for a clergyman's wife. Why had I not spoken before? I blamed myself severely. I was torn with conflicting emotions lest some one else more sensible than myself might have stepped in and secured her: her large fortune would render her more liable to ardent suitors than a girl more moderately circumstanced. I blamed myself for letting this treasure slip through my fingers when everything could have been so well settled months before, and I daily expected to be punished for my procrastination by hearing of Miss Wagner's engagement to some more hasty swain.

With this explanation, therefore, it is needless to say that when my vacation came around there was not the least doubt of the direction in which I pointed my steps-the retired and beautiful spot in the Catskills where the Wagners were summering; and I resolved that before twenty-four hours were past I would ask Miss Wagner to be my wife.

Nothing could be more romantic than the spot I had selected for my wooing. A rich New Yorker some years before had bought for a mere song one of the most beautiful hills in the Catskills, three or four miles from the railroad station, and as secluded as the most distant parts of Maine and the Adirondacks. The handsome lodge gates at the foot of the mountain opened to let one into a little paradise. The houses tucked away like squirrels' nest among the forest trees were built of undressed logs, with much American spiciness and originality, and had little latticed windows, Dutch doors an'l many sylvan appointments. Inside one caught sight of exquisite Inside one caught sight of exquisite and her dark eyes a way of looking interiors. In the center of the settledown distractingly as she plucked to ment was the clubhouse, where most cares, took their meals, and where, if properly latroduced, like myself, a few sojourners could be accommodated.

My first sight of Miss Wagner was in the dining-room, where I was welcomed heartily and a place made for me at her table. The dining-room had all the elegance of Delmonico's, with its little tables, handsome china and excellent service, in contrast to the huge stone chimney in the center of the room, the fireplace filled with logs and the rafters left designedly overhead. There was a certain stir and excitement this evening, my train having brought a plentiful supply of sons, brothers and sweethearts for the evening hop, as is usual in most places within a day's journey of New York.

After our separation Miss Wagner seemed more than ever just the wife for me; her strong, buxom figure and well-developed arms showed to advantage in the simple silk blouse which she, in common with almost every other young woman in the room. wore. Her kind, sensible face had gained a pretty brown color from mountain breezes; she certainly would make a perfect, happy, commonsensible clergyman's wife

ing over all that had happened in East when my attention was suddenly ar- her antecedents. rested by some late comers who were just entering. There were several in jution to this in the fact that there the party; an old lady, some young men, I suppose, for I saw them often enough together afterwards; but one figure stood out so indelibly that everyone else in the room suddenly became thoughts of her innocence and unproher background.

mischievous thing like hers-with soft the Kauterskill house looked like a red frilling that fluttered as she moved. Greek temple against the sky. I felt tato bug. One day he called the ataround the bottom that peeped out deep admiration. I was unprepared here and there. Her hair, which was for her change of manner; she begged bang.

charm quite unsaid.

"Isn't she too lovely," she said, en-

thusiastically, and without a touch of jealousy. "She is a Miss Florence Atherton; everyone is crazy about her. She and her old aunt have one of the cottages; the white birch one-'Indian Pipe' they call it. We call her 'the summer girl;' not the horrid summer girl in the comic papers, but because she looks like a flower and is so breezy and summery. I never saw any one half so pretty, did you?"

Although I did not say so, I certainly never had. It struck me as showing a particularly large nature for When I went up to the Catskills Miss Wagner to admire the newcomer, several summers ago it was with the when by contrast she looked positively wooden. I took pains, however, to devote myself unmistakably to her durof such a marriage; and although I am meet later in the assembly room of the not a conceited man I certainly did not club for the evening hop, I congratu-

> By one of the meteoric changes, stead, a crowd of fashionably dressed men and women filled the room. Miss Wagner was dancing when I entered, so I waited beside the door for the waltz to cease before crossing the room to where her mother was seated. By such a slight action my fate was sealed. Miss Atherton came in a few seconds after me and stood beside me watching the dancers. She was dressed in some soft, white material that showed a baby-like neck and small, round, white arms. I never saw one look so young, so ingenue. She began to talk to the man beside her; then my subjugation was complete. I lost my head; I forgot Miss Wagner; I got an introduction to her; , who never danced, performed wildly with her a country dance which it was these city people's whim to alternate with the waltzes. An old fiddler who played for the country people about, and who had evidently great contempt for metropolitan terpischorean powers, called off the figures. No one knew the dance very well, so my blunders passed unnoticed. East Lemon not a narrow-minded place, and I had often stood up in a Virginia reel; yet I think my parish would have been a good deal surprised to see their pastor flying through the unknown figures of this romping dance.

That evening was the beginning. I called upon Miss Atherton next day, and the next; I rode with her, drove with her, and, most fascinating of all, walked with her through the green, leafy, mountain paths. I learned her artless, transparent soul like a book; she was a mere child, simple, easily pleased, most amiable. I regretted that I noticed a great laxity in her religious opinions, and, in fact, the most utter indifference to most of the vital questions of the day. I resolved to ead her mind gently to these serious things, and promised myself an easy convert in one so innocent and yielding. Somehow the conversation did not progress as rapidly as I expected; the days of my vacation were drawing to a close when I realized how little progress I had made. Miss Atherton was always polite when I mentioned serious subjects, but we always seemed to drift into talking of something else. Her rosebud mouth had a way of puck ering itself up into a little round move. pieces some fortunate flower or drew a blade of grass through her white teeth, that made it very hard for a man to keep his mind on any subject but the grace of her childlike movements; so I gave up her conversion for the present.

It was strange how for months I had delayed asking Miss Wagner, who was so evidently a suitable wife for me, and here was this little beauty, not a churchwoman, not half my age, fitted for anything rather than to be the head of the charities which are so ably administered in my parish, and yet I had to keep careful guard on my lips that, despite myself, I should not break out and ask her to marry me almost before we were acquainted. I was also in abject terror of what her answer might be. I could not flatter myself that she had showed me more favor than several of the other men-I even doubted my being as well received; so I went on from day to day, fluttering, fluttering. It suddenly came over me how little I really knew of Miss Atherton beyond her possession of a beautiful figure and a baby facestrange qualifications for a clergy man's wife. I suddenly awoke to the fact that I knew absolutely nothing about her. I had talked to her by the hour of my college days and my work, We were getting quite gay in talk- everything, in fact, and she had never seemed to evade returning confidences. Lemon since the Wagners' departure, and yet I knew absolutely nothing of

After much thought I found the so was nothing to tell; she had probably spent her young life in some retired spot with the old aunt who was at present chaperoning her. tectedness strengthened my resolve. I am not good at describing a lady's The next day Miss Atherton and I dress or at personal description; but took our favorite walk, up a winding now, after this lapse of time, I can road, then through a leafy path to the still shut my eyes and see Florence mountain top. At this sunset hour it Atherton exactly as she looked that was a most beautiful spot; all the panevening. She had on a blouse--so had orama stretched out before us of every woman in the room, but not a sweeping valleys and mountain tops; Over it was a delightfully chic little the enchantment of the place and jacket, and her plain, tight-fitting hour; I found myself, before I was serge skirt had a little stripe of red aware, telling Miss Atherton of my curly and evidently not very long, was I would never repeat what I had said; gathered loosely on top of her head, she had never imagined for one inand the little curly ends strayed around stant anything of the kind. She was in a way more fascinating than any so completely upset that I saw it was no use speaking farther just then, and The only thing I caunot describe is I hurried after her down the mounlady more gently on the morrow, and

Florence was not at breakfast nor at uncheon. In the afternoon I called at her cottage; the Dutch door was halfopen, as usual, and I reached my hand inside and sounded the knocker. This summons usually brought Florence tripping down the staircase, making a series of pretty pictures on the land. ings; but to-day the little Irish maid, looking somewhat disheveled, appeared.

"Sure, sir, they're gone—went on the morning train," she said, in answer to my inquiries.

Gone! I was aghast. I tried to look unconcerned as I asked when they would be back.

"They're not coming back, sir. I'm I was stunned, but I took a card and

pencil from my pocket in a businesslike way. "I have some books belonging to

your mistress which I would like to return.'

"I was to give no one the address," snapped the girl, as though her patience was exhausted.

For a moment I regretted my cloth. Had I been as other men I would have put my hand in my pocket and a tendollar bill would have unsealed that woman's lips; but I could not so divgrace myself as a cleryman.

l left the cottage. No one seemed to know anything of Miss Atherton. She had come to "Toama" invited by the rich man who owned the moun tain. I went to him, and although he politely offered to return her the ABUSED BY MR. TALBERI. books, he seemed unwilling to give me any information. He was a hale, bluff, old gentleman, and as I am naturally reserved, I could scarcely take him into my confidence and tell ton was more than that of a mere acquaintance. I noticed, too, that his eyes twinkled with suppressed merriment in a way far from healing to my feelings, and I left "Taoma" at the end of my vacation, wounded, sore, and baffled

I returned to my parish, and as time vore on and my parishioners returned from their summer homes I hoped that Florence's image would fade away. that, however, was not the case; her ace haunted me, the remembrance of ber companionship was always coming into my mind. I do not know what I should have done at this time without Miss Wagner. How she guessed my secret I cannot say; but although she never obtruded her sympathy, she seemed always full of interest and hope for me. She seemed to share my darling. In fact, it was somewhat ow-

Miss Wagner, one December evenng, had some cards to the Nineteenth Century club, in the city, and asked me to accompany herself and her father to hear the debate, which promised to be an interesting one. We could catch a late train out to East Lemon; and I was glad for any excuse that took me into a large, miscellaneous body of people, as the chances were that I should some time find Florence among them.

We were seated and I looked around Wagner said: "Look!"

me, sat my missing lady-love. She night sessions of the house which are dewas alone with a very handsome, correctly dressed man. I sat there transfixed. They seemed on excellent terms, and once I heard her whisper: George, where is my fan?"

I do not know what the speaker said; I was deaf and dumb. As soon as the debate was finished, some friends rushed over to speak to Miss Atherton. I waited for an opportunity to introduce myself.

"Why, dear Mrs. Moulton!" I heard them say, "so glad to see you back! We've just bought your new book, but haven't had time to read it yet. Your husband has told us of your summer. What fun you must have had."

"Yes, I haven't had such a chance to study people since before I was mar-Florence-Miss Atherton-Mrs. -, I don't know what to call her-replied, in her bell-like voice. "You see, when I go around with George and the babies, word always seems to precede me that i am the author of 'Argentine,' and everyone is so kind and flattering that I never have a chance to study anyone. I began to despair of ever doing so good again, so I just fled and left George to care for the babies. I had a splendid time! It's all in the book '

Miss Wagner and I looked at each other; we had heard every word. We left.

My wife is such a sensible woman, and so very handsome, too, in her matronly dignity, that I often wonder at that summer's aberration, and that I could have been so blind to her charms as well as merits. It is not the least of these that she always reads to me Mrs. Molton's new books, and that she has never once thrown at me the fact that I, a self-respecting clergyman, was once madly in love with a married woman. - Polly King, in Demorest's Monthly.

The Teuton Was Impressed.

A young man fresh from college wore as a scarfpin a jeweled gold potention of an old German bookseller to it, asking:

"Isn't that pretty, Dutchy?" "Ja, ja," was the reply. "Dot ish der piggest pug on der schmallest botato I haf efer seen."- N. Y. Times.

-Muley Hassan, the late sultan of Morocco, was the possessor of a fine physique and led a hardy, active life. He had a lofty and rather protruding her face. I can only say that she was tain, torn with distracting doubts. I forehead, differing in this particular a brunette with dark, velvety eyes, went to my room, but could not rest from most of his compatriots, clean and then I have left her personal nor sleep. I resolved to woo my little cut, aquline features, and a keen, penetrating eye; but his under lip was Miss Wagner noticed my look of in- arranged scene after scene in my heavy and sensual, as is usually the mind, all with a somewhat hazy de- case among the Shereefian descendants



LORD RUSSELL, OF KILLOWEN, Lord Chief Justice of England. Lord Russell, of Killowen, who, on the death of Lord Justice Bowle, was raised to the bench as a lord justice of appeal, has now received further promotion by being appointed to succeed the late Lord Coleridge as lord chief justice. He was born in 1833, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. In 1839 he was called to the bar and became a Q. C. and bencher of Lincoln's inn in 1873. He entered parliament as M. P. for Dundalk in 1880, and in 1855 was returned for South Hackney. In the ministry of 1886 he was attorney-general and received the same appointment in the government of 1892.

How the South Carolinian Attacked His Colleagues.

him that my interest in Miss Ather- Ue Seems to Have a Poor Opinion of the Average Congressman — How Speeches Are Reported—Privileges Which Need Curtailment.

[Special Washington Letter.] Rapid stenographers walk from place to place on the floor of the house of representatives, with books in their hands, and take down every word which is uttered by members of the house during debates. When one stenographer has been thus engaged for half an hour another expert comes to his relief. Then the man whose notebook is full of talk goes to a phonograph on the lower floor and shouts the words of the statesmen into the machine. The speedy young lady type-writer then takes the phonograph and transcribes the speeches, and they are sent to the government printing office. great enthusiasm for Florence, and to On the following morning the big Conadmire her in the frankest, friendliest gressional record appears with every way, without any jealousy, and I spent | word reproduced just as uttered on the many hours talking to her of my lost floor of the house. The same procedure occurs in the senate every day, so that, ing to her that I again saw Miss Ath- with the aid of stenographers, phonographs, typewriters, printers and pressmen, the words, sentences, paragraphs, entire speeches of senators and representatives are reproduced and kept so that they may be read many years after the statesmen are dead and forgotten. A great many things are said in de-

bate which ought not to be said; because they are not strictly true. The statesmen usually talk for the benefit of their constituencies, rather than for the purpose of influencing congressional action. They talk with a view as usual, disappointed, when Miss of having their speeches printed, to be sent, at government expense, to their There, right in the seat in front of constituents. For example, the Friday pension claims are wasted. There is seldom a quorum present to do business. At one of these Friday night meetings recently, Congressman Talbert, of South Carolina, became angry because so few members were present, and he said: "They will have to give up their claw-hammer coats, their euchre parties and entertainments and come here. We are in a tremendous condition in this house, which reminds me of what I once heard of a preacher. He said: 'Now, I want to preach to all good Christians a little while, and I want all those who are not good Christians to get out; and I will pause for them to get out.' Not a single man stirred. Well,' he said, 'I want to preach to all sinners; and all those who are good Christians and not sinners will please get up and go out.' Not a single soul stirred. 'Well,' he said, 'I want to preach to all those who are lukewarm; all those who are good Christians and sinners will get out.' Not a soul stirred. The preacher was nonplussed. Then he got up and said: 'You are in a horrible fix.' So it is with a number of us. Dozens of members are at home making more promises. Republicans, democrats and populists are doing the same thing. Here we are without a quorum on account of our members at home fencing. And I think the people and our constituencies are like that preacher found his congregation. They are 'in a horrible fix.' So, Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to have a call of the house and send out at once to the saloons all over the city and to the euchre parties and bring the soldierlovers here, and let us pension the soldiers or stop this hypocritical cant."

That sort of a speech may read well down in Mr. Talbert's South Carolina district, but it does not read well to people who know that it is both untrue and unfair. The members who do not attend the Friday night sessions remain away because they have other business A very small percentage of them attend euchre parties and attend entertainments in clawhammer coats. It is unfair to have sent forth the inference that the absent members could be found in "the saloons all over the city." Very few members of congress are habitually drinking men. The spirit of temper ance is abroad in the land, and statesmen are strongly influenced by the existence of that spirit and sentiment. Mr. Talbert knows this fact as well as anybody. He knew that he was misrepresenting his fellow members when he made that speech. It may make the readers in his district believe that their congressman is a strong temperance man, and always on duty in the house but it is unfair for a congressman to build himself up at home by wholesale

misrepresentation of his colleagues on

the floor of the house.

the printing of several thousand copies imitates may be regarded as a mere de-These are bound expensively and make notes.—Golden Days. interesting reading for the families of deceased statesmen. They send copies to their friends; and, altogether, it

eulogies. heretofore been known as a charitable road incubus.-Philadelphia Times. institution. The senate was considering a clause in the appropriation bill

do not take care of the children. I undertake to say that every child The blood needs to be purified and invigor that has ever come under its supervision or into its custody has been brought to it and turned over by one man, and he a private on the police force of the district. This is no board of children's guardians, or any other sort of board. It is a corporation, if it may be sc termed, consisting of one man. Its agent, I believe, is a man by the name of Lewis. He does what he pleases with the funds. He expends at his own pleasure, without restriction of law the appropriations that you make. To denominate him a crank, in the face of the record which he has made, would be to treat him very mildly and very

less in its character and results as this

board of children's guardians. It has

kindly. Senator Blackburn stated that he had thoroughly investigated this case and that his remarks were made with a full knowledge of facts ascertained by patient investigation, and the reading of many quires and reams of testimony on the subject. He believed that the so-called board of children's guardians should be abolished. The matter was referred back to the committee on appropriations. The state ments made by the senator indicate in a forceful manner how schemes are sometimes worked for the purpose of securing appropriations from congress under the guise of charity and the public welfare, whereas individuals who are unworthy reap the entire benefit of the public moneys which are thus appropriated.

How It Happened. Bill-You look bad, Jim. Been laid

Jim-Sorter. To-day's first time out of doors for three months. Bill-What was the matter with you Jim - Nothin'. But the judge wouldn't believe it .- N. Y. World.

Tulips and Four Lips. When the double tulips began to bloom, little Harry ran to his mother and exclaimed: "O, ma, do come and see the flowers! The four lips have blossomed."-Youth's Companion.

A Professional. Kitty-Just think, Will Lover hat been engaged five times this year. Tom-If he doesn't look out he'l lose his amateur standing.-Brookly

Novel Method of Securing Sleep. "I have seen a good many novel methods employed by mothers in order to put their babies to sleep," said George L. Wann, of Trenton, N. J., but I think the strangest way of all is one which is prevalent in India, where the native mothers put their babies' heads under a spout of water to send them to sleep and keep them. quiet. I spent several months in that country not long ago, and witnessed this curious mode of treatment dozens of times every day. The water of the hill spring was so adjusted as to furnish a series of tiny spouts. Uuder each spout was a kind of earthen pillow and a little trough, constructed to carry off the water. The restless child was placed on the pillow in such a way that one of the spouts played directly on the top of its head, the water then passing away in the trough. I can testify that the process was most successful, and was seemingly highly enjoyed by the babies, who remained perfectly quiet ander the spouts. The people asserted that the water did the children no harm, but on the contrary strengthened and beautified them. They seemed to think that if a child was not subjected to this treatment every day or two it would grow up weak-minded and good-for-nothing."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rare Birds.

Talking canaries are a great rarity, but several authenticated instances are on record. At Norwood, England, in 1858 a lady had a canary bird which began by repeating a word which its mistress had often used to it-"Kissie, The Friday night sessions are not Kissie"-and by following the word up alone in their remarkable absenteeism. by an imitation of the sound of a kiss. Certain afternoons are set apart, by After a time the bird repeated other order of the house, for the delivery of words, until it had a large vocabulary eulogies on the life, character and pub- of phrases, one of which consisted of lic services of deceased congressmen. five words. Again in 1863 a talking ca-On such afternoons the hall of the nary was exhibited in Bath, with a house is described. Not even a solitary vocabulary such as is generally taught. listener remains in the galleries. On to parrots, and another talking canary the floor are to be seen only the orators was exhibited for a few weeks in this who extol the deceased, the congress-men from the state in which the dead cold and died. In Germany and the man formerly resided, and the steno Tyrol, canaries are taught to imitate graphers who take down the speeches the notes of other birds and whistle The house usually adopts an order for simple tunes, and the words which it of the eulogies, at government expense. velopment or variant of its musical

According to the latest reports the costs the government considerable railroads of the country have liabilimoney to eulogize deceased statesmen, ties amounting to \$11,000,000,000. Such without benefiting the public. The figures are beyond human imagination. public money ought not to be expended A comparison shows that the public in that manner. The eulogy business debt at the close of the war was \$2,has been overworked. It is time to stop 773,236,173, less than one-third the railit. The speeches on such occasions are road debt, and this is a degree of magusually delivered two months or more nitude whose meaning it is difficult to after the death and burial of a con- compass. In a true sense these liabiligressman, and there is not even the ties are as much a tax as the publicelement of pathos in the proceedings. debt. The principal, dividends and in-There is really no excuse for official terest find payment from the earnings of the people in the form of railway During the debate on the bill making charges. And yet the progress and deappropriations for the District of Co- velopment of the country has been lumbia, Senator Blackburn, of Ken- such under the construction of the tucky, delivered a speech which appears in the Congressional Record in lic is doubtless inclined to go even furfull, and which shows the existence of ther in sharing the burden imposed by a peculiar state of affairs in what has what the populists define as the rail-

Balance of the Sexes.

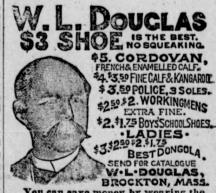
making provision for the expenses of A French statistician says that the an institution known as the board of number of men and women in France children's guardians, when Senator is more nearly equal than in any other Blackburn said: "I undertake to say, country of the world, there being only and I will submit the record evidence 1,007 women to 1,000 men. In Switzerhere to prove it, that there never was in land there are 1,064 men to 1,000 womthis district, or anywhere else upon this en and in Greece only 933. continent, or upon this earth, a system tions in Hong Kong, according to this of charities established that has proven authority, are "appalling," there being as expensive per capita, and as worth only 366 women to 1,000 men. -N. Y. Tribune.

cost five times as much under their Weak and Weary

supervision to support or care for a child as it did under any other system Overcome by the heat or extraordinary of charities ever known. Besides, they exertion, the physical system, like a machine, needs to be renovated and repaired.

Hood's Sarsaparilla ated and the nerves ures and muscles strengthened by Hood's Sarsa-Cores Co parilla, which creates an appetite, removes that tired feeling and gives sweet, sound, refreshing sleep.

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



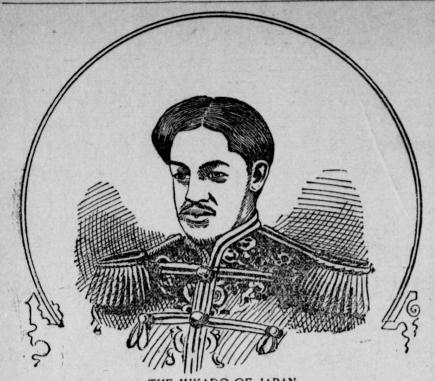
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THE MIKADO OF JAPAN. The most enlightened and progressive of Asiatic monarchs. A few years ago he gave Japan representative form of government and concluded treaties with the civilized nations of the earth which have opened the markets of the world to Japanese enterprise. He is a man of middle age. The promptness with which he resented Chinese interference in Corea and the masterly manner in which he massed troops in that country show that he is a great soldier as well as statesman.

rheumatism. Besides, it was there

tnat a bear walked off with another

at Saratoga." I ventured to suggest.

favorite resort with society people."

"Nothing of that kind could happen

"That's so, but that's the place where

was steered into a bunco game, and

"I have always heard that it was a

"So it is. It was at Saratega that

poor Oscar came very near being picked

up by a designing society widow, with

her face kalsomined, and six children,

by her first husband in the background.

Such creatures are thicker there than

"Great place to spend money. You

can't steal a side glance at the porter

without paying a dollar, and when you

stump your toe it's a dollar and a half.

If you want a cigar you have to pay

forty cents for it, and they charge you

ten cents more for a match. If that

had been going to Long Branch, he

"It is very convenient to New York,"

"I suppose so, looking at it from a

geographical standpoint, but it is not

very convenient to get money enough

to stay there any length of time."

"How about Long Branch?"

one of my pet dogs.'

red ants at a pienie."

Branch landlords."

with."

Mr. Plumbottle?"

the New England coast."

Bar Harbor for Plumbottle."

enough to be used for a meat block.

as springy as an India rubber teething

ring. They send their fresh butter to

under a fire. I am getting to be too

old to stand the wear and tear of a

some consideration for your family."

"But the girls, Mr. Plumbottle-

simple truth is, Alex, the men at the

lem, where we have good beds, good

home, figuring out how much my

Island, where we can get a cool glass

of beer with hydrophobia on top. and

some salt pretzels at reasonable fig-

ures. Well, I must get off, here," and giving me a wink of intense meaning,

the wicked old man stepped off the car-

It Didn't Work.

of your poems has appeared."

"Well?" he replied.

"John." said the poet's wife, "anothe!

"O, nothing; only I was thinking

how well 'sonnet' rhymes with 'new

"Yes, that's so; and so does 'stanza'

ALEX E. SWEET.

the nearest horse trough."

don't they need variety?"

of "Casualties."

this summer?"

the Hudson."

I remarked, apologetically.

it cost me \$100 to get out."

THE COMFORTS OF HOME.

Why Mr. Plumbottle Doesn't Like Summer Outings.

In a Morgant of Triumph He Tells Alex Sweet About Some of the Things That Are Usually Caught at Fashionable Resorts.

[Special New York Letter.]

The number of New Yorkers who have visited health and pleasure resorts this summer has been smaller than for many years past, notwithstanding that the heat in giddy Gotham has been simply frightful. The season has been intensely hot, meteorologically speaking, but financially it has been quite chilly all over the country. According to a pat proverb: "Winter sets in when poverty begins," and this has a great deal to do with the strongly developed sentiment that this year there is "no place like home." I will not elaborate the points. The average reader knows precisely what I mean, and the subject is a very painful one to most of us.

Among those who have discovered that New York is a splendid summer resort is the Plumbottle family, of Har-



A STREET CAR CONVERSATION.

lem, where I, also, reside. The first member of the family to arrive at this sensible conclusion was old Pulsifer Plumbottle himself. He, however, had some difficulty in persuading Mrs. Pulsifer, her three daughters, and that gilded youth, Oscar Plumbottle, to share his views on this subject. There was a clear majority against him, but the rest of the family could not pass the appropriation bill over his veto.

This is the first year since they were married that the Plumbottle family has skipped its regular outing. During one year of unusual financial prosperity the family, after having summered in the White mountains, wintered in Florida, where the entire family came very near being carried off by yellow fever, and their pet dog actually was carried off by an alligator.

The elder Plumbottle is averse to the annual outing. He has protested time and again against the extravagance and dissipation of fashionable summer resorts, but this is the first year, thanks to the financial crisis, and the spirit of insubordination that is in the air that he has been able to carry his point.

I met him a few days ago on a cable car, and we rode together down to the city hall, a distance of seven miles. During the trip he told me all about his great victory over the allied members of his family.

On taking a seat beside him I exin the city.

"It is a little unusual," he replied, "and the old lady and the girls made a kick about it, but I made 'em realize that I was the pantata of the family," using a word that is very common in New York since it was coined by the

means "the boss." "How about your son Oscar?"

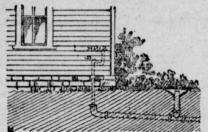
asked. "He cwved," chuckled the old man, imitating Oscar's dude dialect. "He said that to stay in Harlem during the summer was 'in doored bad fawm, doneher know,' but he is here all the arno," and once more the bad old man indulged in heartless merriment. "And this is the first year you have

summered in New York? The very first. We have been to the Catskill's, and contracted a new kind of malaria that baffied the medical science for several months after our return. The well water at the hotel was stiff with typhoid germs and

other bacilli." "How about the Adirondacks?" AGRICULTURAL HINTS. SINK AND SLOP DRAIN.

No Country House Should Be Without This Simple Arrangement.

How to dispose of the sink and slop water in a safe and expeditious manner is what greatly perplexes many residents in the country. In cities where there is the benefit of water works and sewers, this is an easy matter. A simple plan whereby this may be accomplished is shown in the illustration herewith. The dotted lines indicate the location of the sink. The common outlet pipe passes downward in the usual manner, but immediately underneath the sink or under the floor, as most convenient, a foul air trap is made by simply bending the lead pipe in the form shown at



SAFE METHOD OF DISPOSING OF SLOPS.

is forced out by the weight of the new value when rightly put in practice. It squabs. is well also to flush the sink pipe occasionally with strong washing soda, letting it stand in the trap all night. wash, mopping or scrubbing, may be emptied into the funnel at m, and be carried off by the drain. This funnel is of wood one foot square at the top, tapering to the diameter of pipe. The drain pipe should be at least four inches in diameter and placed below frost, and discharged five or six rods from the dwelling, so that the water will spread over a large area and quickly evaporate. The sink outlet pipe should be one inch in diameter, either man who was going down to Jeriche of lead or iron. The funnel also acts as a ventilator for the drain, and might have congratulated himself on should not be located nearer than fiffalling among thieves before he got teen feet from the building. Cast iron there. They didn't understand the pipe is best for the drain, as sewer business compared with the Long pipe or wood, unless the joints are cemented, is liable to leak, which will prove dangerous to the well and cellar. -American Agriculturist.

DEVISE FOR HAY ROPING.

A Person Handy with Tools Can Make One "Is it really so very expensive?"
"I should say so. It is much easier in an Hour.

The accompanying figure shows an to get your name in the papers among inexpensive yet very efficient tool to the distinguished arrivals than it is to to be used in haying. The beam is of raise the money to get back home ironwood, 8 feet long and 414 inches in ith."
"Why not try some western resort, of white ash, 3 feet long. The holes are 11/4 inches in diameter and bored "We did saturate our system; with clear through. Holes for the ropes, 6 stagnant pond water, flavored with inches from the end and the hole for carbonic acid gas, at Waukesha for one the end tooth 15 inches from end of entire season, but I didn't relish it beam. The remaining holes for the enough to justify being mixed up in a teeth, 22 inches from center to center, soldering the two together in 5,300,000 acres of land, held by over 146 that it is the foreigner who pays the railroad wreck by going there this Each handle is 2½ feet from the end of two or three places, so as to leave a persons, or 36,300 acres to each person. duty and not the American consumer. ward. The ropes are each about 14 around the bottom of the pail for "There are some very nice places on "I've been to Bar Harbor, where it hole and a knot tied in the end. It is come to about three-fourths of the disis a darned sight easier to find the har- best to give them a turn around the bor than it is to discover the bar. No end of the beam so that they will draw up from the back side. This keeps the "There are some nice quiet nooks up point of the teeth on the ground. A person that can handle tools can make "Yes, they have unrivaled facilities one in an hour. Of course it is not for getting your face swelled out of necessary that everything be as menshape with poison ivy. That's where you sleep on mattresses that are hard



summer campaign. I don't want to tioned here, but this we known to work crawl into a silent tomb until I have well.

Where hay or straw is to be moved on "But, my dear sir, you should have the ground this device has many advantages over the old way of roping. "In regard to Oscar, when he asked Only 30 feet of rope is required. It me if he couldn't go to a watering will rope cleaner, it is easier to manplace, I gave him permission to go to age, will carry a load much farther over a rough surface, will dump without unhitching, and will carry about one-fourth of a wagon load. Last fall we "Variety means change, and I haven't wished to move straw from a stack got any change to spare. Besides, across one barn floor onto another sevwhat's the use? They don't get mareral rods away. We found it would ried, anyhow. There is no end of carry up onto the barn floor and off riding and boat-rowing, and spooning from it without any difficulty.-E. E. behind opaque sunshades, but there Bogue, in Ohio Farmer. are no permanent engagements. The

FACIS FOR FARMERS.

summer resorts have been hunted un-To PROMOTE early maturity with any til they are shy. It happens so seldom pressed my surprise that he was still that one of them is trapped that it class of stock, good feeding must be ought to be published under the head practiced from the start to the finish. UNDER present conditions, when "Then you are not going away at all prices are low, it is only a good animal that will pay the cost of production "No, I shall stay right here in Harand give a fair profit.

ONE advantage in using good mawater and plenty of good stuff to eat, chinery on the farm is that, as a rule, Lexow investigating committee. It but I am not going to lead a life of it aids materially to lessen the cost of idleness. I shall keep myself busy at production.

VEGETATION ceases when the winter friends at the seaside are indebted to appears, but live stock increases in me. However, toward the close of the weight during all seasons. For that hay from the first crop of common red season, I may take the family to Coney reason live stoock should be a specialty on all farms.

Do Not overlook ensilage. One acre to winter more cows than two acres of any other food on the farm in proportion to cost of production.

whole attention. Study to save both step and time in doing the chores and | becomes more nutritious. do them in the same order every day. With the passing of the street-car horse, the demand for the medium and

PIGEONS FOR PROFIT.

Experience of a Man Who Has Made the Business a Success My management to get the most

profit at the least outlay has been as follows: I aim to have only mated pairs and never to break them up. There should only be as many pairs as can have two nesting places each, safe from disturbance by the others. Those that have chosen nests and have used them for breeding will generally defend and hold them for life. They often have eggs in one nest while feeding squabs in the other. Young pigeons can be sold as squabs as long is any yellow down shows on the head, but the best time to kill them is when they are feathered out, and just before they are ready to leave the nest. If too young, they are soft; if they fly any, they get thin. They should be collected every week, or two weeks at least. If eggs are broken in the spring, all may be brought to lay at about the same time, and squabs will be nearly the same in age. If it is desirable to increase the num-

ber of old birds, the late reared ones, if allowed to remain, cause less dismate before spring. Early reared birds may be more hardy, but they soon mate and fight for nests at a time when there is the most breeding; several may demoralize the whole a; it should extend upward at the loft and cause much loss of eggs and lowest point of the bend will always and mills where much grain is spilled, remain full of water. This, of course, but little feed will be needed, but feed prevents the sewer gas from escaping given them makes them attached to into the room. Every time the sink is their home, and is as well invested as used the water remaining in the pipe when fed to chickens for market. Taxidermists use many white pigeons,

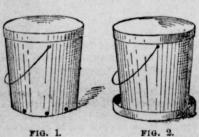
Dry pigeon manure may be sold at tanneries for sixty to seventy-five cents per bushel, delivered, if free The refuse water from the weekly from straw and grit. The loft need not be cleansed of this but once in several years. The time to cleanse it is in winter, when the birds have ceased to breed.

Keep your loft clear of all but mated birds, have double compartments well secluded for each pair of nests, and market all the squabs before they fly. -Samuel Cushman, in Farm and Home.

WATER-CAN FOR CHICKS.

How to Make Excellent Use of Three Pound Lard Pails.

A water-can for little chicks, which is easily made and very handy, is the design of Mr. M. H. Douglas, Wisconsin. Take a three-pound lard-pail and The shearer is a cheap man; the shepsolder the cover on air tight. Then punch six or more holes as near the bottom of the pail as possible (see Fig. 1), and take the cover of a five-pound



pail and set the three-pound pail in the space of three-quarters of an inch all tance to the top of the rim, but will is not yet. There is more cheapness. not run over. It can be filled by putting it in a pail of water, upside down. The chicks can drink, but cannot get wet. The same may be made of a tomato can and a small, deep tin plate, or even with a tin cup and plate. whole thing need not cost more than five or ten cents, according to its size, and if it is too light, it may be held in place by using a piece of brick on the top of the can. Fig. 1 shows a threepound lard pail with the holes cut near the bottom. Fig. 2 shows the top of a five-pound pail soldered to the bottom of a three-pound pail-the arrangement ready for use.-Farm and

The Poultry and Egg Industry.

The census report for 1890 shows the value of eggs produced annually to be over \$100,000,000, while the value of poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese) amount to about the same. Or, to make it plain, the total annual production of poultry and eggs amounts to \$200,000,000. At the present prices of wheat, the poultry and eggs are the more valuable, and the market is here at home. It is safe to say that the report does not include all, as a large number of persons were not visited during the enumeration of poultry and eggs, but the figures are sufficient to enable those interested to arrive at a partial knowledge of the poultry and egg production. In a single decade the poultry and eggs of the United States amount to enough to pay off our national debt, and the money invested in that direction finds its way into all other business channels.

Where Alsike Clover Is Best. For those who wish to keep land in clover only a single year the alsike variety is probably best. It bears its seed in the first crop of the second year's growth. When that is cut the plant clover. It does not have long tap roots reaching into the subsoil as red clover does, but instead a network of of ensilage will enable the dairyman roots that run through the soil nearer the surface. It is probably the greater amount of warmth that alsike clover roots get early in the season that Do Nor neglect the chores, even if other work seems to demand your clover. When the soil warms deeper later in the season the red clover hay

CARROTS vield about fifteen tons pe acre in Scotland, and sold for fifteen lower grades of hay has pretty well dollars a ton in Glasgow last winter. come to an end. It is now necessary They exceed the price of potatoes, alplace to get chronic inflammatory by a whole lot.-Indianapolis Journal the hay than to the amount gathered. matter in them.

PROTECTION AXIOMS.

Cheapness a Curse—Foreign Trade a Mis-take—Wool Article in American Econo-mist Dissected. A good example of protectionist logic

and belief is supplied by the American Economist of July 27th, in a two and a half page article entitled "Cheap Sheep Raising

The object of the writer is to explain why it is that wool is produced more cheaply in Australia than in this country. He takes it for granted that if, because of natural and artificial advantages, wool can be produced cheaper there than here, it becomes the duty of all sensible Americans to shut themselves off, by a high tariff, from the cheap wool in order to force themselves to clothe themselves in the dear wool grown in this country. The axioms on which the argument

rests are: 1. Cheapness is a curse. 2. Nothing should be purchased from abroad, no matter at what little cost, which we can produce, no matter at how great a cost. From these axioms it follows that all commerce and trade across the boundary lines between countries is a mistake, because we turbance, as they are not likely to never purchase foreign articles except when they are cheaper than those produced at home, and because we can, by hot-houses or other artificial means. produce any article at home. But few protectionists are consistent enough to follow their logic to this conclusion, bend a little more than the diameter young. They are also more apt to although some of their apostles con-of the pipe, so that the pipe at the seek a home elsewhere. If near stores demn all international trade and one has gone so far as to wish that oceans were walls of fire.

There can be no doubt about the conclusion. If cheapness, in itself, is a curse and protective duties, as originally conceived, are blessings then it addition. This is one of the most sim- but of late pay so little for them that must follow that foreign trade is harmple lessons in hydraulies, and of great it is more profitable to sell them as ful. If it be bad policy for us to purchase wool in Australia, where it can be grown at say 10 per cent. less cost than here, then it is also bad policy to purchase tea in China or coffee in Java. where they can be produced for say 90 per cent. less than here. In either case the theory and the argument are the same; they differ only in degree. The free traders say all trade is beneficial to both parties and both countries participating in it. The protectionist, if he be consistent. laments the fact that there are ocean freight steamers.

That there may be no misrepresentation, we quote some of the statements from this article in the American Economist:

"The chief characteristic of sheep raising in Australia is its cheapness. Cheap land, cheap labor and cheap methods can be found in every branch of the Antipodean wool production. herd is a cheap man. One such man would care for as many as 5,000 or 10,-000 sheep in a single field. His pay is five dollars per week and 'rations,' which consist of a small quantity of flour, sugar, tea and meat. "His duties, though tedious, perhaps,

are not onerous. No food has to be provided for the Australian sheep. They feed themselves on the native grasses. Another element of cheapness consists in the land itself, which is valued at only \$5. per acre if it will is a terror to American merchants. not carry one sheep; at \$10, if carrying one sheep; at \$15, if carrying one and a half sheep, and \$20 per acre if the land carries two or more sheep. In one of The cheap land is not taxed at all until its value reaches \$12,500, when it is subcent. above that amount. But the end The sheep are shorn by machinery. The time occupied in clipping a sheep varies from five to nine minutes. The machine-shorn sheep yield now over six ounces more wool than the handused in as many as 450 different sheds and has been used upon upward of 70,-000,000 sheep. Six ounces of wool from each one of these sheep means almost 10,000 bales more wool caused by the use of this one machine. The climate of Australia certainly favors the sheep industry, because the sheep remain out of doors without any cover ing year in and year out, thus constituting another element of cheapness. Can the American wool grower complete with such wool raised at such little cost? The only element lacking to successful competition on the part of the American sheep farmer is the American aversion to cheapness, except on the part of the democratic free traders, who would cheapen everything that we produce by cheapening the value of the labor that produces it!"

ination of the statements reveals the fact that Australian is cheaper than ernment has not shown itself disposed American wool, not so much because wages are lower there (which is doubtful) nor because the climate is more favorable (which is also doubtful as compared with that of Texas and California), but because the wool growers are more enterprising and have adopted more scientific means and methods. The writer tells us that "the great curse of the country is drought, which has caused the loss of tens of thousands of sheep and cattle in a single season." To overcome this drawback dams used to be built to store water; but since 1886 artesian wells have been drilled at great cost. "On one sheep station alone, Thuralgoona, as much as \$150,-000 was spent in sinking three wells. dies. But alsike hay is sweeter than One of these wells yields 3,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours; another one yields 3,500,000 gallons." This station "covers an area of 2,100 miles." "Let any person pause and think what this means," says the writer sorrowfully. "It means that an abundance of water that can be turned from these and from other wells upon makes its hay better than that of red the land, rendering the grass more nutritious and more abundant. It means that where land has been carrying one sheep to every two acres there is a possibility of its carrying two sheep to market and declare big dividends on every one acre, and of increasing the wool product four-fold."

The article, however, is not entirely

Then he explains how cheap it is to haul wool to market without railroads. fourteen bullocks taking a two-wheeled Claytonism. -St. Louis Republic.

cart or wagon filled with the bales of wool from Gordon Downs to the seaport of Rockhampton, a distance of 200 miles. The writer designates this illustration as "cheap hauling of wool to market." Our wool growers are at liberty to return to this antiquated way of marketing wools if they think it is cheaper. They can scarcely compete with railroads, which carry their wools 1,000 miles for 1 or 2 cents per pound.

Another large illustration is entitled cheap shearing by machinery." Six men are seen at work in a large building provided with modern machinery for shearing sheep. The writer says: "It is not necessary to go into details descriptive of the different machines; they are merely shown to illustrate the cheap methods with which the American sheep owners who have very small flocks and cannot afford to erect expensive machines are unable to compete."

As often happens, protection is here used to excuse the slouchy methods and natural disadvantages of our own producers. If we are unable to compete because we have not the latest improvements, we need protection from those who are now enterprising and scientific in their methods.

It is also probable that we can find sheep in the United States grazing on land that has cost less than \$20, yes, less than \$5 per acre. Perhaps we might even find shepherds receiving less than \$5 per week and rations with a "present of a pound of tobacco for every wild dog or 'dingo' that he may kill." Certainly some of our wool producers woulk not speak of a "cheap water supply" from wells costing \$50,-000 each.

The readers of the Economist are used to such "rot" and will probably see no inconsistencies in this article. Credulity is their strong point. It is not strange that there is in this country but one "professor" of political economy who even pretends to believe in protection. He teaches in a private college. But even this "professor" (without a degree) says that protection has nothing to do with wages.

THE FREE ZONE.

It Is Regarded as a Terror of Local Mer-

chants on the American Side. The Washington correspondent of a McKinley organ speaks of the "free zone" in Mexico as "the terror of local merchants on this side of the border." That is to say, the terror of American merchants in towns along the Rio Grande. Why their terror? It is easily explained.

The free zone is a strip twelve miles wide on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Into that strip goods may be imported upon payment of only onetenth of the full Mexican duties. As a consequence Americans can cross the river and buy goods which have paid only light duties and thus save a good deal of money if they can get home with the goods without being stopped by American custom house officers. It is because the temptation to buy goods on the Mexican side and smuggle them across is very strong that the free zone

But why should there be any temptation at all to smuggle the goods. The great professors of protectionist political economy, including Willian Methe large Australian colonies there are Kinley and Benjamin Harrison, teach consumer can gain nothing by passing feet long and are passed through the water (see Fig. 2.) The water will ject to a tax of one and a quarter per by the door of the American merchant on the Rio Grande and buying from the Mexican Merchant in the free zone. This must be so if the doctrine of the

republican professors is true. But as a matter of fact Americans do buy from Mexican merchants and take the risk of getting caught and punished shorn sheep. One kind of machine is for smuggling. This is not a theory of the college professors and closet students whom our eminently practical republican brethren hold in contempt. It is a hard fact—the very sort of thing to which the protection economist is forever appealing. And this fact proves conclusively that the republican doctrine (not theory, of course, for your republican despises theory) that the foreigner pays the tax is utterly false. It proves conclusively that the American consumer pays the American tariff tax. He would not take the trouble and run the risk of smuggling were it otherwise.

This standing demonstration that their tariff doctrine is false and that the enormous McKinley taxes are piled on to the prices of domestic as well as foreign goods is extremely offensive to the republican brethren. Therefore they have been untiring in their efconsistent with itself. A close exam- forts to induce Mexico to abolish the free zone. Thus far the Mexican govto abolish this standing exposure of one of the staple falsehoods of the tariff robbers.-Chicago Herald.

The Clayton Platform.

"The republican party," says the Arkansas republican platform, "by its policy of protection to American industries, has enabled the laboring man to demand and receive living wages for his labor."

Then why this unreasonable spread of strikes and boycotts? The republican policy of protection to American industries is still preserved in the Mc-Kinley law, not one paragraph or section of which has yet been changed by the democratic congress. If labor is demanding and receiving living wages, what reason can it give for its discontent?

The republicans of Arkansas-as, indeed, of every other state in the union should recognize the truth of history before they are again compelled by the people to acknowledge it. Thirty years of radical tariff legislation have implanted in the law special privileges to great combinations of wealth, by which certain large industries are enabled to influence the entire industrial the basis of a limited output.

If the republicans of Arkansas are proud of this condition of things they are curiously constructed for patriots "We've been there too-splendid rhyme with 'bonanza,' but it isn't one to pay heed rather to the quality of though potatoes have more nutritive. An illustration shows two men and and hopelessly inoculated with Powell to pay heed rather to the quality of though potatoes have more nutritive. 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.

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

sumption of unauthorized powers by public functionsries.

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, profilgacy 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 extravagance and infamous legislation of the Republican party. But it has met every responsability, braved every peril and risen equal to every emergency.

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of

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 kepublican protection as a fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the beneilt 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 decight the action of a Democratic Congress in adopting that feature as a part of our system of taxation.

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic we endorse and reaffirm the declaration of

and the present commissioner of pensions is entitled to the thanks of all deserving sol-diers for his efforts to make a deserved pen-sion a badge of honor.

We fayor the improvement of public roads.

While the Republicans and Populists are swapping voters and charging each other with all manner of corruption the Democrats should stick together and elect their ticket. It can be done.—Dickinson County News.

Barney Lantry, the next Kansas State Treasurer, since making a partrial tour of the State, announces his belief that the whole Democratic ticket is between Democrats and Republicans.—Salina Herald.

When the women of the Sunflower State shall have been allowed to vote at all elections held within our borders. will the girls become altar boys, and our boys become vestal virgins? If cutive branch of the civil government. not, will it not be inequal, and not the army, the navy, and the legislative tained?

The Democratic party was indeed unfortunate in assuming control of this government just at the moment the Republican party had plunged it into a disasterous panic, but it was indeed a fortunate thing for the country that they assumed control in the hour of its great peril.—Ellinwood Advocate.

What is the matter with the Populist papers that they all omit the anti-A.P.A. plank from the platform? There is not one Populist paper in fifty that publishes the platform but what omits the A. P. A. plank. The fact is that there are a considerable number of the People's party members who are cranky A. P. A.'s, and the great wonder is that the platform did

When Kansas shall have allowed the women within her borders, to vote at all her elections, will the mothers. of Kansas, be the first to drive their wayward children from under the parental roof, telling them never again to cross its threshold, and will it be the fathers, of the Sunflower State, who will cling to their erring offspring, no ental roof, telling them never again to will cling to their erring offspring, no matter what the crime, until life separates them? If not, will in not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been secured?

such a ringing and patriotic speech in support of the President recently has again been talking, and here is the re-Senator John B. Gordon, who made port of what he says: "I am commander in chief of the confederate union. which is an organization of confeder veterans similar to the Grand Army of the Republic, If occasion requires it, I will march an army of soldiers over the Potomac greater than Gen Lee ever commanded, every man of whom will fight to the death to preserve the union and command respect for the old flag."

the indirect burdens and threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent, could no longer resist the appeals of hunger and the currency and the free coinage of both gold and silver upon equal terms at a fair ratio and without discrimination, to the end that the growth of the currency may keep pace with the growth of business, and that the debtor may not be met with constantly reducing values for the products of labor. We favor, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of payment of rent, could no longer resist the appeals of hunger and the ories of destitute wives and children and, succumbing to the heartlessness of Pullman, have again sought their places at any terms which the company may offer. The hearts of 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 payment of rent, could no longer resist the appeals of hunger and the ories of destitute wives and children and, succumbing to the heartlessness of Pullman, have again sought their places at any terms of the ories of destitute wives and children and, succumbing to the heartlessness of Pullman, have again sought their places at any terms of the ories of destitute wives and the ories of de

ducing 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 we for the products of labor. We favor a sufficient appropriation by Congress to thoroubly test the question of congress to thoroubly test the question of congress to thoroubly test the question of cause and effect of foreign pauper immigration, and to devise some efficient means of the protection that has in years past been so lavishly bestowed by the Republican party upon party beneficiaries.

Recognizing that a fundamental principle of our government is religious ilberty, we demounce any party or association which at tempts to make religious convictions a test or qualification for office. Total seperation of church and state must ever be maintained. Recognizing, as we do, the legal rights of capital and fair compensation for labor, both must be in harmony and each must respectate them both.

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

We congratulate the Democrats of Kansas.

We congratulate the Democrats of Kansas into the election of Hon. John Martin to the Senate of the United States, commend his idelity to the interests of the people and his course in the United States Senate.

The Democratic party in the future as in the past, favors liberal pensions to all loyal and deerving ex-soldiers, in recognition for their loyalty and devotion to their country, and the present commissioner to a produce the past of the other produce to make a deserved pensions to all deserving ex-soldiers, in recognition for hier loyalty and devotion to their country, and the present commissioner to make a distance and effect of foreign pauper immingration and individuals. The produce the produce of the financial is a greater figure, to day, than he has been at any tim of Congress appear to be all at sea on spirited enthusiasm for the old-fashtraitors, even, may try to bring dishonor upon Democracy; but the masses of the American people with the masses of the mas es of the American people will repose is as Democrats. Mentally, he towers in full confidence that the Great Pilot so far above Lewelling and Morrill Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The Portfolios of the

while the Republicans and Populista and before the make a deserved present in a badge of honor.

While the Republicans and Populista and the peasage of reasonable laws necessary to accomplish such result.

We demand the repeal of all laws authorated the period of public justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of the period of the period of public justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of public justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of public justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of public justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of justice, we are in favor of just legislative at the period of just legislative at the period of just legi While the Republicans and Populists are doing the fighting the Dem-

eight cents during Postmaster General Wanamaker's administration. Neither has the issue of 1890 any fifty cent stamp, or any of the series from \$1 upward, The coming issue will drop out the thirty cent and the ninety cent stamps, transferring the heads of Thomas Jefferson and Commodore Perry which now stands on them, rewill be elected. He declares the race spective, to the fifty cent and one dollar denominations. The postmaster general has made the designs of the two dollar and five dollar stamps a special subject of consideration. Looking over the rest of the series he found portraits representing the exeequal, suffrage that will have been at- branch. But the judicial branch had good food. been persistly ignored in the stamp portraits from the foundation of the government till now. In an earlier opposite education and faith had been Democratic papers, the New York ignored, so now Mr. John Marshal and Weekly World, and this paper, both James Madison are to appear on the two dollar and five dollar stamps.

SIGNIFICANT ELECTION.

In commenting on the Alabama election, the Burlington Independent says: "The result of the election in savs: Alabama, is more gratifying to the Democrats of the country than an ordinary victory could be. It is significant, not only as an evidence that Populism has suspended itself, but, as not contain a plank commending the infamous organization.— Waverly Sun. "isms," which have been runnning riot throughout the country, have failed to secure a foothold, though the conditions were suspicious for such a result. In the result of the Alabama election there is a lesson to the Democrats of Kansas. A great many men in our State, who believe in Democracy, are inclined to look for a speedier few Western States in which it gained accidental ascendancy, two years ago, is proof of its inability to influence legislation or achieve results. The Democrats in Kansas and other States, therefore, who are relying on that organization, are leaning on a broken

WHAT IT IS.

The merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for\$1 -that's business.

The mechanic can take a material worth \$5 and make it into a watch worth \$100--that's skill.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth 5 millions-that's capital.

The ditch-digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for \$2-that's labor. A lady can purchase a very comfort-

able bonnet for \$3.75, but she prefers one that costs \$27-that's foolishness. The poet Tennyson could take a sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth \$65,000-that's

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "eagle bird" and make it worth \$20-that's money.

The Editor of this paper can write a check for 80 million dollars, but it color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitwould'nt be worth one dime-that's able for framing, and sixteen other

A CHAMPION OF MANHOOD.

Overmyer, Democratic candidate for lar price of these pictures is \$1.00, the governorship.

Overmyer deserves the suffrages of Kansas and the paudits of all Demo-crats because he is full of publicioned Democracy which was jealous absolute integrity and of the iron will of consecrated power and jealous for

at the helm, calm and undismayed, will that neither Populists nor Republisafely steer the ship of State amid the cans will talk about brains in this quickwitted managers can devise. campaign.

Overmyer is stumping the State althe privilege of seeing him take the

Instructions have been sent out by Superb accommodations, with respect to the Populist State Central Committee dining cars, free chair cars and for members of that party, in every lo- sleepers. but the idea is to spread the impres- balseemic air of that region. Any-

don't endorse or encourage it, but since will do. Did you whisper trout fishthese smart fellows have set out on this bluffing plan several Democrats

Only a tress of my sweetheart's hair So fine and soft and brown, But it tells the beauty of my lady fair, From her dainty feet to her lovely crown.

But, since she gave me this maiden token What memories bitter and vain regret, Of heartaches, sighs, vows made and broken We've known, and now would fain forget. My sweetheart is true! And away to her

My thoughts make frequent excursions And her love to me, as you must infer, Is the law of the Medes and Persians.

This precious tress I often caress, For it always awakens a feeling. Like that which the spotless bridal dress Does, or wedding bells a-pealing. Oh the fancies, hopes, my treasure inspired. This bright, silken, fary-like hair! It smiles incitement to love's ardent desires And a sweet promise won from my Clara.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU. It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column issue Alexander Hamilton had figured, of type. The arrangement is this: but the great constitution makers of We will give you that greatest of all 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 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one-Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

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 and the Chase County COURANT for one year. Address

CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

'THE TIMES" CAMPAICN RATES. Hardware, In order that no citizen of the Southwest may have an excuse for not being posted on the developments of the interesting political cambaign which is just opening, THE TIMES has made a special campaign rate of \$2.00 for the daily and Sunday paper, and 30 cents for THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES until January 1. While THE TIMES is an earnest and fearless supporter of Democratic principles, it is, and always has been, liberal enough to open its columns to representatives 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 facilities are unequalled by those of any other newspaper published in the and always has been, liberal enough to open its columns to representatives any other newspaper published in the Southwest. At the prices made either the daily or the Twice-a-Week edition | 70 should be in the hands of every man Liberal terms to agents and postmasters. Sample copies free.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons Kansas prides itself of doing unexpected things. The Republic would very much delight in seeing a turn this year in the direction of David expense of mailing, etc. The reguwith six two-cent stamps to cover but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

Note,-The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really Gems of Art."

COINC EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road, ready and the people are going out to you can depend on getting through listen. If the Democrats cannot have on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. a Wilson bill is better than a whole the Jeffersonian doctrine he is plant—
a Wilson bill is better than a whole the Jeffersonian doctrine he is plant—
McKinley bill. * * What will the ling as he roots up the pernicious fortable trains leave Kansas City
Republicans and Populists have to socialism of Republican and Populist

Taxin Republic No prettier, cosier and more comexpresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. 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, where around Pike's Peak, or further We don't believe in betting, and into the range (like Glenwood Springs)

> roads, in secluded nooks. Camping out in tents, living in cottages 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.

cents per 100.

Tabules. Ripans

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. It you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. UI COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS 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, aizzinesss, 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,

Stoves. Tinware, Farm Machinery,

Hose and Fittings

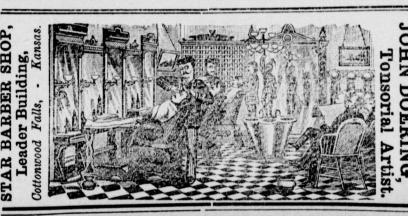
Wind Mills.

Pumps,

Pipe,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.



ples for the success of which the people of the West are contending.

OUR PEDIGREE PLANTS. STOCK & PETIGREE SEEDS

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.

Addres SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG.



No. 3, Farm Wagon.

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. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagong, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$100 to \$50. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$5. Phætons, \$66 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonsttes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Rock Carts. Bicycles For Men, Wollen & Children.

\$23.50 No. 1, Farm Harne

Single, \$6 to \$20

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS. 8 percent, off for eash with order. Send 4c Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

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.

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.

Curious Foreign Types. And all the Grand and Wonderful Features of the Great World's Fair, made at the height of the "plendor of the World's Exposition,

Character Sketches on the Midway

Architectural Details.

BY A SPECIAL CORPS OF ARTISTS Including the

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

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

the COURANT office, at 25 on receipt of a 1 lb. Cap Sheaf Soda wrapper and ten cents, we will mail one number, or 16 wrappers and \$1.60 will secure the complete 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. IF 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 Geo. r vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St., where advertising tentracis may be made for it IN NEW YOP

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1894. W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—poryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.76; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST, Col.L. Cht.L. KC.K. MRX. W.ft.

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 Col.L. Chl.L. KC. X. MR X. W.It.

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[First published in the COURANT, July 26, 1894] PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION Nos. 1 AND 2.

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

ted to each house thereof, concurring therein.

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, or rejection, namely: That section one, article five of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six mouths next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which she or he offers to vote, at least 30 days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector. Ist: citizens of the United States. 2nd: persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become sitizens of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted

laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."
SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of the representatives to the legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for their approval, or rejection: those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution:" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the suffrage amendment to the constitution:" said ballots shall be received and such votetaken, counted, canvassed and returus made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law, as in the case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

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

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1893 and passed that body, February 8, 1893.

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

Passed the House March 1, 1893. GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House. FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House. Approved March 6, 1893, 3:50 P. M.

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, WHELEOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

seal.
Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894.
R. S. Osborn,
[L. S.]
Secretary of State.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-VENTION,

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, September 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 Commissioners, 2d District-Falls township; the election of a County Central Committee for the ensuing

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

year, and to transact such other busi-

ness as may come before the conven-

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

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Alex McKenzie has gone to McPher-J. R. Kalfus was down to Emporia,

Monday. Mrs. W. G. Patten has been sick

for several days past. Dr. Northington will put you up a

set of teeth for \$10.00.

Roy Hackett, of St. Joseph, Mo., is visiting at his parents'.

J. G. Atkinson's baby is recovering

from a spell of diphtheria.

J. D. Minick is down to Kansas City, this week, on business Ice cream on hand at M. A. Rich-

ards, by the plate or in bulk. Ed, Rockwood started to Kansas City, Monday, on his bicycle.

S. T. Slabaugh gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Friday. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mrs. M. K. Harman is slowly recovoring from an attack of typhoid fever. Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT

Mrs. G. M. Hayden and children returned home, Monday, from a visit at Newton.

Jabin Johnson is putting down a cut stone sidewalk in front of his store building.

Mrs. Ethel Hendly, of Oklahoma, is here visiting at her father's, Mr. A. D. Finley.

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

The Herrington Sentinel, formerly a Populist paper, has flopped to the Republicans.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green. You can get reply postal cards, also

photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city. Born, at 7 o'clock p. m., on Friday,

August 17, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs.John F. Bookstore, a son. Clara, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bookstore, was

quite sick last week. Mr. and Mrs. A.B. Watson returned home, Friday afternoon, from their visit in Cowley county.

Miss Stella Breese and her sister, Ivy, returned home, Monday, from their visit at Eldorado.

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

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

Mrs. John Shofe and daughter, Mrs.
Belle Demorest, returned, yesterday afternoon, from a two weeks' visit at Albany, Mo.

fever contracted at wichts, Hugh Emerson, son of A.B. Emerson, formerly of Cedar Point, Chase county. His wife died about six months ago, and a young baby is left to the care of its grandparents. The young ladies of Cottonwood are of its grandparents.

requested to inform the young gentlemen that M. A. Richards is dispensing delicious ice cream. There will be a match game of base last week, met with an accident by ball, next Thursday afternoon, August which she was considerably, but not 30, at Ball Park, between the Cotton-dangerously injured. The harness There will be a match game of base

wood Falls and Bazaar nines. Miss Celia Hays, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Bertha Bachelor, of Emporia, visited the family of Mrs. Pauline Oles, of Bazaar, last week. Mrs. S. T. Slabaugh returned home,

Friday afternoon, from a visit at her old home, in Ohio. She was met at Strong City by Mr. Slabaugh. Dr. Northington the Emporia Dentist is still coming to Cottonwood on

Thursdays of each week. Call on him and have your teeth made good.

sertion, is taking a county paper; but if he does he does not pay for it and have your teeth made good.

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 see.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than see.

The base ball game, yesterday afternoon, at the Ball Park, between Elmdale and Cottonwood Falls, resulted in favor of the latter, by a score of 25

A short time ago, as Louis Bielman was going home from this city, after selling a load of hay, he was held up, and the money he got for the hay was

taken from him. J. E. Duchanois went to Florence yesterday afternoon, to build an abut-ment to a bridge there, He took several men with him, among them, Bert Rockwood and Nelson Bonewell.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and daughter, Mrs. C. M. Gregory, returned home, Monday night, from Manitou Springs, Colorado, Mrs. Cartter being somewhat improved in her health.

For sale, cheap—58 head of high grade, 3 and 4-year-old New Mexico steers; agood team will be taken as part pay. Apply to C. Huston, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The little Misses Zina and Mabel Simmons, of Kansas City, returned home, last Sunday, from their visit at their grand father's, M. P. Strail, accompanied by their Aunt Orphia Strail.

Eugene Furman, while cutting corn for Herman Pipper, on Tuesday of last week, slipped off, and in front of the cutter, and, before he could stop the horse, the knife nearly cut one of his feet off.

Lester D. W.

Lester D. Watrous, son of our high-ly esteemed friend, John E. Watrous, editor and publisher of the Burlington Independent, was a most welcome caller at the COURANT office, last Friday morning.

County Superintendent W. B. Gib son has bought the residence of the Rev. W. C. Somers and moved into the same; and Mr. Somers has moved into the Clements house, opposite W. W. Sanders'.

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 18 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansss 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. J. S. Stanley and family and a sister of Mrs. Stanley arrived here, yesterday, from Emporia, and are now visiting at T.G.Allen's until Mr. Stanley can get possession of his house he recently bought of John Madden.

Hugh McCullough, of Homestead, who had been ill for some time, died, on Tuesday morning, August 14, 1894, of dropsy, and was buried, the following day, in the cemetery at Clements, by U. S. Grant Post, G.A. R., of which he was a member.

Dr. J. M. Hamme is again home from his trip to Colorado.

Miss Louie Patten has been quite sick for several weeks past.

A team and phæton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28 tf For Sale or Trade-A ten room resiSTRODG GITY.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps

The Santa Fe passenger department

has served notice on the Western Passenger Association that it will sell

tickets to the G. A. R. re-union, at

Piltsburgh, at the rate of one fare for

the round trip, from points west of

the Missouri river, on September 7th

clean, neat paper, and is of great bene

Married, on Sunday, August 19,1894,

this advertisement.

costs of trial.

fit to Strong City.

in their new state of life.

be found catering to the public.

F. Perrigo will move back to the Per-

provements in it have been completed.

DIED, -On Wednesday, August 15,

1894, at the home of his parents, at

Florence, Marion county, of typhoid fever contracted at Wichits, Hugh Emerson, son of A.B. Emerson, form-

A daughter of Dr. W. M. Rich, while

driving down the steep hill south of Clements, on Wednesday morning of

broke, letting the buggy run against

the horse, which ran away, and the lady was thrown out of the vehicle.

Michael Beck, of Hymer, was

Mr. Beck, we would venture the as-

ever. He wishes us to ask our read-

ers not to purchase anything in the

line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or

harness until they have sent 4 cents

in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the read-

Since the last issue of the COURANT

we have received \$1 from W.A. Waddall, on subscription, and \$3 from Richard Fleckenger. Now, will some of our delinquent subscribers please

to tell us how much we had left out

of that sum after paying \$15 for paper

and hired help, last week; and after

they have done that, perhaps, they can tell us why we should not say, in

these columns, that we need money to

Harry Brandley, oldest son of Capt. H. Brandley, of Matfield Green, while

riding horseback, some distance from home, last Thursday morning, was struck by lightning, and thrown from

his horse. It was several hours be-

fore he recovered sufficiently to get

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

yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25

he paper will be sent one year free.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD

The Texas Coast Texas, 17's Coob.
The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries.
The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

suggestion,

pay our debts.

to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing The young people of this city, had a boating party, Thursday night last. matter of special interest. Give name Mrs. Jennie Hussong visited Mrs. Everett Sager, at Florence, last week. and address, and say where you saw FOR SALE-A good hotel, furnished

There was a water melon party at throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price\$,6,000; the Bank Hotel, Saturday night last. Miss Clara Fleming, of Emporia, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. L. M. \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

James O'Byrne went to Dunlap, last Wednesday,, and returned home,

The twelve days old son of Joe Bielman, died, last Saturday, and the funeral took place on Monday.

Will O'Byrne, of Emporia,came up Tuesday of last week, for a visit with his cousin, James O'Byrne, of this

John Bielman was arrested, last The Rev. H. E. Mills and Miss Carrie Hansen left, yesterday, for Osage City, to attend the Y.P.S.C.E. district Sunday, charged with shooting at Oliver Ellis, with intent to kill. The preliminarying was had, yesterday, before 'Squires Newton and McDonald, convention. and Mr. Bielman was discharged, and the prosecuting witness was held for

Messrs. C. I. Maule, Geo. Crum and Matt McDonald, returned home, Saturday morning, after attending the The Strong City Derrick has again put on its old head, and is now lifting things from the ground up. The old head makes it look more familar to its

readers, and, in fact, gives it a better to see the ball game at Emporia, beappearance; in fact the *Derrick* is a tween Emporia and Madison. Ed. J. Raymond and Alex McKenie, of Cottonwood Falls, and Bob Williams, of this city, left, on Wednesday of last week, for McPherson, for a few weeks' stonecutting there.

Married, on Sunday, August 19,1894, by the Rev. S. R. Sayre, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Cedar Point, Mr. William Sayre and Miss Rosa Griffith, both of Cedar creek, this county. The happy couple have the best wishes of the Courant win, of this city, last Wednesday night. All who were present had a good time.

All who were present had a good time. Mons. A. Ferlet and daughter, Miss Rosa, came up from their home at Hamilton, Greenwood county, last Monday. Mr. Ferlet is putting the Union Hotel in good repairs, and will remain here, we are pleased to say, and re-open said hotel, where he will be found eatering to the public. Mons. A. Ferlet and daughter, Miss afternoon. H. P. Coe will occupy the house vacated by W. B. Gibson; and Mrs. S.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCOOL

The following is the program of the rigo residence, now occupied by Mr Coe; and Prof. L. A. Lowther will Cedar Township Sunday-school Convention, to be held at Wonsevu, Frimove into his own house when Mrs. day. August 31, 1894: Perrigo moves out of it, and some im-Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Devotional services led by Rev. S. Song by Homestead and Wonsevu Sabbath-schools. Reading minutes of the last Con-

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 moral 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 W. G. Patten.

bilked out of a considerable sum of Address to parents by Rev. Lidzy, of Cottonwood Falls.
Essay, the S. S., its hopes and achievements, Miss Anna Sanford.
Song by Lookout Sunday-school.
What benefit are we to expect from money by some of the sharpers fol-lowing Howe's circus which showed at Strong City, Tuesday; and several others were in the same boat with Mr. Beck, not a ona of whom, including

the efforts of the County Missionary of the American S. S. Union, not supplied by the State S. S. association, by Chase or Butler county Missionary. Mission spirit of the Sunday School

by Rev. N. Perry.

Song by Jackson Sunday-school.

What should be the devotional titude of the S. S., Rev. S. R. Sayre.

Election of Twp. officers.
All are invited to be present and bring song books and help to make this a revival of the Sunday school interest, of our township. Bring your note book and pencil and mark down ers of the COURANT to remember this the thoughts you may catch, and don't forget to bring your baskets well filled for the noon hour occasion. R. F. Riggs,

FRANCES DAY, Secretary.

CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consist ing of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 133 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMRRICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Tara ra Boom de ay. I Whistic and Wait for Katle, After the Bail, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending il cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. mcSml

mation in regard to these cu es from me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August

15, 1894: Louisa Schrumpf.
All the above remaining uncalled for, August 29, 1894, will be sent to

the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

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

-AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSA-

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } 55 County of Chase, \$55 OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK. Cotton wood 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 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 line, thence east on section line to the southwest corner of the southwest corner of the said section. road to be all north of said line, and all of said road 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 eads at the same points as the road prayed for in this petition. Whereupon, said Board of County Com-Commencing at the northwest corner of th

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 com-mencement, in Bazaar 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.

ROAD NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of July, 1894, a petition, signed by Alva Mitchell and 16 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:

as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point 12 chains and 87 links south of the northeast corner of section fourteen (14), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east, and running thence south 12 degrees and 45 minates west 8 chains and 16 links, thence south 78 degrees and 20 minutes west 1 chain and 85 links; thence south 54 degrees and 20 minutes west 2 chains and 12 links; thence south 53 degrees and 45 minutes west 6 chains and 65 links. And to re-establish all that portion of the old road between the begining and ending of the above described vacation as prayed for.

Whereupon said Board of County Com-

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz; Wm. Norton, Thomas Butler and David Moody as viewers, with inand David Moody as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Friday, the 14th 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.

missioners.

ROAD NOTICE.

County of Chase., 88
County of Chase., 88
OFFICE 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-three (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 Matheld 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.

M. K, HARMAN, County Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at auction, on our premises, on Rock creek, 10 miles southwest of Cotton-

wood Falls, Kansas, on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1894

beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, viz: 20 HEAD OF HORSES, 20 HEAD OF CATTLE, 25 HRAD OF HOGS.

30 TONS OF HAY, 500 SHOCKS OF CORNFODDER. 3 WAGONS. 2 SETS OF HARNESS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS and HOUSEHOLI GOODS. TERMS OF SALE: On all sums of five dollars and under, cash: Over five dellars, one year's time, at 10 per cent, interest per an-

num.bankable paper: 5 per cent. off for cash MRS. JOHN A. BIELMAN.

L. S. PALMER, Auctioneer. WANTED.— A Representive 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 purchases 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

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for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to
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me free of charge for such services.

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small evergreen tree adopted to your climate,
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,
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and plants you would like to purchase, and
when you wish to plant them.

We will gend you by mail post-paid one
small evergreen tree adopted to your climate,
with instructions for planting and caring for
it, together with our complete list of Nursery stock. If you will cut out this advertage that you want 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.

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with instructions for planting and caring for
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EVERGREEN NURSERIES Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

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BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

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This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50.
Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarante the ft, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera we diths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your size; 143 FEDERAL ST.,

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JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Beno, Rice and Barton.

CRISHAM & CREEN.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.
Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank.

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS KAMPAR

Practices in all State and Federi al courts

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Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY



MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

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In order that no one may have an excuse for not being posted on the developments of the political campaign of 1894, THE TIMES has made these rates, which scarcely cover the cost of publication. Its news facilities are unsurpassed, and it handles political news fully and fairly.

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THE WHOLE FAMILY, illustrated monthly magazine with sto ecdotes, fashions and all articles of interes

Too glorious to die. Pure breath of morning, warm with truth Invisible when love and youth And hope and heaven are nigh!

NOON.

Fierce, brazen noonday on the shore, Where need and greed strive evermore, And wailings drowned in babel-roar Of warring voices rise. The Rock of Ages trampled o'er; Faith undermined by faithless lore Or, closed and barred the open door Of infinite surprise. Nor dreaming all this babel-roar, This noonday blare that mocks the shore A vexing echo dies!

EVENING. How welcome falls the eventide, Where only twilight shadows hide And hushed the clanging mart. Past strife forgot in dream-blest now, Lost loves caress the fevered brow And woo the soul apart.
Too sad for joy, too glad for tears, The twilight music sooths and cheers And sings: "Trust on, oh heart!"

Peace-brooding midnight on the sea: A beckoning calm o'erarching, free-Dim, fathomless, immensity— And silence there abides. And yet, though frail thy children be How blest from mocking shore to fice. Adrift, faith-led, alone with Thee,

MIDNIGHT.

Great Ruler of the tides!
Though darkness shrouds the midnight sea-Undaunted by the mystery Thy loving silence hides!

-John H. Jewett, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

Author of "Miser Hondley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand," " Isa," &c , &c.

[Copyright, 1892, by the Author.]

CHAPTER VI. TOM AND SAVANNAH.

Mary Ashworth was very unhappy. Her dislike and distrust of Savannah Morbyn grew with every day that the latter was at Walkden Bridge. Tom had once or twice expressed some vague wishes that the two should be friends; but after a few days he scarcely ever spoke to Mary about Savannah. Mary knew, however, that they were together.

Savannah made no attempt to look for other lodgings, remaining with Mary, much to the latter's secret annoyance. It was difficult, however, to tell her to go away; because none of the women whose husbands were out on strike would have her for a lodger, whilst among those with whom she worked Savannah was unpopular.

But in the little circle she was all kindness and gentleness, and especially was she attentive to Tom's father. She would sit with the old man by the hour together, reading to him or talking to him about his favorite subject, his son, and doing all in her power to win the old man's affection.

Tom himself, too, grew into a habit of coming into the room where the two were, and staying there until Savannah left, when he declared that he had better walk back with her, for fear of her being molested by the strikers.

When they were alone they rarely spoke, and Tom tried to persuade himself that he was doing as he did from a sense of nothing but duty. When the mill closed he would go as usual to Mary, either to her cottage or for a walk with her, and showed more affection towards her than before Savannah had come to Walkden Bridge. He told himself a hundred times a day how good a girl she was; and how much she cared for him and he for her: and how happy they would be together, and how entirely she trusted him, and what a brute he would be if he betrayed her in anything. And more than once he determined that he would ask her to hurry on their marriage.

He thought that if once everything were settled, and no turning back were possible, it would be all as it had been before. He would not indeed admit that anything was changed; but, buried right at the bottom of his thoughts, he knew there was a feeling of which he was ashamed and afraid; and it was that which led him to go on repeating to himself the assurances about his fidelity and love for Mary. He was fighting a hard battle, and the odds against him were many.

Mary divined only a very little of the struggle that was going on, but it was enough to make her miserable. Apart from the fear that Tom's love was slipping away-a fear that was infinite pain to her-she had the firmest conviction that her instinctive distrust of Savannah Morbyn was well founded, but she could not breathe a word of this to her lover; neither could she find any means of ascertaining the truth.

Another source of great anxiety to Mary was the growing animosity shown toward Tom by several of the men who were out on strike.

'Is there anything fresh about the strike, Tom?" she asked him one evening, when the hands had been out about three weeks.

"No. The men are fools," exclaimed Tom, somewhat petulantly. "I can't think how they can be such idiots to make so much of such a fellow as Gibeon.

'No chance of a settlement, I fear, is there?"

"Not the least. The whole business seems to have fitted into Gorringe's hands as if he had planned it. Things have been a bit slack, and if he'd kept the concern going full work he might have had the stuff on his hands. But now the slackness just fits him. He told me to-day he had enough applications on hand from really good workers to fill up the vacancies twice or three times over. And he'll do it if he has to turn out more work, and then these fools who have been duped by Gibeon will see what they've lost."

"There'd be trouble if he were to do that," said Mary. "We don't want to see all new faces turning out the old in the world like you to me."

ones in the village." She was thinking of Savannah

"He'll do it rather than be beaten," answered Tom. "Besides, now the men who are out demand that anyone who has been taken on shall be sent away, even if they do give in about Gibeon! "I wish they were, for there's been little but trouble since they came," said Mary, speaking out of the fullness

of her thoughts. "It would be a downright meanness to cast them adrift in such a way," answer Tom, warmly, also thinking of Savannah. Then, remembering that perhaps Mary might see this, he flushed slightly and said: "Well, in one way you're right. I wish the trouble was over, Mary; we two should be more settled, shouldn't we?"

"Would you like to be settled, Tom?" she asked, gently. She loved him, and, womanlike, hungered for words of love from him-despite all her doubts. "Yes," he answered, kissing her. 'I wish all were settled. I wish it with all my heart. How would you like to go away and leave all the worry and trouble behind, and be married away?" He asked the question suddenly, breaking in upon a little pause that had followed his previous

The girl looked at him curiously and questioningly, and then, with a sigh which she concealed by a smile, answered:

"Why do you say that? You forget there are the old folks. I can't leave mother. And, beside, you are doing so well now at the mill. Why, there are fifty things now to tie us more than ever to the Bridge. What made you think of such a thing?"

"I don't know," he answered. "Of course there's no reason to do anything of the kind. But at times-well, what with this bother with the men and one thing and another, I suppose one gets worried sometimes. But of course it can't be. It would be silly." And he kissed her again, and then got up and began to walk up and down the little

Mary watched him, looking up from the sewing she had in her hand; and her face dropped a little when she saw him glance at the clock and reach for his hat. It was earlier than usual.

"I must go," he said, and when she did not answer he added: "I-I want to get in. Father's not so well to-night." Then with an effort, as if the little deceit tried him, he asked: 'Where's Savannah?"

He knew she was with his father, and Mary knew that he knew it.

"She went out soon after we came from the mill," she said. And when he had left her she let her work fall on her lap and sat buried in troubled thought.

Tom went straight home, walking very quickly until he was close to the cottage, and then lounged as if ashamed of having hurried, or not wishing to be seen hurrying.

Savannah Morbyn was sitting with his father, and rose when Tom entered

"I must go," she said, directly, and when she took the hand he held out she clasped it till she felt it tremble: and she looked into his eyes, her own shining with a great luster.

He said nothing; he could find no words. But when she had put on her hat he showed that he was going with

alone in these times," he said to his father, as if excusing himself.

"No, lad, no; go with her. She's a good lass," said the old man. "A good lass. Take care of her, Tom."

"There's no need for you to go with me," said Savannah. "I'm going," was all Tom said; and the look which she shot out of her eyes

at him made him thrill with secret, guilty, shaming, yet glorious pleasure. The two cottages were some distance apart, lying in different ends of the long village; and there was a back

way, a footpath, leading at the rear of

the cottages; not so near as by the road, but much less frequented. "Let us go by the footpath," said Tom, when they reached the corner of the little cross street that led to it. "It is not so near; and Mary is alone," answered his companion, but, as if in answer to his look, she turned

that way at once. Tom walked by her side in silence. He seemed almost afraid to speak; afraid lest he should break the spell which seemed to hold him. Merely to be with her, to feel the wondrous charm which she exerted over him, to touch her as now and then he did as they walked together, filled him with too great emotion to let him speak.

They walked thus silently for nearly half the distance, till they came to a spot where the path ran between high edges and a stile divided two of the fields one from the other. It was a very secluded place, and in the deep dusk of the evening everything was still and silent. Savannah paused a moment before crossing the stile, and, by stopping, caused Tom to come against her, when she put her hands out and touched him.

In a moment-how it happened he knew not-his arms were round her. Carried away by the mad impulses that drove him and sent the blood rushing through his veins, he pressed her to him, and, drawing down her face to his, rained kisses upon her eyes and cheeks and lips.

She lay in his arms at first, letting him do as he would with her, her eyes half closed, her head resting upon his shoulder, and her face pressed to his. Next, with a sudden burst of passion, she clasped him half convulsively in her embrace and kissed him to the full as wildly and passionately as he had kissed her. Then she drew back and with a deep sigh buried her face in

her hands and leant upon the stile. All the time no word had been spoken between them, save an occasional term of passionate endearment. When at length she looked up, the the shadow of the fence by which they tears were in her voice.

"Why have you done this?" "I love you, Savannah," was Tom's nswer. "I love you. There is no one answer.

The tone in which he spoke seemed to frighten her.

"You have no right to love me." Her voice was very soft and caressing. "I know nothing of right. You force me; you know it. There is none in the world like you."

She laughed a soft, musical, rippling laugh; and the next minute sighed heavily.

"Ah, you do not know me. You do not know."

"I know enough to love you, Savannah," and he went to her again and placed his hand on hers. "I want to know no more."

At that she turned to him gently, and, taking his hand, pressed it in her warm, trembling fingers and kissed it; and then placed it round her waist while she laid her two hands on his shoulders, looking into his face till her warm breath maddened him, as her kisses fell again on his lips. Then she rested her head against his breast and spoke in a low, bewitching, caressing tone, in the softness of which there seemed a faint strain of sadness:

"Do you really love me, Tom!" He kissed her hotly as he murmured an answer.

"I mean with love that lasts. Could you bear anything for me? Could you trust me-live for me-die for me?"

"My love knows no limits," he said, almost wildly. "I am yours body and soul; I swear it." "Can you wait for me? Supposing

there were something between us; a bar, which only patience could move, could you wait? Nay," she said, laughing sweetly; "suppose it were nothing but my will that said, 'I wish this,' 'I wish that,' 'I wish to wait'-could you trust me?"

"You can do with me as you will," he said, kissing her. "My love is the warp; you weave the pattern of the weft as you please.'

"And what of Mary?" she asked. "Ah, you start. It is she you love, not me. Go to her," and she made as if to move out of his embrace. But he would not suffer her.

"You know better than that, Savannah," he said. "I am yours now, for good or ill, better or worse. And you are mine. By God, you are mine!" and at the words his passion broke out again, and he showered his kisses upon

"Can you wait?" she asked again. "I can do aught that you ask," he

"Listen, then. I will have no one know of this yet. You must tell no one till I wish it. It must be our secret." "Nay, that cannot be. Why, I am not ashamed." She drew away from him.

"Be it so," she said. "Then I will never be more to you than I was before I came here. We part now." "It shall be as you wish, Savannah,"

he said, instantly, humbled directly by the great power she had over him. have no thought but to do as you wish." "You will make no sign to anyone,

nor tell anyone." "I must tell poor Mary," he said, his

heart smiting him as he thought of her and what she might feel. "No, Mary least of all," cried Savannah, imperiously. "I will not

have it. Do as I will, all in all; or we will forget this-this madness." And again he yielded, though reluctantly.

Suddenly, they both started as the sound of approaching footsteps reached them, and on the soft night air Tom heard his own name spoken in a man's Scarcely thinking what he did,

he drev the girl back into the deep shade of the tall hedge and waited. Two or three men came up hurriedly. and as they passed one was heard to

"We shall catch him after he leaves the Ashworths' cottage. The youngster who was on watch said he came this way with that fine looking lass that bides at Ashworths'; so that he'll be leaving there maybe in an hour at most. We'll get him then, and can give him what such a knobstick de-

Both the hearers knew that Tom Roylance was meant, while Tom himself recognized the speaker to be Gibeon Prawle.

CHAPTER VII. VIOLENCE

As soon as the men had passed out of hearing, Savannah moved forward out of the shadow.

"They are in search of you," she said to her companion, "and think you have gone to our cottage. You must go back now. Good night.'

"And leave you to face them by yourself? Yes, that's very likely," Tom Roylance answered. "I shall see you to the door of your cottage."

"Well, there, the sooner we go the They walked on then without a reference to the passionate emotions that had moved them both so strongly. They scarcely spoke until they reached the point where the pathway came out

again on to the village street. "You will remember what I bout silence," said Savannah. "I remember," said Tom. "It shall

rest with you to speak, or to say when I may do so.' "Good," said the girl, impetuously. "I trust you, Tom," and she took his hand and pressed it in her warm strong clasp. "Now we must be careful; we

may come on those wretches at any moment. I wish you would go back now by the way we have come. They won't look for you that way." "I shall not leave you till you are

safe indoors," he answered. They went on somewhat more can-

tiously, looking about them and keeping their footsteps as quiet as possible. After they had gone some distance in this cautious way, Savannah stopped suddenly and, placing one hand upon her companion's arm, drew him under

were passing. "Look. There they are," she whispered, pointing ahead. "I can see nothing," whispered Tom in reply, craning his neck and strain- of the world's crop of cotton.

ing his eyes in the direction in which | THE FARMING WORLD. the girl pointed.

"My eyes are good in the dark," she said. "I can see them plainly. There are five men, or six. What had we

better do?" "I will go forward and clear the road. They'll soon go, whoever they are, when they know I have seen

them.' "They are moving off," she said. "Do you see? Some one has come up

to them.'

"Yes. I can make them out now. Let us go." The pair walked quickly away and gained the cottage without further in-

terruption. As he left the cottage and walked quickly along the village street. Tom Roylance was soon deep in thought. He was alternately deliriously happy and abjectly miserable. As he felt the girl's kisses still lingering on his face and the impress of her arms still clinging round his neck, he was mad for love of her. But when he thought of having to meet Mary, to keep up the old pretense of affection, and to allow no sign of the change in him to appear in his manner, he was wretched, and

hated himself. He made no pretense now at selfdelusion or self-excuses. If he had never seen Savannah, ave, if he could have got away before the scene of that night, it might have been all right. But it was too late now. Whatever the cause might be, Mary had never roused in him such a tumult of passion as this other

His thoughts and emotions filled him, and he had forgotten all that had passed, all he had heard and seen of the men, and walked quickly along plunged in deep thought. Suddenly with a cry he sprang forward.

Just as he was passing a somewhat narrow entrance to a shed a heavy cart was run out by a number of men across the footway, without a word of warning, and had he not sprung forward with almost desperate agility he would have been knocked down. He turned quickly and recognized the men as several of the strikers.

"Now, then, clumsy," cried one of them, with a coarse laugh, "what do you want to get in our way for? Can't we even run out a trap to wash it without a cursed knobstick spying round to see what we're doing? Served you right if it had knocked you over." "That's what you meant to do, you

cowards," said Tom, who recognized instantly that he had only just escaped a serious danger. The thought of their cowardice enraged him. "Look here, don't you stand there

pouring out your drunken abuse at us. You're drunk, that's what you are; and you'd better look to it that we don't have to defend ourselves against your violence. Don't you run up against me like that," cried the speaker, stumbling intentionally against Tom. "You saw that, lads, didn't ye? You saw him try to shove me down. Why, he can't stand," and with this he tried to eatch Tom off his guard and to push nim down.

But Tom was too quick for him, and when the others approached he raised the stick he was carrying and planted his back against the wall.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] CHINESE NUPTIALS.

A Wedding Is Not Pure Enjoyment for a

It is no joke to enter the holy estate of matrimony in China, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. After the sale of the bride has been concluded, when the wedding morning arrives, the bride is dressed in a red gown, veiled with a long red veil, and her face is doubly hidden by an extra red band and fringe. Thus attired she is taken from her room, bids her mother good-by, and is borne by two members of the bridegroom's family to his house. None of her relatives accompany her.

When she arrives at her new home she and the bridegroom sit opposite at a table, eat and study each other as attentively as possible. Then the unfortunate bride is led into an inner room. where she spends the entire day alone, gazing at its red hangings, at the red boxes containing her trousseau, and listening to the revelry of the men in the main room. At sundown all the bridegroom's masculine relatives are led in and thrust a lighted candle before the face of the bride to see what she is like. This concludes the marriage ceremony.

A Close Finish.

There is an amusing story told of the early days of Longfellow's career as a sire that E. Watson Taylor tells, and the young horseowner and handicapper declares that the tale was told to him by one of the "old timers" of Kentucky. "You know Longfellow was not regarded as much of a success as a sire at first," says Taylor, "and many sage rail-birds and paddock philosophers declared that the horse would prove a failure, as none of his sons or daughters won stakes in their two and three-year old forms. Now, John Harper was just superstitious enough to be alarmed over some of these stories, and he determined that one of Longfellow's get should be a stake winner at any cost. To accomplish the result Mr. Harper arranged a stake called the Longfellow stakes, in which none but three-year-old Longfellows were eligible. It was an ordinary race. but the finish was quite close. Gen. Abe Buford, who was one of the spectators, drew a full breath and exclaimed: 'By, gad, sah, them Long-fellows cahn't beat each othaw, sah." -Detroit Free Press.

The Perversity of Youth. "Bobby is attending to his piano lessons very faithfully of late," said the

youth's uncle "Yes," replied his mother; "I don't have any trouble with him about that now.

How did you manage it?" "Some of the neighbors complained of the noise his exercises made, and I told him about it. Now he thinks it's fun to practice."—Washington Star.

THE FARM HORSES.

Why They Should Have the Best of Care at All Seasons.

How much of our success in farming is due to the long suffering labors of our patient farm horses. Hence, it is of primary importance that we handle and care for them in the wisest manner, both from a humane standpoint. and from a mercenary one as well, as we wish to extend their period of usefulness as long as possible, and thereby get as much work out of them as can be obtained. With good feed, regularly supplied, horses will stand steady work through the entire day and yet keep in good condition, providing they are not worried by a sense-

less, thoughtless driver. In the first place the farm horses should have comfortable commodious stables that are cool, airy and wellventilated. Close, narrow stalls are an abomination. Every hard-working horse should at least be allowed a good wide box stall in which he can stretch out his legs, and rest in comfort. Of course comfortable bedding should be supplied. Not so heavy a bedding is needed now as in winter, but a thin layer of sawdust, dry loam, or straw is needed to permit an animal to lie easy, as well as to keep him clean. To keep air of stables sweet and wholesome, sprinkle about a little land

plaster occasionally.

The hard-working horse must have liberal rations. Oats seem best fitted for horses, but they are somewhat expensive, and for slow-working farm teams, corn and bran may profitably be compounded with the oats. An excellent ration consists of one-third each, of cracked corn, bran and oats. Of this combination, the farm horse may receive twelve quarts per day, or four quarts morning, noon and night. tamed, and though the males are It is a mistake to work an animal all day, and then turn him out very hun- fined they soon accept the situation. gry to pasture by the roadside, to get Our illustration is taken from the Poulhis living. Thus the poor beast must try World. work both night and day. By all means feed the grain ration first, with a little good hay or cut grass; then if a cool pasture is available, the animal may be turned loose to rest in the

open air. Regular, thorough grooming, and well-oiled, properly-fitting harnesses are further items upon which the good condition of the farm team depends. Grooming is the equivalent of a certain quantity of grain, and is it not reasonable that a horse whose skin is kept open, and the pores unclogged, should be more health an vigorous and capable of performing more work than one that received no attention in this direction?

Then there is no question but what a harness that is pliant and supple from regular applications of oil, found to last longer and bear less heavily upon the horses than one that It looks bad, if nothing worse. is hard and stiff through neglect. A well-oiled harness means less chafing, fewer galls and sores. In conclusion, it may be repeated, that our farm horses deserve all the kindness and good care that can be given them.—M. Sumner Perkins, in Ohio Farmer.

NO SWILL WASTED.

▲ Contrivance by Whose Use the Trough Can Be Cleaned Properly.

Anyone who has fed pigs, and been the trough just in time to have the putting up. swill poured all over their heads and much of it spilt, will appreciate the contrivance represented in our illustration. The trough is fastened inside to swing in over the trough. In the slide up and down. A heavy pin in the upper end of this strip acts as a convenient handle. This strip drops down on the outside of the bottom board of the pen and holds the swinging por-



TROUGH OPEN. are to be fed the slide is drawn up, and with the foot the hinged boards are It is not advisable to feed the hens pressed inward, the strip dropping down behind the trough, leaving the whole length of the trough clear, which can then be swept out and the swill poured in. The hogs are on the other side of the boards and can do nothing but wait. In Fig. 1 the trough is shown as closed against the pigs; in Fig. 2. free to their access.-Orange Judd Farmer.

Changes in Sheep-Growing. Sheep must now be grown with a different standard in view. While a good fleece is not to be sacrificed, yet the flockmaster must set to work to produce the best carcass of mutton that improved skill can attain. Comparatively few of our flocks represent the ideal mutton type. Breeders must do for their flocks what has been done for the hog-make them the embodiment of easy feeding, early maturity, and the highest excellence. We have become a mutton-eating people, compared to our habits a few years ago, but our tables are not yet supplied with a mutton of superior quality.-Farmers Voice.

How to Drive a Pig. A Michigan man tells Farm, Field

and Stockman how to drive a pig: Make a loop in one end of a rope; use not less than a half-inch one, as a smaller is liable to cut and chafe the enough to fit the neck fairly loose. pass the rope back of the fore legs and hog will go so kindly that he will give the lie to the old saying "as contrary as a hog," and instead of pulling the hind leg off the animal and cording the limb to a point of downright cruel-GREAT BRITAIN consumes one-third

MANDARIN DUCKS.

Highly Prized on Account of Namerous Excellent Qualities

These are among the most beautiful domestic aquatic fowls and as the name indicates they are of Chinese origin. They are very highly prized on account of the beauty of their plumage and numerous good qualities. A few have been domesticated and kept as pets. It is difficult to obtain accurate information concerning them but it was held for years that the Mandarin was originally a domestic duck of China, while some travelers state that it is only kept as a rarity in the poulty yards. It is like all other flying ducks, has a small body and its feathers are of many colors. The crest of the drake droops on the neck but he has power to raise it at will. The sides of the head are of a whitish corn or canary color and the under feathers around the neck of a rich chestnut. The breast is light red, the back a light brown and the under part white. The fan feathers of the wings are chestnut with brilliant green tips and four bands over the shoulder black and white. The bill is crimson and the legs pink. The female is a strong



PAIR OF MANDARIN DUCKS

contrast to the male and is half gray and brown. These ducks are easily sometimes quarrelsome when first con-

AROUND THE APIARY.

Go slow in adopting new hives, or making any other radical changes, unless there is a good reason for so do-

HAVE the hives painted in light colors. Dark colors often cause trouble by melting the comb because it is too warm.

Make a place near the apairy where the bees can get water. Put in a handful of salt occasionally. The bees will like it. KEEP a close watch, and as fast as

the hives become crowded put in the sections, adding more as fast as they are needed. ARRANGE the apairy in straight rows Do not allow a lot of empty hives and

other traps to be scattered around. It is when a colony gets weakened so much that it cannot cover and protect its combs that robbers and moth worms do the most damage. Keeping

the colonies strong is the best remedy. When the fall honey begins to come in is the time to give more room if needed, and it will nearly always be filled. But it should be remembered that bees must have good honey for

winter. THE best way to keep honey from annoyed by their getting into the candying is to seal it in tight jars, the trough while it was being cleaned out, same as fruit. This is the way that the and then after they are driven away bees do, and is the only safe way. It rushing back and getting their feet in should be thoroughly heated before

Skim Milk and Bran for Hens. While little chicks should have no milk but that which is fresh, the heas the pen. Two boards are hinged so as may be given all the skim milk that they will consume, and we will inmiddle of each board is a strip fixed to clude whey, curds or buttermilk. It should never be left in the pans, however, but should be cleared away as soon as the hens have satisfied themselves. The most satisfactory method is to use the milk for mixing the ground grain that may be used. One of the best mixtures for producing eggs is to take a pint of milk, stir into it a gill of linseed meal and then thicken with equal parts of bran and cornmeal until a stiff, crumbly dough results, which should be fed at night and the residuum removed. Bran is rich in mineral matter, and supplies substances more largely than can be derived from ground wheat or corn. ground grain in the morning, as they should be compelled to seek their food, and work, hence whole grains, well scattered, should only be given. At this season of the year one meal a day is amply sufficient.

How to Catch a Fowl.

Few persons know how to secure a fowl to advantage. The Kansas Farmer says: Never seize a fowl by the tail, if a fine bird, nor touch the back, but grasp both legs at once with a firm, tight, quick hold and then raise free from the ground or perch and hang the body down clear of any obstacle. This method does not ruffle the plumage or turn a feather, which, in a fine bird, must be avoided. When the web of the feathers is once broken it can never be united again, and where much handled this often occurs, giving the bird a ragged appearance. It is the source of much annoyance to a nice, clean, smooth bird to have the plumage ruffled. Their bodily covering is regarded with the utmost care, and the luster and beauty of it indicate the health and strength of the

American Fodder Bricks. The recent action of the British gov-

ernment in ordering a large consignment of compressed fodder or fodder bricks from the United States is likely animal. Make the loop just large to open up a large trade in this commodity. These bricks, which are an American product, are of crushed oats, take a half hitch, and the contrary corn and chopped hay-fodder which was brought to the attention of several prominent horsemen who visited the United States during the Chicago fair, and brought its availability to the atcention of the British government ty, all will go along smoothly and with | when the pinch in the hay market began to make itself apparent.

Speaker Crisp rendered a service of nopolies

there is a sugar trust in this country | the interest-paying debt. which is dominating legislation the republican party created it. And though this bill does not destroy that trust, as we wish it did, it takes away expenses of the government. During power and of its enormous profits.

trust, equally, were republican creatextent of \$100,000,000 by a surplusintions. They were established by republican protection. They would ministration, and to the extent of \$50,- delay, is a convenience appreciated by have had no existence but for the republican tariff, which empowered them to rob the people by extortionate prices for their products and to fligates. From these facts it is obvious ments of various sizes to hold laces, suppress competition by the practice | that to avert bond issues it is neces- ribbons and veils. oppressive and unconscionable methods.

Republican tariff history shows the duty was one cent and two mills per pealed. pound for raw sugar and three cents and five mills per pound for refined sugar. The differential tariff by which the sugar trust was created amounted to two cents and three mills per pound

THE TREASURY CONDITION.

There is very little reason for the the highest value to the country, to alarm that has been set afloat in rethe democratic party and to the cause gard to another bond issue. Naturally of an honest tariff when he charged the president and his advisers are the creation of the sugar trusts and "watching with eager interest every the other trusts to the republican change in the financial situation," as party. Republican protection created the press dispatches indicate. It is nearly all the great trusts and mo- their duty to do so, and President Cleveland is not the kind of man who In reply to the taunts and jeers of neglects his duty. But there is noththe republicans, at the crisis of the ing in this fact upon which to predicate closing debate on the tariff, the the apprehension of a new issue of speaker, being on the floor, said: "If bonds, or the increase in any form of

more than one-half of the protection | the four years of Harrison's adminisaccorded to that trust." It was a re- tration, three of which were covered publican trust which a democratic by the operations of that odious and congress had stripped in part of its inefficient law, the expenditures exceeded the revenues by \$150,000,000. The iron ore trust and the coal The deficiency was supplied to the herited from the last democratic adporary loans on collateral and other is also more convenient and easily kept expedients familiar to exhausted pro- in order if partitioned into compartsary to repeal the McKinley law. But there will be no further bond issues

The gold reserve in the treasury is low at this time, and if there was no immediate hope of an improved revenue system, the necessity of issuing bonds would be imperative. But this -the difference between the duty on danger will be averted by the passage raw sugar and the duty on refined of a tariff bill that will provide the needed revenue to replenish the gold The McKinley tariff superseded the reserve. Mr. Carlisle is right in his

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Before laying the carpet, wash the

floor with turpentine to prevent buffalo -If the stopper of a bottle is refrac tory about coming out, light a match

and run it swiftly around the neck of the bottle while it is burning. To remove the odor of onions from kettles and saucepans, put some wood

ashes into the utensil, add boiling water and let it stand for a short time on the back of the stove. -Pumpkin Pie.-Yolks of two eggs,

one cupful of stewed pumpkin, three quarters of a cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of milk; ginger and cinnamon to he asked. taste, a dash of red pepper and salt .-N. Y. Observer.

-Lavender water is made by slowly steeping for one hour in a covered farina boiler one pound of fresh lavender with one pint of water. On its removal from the fire add two quarts of alcohol, filter and bottle for use

-A shoe drawer, divided into compartments so that each pair of shoes may always be found together without 000,000 by postponing payments, tem- a busy woman. A top bureau drawer

-Cocoanut Drops.-Grate a cocoanut nevertheless it is safe to say that and weigh it, then add half the weight of powdered sugar and the white of means by which the sugar trust was for the reason that the defective and one egg beaten to a stiff froth. Stir Under the tariff of 1883 the inefficient revenue law will be re- the ingredients together, then drop the mixture with a dessert spoon upon buttered white paper or tin sheets and sift sugar over them. Bake in a slow oven fifteen minutes.—Boston Budget.

-Cream of Rice Soup.-Two quarts of chicken broth, one teacupful of rice, one quart of cream, one small onion. one stalk of celery, one tablespoonful of salt, one-third teaspoonful of pepper. Add the rice, onion and celery to the broth, cook slowly two hours, run through a sieve, add cream and seasoning, let come to a boil, and serve hot .-United Presbyterian.

-Water Ices.-Water ices are made with the juice of the orange, lemon, raspberry, or any sort of fruit, sweetened and mixed with water. To make orange water ice, mix three oranges and that of one lemon. Rub some fine sugar on the peel of the orange to give it the flavor. Make it very sweet and freeze it. Other fruit ices are made in

like manner.—Ram's Horn.
—Boiled Beef.—The possibilities of a beef shank are many. Purchase a shank, put over the fire in cold water with a tablespoonful of salt. Boil till tender and remove from the stock, a part of which can be served warm for dinner with prepared mustard and the remainder made into meat pie, pressed beef or hash, while the stock can be utilized for soups.—Ohio Farmer.

-Canned Plums.-These make a nice sauce and are less rich than the preserves to which many object on the ground of their unwholesomeness. Prick with a needle to prevent bursting; prepare a sirup allowing a gill of pure water and a quarter of a pound of sugar to every three quarts of fruit. When the sugar is dissolved and the When the sugar is dissolved and the When the sugar is dissolved and the water blood-warm, put in the plums. Heat slowly to a boil. Let them boil

THE CARE OF THE HAIR.

the hair. Only good animal oils will improve the quality and supply the nuthis way, as cucumbers, tomatoes and triment needed to quicken hair growth. apples. The measure of these boxes is The reason for this is obvious, since 14½ by 16½ by 12½, that being a bushel the natural oil of the scalp is of the without piling.-Hardware. animal nature.

All astringent washes are permanently injurious to the hair, as they penetrate the hair cells and dry the natural oil, withering the roots. Of these alcohol, borax and strong soaps are those most used, together with patented lotions, and, therefore, it is against such articles generally that our readers need most

to be warned. There are times when mild stimulathe coffers of the sugar trust—enriched campaign. He thinks keynotes should it, made it a giant in strength and not be allowed to be struck by Fard it, made it a giant in strength and not be allowed to be struck by Reed not use those articles put upon the market under high-sounding names

> For daily care of the hair for health the brush must be used to clean and -What puzzles Tom Reed is to see smooth the hair strands, but not to fluffy film and dust at the setting o -Of course the g. o. p. leaders had the bristles, thus preventing it from

> > A Palpable Hit. Mrs. Fawls-Does your husband stil drink as much as ever?

> > "I'm so glad! How long has he been doing better?" "Ever since he had a quarrel with your husband, and they ceased to as sociate."-N. Y. Press.

Mrs. Troo-Oh, no, indeed.

they don't get it from me. don't get it from me.

A WONDERFUL STORY. Realization of a Druggist Who Missed His Calling.

The reformed druggist was talking to the man with the cracked lip. "Now collodion," he said, "collodion is just the thing to put on that lip of yours. It is a great thing to promote the growth of new skin. Just brush that lip with collodion and it will be well in no time. But," he continued, warningly, "you want to be very careful. One of the worst accidents I ever saw was the direct result of collodion."

The man with the cracked lip shivered apprehensively. "How was that?"

The reformed druggist lighted a fresh eigar and stuck his feet upon the radiator. "Yes," he continued, reflectively, "that was a bad accident, and the worst of the whole thing was that I was responsible for it in a way.

"But what was it?" insisted the man

with the cracked lip.
"It was just like this: One day before I reformed, and while I was keeping a drug store, a man came into the store with the worst pair of lips I ever saw. Why, that fissure on that lip of yours wasn't a marker to the gully that was in his lower lip. I saw in a minute that he must be suffering a great deal. He was a great big man and his teeth were rather protuberant. I asked him if he wanted something for those lips, and he told me that I had guessed right. Then I told him just what I have been telling you. I explained to him the action of collodion,

and he told me to put some on his lips. "I got the bottle and picked out a camel's hair brush. Then I painted those lips in a way that no man's lips were ever painted before. I just daubed the collodion on by the spoonful. Pret-ty soon I had them all fixed out, and then the accident occurred. What an accident that was! Why, the man's head was just blown clear off his shoulders, and instead of getting a half dollar for my job, I was out ten cents for telephoning for the ambulance to come and take him away."

"I don't think I catch the drift of your remarks," said the man with the cracked lip. "Did I understand you to say that the man's head was blown off?" You did," said the reformed druggist. "His head was blown clear from his shoulders."

"But how?" Did he have a dynamite cartridge in his mouth, or something of that kind?"

"O, no." The reformed druggist laughed a bit. "You remember I said that he had protuberant teeth, and that I also said I put a great deal of collodion on his lips? Well, collodion is made of gun cotton and ether, and when it got in the sore spot he kinder brought his teeth together with a snap. Some way or other those teeth struck a spark that set off the gun cotton, and if now afflicted. there was a big report and the man's

head was blown into bits." The man with the chapped lip sat for moment in silence. Then he said, slowly: "I don't wonder that you got

Making Square Bushel Measures.

A bushel box is coming into use with five minutes-not fast or they will market men, and by reason of being break badly-fill up the jars with square is very economical in the way plums, pour in the scalding sirup until of packing. It is made in three styles, it runs down the sides, and seal. Green- one all slatted, another with a slatted gages are very fine put up in this way; bottom and sides, with solid ends, and also damsons for pies.—Western Ru-ral. the third with solid ends and close bot-tom and sides, bound with galvanized tailor didn't call."—Tid-Bits. iron; in fact, it is a galvanized bound box. These boxes are very convenient Only Good Animal Oils Should Be Used—for handling potatoes, the vegetables being picked up into the boxes in the Do not use mineral oil products for field and left in them until sold. Of

Forgotten. A child wept bitterly.

"Lost!" it wailed. The multitude paused and looked with pity upon the picture of distress.

The multitude swept on its way.

Meanwhile two men and six women, all bearing a strong family resem-blance to the sorrowing child, tarried

the little one, and for no other pur-

THE	GEN	ERAL	MARKETS.
CATTLE-	Best b		SSAS CITY, Aug. 20. \$ 3 70 @ 4 50

-	Native cows	. 14	20	w	14	0.0
d	HOGS-Good to choice heavy		30			60
0	WHEAT—No. 2 red		471			48
	No. 2 hard					
S	CORN-No. 2 mixed					
	OATS-No. 2 mixed					3014
d	RYE-No. 2		511	600		52
o	FLOUR-Patent, per sack		40	@	1	50
	Fancy		90	0	2	00
E	HAY-Choice timothy	8	00			
S	Fancy prairie	6	00	0	6	75
f	Bran (sacked)		66	0		68
f	BUTTER-Choice creamery		16	0		19
a			10	0		11
20	EGGS-Choice		10	@		11
	FOTATOES		35	0		45
36	ST. LOUIS.					
19	CATTLE-Native and shipping.	3	00	0	4	00
33	Texans	2	00	00	3	05
1	HOGS-Heavy	4	00	0	5	65
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	00	0	2	60
	FLOUR-Choice	2	00	0	2	45
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		505	600		50%
n	CORN-No. 2 mixed		53	0		53%
	OATS-No. 2 mixed					
h	RYE-No. 2		50			5014
齫	BUTTER-Creamery		18			20
5-	LARD-Western steam			00	7	40
	Pork					00
	CHICAGO.					
	CATTLE-Common to prime	3	00	0	5	00
	HOCE Pasking and chinning					

seem to have all yours yet.—Detroit
Free Press.

Right in His Line.

WHEAT—No. 2 red 57½ 57%
CORN—No. 2 61¼ 61½
OATS—Western mixed 34½ 35½
BUTTER—Creamery 11 62 18
Pork—Mess 15 25 62 15 30

THERE are any house-keepers not using ROYAL BAKING POWDER, its great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER takes the place of soda and cream of tartar, is more convenient, more economical, and makes the biscuit, cake, pudding and dumpling lighter, sweeter, more delicious and wholesome.

Those who take pride in making the finest food say that it is quite indispensable therefor.

MR. BEACH—"All you want is nerve when you go into the water, Miss Bright." Miss Bright—"Well, you said you would go in with me, didn't you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

BIRCHEN COMMODITY. - Professor-

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and

tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid

laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleas-

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak-ening them and it is perfectly free from

ening them and it is perfectly free from

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-

gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-

Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs,

and being well informed, you will not

ufactured by the California Fig Syrup

every objectionable substance.

accept any substitute if offered.

"Yes, Harold, there is no gainsaying the fact that I love you, but a plumber is no good at this season of the year." "True, Maudie, dear, but I forgot to tell you that I have gone into the ice business." "Well, that changes matters, of course. In June a cold snap is very much better than a leadpipe cinch."—Indianapolis Journal.

UNREHEARSED EFFECT.—Aged and Vouerable Retainer—"Here, noble sire, is the legacy of your great ancestor; this chest has not been opened for a couple of generations!" Don Diego—"Open it." (When the lid is raised a live c*tjumps on to the stage.) Old Servant—"Drat those mischievous chorus lads!"—Humoristische Blatter.

MINNIE—"She was engaged to be married to a handsome young fellow she met at Bar Harbor last year; but there was a cruel misunderstanding." May—"What was it?" Minnie—"He understood her father had money."—Puck.

Mrs. X. (observing her friend at work upon the kitchen floor)—"Why in the world don't you get a servant to scour your floors?" Mrs. Y.—"Because I have to scour the town to get a servant."—Harlem Life.

HE—"Miss Oldgirl is a self-possessed woman, don't you think?" She—"Naturally she is self-possessed, since no man would possess her under any consideration."—Philadelphia Record adelphia Record.

How Jolly!

Eh! who said that? The answer is as prompt as the question from the dear chappie who has checkmated the rheumatism with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, unequalled as well for describing hiver complaint institute.

"Them's my sediments," said the hydrant water, as it went through the filter and came out on the other side. "I hope I make myself clear."—Chicago Tribune.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally Price 75c.

HE-"You are the one girl among a thou-sand." She-'I didn't suppose there had been more than adozen or so."—Indianapolis

Keep the pores open is essential to health. Henn's Sulphur Soap does this. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

REGY-"Anything unusual happen while I

a surgeon's knife

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly re-garded as incurable without cutting. The Triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that RUPTURE or Breach, is now radiknife and without pain. Clumsy, chaing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations. removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulers, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE, TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. R. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Go. in money: also other valuable premiums to good gressers. BASE BALL Enthusiasts, this is your opportunity. See offer HOME AND COUNTRY MAGZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 52 East 10th St., New York.

PISO'S CURE HORTO

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists. " CONSUMPTION ! A. N. K .- D

1514 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

BRIGHT NO OTHER. THE BEST, PUREST

Sold Everywhere & MOST ECONOMICAL. MADE THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY STLOUIS

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY K!TCHEN.



tariff of 1883. It admitted raw sugar view of the case. "There is no neces free of duty, but gave the sugar trust the protection of five mills a pound or. situation.—Kansas City Times.

This protection—this money which the two republican tariffs took from armed it to defeat an honest tariff in instruments.—Philadelphia Times. the present congress. It is republican trust, of republican paternity, ous in the exercise of power by republican bounty.

Yet the democrats were not powerless before it. They gained a partial victory. Speaker Crisp says that they took off half of the protection. It was millions of dollars a year in the pockets of the people who consumed the sugar of the trust.

All that was gained, be it much or of unsurpassed vigor and bitterness over an enemy inspired with the malignity which comes from baffled fraud ites, eager, fierce and relentless as a is plenty and their orators are not ex-

wolf with his fangs upon his prey. This is not a defeat and disgrace for the democratic party. It is not a drawn battle, but something like a victory. The enemy is weaker and the cause of an honest tariff stronger. The outposts are gained. One more battle and the citadel will be won!—Chicago

fails to win.-N. Y. World.

game the republicans will have doubts about the result in New York.—Kansas City Times.

Or in democratic conventions. The condemation of the men who stand in the way of tariff reform is universal.—

N. Y. World.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

said Speaker Crisp, "it was created by ease always seek the advice of a firstcage Herald.

probably less than that. But it was ideas he stole from the sepulcher of objectionable from every point of view designate McKinley, the gold bug, as these of irregular length. Do not slap their choice for president in 1896. That

-Kansas City Times.

Democratic Sentiment.

-- Mr. Harrison is to make a speech

—The republican party made the claiming to do all and cure all. When sugar trust. "If there is a sugar trust a tonic for the hair is needed to overmade rich, fat, impudent and imperi- in this country controlling legislation," come some existing condition of disthe republican party". Truer words class dermatologist of repute.
were never spoken in congress.—Ch:-

western republicans adopt the silver irritate the scalp. A harsh brush i James G. Blaine, then pace about and | Select one having medium bristles, and All that was gained, be it much or is what staggers Reed, and, in the sure to keep the hair brush always little, was gained through a conflict language of the street, "it is a corker." clean and free from collections of

no idea of unhorsing democracy in Al- becoming a breeding-place for disease and greed. Every advantage of the people which the new tariff possesses down there to get it into circulation cover the McKinley tariff literally was and their speakers to secure them the and their speakers to secure them the torn from the desperate grasp of the republican and democratic McKinley the way they always do when money the way they always do when money actly in con lition.—Detroit Free Press.

The resolutions of the democratic conventions of Iowa and Florida embody the spirit manifested by democratic conventions in Indiana and by democratic mass meetings held in Maryland. They indorse the president's letter to Mr. Wilson and con--In view of the republican failure demn the conduct of the senators who to carry Tennessee by fusion with the are standing in the way of tariff repopulists, republican organs are now duction in order that the sugar trust denouncing Peffer, Waite & Co. more may be protected. There is a singular vigorously than ever. You may always unanimity of feeling among democrats rely on republicans to see the inde- on this subject. Not an authoritative cency of such a combination when it voice has been raised in approval of the three sugar-trust senators in the democratic press, in democratic clubs

Miss Brightly—Not at all odd. A mere matter of retainer with him.—

CORN—No. 2.

OATS—Western mixed.

BUTTER—Creamery...

TRAIN WRECKS.

A Freight Train on the Wabash Road Ditched.

THREE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

The Scene at the Wreck Heartrending The New York Fast Express on the Vandalia Leaves the Track -Nobody Killed.

JONESBURG, Mo., Aug. 21.—Freight ter and Downs: train No. 97, west-bound, on the Wa- | # 1 bash railway, struck a horse at a road crossing 2 miles from here about 11 o'clock Sunday night, ditching the engine and eighteen cars, killing three people, fatally injuring two others and severely injuring twelve more.

The dead are: Engineer C. Felton, of Moberly; Charles Fiddler, of St. Joseph; Charles Miller, of St. Louis.

Engineer Felton, who was one of the oldest employes on the road, was buried under the wreck and was crushed beyond recognition; he never knew what hurt him. Miller was caught between the timbers, and when discovered was standing on his head. He was probably killed instantly, and was so black from the rush of blood to his head that he was unrecognizable. Fiddler was killed by the roof of the car crushing in upon him while asleep.

The injured are: Fireman Tilton, seriously, will probably die; Brakeman Charles Fairbanks, left arm broken; George Williams, of Fort Worth, hailing from Kansas City, two severe cuts in the forehead, left ankle severely bruised; William Pittman, of St. Louis, cut in head, side bruised; William Myers, home unknown, face scratched A. Thomas, Fulton, Kan., head cut; T. Moore, home unknown, bruised con siderably; Henry Euper, Denver, Col. badly bruised; D. B. Debing, Norway, Mich., badly bruised; Charles Fulton, Hennessy, Germany, bricklayer by trade, hurt in the side. The bottom of a car had to be chopped off to release him. He and George Williams were wedged in together, and their es cape was miraculous; William Smith home unknown, severely injured, but will recover; J. A. Thomason, Golden Col., head cut and bruised up generally; J. E. Tedds, St. Joseph, Mo., not known how badly he is injured; a young foreigner, four years in this country, name unknown, back badly

The scene at the wreck was heart rending. The train contained three cars of tile drain pipe and a car of tele-graph poles. In the former cars twelve tramps, presumably members of Coxey's army, had secreted themselves to beat their way to Kansas City, and when the wreck occurred they were caugh and crushed as narrated above.

Amid the great heap of kindling wood groans and appeals for help could be heard. It was a half hour before relie reached the wreck. A man was sent here and the citizens turned out en masse and did allen their power to relieve the suffering. The depot was turned into a hospital and the phys icians of the town administered to the wounded. All those who were severe ly injured were taken to the Wabash hospital at Moberly yesterday after-noon. Old railroad men and all who have seen the wreck say it is the most complete they ever witnessed

The damage to the railway will amount to perhaps \$25,000. A suit may grow out of this wreck under the herd laws of Missouri against the farmer who permitted his stock to run at large.

FAST EXPRESS DERAILED. St. Louis, Aug. 21.—The New York fast express on the Vandalia road, from New York to St. Louis, was ditched 2 miles west of Pocahontas, Ill., yesterday evening, and all on board had a miraculous escape from death. While running 45 miles an hour the engine, three mail and one baggage car left the track and turned Two coaches and the parlor car kept the track. Engineer Menafee, Fireman Dickenson and four postal clerks were injured more or less seriously, but none of the other trainmen or passengers were hurt. No reason for the wreck is known. The track was so badly torn up that the remainder of the train had to be brought to the city over the tracks of the Baltimore &

Ohio Southwestern. Memphis Has a Blaze.

Мемриів, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning in a four-story building on the corner of Shelby and Gayoso streets, occupied by the Mansfield Drug Co., and within fifteen minutes the whole block was a mass of flames. The fire is now beyond control and a general alarm has been started.

Murdered for a Dime. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—George McHenry shot Will Stone in the Tony Grant saloon, at Belvidere and Troost avenues at 10:45 last night. Both men are colored. Stone will die. McHenry made his escape. The murder was over 10 cents which McHenry wanted

from Stone to buy liquor. Application for a Receiver. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.-Minority stockholders filed suit for a receiver the London and Amsterdam commitfor the Grand Avenue cable railroad in the circuit court yesterday. This action is said to be a move on the part of tee in New York. Mr. Walker's apcertain stockholders to break the con- pointment is entirely agreeable to the solidation of the company's lines, which

was effected last April. Struck Natural Gas. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 21.-The peo ple of Tarkio, 60 miles north of this city, in Atchison county, are in a fever of excitement over the striking of natural gas yesterday. Gas was struck at a depth of 390 feet on the farm of Robert Stafford. The flame reached a height of 30 feet.

At Pattonsburg, Mo., on the 20th Oliver Willingsworth shot and fatally wounded Isaac Sturgis. Both were

The thirteenth annual encampment of the order of Sons of Veterans opened at Davenport, Ia., on the 20th.

Population of the Various Towns of the State That Contain 1,000 or More In-

The table herewith, compiled by the secretary of the state board of agriculture, gives in the order of their rank the population of Kansas cities and towns having 1,000 or more inhabitants in March of the present year, as enumerated by assessors. The cities that have become eligible to this list during the year are Osage Mission, Frontenac, Caney, Alma and Ellis. Those dropping out within the year were Lincoln, Miltonvale, Smith Cen-

	Rank.	City or Town.	lation.
	1 2	Kansas City	42,6
	3	Wichita	21,6
	5	Leavenworth	20,4 13.9
1	6 7	Fort Scott	10,7
	8	Hutchinson	8,7
	9	Pittsburg	8.2
	11	EmporiaArkansas City	8,1 7,1
	13	Ottawa	6,6
	14	Winfield	6,1 5,5
,	16	Newton	5,5 5,0
1	18	Wellington	4,6
	19 20	Coffeyville	3,6
1	21 22	Independence Osage City	3,5
	23	Argentine	3,5
	24 25	Chanute	3,4
	26 27	El Dorado	3,4
-	28	Holton	3.2
1	29 30	Girard	3,1
;	31	ConcordiaPaola	3,0
	33	McPherson	3,0
	34 35	Clay Center	2,9 2,7 2,7
	36 37	Weir CityOsawatomie	2,7
1	38	Great Bend	2,5
;	39 40	HiawathaGarnett	2,4
	41 42	Council Grove	2,3
-	43	Marysvile	2.2
,	44 45	BurlingtonCherryvale	2,2
,	46	Beloit	2,1
,	48	Columbus	2,1
1	49 50	Chetopa	2,1
	51 52	RosedaleKingman	1,9
5	53	Sterling	1.8
•	54 55	Dodge City	1,8
į	56 57	GoodlandNeodesha	1.7
,	58	Belleville	1.7
;	59 60	LarnedAnthony	1,6
t	61	WamegoMinneapolis	1,6
ı	63 64	Lyons	1.6
S	65	Washington	1,0
7	66	PrattIola	1,5
	68	Florence	1,3
e	70	Herington	1,
-	71 72	Lindsborg.	1.
•	73 74	Garden City	1, 1, 1,
S	75	Peabody Caldwell	1,3
t	76	Fredonia	1,
t	78 79	Burlingame. Sabetha.	1,3
	80	Harper	1,3
1	81 82	Pleasanton	1,
e	83 84	Hays City	1.
f	85	Valley Falls	1,
t	86 87	Cherokee	1,
1	88 89	Sedan Frankfort	1.
s	90	Frontenac	1,
-	91 92	Baldwin	1.
e	93	Phillipsburg	1.0
-	95 96	Enterprise	1,
1	97	AugustaAlma	1,
,	98	Russell	1,
t	100 101	Ellis. Caney	1,
	102	Norton	1 1
1	103	Osage Mission	1,

LABOR DAY IN KANSAS.

Gov. Lewelling Issues a Proclamation for Its Observance. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17 .- Gov. Lewelling yesterday issued the following

proclamation for the observance of Labor day:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF KAN-SAS, TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—The labor organizations of this and other states having set apart September 3, 1894, as a day of rest and apart September 3, 1894, as a day of rest and gathering together in their several lodges, cities and counties, all those in sympathy with that class (which comprises almost the entire population of Kansas), many honest laborers are looking, yes, anxiously and honestly look-ing, for work to feed their starving families and themselves, and with little hope under present conditions and the insatiate greed of the favored few. In no state is labor mor honored than in Kansas. The whole people can be best served by bringing about a better condition of the laboring classes, and this will be the effort of the great, free, liberty-loving

people of Kansas.

In view of these facts, and in full sympathy with the laborers of all classes, I, L. D. Lew elling, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby proclaim and set apart Monday, Sep tember 3, 1894, as Labor day, and respectfully recommend that the day be observed as a holiday and that business be so far suspended as to permit all persons who may desire to participate in the exercises of that day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be offered the

scribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state. Done at Topeka, Kan., this 13th day of August, 1894.

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor. R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

New Santa Fe Receiver. CHICAGO, Aug. 17 .- Aldace F. Walker vas to-day appointed receiver of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway in place of J. W. Reinhart, resigned. Judge Caldwell in the United States circuit court made the appointment on mo tion of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, counsel for the Union Trust Co., trustee for the bondholders. Before being submitted to the court, the name of Mr. Walker had been approved in advance by the representatives of tees of Atchison security holders, and two other receivers and it is believed there will be entire harmony in the future conduct of the Atchison system.

Soldiers' Home at Dodge City. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17 .- A report was made to the governor yesterday by the board of managers of the Kansas state soldiers' home at Dodge City. The total number of inmates of the home. June 30, was 295, of which there were 74 males, 56 women, 144 children and 20 officers and attendants. The board has reduced the per diem cost of Patrick Donohue, an inmate of the subsistence per capita from 121/4 cents | Soldiers' home, for trespassing. in 1893 to 1214 cents in 1894, and the annual cost per capita for subsistence of inmates from \$129 last year to \$101 sion train on the Colorado Central by

A MILL STRIKE

Likely to Be the Biggest of Its Kind in New England.

OVER 11,000 HAVE STOPPED WORK.

Mob of More Than 1,000 Surrounded the Bristol Mill and Attacked the Operatives as They Came

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 21.-The great textile strike, which bids fair to prove the biggest of its kind in the his tory of New England, is on. Some fifteen of the non-union weavers, who deserted the strikers during the recent Wamsutta' strike, are at work in the mill, and a few Portuguese are working in the south end. With these exceptions every mill in the city is silent, and the streets are full of operatives, who seem to be well behaved and cheerful. It is estimated that over 11,000 persons have stopped work. Meetings of the various unions were held yesterday morning and encouraging reports were made. The Howland officials and Secretary Ross, of the Spinners' union, are to have a conference to-day, and it is hoped that an understanding will be reached.

Even if this mill should settle with its employes it is thought the other mills will hold out longer. Among the business men of the city, however, there is a general belief that settlement of the whole trouble will be made within a week. Secretary Ross of the Spinners' union, said that the members of his union had lined up for a long strike and confidently expect that it will be of six months' duration.

At the north end of the city considerable excitement was caused when it was discovered that a dozen or more operatives had gone to work at Bristol mill. A mob of 1,000 people surrounded the mill for an hour. At noon, with forces augmented, they again surrounded the mill and attacked the operatives as they came out. One boy was badly cut about the face. The operatives at work were obliged to remain in the mill. This was the only mill at this end of the city in which a

machine was started. The labor troubles in New Bedford involve thirteen of the largest cotton manufacturing establishments, with an investment of \$11,400,000. There are 1,042,000 spindles and 15,250 looms involved. Six of the factories are cloth mills and seven are yarn mills.

ENDED IN A FARCE.

People in Colorado Springs Disgusted with the Tarsney Outrage Affair.
Colorado City, Col., Aug. 21.—The
Tarsney outrage cases ended in a farce in Justice McCoache's court yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Cochran appeared before the court and asked that the cases against all the defendants be dismissed. The district attorney stated that he made the motion for the reason that the evidence in the cases had been received by the grand jury, who had failed to find true bills against any of the defendants. The court granted the motion. Not a person from Denver who had been interesting themselves in the prosecution was present. The people here are disgusted with the whole affair.

Asylum Scorched.

Toledo, O., Aug. 21.-To-day the in dustrial building at the asylum for the insane caught fire just as about fifty female inmates had begun the weekly washing. There was a scene of confusion for a few moments, but the women were all removed safely. The asylum fire department, with an engine from the city, subdued the flames, but the building was seriously damaged. It is fully insured. The principal loss was the clothing, sheets, etc., of the institution, inmates and attendants, which were all destroyed.

Mayor of Sioux City Says No

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 21.—"I will not permit this prize fight to occur within the corporate limits of Sioux City, said Mayor Fletcher in speaking of the effort being made to get the Corbett "What is more, Jackson match here. I doubt if it will be allowed to be fought on Iowa soil. So far as my jurisdiction is concerned, I shall unalterably oppose the movement to have the battle fought here."

More Barn Burning. LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 21.-Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock the barn belong to Col. William Nace, at Lecompton, Douglas county, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The barn contained 2,000 bushels of corn, several hundred bushels of other grain and forty or fifty tons of hay. It is believed a band of firebugs is at work in that neighborhood.

Fatal Runaway.
REDBUD, Ill., Aug. 21.—While Mrs. Conrad Younga and her nephew were returning home from church last evening a threshing engine passed them, causing their horses to run away. Mrs. Younga was thrown to the ground and her skull crushed and she died instantly. The boy struck on the side of his head and cannot live.

NEWS NOTES.

Minnie Whitworth, 4 years old, was ourned to death near Clinton, Mo.

The fourth annual encampment of the Kansas and Missouri Spiritualistic association is in session at Liberal, Mo. It is rumored that the Japanese government has ordered 100,000 stands of guns and ammunition from a New

York firm.

A telephone line is being built beween the towns of Humansville. Wheatland, Hermitage, Preston and Cross Timbers, Mo.

At Leavenworth, Kan., on the 20th Mrs. Mary Johnson shot and killed

At Georgetown, Col., on the 20th an attempt was made to wreck an excurthis year. The home is now filled to its utmost capacity, and new applications are arriving daily.

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

The Increase and Decrease by Counties for 1894 as Compared with 1893.
The following table shows the population of Kansas by counties, from the assessors' enumeration made in March of the present year; also the population in 1893, and the increase and decrease since, compiled by the state board of agriculture. The increase in thirty-two counties has been 19,787 and the decrease in seventy-two counties 48,069, leaving a net decrease for the state (largely due to the exodus into the Cherokee strip) of 28,262. The largest gain, 4,186 was made by Johnson, and twelve counties gained more than 1,000 inhabitants each:

County.	1893.	1894.	Inc.	Dec.
Allen	12,372 12,172	12,770 13,275	398 1,103	
Atchison*	26,455	26,455	1,105	
Barber	9,378 13,776	5,753 13,448		3,625
Bourbon	25,372 19,828	25,090 19,416		282
Butler	22,565	21,126		412 1,439
Chautauqua	7,322 10.614	6,789 10,568		533 46
Cherokee	28.309 4,868	26,507 5,044	176	1,802
Clark	2,004 15,337	1,724 15,111		280 226
Cloud	18,037	17,044 15,490		993
Comanche	T4,801 2,177	1,720	599	457
Crawford	35,349 31,889	30,490 33,109	1,220	4,859
Decatur Dickinson	7,686 20,900	7,759 21,579	73 679	
Doniphan	11,503	11,437		66
Douglas Edwards	23,104 3,640	23.113 3,320	9	320
Elk	10,980 7,663	10,183 7,517		797 146
Ellsworth	9,597 3,388	8,752 3,553	165	845
Ford	5,692	5.096		596
Franklin	19.684 9,632	19,980 10,091	296 459	
GoveGraham	2,409 4.383	2,368 4,066		41 317
Grant	1.330	771		559 547
GrayGreeley	2,050 1,345	1,503 1,321		24
Greenwood Hamilton	14,704 1,807	15,090 1,735	886	72
Harper	14,486 16,613	10,452 16,600		4,034
Haskell	1,015	831 2,172		184
Jackson	2,462 15,531	16,226	695	290
Jefferson	15,238 17,930	16,174 17,468	936	462
Johnson Kearney	11,961 1,242	16,147 1,214	4,186	28
Kingman	11,055	10,091		964 437
Kiowa Labette	3,187 26,201	2,750 25,956		245
Lane Leavenworth	2,073 32,854	1.793 33.216	362	280
Lincoln	9,662 15,466	9,294		368 251
Logan Lyon	2,933 22,619	15,215 2,6)3 23,625	1,006	330
Marion Marshall	20,241 23,319	20,193		48
McPherson	21,533	25,141 21,359 2,025	1,822	174
Meade Miami	2,048 18,666	2,025 18,924	258	23
Mitchell Montgomery	13,913 22,379	13,936 24,452	23 2,073	
Morris	10,917 574	10,877 457		40
Morton Nemaha	18,877	18,922	45	117
Neosho Ness	16,990 4,790	17,699 4,501	709	289
Norton Osage	9,891 23,324	9,711 23,788	464	180
Osborne	10,987	11,196	209	
Ottawa Pawnee	11,705 5,331	11,250 5,144		455 187
Phillips Pottawatomie	12,593 16,850	13,067 16,176	074	674
Pratt	8,591 6,101	7,509 6,217	116	1,082
Reno	27,139	26,066 16,771		1,073
Rice	17,047 14,465	13,874		591
Riley	12,369 7,144	11,967 7,179	35	402
Russell	5,487 7,447	5,150		337 197
Saline	18,158 1,142	7,250 16,144 1,163	21	2,014
Sedgwick	40,177 1,000	39,043 826		1,134
SewardShawnee	47,219 3,370	45,125		174 2,094
Sheridan	6.266	5.875		129 391
Smith Stafford	14,529 9,163	14,376 8,688		53 475
Stanton	985 1,144	772 797		213 347
Sumner	31.684	27,126		4,558
Thomas	5,032 2,610	4,415 2,481		617 129
Wabaunsee Wallace	11,093 2,530	11,170	17	47
Washington Wichita	21,978 2,040			1,570 363
Wilson	13,740	14,023	283	
Woodson Wyandotte	8,545 56,849	8,975 56,722	470	118
Total	1,366,613	1.338,331	19,717	48,069
*1892; no returns f				

*1892: no returns for 1893 and 1894.

Death of Thomas Thurston. Washington, Aug. 14. - Thomas Thurston, of Leavenworth, died at a city hospital yesterday morning. He and France third. In Italy the averis well known in Kansas, haring a checkered career, and came here about a year ago, looking for a government job. After some waiting he was given a position at the government printing office on recommendation of Senator Martin, but a few weeks ago he gave up the position. He served a term in the Kansas penitentiary for shooting at Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth Times.

Will Fight a Sham Battle. LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 14.-The state military board has loaned 150 rifles from horse equipments and fifty-two tents for the encampment of the In-On the last day a sham battle will be battery of the first brigade, under command of Lieut. Phillips, of Topeka.

Old Soldiers at Hutchinson HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 14.-Prepara tions at Camp Reno for the annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic are complete and ample to accommodate the vast crowd expected. All necessary conveniences have been provided on the grounds, more than 500 tents, plenty of water and lights, so the old soldiers will be well cared for while here. A large number have already arrived and incoming trains are swelling the crowd fast. Indications

point to a very large attendance. Stopped Divorce Proceedings. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 14 .- T. W. Brainard shot and killed his wife at killed himself. Mrs. Brainard had recently commenced divorce proceedings against her husband and this is the alleged cause of the double tragedy.

"North and South" Road. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.-Col. Fred J. Close, private secretary to Gov. Lewelling, and one of the projectors of the "North and South" railroad scheme, stated yesterday that a cablegram had been received from the company's agent in London, saying that arrangements had been made for the disposal of the company's bonds, which aggregate \$2,000,000. This, Col. Close says, will enable the company to resume work and push the road to an early completion.

Mrs. Mary Shirk, of Peru, Ind., one of the richest women in the west, is

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings of the House and Senate

THE proceedings of the senate on the 13th were exceedingly tame, all interest being transferred to the house where the great tariff contest was to be finally settled. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to with some modification and a further conference ordered. The senate receded from the amendment to purchase the Mahone lots for a public printing office site. Adjourned at 3 o'clock... When the house met the tariff bill came to the front and the battle was warm. The democratic caucus had decided to accept the senate bill as the best that could be had at present, and the debate on ratifying this action the senate bill as the best that could be had at present, and the debate on ratifying this action was highly interesting. Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and other's spoke in favor of accepting the senate bill and passing separate bills for free sugar, free iron ore, free coal and barbed wire and Mr. Reed, Bourke Cochran (N. Y.) and others opposed. A vote to recede from the disagreement to the senate amendments and to accept the senate tariff bill was then taken and agreed to by 182 yeas to 107 nays, and the great tariff battle was over. Mr. Wilson then presented the bill for free coal and it was passed by 160 to 104; then followed a bill for free iron ore and it passed. The bill for It was passed by 169 to 104; then followed a bill for free iron ore and it passed. The bill for free barbed wire then passed by 187 to 84. Then came up the bill for free sugar, and during the debate the sugar trust was severely handled. Republicans and democrats joined in its passage and the free sugar bill received 276 votes to 11 against, and at 10:25 at night the house adjourned until Wednesday. house adjourned until Wednesday.

THERE was a small attendance of members

when the senate met on the 14th. Soon after the journal was read the bills, for free sugar, free iron ore, etc., passed by the house, were formally presented and referred, after Senator Hill had given notice that he had amendments to offer. The resolutions for investigating the Dominion Coal Co. and the Alabama election again west even and the senatoral descriptions. again went over and the senate adjourned at 2:10.... The house was not in session.

THE senate had a lively session on the 15th, the free sugar bill being the subject of debate.

the free sugar bill being the subject of debate. Senator Berry (Ark.) spoke decidedly in favor of the house bill. Pending debate the enrolled tariff bill was presented and signed by the president of the senate. The house revenue bills were read a second time, and Mr. Harris had a communication from Secretary Carlisle read showing the necessary revenue to be raised. The debate on the free sugar bill was continued until 5 o'clock, when the senate adjourned... When the house met the tariff bill continued until 5 o clock, when the senate adjourned... When the house met the tariff bill was reported as correctly enrolled and was signed by the speaker. A prolonged debate followed over the report on the deficiency bill several bridge bills passed, and the debate on the deficiency bill permitted to extend to Thursday. Adjournment at 4:50 o clock.

THE contest over the sugar bill was resumed in the senate on the 16th, and finally the house bills for free sugar, iron ore, coal and barbed wire were referred to the finance committee. Mr. Hill's bill for the exclusion and deporta-tion of anarchists passed. Mr. Kyle (N. D.) called up his resolution to prohibit the sale of liquors in the senate wing of the capitol during recess, but it went over. At 5:50 o'clock the senate adjourned....When the house was called to order only a few members were present. The conference report on the deficiency bill was made. The senate bill for deporting anarchists was received and referred, and the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause in the tariff bill was passed. Adjourned until Monday.

When the senate met on the 17th Mr. Harris moved that Senator White (Cal.) be appointed to the vacancy on the finance committee. Mr. Chandler objected and a sharp debate followed and the matter went over. Mr. Murphy presented a resolution, which went over, that in view of the letter of Secretary Carlisle no further tariff legislation should be attempted at this session. The senate soon adjourned....

The house was not in session THE senate on the 18th virtually decided against any further tariff legislation at this session. Mr. Gray's resolution instructing the session. Mr. Gray's resolution instructing the finance committee to report the free sugar bill went over without action for want of a quorum. Mr. Manderson's amendment instructing the committee to report back an amendment to the free sugar bill providing for the McKinley bounty on raw domestic sugars was adopted by 21 to 20, and after considerable debate on the sugar question, a quorum disappeared and the senate went into executive session....The

Formerly she held that rank, but today she stands but third in the list. According to the report submitted to the United States government by Consul Huntington, of Castellamare, Italy, that country holds the first rank in wine production, Spain coming second age production in the last three years amounted to 31,363,000 hectolitres, in Spain to 29,875,000 hectolitres and in France to 27,570,000 hectolitres. A hectolitre is nearly twenty-six and a half gallons, wine measure. Austria-Hungary is fourth on the list with 9,-570,000 hectolitres; then come Portugal, Russia and Germany, the latter country with 2,350,000 hectolitres.

The United States is fifteenth in rank

with 1.013,000 hectolitres. During the last two years the wine yield of Italy has been so great that in cisterns were emptied of their rain-water for its reception. tents for the encampment of the Indians of Haskell institute at Bismarck grove September 24 to 29. There will be four companies of Indians, under abundant supplies of the juice of the super companies of Indians, under abundant supplies of the juice of the super companies. It is considered to the super companies of Indians, under abundant supplies of the juice of the super companies. command of Capt. Herbert Johnson. grape affording them little compensation for the taxes that are wrung from fought with the assistance of the light them in order to maintain the immense for the first year be missing? military establishment of a povertystricken government. But while Italy leads in the quantity of wine produced, it is said that France still leads in the quality of its vintage.

The reputation that the French wines have won demands that the bottles that are sold to connoisseurs in other countries shall bear a French label. So much as to the value of reputation. There is no doubt that this fraud has been carried on for some time. Even the red wines of California are much purer and richer than much of the wine which is imported into this country under a high rate of duty; but the home product sells better under a foreign label, consequently we sell American wines to France at a low price and buy them in return under French Vicksburg yesterday morning and then labels at from three to four times as much as we originally have received for them. Truly, the American people like to be humbugged .- Troy (N. Y.) Press.

Monsieur Calino is fond of instructing his young son in natural history, and never fails to give a prompt answer to any question that he may ask. One day Calino Junior asked Calino Senlor where the water which was in the brooks went to. "Into the rivers," said monsieur.

Scaked Up.

"And where does the water in the

rivers go to?" "Into the sea."

"And where does the water in the sea

"It is absorbed by the sponges at the bottom," answered Monsieur Calino,—Vouth's Companion.

THE END OF THE FIGHT.

Mr. Wilson's Closing Words in the Great Tariff Scruggle.

Upon the acceptance of the senate tariff bill by the house on Monday, August 13, Mr. William L. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means commistee, spoke briefly upon the passage of the bill as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I have made the motion which I have sent to the clerk's desk, not on my own responsibility or from my own volition, but as the official organ of the caucus of my associates on this side of the house and by their direction. I shall say very little myself on this occasion in advocacy of the motion, and I shall be sincere and frank in what I shall submit to this house.

"I do not pretend that I am gratified at the this house.

"I do not pretend that I am gratified at the outcome of this prolonged controversy. I don't pretend that up to the very last moment I had not cherished the hope and the faith that we should reach another and a better and a more satisfactory conclusion of this conflict between the two houses of the American congress. I had hoped and believed until there tseemed to be no ground scarcely for hope and belief that in such a contest this house, backed by the American people and enthusiastically sustained by the democratic party, would be able to achieve some honorable compromise between the two houses which we could have accepted not from a sense of duty, but with a sense of satisfaction and a feeling that we had responded to the mandates of the American people.

"But, Mr. Speaker, we have simply realized in this great fight the fact so well stated by the great leader of the tariff reform fight in Great Britain—that when the people have gained a victory at the polls they must have a further stand-up and knock-down fight with their own representatives. And we have realized, if nothing else, the salutary lesson of the intrenchment of the protective system in this country under thirty years of class legislation.

intrenchment of the protective system in this country under thirty years of class legislation until the mere matter of tariff schedules is a until the mere matter of tariff schedules is a matter of insignificance, and the great question presents itself, is this to be a government by a self-taxing people or a government by trusts and monopolies? [Applause on the democratic side.] If we have taken out of this fight no other lesson than that it has been to us a great, an inspiring and valuable lesson. If we have not been able to get all that the mandates of the people told us to get, all that the high enthusiasm of the people expected us to get, we have brought this dangerous fact face to face with American freemen, and we have made some breach in the protective system through which the hosts of American freemen will continue to march. [Applause on the democratic side.]

"My attention has necessarily been so conconstantly and so steadily directed to their de-

constantly and so steadily directed to their de-merits that it would require some experience to learn what the merits are. [Laughter and applause.] But whatever the measure of short-coming of this bill in its present form—whatever be its demerits in mere schedules-this I do know, that it is better than the McKinley bill. [Loud applause on the democratic side.] This I do know, that in a part of it it does afford some relief to the taxpayers of this country and does clip the wings of the gigantic monopolies that are now oppressing them and blocking legislation.

blocking legislation.
"Take even those portions of the bill over which this contest between the two houses. has been waged; take iron ore and coal upon which we have confronted, and to a certain ex-tent unsuccessfully confronted, the great railtent unsuccessfully confronted, the great railroad syndicates of the country; yet we have reduced them both nearly 50 per cent, below the
McKinley bill. [Applause.] Take the sugar
schedule, over which the greatest of all the
contests between the two houses has been
waged. Vicious as it may be, burdensome
to the people as it may be, favorable to the
trust as it may, it is less vicious, less favorable to the trust, less burdensome to the people
than is the McKinley law, under which this
trust has grown so great as to overshadow with

than is the McKinley law, under which this trust has grown so great as to overshadow with its power the American people. [Applause.]

"If for no other reason, then, those who believe that when they cannot take the full step which they desire, when they cannot do that which the people commissioned them to do, they must take the best they can and step as far as they can, may find some justification for an unhesitating choice between the two-bills."

senate went into executive session.....The house was not in session.

WHERE WINE COMES FROM.

France Has Lost the Lead in Production to Italy.

France long has been popularly supposed to be the leading country in the world in point of wine production.

Formerly she held that rank, but to-

the bill with the senate amendments get into normal operation it will produce sufficient and more than sufficient revenue for the support of the government.
"I should add to the answer that perhaps in.

the beginning the bill will not produce as much revenue as will result from it later on under its ordinary working, because. I am in-formed, whether it be true or not, I don't know, that the sugar trust, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, has imported about \$100,000,000 worth, or, it has been said, even in. excess of that quantity, of raw sugar."

Mr. Hudson-Will the passage of this bill, in your judgment, save the country from the

further issue of bonds?"

Mr. Wilson—I think I have already covered that question in my previous answer. It may be in the first few months of the operation of the bill, because of this great accumulation of raw sugar to which I have just referred, that the revenue of the government will not be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the govern-ment; but it is my belief, in view of the large amount of imported goods in bond and also in view of the fact that there will be larger im-portations when the tariff rates are definitely known and fixed, that if the necessity does not

as only \$104,000,000 worth of sugar was imported last year, will not all the revenue that we get from sugar under the operation of this bill

Mr. Wilson—I did not intend to give the figures that \$100.000,000 of raw sugar had been imported. I stated that I had been informed the sugar trust had imported that amount, and. I have even heard it stated that it was in excess of that amount. It has been put at 448,-000 tons by gentlemen who pretend to know. Mr. Heard (dem.) of Missouri—Is it not true

that whatever may be this bonus to the sugar trust in view of the passage of this law, would not the trust reap a still larger bonus under the operation of the McKinley law if that were still left in force? Mr. Wilson-They would not do so immedi-

ately, but under the operation of that law from year to year they, would certainly reap a

larger sum.

"Mr. Speaker, in answer to all of these questions I have simply to say that under the rule just adopted by the house immediately follow-ing the passage of this bill we propose to pre-sent and pass a bill putting sugar on the free sent and pass a big putting sugar on the free list. The question is now raised as to whether this is a government of the American people for the American people or a government of the sugar trust for the benefit of the sugar trust. And this house will show the people, I doubt not, what its position is on that ques-tion, and the senate will show the people its position. I will reserve the residue of my time."

OPINIONS OF SENATORS.

Views of Representatives on the Passage of the Senate Bill. "I have always maintained that only the senate bill could pass and the house has show, wisdom in accepting the situation."—Edward

Murphy.
"I was for a taziff bill, and although the senate bill does not meet fully the demands of the party, it is a substantial measure of reform."—William D. Bynum.

"The house could have secured many concessions if they had not demanded thir gs which could not under any circumstances have been granted. Our conferrees have been blamed for not deserting the agreement made among democratic senators as to whe could be conceded but there is no institute in the content of the conferred of the conferred of the content of the conferred of the conf eded, but there is no justice in this."-J.