VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1894.

NO. 47.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE house committee on judiciary has agreed to report against the admission of Japanese to citizenship. A bill introduced by Mr. Everett, of Mississippi, providing that section 2169, of the revised statutes, shall not operate Harrison would do so. to exclude Japanese from naturalization, was called up. The sentiment of the committee seemed to be against any enlargement of naturalization papers and the bill failed.

THE democratic conferees on the tariff bill on the 8th were said to have agreed on a basis of compromise. Iron ore was to be made free, while coal was to be made dutiable. A 40 per cent. ad valorem duty was to be put on new sugar, 40 per cent. on the value of the raw sugar in the refined and 1-5 of a cent differential on refined sugar.

REPRESENTATIVE BRYAN, of Nebraska, has a petition bearing 10,000 signatures for an investigation of the course taken by Attorney-General Olney during the recent strike, looking to his impeachment.

THE president approved the act recently passed by congress requiring men with greater frequency than ever. railroads in the territories running over right-of-way granted by the government to establish stations at all town sites established by the interior department.

REPRESENTATIE FOREMAN, from the committee on agriculture, has made a favorable report on the bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state or territory into which they

· are transported. A LETTER of personal congratulation and greeting from President Cleveland in the name of the citizens of the United States is on the way from Washington to President Dole, of the Hawaiian republic. The recognition of the new republic was finally decided and the message was framed and mailed on the 8th through the regular chan-

THE senate, in executive session on the 9th confirmed the nomination of Henry S. Priest, to be United States of China. district judge for the Eastern district of Missouri; also Amos M. Thayer, of cuit judge for the Eighth judicial dis-

CHAIRMAN HATCH, of the house committee on agriculture, has reported and drugs. The accompanying report states that the adulteration of foods has reached alarming extents. It without creating an army of food and

THE report of the Indian office on the Kickapoo lands has been completed and all that remains for the interior department to do in the premises is for the secretary to approve the report before the lands are opened to settlement on the day fixed by the president, giving at least thirty days' notice. It is believed generally by interior department officials that the formal preliminaries will be completed in season to permit the opening of the lands in about six weeks.

THE conferees on the immigration bill met on the 9th and adjourned without reaching any agreement. The differences are wide since Senator Hill's bill, most of which relates to the exclusion of anarchists, and bears little resemblance to the measure introduced by Representative Stone, of Pennsylvania, for consular inspection of immigrants abroad, for which the anarchist bill is a substitute.

THE president has approved the bills to provide for the adjustment of the claim of the American Transportation Co. for dredging at Fairport harbor, O., and granting a military reservation for public schools at Oklahoma City,

CHAIRMAN CULBERSON, of the house judiciary committee, announced Representatives Bailey, Lane and Broderick as the committee to investigate the charges against Judge Ricks.

CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH E. WASHING-TON, of Tennessee, in an interview said the house would finally accept the senate tariff bill, as it had become apparent that if the bill was sent back to the senate with change by the conferees that the senate would kill it.

GENERAL NEWS.

A BAD wreck occurred at the St. Paneras station, London, on the 12th, passengers were injured. The brakes refused to work.

THE steamer Puritan ran into the tug Richmond and cut her in two at Benton Harbor, Mich. Nobody lost.

carrying the message the distance of reduce the output of all mills in the ported either killed or injured. 2,037 miles was 6 days, 10 hours and 37 association. minutes, a gain of 37 hours and 23 minutes over schedule time.

Globe mill at Watertown, Wis., and Kline, charged with selling liquor to to death under twenty tons of rock ance, \$46,500. The supposed cause of effect of removing them from under

were felt at Memphis, Tenn., on the zens. As such the United States laws further consideration of the bill, re-10th. The vibrations were from southwest to northwest, and were of ten them and the selling of liquor to an In- ate amendments and agree to the same. seconds duration. Tall buildings dian who is not in charge of an Indian The house afterwards passed separate swayed and windows rattled, but no agent is not punishable under the bills placing coal, iron ore, barbed

AT Hong Kong, China, it was generally believed that the plague would ruin | that the excitement over the recent the city as a port.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, the famous temperance advocate, who has recent- over a very wide territory, and many ly drawn renewed attention to herself | who had visited the field were making by the vehement denunciation of the arrangements to remain permanently living pictures in London, recently arrived in New York.

Gov. McKinley will open the Indiana and a stage line was running to the

PEDRO GONZALES, the warden of the Puebla (Mex.) state penitentiary, was murdered by an inmate of the prison recently. The crime was committed in one of the corridors of the penitentiary by a convict with whom the war- have been violated. The petition deden had had trouble.

Rio de Janeiro, collided with the for Stettin, off Anvil Point. The schooner was sunk and four members of the crew were drowned. The Brackka received considerable damage.

THE forces of Mexican soldiers that were sent against the Paqui Indians are meeting with defeat in all of the attacks that have so far been made, and the Indians emboldened by their success over troops, are committing depredations on the unprotected ranch-

JOHN I. BLAIR was reported seriously, if not fatally, ill at his home in Blairstown, N. J., on the 12th. He is now past 90.

THE trial of the thirty anarchists be fore the assizes court at Paris, ended on the 12th in the acquittal of all but three of the necused.

A DISPATCH to the London Telegraph from Paris on the 12th said that the cooks, stewards and attendants of the Transatlantic lines had gone on a strike at Havre. The employes allege that the cause of the strike was the poor food supplied to them while vessels are in dock and other grievances.

By the falling of a scaffold in New York city, upon which eight men were at work, two were killed and others urt internally.

THE Tsung Li Yamen, the supreme ouncil of the empire, have guaranteed the safety of foreigners in the interior

A DEKALB, Tex., special says about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th Missouri, to be United States cir a crowd of boys and men met in a were playing baseball. A shower came up during the game and they all ran to a large oak. Lightning struck the tree favorably on the bill to prevent the and seven were killed outright. About adulteration and misbranding of foods a dozen others were hurt and it is

A SPECIAL from Birmingham, Ala., of the 9th, said that the Kolbite and urges that the bill overcomes the evil populist committees have been in sesmade the statement after the meeting that he proposed to go to Montgomery when the time comes and be sworn in as governor. Part of the plan is to invite all populists elected to the regular legislature to go into a rump legislature which the Kolbites will set up.

> by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., in New York, has been arrested charged with stealing from \$40,000 to \$50,000 worth of rare stamps.

LIZZIE McDERMOTT, a girl employed

THE town of Gifford, Ill., was almost swept away by flames which the 9th. Two grain elevators, the Illinois Central depot and almost the entire business portion of the town is

JUDGE CASWELL BENNETT, chief juson the 9th at the residence of Mai. Crumbaugh in Hopkinsville, Ky. His hailstorms accompanied the wind and death was the result of rheumatism.

THE supreme court of Alabama handed down its decision in the impeachment case of Judge Job Talley, of the path about 3 miles long. The loss will north Alabama circuit. The court decided Judge Talley is guilty of murder was seriously injured. and that he is ordered impeached and stripped of his judicial ermine. It was at Cleveland, O., were completely deproven that the judge was implicated stroyed by fire on the 13th, seven large in the murder of Robert C. Ross by the wooden buildings being consumed. Skellton brothers at Scottsboro, Ala., The loss is \$150,000; insurance, \$120,several months ago.

A son of J. A. Drake, near Guthrie, Ok., was kicked to death by horses.

burg, Md., has notified all the miners who stuck to their posts during the late | ceeded \$60,000. In Covington, Ky., the protracted strike that they will receive increase was much greater. At Owensnine months' rent and fuel free.

By the burning of the summer cotford, at Lauderdale lake, Miss Sadie Fallon was burned to death, and Mrs. Hollenbeck's mother, Mrs. E. F. Africa, were in open riot on the 13th. Brother, fatally burned. The other They had blocked the road from to the Scotch express and nineteen occupant of the house escaped with Murchison, had burned homesteads and

THE semi-annual meeting of the Southern Lumbermen's association, be- government buildings at Agatha. gun at Memphis, Tenn., on the 8th. Delegates were present from all the the scene. THE message sent from Washington lumber-producing states of the south.

JUDGE BELLINGER, of Portland, Ore .. signed an important decision in the FIRE broke out on the 12th in the cases of Thomas Hawkes and Edward west of Sheridan, Wyo., were crushed soon extended to the elevator. Both Indians. He decided that the allotment which rolled upon them after a blast were destroyed. Loss, \$70,000; insur- of lands in severalty to Indians had the had been exploded. the fire was spontaneous combustion. | the charge of Indian agents and gave THERE distinct shocks of earthquake them the standing of American citi- house by a vote of 182 to 107 decided to governing Indians do not apply to cede from its opposition to the 634 sen-United States statutes.

A TELEGRAM from Musca, Col., says gold find has been intensified by the discovery of rich float ore extending at the new field. A new town had been started and was called Blanca, It has been definitely announced that buildings were in process of erection, campaign. It was supposed that Gen. field. An assay of ore selected with a view to avoiding rich pockets averaged \$700 to the ton in free gold.

THE attorney-general of Illinois has filed a petition asking that the charter feared serious results. of the Pullman company be declared void on the grounds that its provisions clares that the company has practically THE bark Brackka Hernosand, for usurped the powers of a municipality, owning numerous business blocks, resischooner Pilgrim, from Port Madoc, dences and factory sites, controlling the stock in other corporations and furnishing power to other manufactories.

THE Pullman company has practically decided to evict its striking tenants for non-payment of rent. Vice President Wickes said that the new employes must have houses, and as most of the Pullman dwellings are occupied by strikers some sort of action would be taken at once. The announcement created intense excitement among the strikers, as the men had believed that the company would not dare to take radical measures.

A MINE underlying part of the western portion of Scranton, Pa., caved in on the 9th for a distance of three blocks, affecting property to the extent of \$250,000, and causing an excitement which almost verged on a panic among the residents of the locality. The cavein was caused by robbing the pillars which supported the roof of the mines. In a riot at Milwaukee, resulting

when the police attempted to prevent a mass meeting called to protest against the action of the health authorities in removing small-pox sufferers to the pest house, about thirty men nihan was badly hurt and the tramp were injured and eleven arrests were made.

AT La Salle, Ill., in attempting to arrest a Polish miner named Joseph fatally wounded the other day by a Schurman, he was fatally shot and two stray bullet. While standing in the deputy sheriffs were wounded with yard with her mother an unknown saber thrusts. Miners hearing the noise rushed to the scene and an attempt was made to mob the deputies.

The militia were called out and the mob was finally dispersed. A state of intense excitement prevailed and it was feared there would be more blood-

A WRECK, caused by a cinder dropof Des Moines, Ia., and smouldering so profitably. as to weaken one of the main stringng of the conductor and the injuring have been stealing a ride in an empty box car which jumped the track, and the engineer and fireman. The train was a freight and the engine and the forward part went down into the ra-

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. THE Pullman works were beseiged with old employes on the 13th who wanted to return to work.

It was thought President Cleveland started at 2 o'clock on the morning of would allow the new tariff bill to become a law without his signature.

A TORNADO struck North Madison. O., early on the 13th, devastating forests, orchards, buildings, growing crops, etc. The wind struck near the tice of Kentucky, died very suddenly lake and swept a path 100 feet wide clear of everything in its way. Heavy smashed thousands of windows. All crops in the path of the storm were utterly destroyed. The storm swept a be heavy. So far as learned no one

WORKS No. 1 of the United Salt Co.

THE decisive action of congress on the tariff started active operations in THE Consolidated Coal Co., of Frost- taking whisky out of bond at Cincinnati. On the 13th the receipts exboro, Ky., 5,000 barrels were ordered regauged immediately, to take advantage of Charles Hollenbeck, of Rock- tage of the 90 per cent. tax before the new tariff bill takes effect.

THE Kaffirs in North Transvaal, captured cattle and were besieging the headquarters of the residents and the Troops had been hastily dispatched to

A CYCLONE swept over the provinces to Denver by the relay riders reached A strong effort was to be made to of Madrid and Ciuidad Real, Spain. its destination at 10:37 on the evening agree upon an advance in the price of Considerable damage was done to the of the 12th. The time consumed in yellow pine lumber. It was decided to crops and over 100 persons were re-

Four workmen engaged in constructing a flume for floating ties in Granite canon on Tongue river, 35 miles north-

THE long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close on the 18th, when the discharge the house conferees from wire and sugar on the free list.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

It is said that a new state bank is to e established at Richmond.

Lottie Dunham, 12 years old, was recently drowned in the Solomon river near Beloit.

It is thought that the injunction cases against Santa Fe strikers will not be pressed for trial.

A young Atchison man named Sanders was recently bitten on the leg by a spider and the limb swelled to such enormous proportions that physicians Stark Furlong, watchman at the

Santa Fe depot at Wichita, was slugged and robbed the other morning before daylight. He had just drawn his pay. His injuries were thought to be fatal. It is reported by Wichita friends of Rev. J. D. Botkin, former candidate for governor on the prohibition ticket,

ter the political field as an anti-oldpartyite. Maj. I. O. Pickering, prohibition candidate for governor, says there are technical errors in the pending suffrage

that he will give up the pulpit and en-

Clare Bulmer, elevator boy at the Wyandotte National bank building in Kansas City, Kan., was caught in the elevator the other afternoon and so

badly crushed that it was thought he could not live. He was 15 years old. Miss Lavinia Harris, daughter of Hon. W. A. Harris, congressman-atlarge from Kansas, who was attending school at Luray, Va., recently eloped with Wade Bohannon, a livery stable

proprietor of that place, and they were married at Hagerstown, Md. James Mannihan, a Santa Fe brakeman, attempted to eject a tramp from his train south of Arkansas City the other day when the tramp threw the brakeman from the top of the car while the train was running rapidly. Man-

escaped. Pearl, the 5-year-old daughter of William Barrett, of Argentine, was party fired a gun and the ball struck the child on the cheek and lodged in

her neck. While digging a well on his farm near Turner, Wyandotte county, the other day J. S. Perkins discovered a mineral, which he had assayed and which yielded \$27.50 of gold to the ton. He does not believe, however, that it ping on a bridge at Peru, 30 miles south exists in sufficient quantities to work

The government crop bulletin issued sion there for two days. Capt. Kolb ers, occurred on the Chicago & Great on the 6th states that the rains and Western road and resulted in the kill- cooler weather have operated beneficooler weather have operated benefi-cially. Within the rain belts in the report from them was the question to be acted of three miners, who were supposed to middle and eastern divisions corn, pastures, hay and fruit crops are materially improved, but outside of the rains these crops have deteriorated.

An Atchison colored boy climbed a tree to rob a bird's nest a few days ago and fell to the ground striking in his fall a protruding dead branch that ripped a horrible gash in his leg from knee to thigh. Moral to boys: Before climbing a tree to rob bird's nests be sure to saw off all dead branches

smoothly. Two presidents engaged in a personal encounter on the streets of Atchison the other day. One was the president of the board of police commissioners and the other the president of the board of health. The trouble grew out of the employment by the city of Dr. Troughton during the recent small-pox epidemic.

The other night Mr. and Mrs. De-Witt McDowell, of Arkansas City, were caught in a folding bed and their cries for help brought assistance from persons passing, who found them vainly trying to extricate themselves from the trap. Mrs. McDowell was safely rescued but her husband received injuries that resulted in his death next day.

The state fish commissioner has lately been busily engaged in the distribution of breeding fish in the various streams of the state, the fish being furnished from the government hatche y at Quincy, Ill. A carload was recently placed in the Smoky Hill and Saline rivers in the Sixth district, and a supply also furnished Topeka, Great Bend, Hutchinson and other points. Another carload will be secured for the southeastern part of the state.

It was reported some time ago that the population of Grant, Seward and Stevens counties was not sufficient to entitle them to representatives in the legislature, but an investigation shows that they have the requisite number of inhabitants. At the last general election, by a strange coincidence, the votes cast in each of these counties for district judge was 194, but on other candidates the votes passed the mark entitling them to representation in the legislature.

In obedience to a petition signed by the requisite number of citizens Judge Hazen has called a grand jury to meet at Topeka in October to aid the authorities in suppressing the liquor traffic in Shawnee county. The judge said that the demand is according to law, and while he issued the order it was against his personal judgment. He spoke very severely against the practice of calling grand juries to deal with the liquor question when officers are clothed with ample power. The grand jury he declared to be a very expensive piece of legal machinery.

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceed-ings of the House and Senate In the senate on the 6th a resolution was in-troduced by Mr. Mills making certain declara-

tions in levying tariff duties, which was or-dered to temporarily lie on the table. Mr. Chandler's resolution providing for an investi-gation of the Dominion Coal Co., of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Miffs' substitute inquiring whether any member of congress was interested in the company was debated but not acted on. The bill for the deportation of anarchists was taken up and explained by Mr. Hill. After the adoption of several amendments the bill passed and a conference ordered....The house transacted unimportant routine work and spent most of the session debating senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. ments to the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Johnson (O.) presented the memorial of Cleveland Central Labor union asking the impeachment of Judge Ricks. It was referred. A bill was passed granting to the Kansas City, Okla-homa & Pacific Railway Co. a right-of-way through the Indian territory and the house ad-

THE senate held a short and uninteresting session on the 7th. The most important business was the passage of a resolution directing the president to take steps for the release of American citizens confined in the island of Cuba for participation in the late rebellions.
...The house held a brief session, transacting no business of interest. Adjournment was had

at 2:45. technical errors in the pending suffrage amendment which may invalidate it even if it should be adopted at the November election.

to reimburse the late Treasurer Nebecker for \$1,000 paid by him to make good a shortage in his accounts when his office was turned over to his successor. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to prevent professional lobbying. A number of bills of a local character passed, also the sen-ate bill admitting free certain exhibits to the Atlanta exposition in 1895.... In the house Mr. Bailey (Tex.), from the judiciary committee, presented a resolution providing for an investigation by that committee of the charges against Judge Ricks, which was agreed to. The house then considered public buildings bills in committee of the whole. Then the question of a quorum was sprung and without completing the work before it the house adjourned.

The senate held a very brief session on the

THE senate held a very brief session on the 9th and transacted no business of general public interest.... In the house Mr. Boutelle, upon a question of personal privilege, denied the published imputation that he had introduced the resolution recognizing the Hawaiian republic for political purposes, and proceeded to speak in severe terms of several members of the administration, when the speaker decided that he had gone outside the question of privilege, and when he insisted on speaking the chair required him to take his seat. The militia bill was then debated for a time in a very lively manner, calling forth much talk on the subject of sending troops into a state with-out a call from the governor. Six relief bills

were then passed and the house adjourned.

THE senate had a lively time when the session commenced on the 10th. Mr. Hill's resolution directing the tariff conferees to report lution directing the tariff conferees to report the difficulties and causes of a failure to agree was a sensation, and came near being adopted before its importance was discovered. Mr. Vest favored its adoption so that the "calcium light of truth might be turned on." After a lively time, however, a vote was staved off for the present, and the resolution went over. The remainder of the day was devoted to considering the Chinese treaty in executive session... The the Chinese treaty in executive session The house had under consideration the projects of a government exhibit at Atlanta to cost \$200,000, and to give 1,000,00) acres of land to certain states to encourage the reclamation of deserts. At the evening session pension bills were con-

A LARGE audience was in the galleries when the senate met on the 11th, expecting a sensa-tional turn in the tariff debate. Mr. Hill's resoon. The senate had heard of the house caucus, however, and matters took a new turn. The friends of tariff reform moved for an executive session, and it carried by one vote. The house had under consideration the report on the civil sundry bill. The proposition to give certain states 1,000,000 of arid lands to be reclaimed by irrigation was agreed to and the appropriation of \$250,000 to purchase a square from ex-Senator Mahone for a public printing office was defeated. After announcement of a democratic caucus on the tariff bill Monday the house adjourned until Monday.

FADS AND HOBBIES.

Absurd Sometimes, but They Often Serve a Good Purpose Blessed, indeed, is he that hath a hobby of any kind. Somebody has said that a fad is the most effectual antidote to the miseries of everyday life that can be found, and will keep even the arch-enemy, old age, at bay longer than anything else. Let it be music, painting, or the study of, and consequent interest in, anything scientificor even a thing of elementary intelligence only. Collections of all kinds add an immense zest to middle-aged existence-collections of books and rare bric-a-brac, down to collections of pressed flowers or insects. Interleaving a book of history or a story with suitable photographs will be found an interesting and satisfactory occupation for idle hours; and although school girls' diaries have been laughed out of existence, anyone might compile a most interesting story of his life by adding to a simple narrative of passing events, pictures from illustrated papers, photographs, clippings from newspapers, and odds and ends of drawings, all of which would be most valuable in the years to come, not only on account of association, but as furnishing trust

A woman who had a fancy in this way kept for years, for the amusement of herself and her children, a sort of illustrated log book or consecutive history of their domestic life, as well as of their connection with the world at large, as it was completed on the library shelves. She had a complete history of their lives extending over a period of twenty years and more, when suddenly an important lawsuit cropped up in the family. Charges were made against her husband's administration of certain estates, and it would have been hard to refute them without the aid of her record; and she had the satisfaction of seeing the books brought into the court to afford a complete vin- property. dication of his action .- N. Y. Tribune.

worthy data in regard to events.

Journalistic Portraiture. Famous Stranger-I do not wish to be interviewed, sir, because I desire to travel about your country without be-

ing recognized. Reporter-Nothing easier, my dear sir. Just give me your picture, and I'll have it published in all the newspapers. -N. Y. Weekly.

DISASTROUS COLLISION.

Fatal Accident on the Santa Fe Road in Missouri-Two Killed and Many

jured. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13 .- A disastrous head-end collision occurred on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe between Hurdland and Gibbs, Mc., at 2:30 yesterday morning between express train No. 5, westbound, and express' No. 4, eastbound, resulting in two trainmen being killed and several passengers injured and the engine and combination express and baggage cars completely demolished. According to orders, the trains were to have met at Gibbs, and it is alleged No. 4 violated

orders. The killed:-Engineer Humphreys of express No. 4, Kansas City. George Caplinger, express messenger of No. 5, buried in the wreck.

The injured: -- Dan Milsbough, of Chieago, baggageman of No. 4, badly bruised and hurt iternally; may die. E. E. Derrick, of Kansas City, expressman of No. 5, cut and bruised from head to foot; will probably die. Engineer Dan Daly on No., 5, of Fort Madison, shoulder badly hurt. Fireman Mark Fogarty, of Fort Madison, on No. 5, badly bruised; will recover. Fireman F. P. Skyles, on No. 4, of Kansas City, slightly bruised. Brakeman Holmes, on No. 5, of Fort Madison, hand smashed. Justin McCarthy, 22 years old, of Chicago, head and hand cut. Walter N. Durbin, 23 years old, of Milwaukee, ankle cut.

The trains met on a slight curve and came together with terrific force. Both engineers applied the air brakes and reversed their engines, which action alone was the cause of saving many lives.

As soon as the passengers and those of the train crew not hurt recovered from the shock they proceeded to rescue the unfortunate victims. Engeneer Humphreys, of No. 4, was found at his post with one of his limbs cut off at the thigh and his head almost split in two. He died in a few minutes. Express Messenger Caplinger was instant-ly killed.

FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN. The Business Part of Waters-Meet Destroyed-Loss at Other Places.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—A special from Waters-Meet, Mich., says forest fires reached that place last night and destroyed the business part of the town. The property destroyed includes three stores, the opera house, livery stable, four dwellings, lumber company's warehouse, two cold storage beer warehouses, two cars of merchandise and two empty cars. The loss is estimated at \$75,000

Forest fires have destroyed 700,000 feet of lumber and 200,000 feet of logs belonging to L. Cornwell, about 4 miles from Merrill. John Ward lost all his camps, the dwellings of his men and about 100,000 feet of logs. There was no insurance on the lumber or logs.

Fires are raging in all directions. Forest fires are raging throughout Gladwin county, and while much damage has been done, it is probable that the great work done in clearing the

land will more than make it good. THEIR CHARTER IN PERIL.

Action Begun to Annul the One Granted

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Pullman Palace Car Co.'s charter is apparently in peril. The attorney-general of Illinois at noon Saturday filed a petition asking that the charter be declared void on the grounds that its provisions have been violated. The petition sets forth that the charter as granted allowed the company to purchase, control and convey such property as was necessary to the successful prosecution of their business. The corporation has far exceeded its privileges, the document declares, owning a vast amount of real estate in the town of Pullman and vicinity which is in no wise necessary to the business. The petition declares that the company has practically usurped the powers of a municipality, owning numerous business blocks, residences and factory sites, controlling the stock in other corporations and furnishing power to other manufactories.

WILL GO ON THE STAGE.

Miss Pollard, of Breckinridge Breach of Promise Fame, Will Try distrionics. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Miss Madeline Pollard has just signed a contract for a forty weeks' season with the unusual privilege of renewal, with Mr. Nelson Roberts, for many years connected with Mr. Daniel Frohman's business force. Miss Pollard will make her professional debut early in October, prob-

ably in Chicago. Postmasters to Watch for Cyclones KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13 .- Under instructions recently received from Postmaster-General W. S. Bissell it will be the duty of Postmaster Reed for the future to act as cyclone inspector and to warn neighboring cities of the approach of these dreaded visitors. The postal guide for the month of August notifies postmasters in the cyclone belt to pay particular attention to the approach of cyclones and to advertise their approach as widely as possible with a view to protecting life and

Delivered the Message DENVER, Col., Aug. 13 .- The relay

riders reached the city at 10:37 last evening. The time consumed in carrying the message from Washington to this city, a distance of 2,037 miles, was six days, ten hours and thirty-seven minutes, a gain of thirty-seven hours .nd twenty-three minutes over schedle time, breaking all records. George

M. McCarthy was the last rider.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS

OH! MERRY BROOK.

Oh! merry, gurgling, babbling brook, Glinting gold in shaded nook, Reflecting shadows on thy glass, Coquetting sunbeams as they pass, Oh! whence thy song?

Ah! didst thou learn in ding or dell, Where nymphs of wood their love-plight tell, A tale of joy from wooer's lips, While in his thirst thy pearl-drops sips, That make thee glad?

Pray, hath the moon a power to bless And fondle with a soft caress, As thou dost hasten to thy goal, Thy foaming, madden'd, dashing soul Into sweet rest?

Oh! hath some angel stooped to drink A satiate draft from thy cool brink, And left a glance on thy fair face

To solace thee? Or, hath the lips of mountain-god Where the pure fount hath her abode, Impressed on thy bright cheeks a kiss That thrills thy soul with endless blise, That thou dost sing?

To cause thee sing sweet melody To flowers that deck thy sloping banks And lowly bow their silent thanks,

As thou doth pass? Or springs the temper of thy song From what thou doest all day long, As from thy high and rocky home On happy mission thou dost come,

To make all green? Is this the secret of thy joy, Thy moments find a rich employ; By night by day, in shade and sun, Thy doing good is never done, And so thou'rt glad?

Oh! merry brook that runs for aye, Thy lessons teach on life's drear way To wandering souls that know not this, That doing good is life's sweet bliss, The key of song.

That none can sing who have not felt Their cold, dead hearts in pathos melt To help some other struggling life To win in sin's hard, bitter strife, And wear a crown.

That souls must give as well as take If they their lives would happy make.
Like brook, their richness they must yield

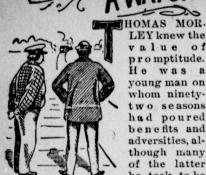
To rocky glen and wood and field, To make all green. Just as the flow of ceaseless stream That flashes back each passing gleam And gently laves the grasses' feet
And with its touch makes violets sweet
So fresh and blue;

So they alone sing richest song. Who faithful seek, the whole day long, To lift bowed heads, cheer troubled hearts, Dispensing words that love imparts,

Like healing balm. Flow on. O brook that runs for aye.

Bringing cheer along thy way; And may we prove thy lesson sweet To each embittered life we meet. By giving cheer.
M. J. Smalley, in Interior.





LEY knew the value of promptitude. He was a had poured benefits and adversities, although many of the latter he took to be

the former, his temperament shedding sorrow as a duck does water, to use a castanean simile.

He was a born and bred New Yorker; but, at the time of which we write, he had been living for the last ten or twelve months in Uxton, up among the hills of northwestern Connecticut, studying the natives, for he was a writer.

Having filled a portfolio with matertial for enough dialect stories to run one of the great magazines for a year, he determined to seek his matter in the metropolis, and to that end applied for a reportership on the New York Courier-Journal, in which paper many of his brightest things had appeared at remunerative rates.

As has been said, he knew the value of promptitude, so when at eight o'clock one night Farmer Phelps' hired man handed him a letter from James Fitzgerald, managing editor of the Courier-Journal, asking him to come and see him in regard to a reportership as soon as possible, he made up his mind to take the train which left Winsonia. four miles distant, at six o'clock next



"WHY. IT'S STOPPED."

morning. This would eng'de him to reach the office by half-past ten, and probably catch Mr. Fitzgerald on his arrival at his desk.

Next morning he arose at four, and when he left the house he had sixty minutes in which to walk four miles, down hill; ample time, surely.

It was so ample that he would have had fifteen minutes to spare if the home clock had been right. As it was, he arrived at the station in time to see the train rapidly disappearing around a curve on its way to New York. He Laughed good-naturedly with the bag-

next down train was due.

"Seven-thirty, sharp. You'll not

have to wait long." Seven-thirty. That would bring him just about the time he arrived at his sanctum. "Better than to have to wait in a presumably stuffy room," said he to himself, philosophically. He and he was fond of walking, he struck

His footsteps led him further than he had intended going, and when he reached the Baptist church at East Winsonia, he saw by its clock that train again, haven't you?" it lacked but forty minutes of train time, and he had four miles to make. He threw away the stump of his ci- may not do. Let me go and kick mygar, which had been out for some self. time, broke into a jog trot, and, after covering a mile, he caught his second wind and mended his pace.

His fleetness would have served its turn had not a malicious breeze blown his hat over a high iron fence that surrounded a churchyard. By the with suicidal intent, but just that he time he had climbed the fence and recovered his hat, he had consumed so many precious minutes that, although do in about a minute. he sprinted the last mile, he arrived at the station only in time to see train number two disappearing around that hateful curve.

The baggageman was standing on the platform, and he said:

"Ain't once enough?" "More than enough for most people," said Thomas, whose rare good nature was proof against even such a remark at such a time.

The next train for New York was due at 9:56. Being somewhat blown, he walked around the corner to a billiard-room, meaning to sit down and watch whatever game might be in progress.

"It may be," soliloquized Thomas, 'that Fitzgerald won't reach the office until after lunch, and I'll get there at half-past two, in time to see him when he's feeling good."

He met Ned Halloway at the billiard-room, and when Ned asked him to take a cue, he consented. Billiards was a game in which he was apt to lose-himself, at any rate; yet to-day his mind was enough on the alert to enable him, after a time, to glance at the clock over the bar in the next room. It was forty-five minutes past eight.

They began another game. Later he looked again at the clock. A quarter of nine. After another game he looked up once more. "Fifteen minutes to ni—. Say, Ned, what's the matter with that clock?" Ned looked at it, then at his watch. "Why, it's

stopped!" "You settle-see you later-" and Thomas was gone like a shot.

This time he had the rare pleasure of noting how the rear car of a train grows rapidly smaller as it recedes. In a moment the train disappeared around the curve before mentioned.

"Say, Mr Morley, you've time to miss the next, easy," said the baggageman, dryly.

Thomas was vexed, but he said, pleasantly: "When is it due?" "Half-past two. Better wait here

and make sure of it." "Oh, dry up!" No; do the other thing; it's on me."

of action that might have struck an observer as amusing, made his way to the Y. M. C. A. rooms to read the mag-

azines. "Let's see," said he. "I'll get to his desk at seven. He'll be hard at work, and, if he engages me, he may send me out on an assignment at once.

Glad I missed the other trains." Thus was Thomas wont to soliloquize. At one o'clock he went to Conley's inn, and sat down to one of those dinners that attract drummers to a hotel. Necessarily, then, it was a good dinner, and one over which he lingered until nearly two. Then he

went into the office and sat down. The room was warm, and his dinner had made him drowsy. He decided to take a little nap. He had the faculty of waking when he pleased, and he past two. It would be weakness for him to get to the station with too much time to spare; but this would give him a quarter hour in which to go a half mile.

His awakening faculty would seem ally in the imperative mood. to have been slightly out of order that day, however, and he did not arouse until twenty-nine minutes past two by the hotel clock.

Of course, he did not make a fool of sixty seconds, but he walked leisurely toward the station, intending to get his ticket and have that off his mind. He laughed heartily at a corpulent

His laughter ceased, however, when, on turping the corner, he discerned passing a part of the time. the aforesaid fat man in the act of having acquired considerable momentum. Then he saw it disappear around that point. There were three explana-tions possible. Either the train was behind time; or else his awakening Without an instant's hesit faculty was in good repair: or the hotel clock was fourteen minutes fast. The latter proved to be the correct explanation of the somewhat vexing oc-

"Say, that is a bad habit you have of missing trains," said his friend, the baggageman. "Goin' to miss another? or do anything else?"

"No," said Thomas, shortly.

He knew that the next train at five was the last. This would make it possible to reach Fitzgerald at half-past and likewise retire.-Toledo Blade. nine. "Right in the heat of the work. He'll engage me to get rid of me," laughed Thomas to himself. Then he continued: "I never heard of a man missing every train in a day, so I'll risk calling on Laura before the next one starts.

Laura, lived out of town near the rail- she?-Truth.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT gageman, and asked him when the road track, and two miles nearer New

She was a captivating girl, and when Thomas was in her presence he never took heed of time. He was into the presence or Mr. Fitzgerald at lucky enough to find her at home. She seemed glad to see him, and was much interested in his account of how near he had come to catching some trains that day: and, as nothing is so lita cigar, and, as the air was bracing engaging as a good listener, the minutes passed on pneumatic tires. When out into a five-mile an-hour gait at last he took note of the hour, it was down the main street of Winsonia.

"That clock isn't right, is it?" "Yes, sir. Father keeps it at railroad time. Mercy! you've lost your

"Laura, this time it's bad. I won't see him to-day, now, and to-morrow

"I'm awfully sorry, Tom. I hope morrow won't be too late." Thomas squeezed her hand and left

her, feeling rather blue. The railroad track was just a block away, and he walked over to it, not might tantalize himself with a view of the train as it sped by, which it should

"At any rate," said he, "it won't be going around that dreadful curve." It was the last of December, and the sun had set. When he reached the track he saw far away a glimmer of the headlight of the five o'clock ex-

Nearer and nearer it came. A moment more and it would rush by like a meteor; but it didn't. It slackened up at the very corner on which Thomas



THE FAT MAN BEING ASSISTED TO THE PLATFORM.

stood to allow an official of the road to jump off. Thomas was not slow, if he did miss trains now and then. He swung him-

self on the "smoker." "Go'n' far?" asked the brakeman. "To New York," was his reply.

"You're in luck." "Well, I've not missed more than three or four trains in my life!" said Thomas; and it was strictly true. Half-past nine to the minute found him outside of the editorial rooms of the Courier-Journal.

"Can I see Mr. Fitzgerald?" he asked of a boy who came in response to a knock.

"No, sir; he went out of town vester day. Be back to-morrow at twelve."

"Did you get my letter already?" young man on whom ninetywhom ninetyof action that might have struck an morning and found that young man

waiting for him. "Yes, sir; and here I am."

"Well, sir, I like your promptness, and I'll give you the place of a man whom we had to discharge for being too slow. You seem to have, what a reporter needs most of all, the 'getthere' quality."

"I didn't allow any trains to pass me," said Thomas, modestly.—Charles Battell Loomis, in Puck.

SLIGHTLY HENPECKED. Glimpse of the Domestic Life of the Late Edwin Booth.

That part of the community who only knew the late Edwin Booth as our country's most celebrated actor would probably have experienced surof waking when he pleased, and he willed to do so at fifteen minutes his domestic life with the second Mrs. Booth-to have witnessed the meekness of manner, you might say, with which he complied with her suggestions. That last, however, is scarcely the word for the place, as she was usu-

The Mrs. Booth I refer to was one of the most extraordinary small and precise of women, and it was difficult for the observer to discover wherein lay her attraction for the great actor, least. himself by trying to do a half mile in likewise her claim to such absolute control as she practiced over her fam-

ily. As an instance of the latter, I may cite the following, which occurred fellow who darted by him, carrying a nightly and with absolute regularity at a summer resort, where a number of people, i...cluding the Booths, were

Miss Booth would probably be enbeing assisted on to the platform of gaged conversing with some of her acthe last car by the brakeman, the train quaintances, Mr. Booth immersed in a book. On the stroke of ten Mrs. Booth, with index finger pointing dramaticalcurve which was part of the road at ly toward the clock, would enunciate

Without an instant's hesitation Miss Booth would bid her friends good

night and retire. In possibly half an hour's time Mrs. Booth, in the same warning voice,

would remark:

"Mr. Booth!" Booth, glancing dreamily up from his book, would regard the small lady an instant as if gradually collecting himself from some other sphere, and then, as obediently as Edwina, he would gravely bid good night to those present

A Crusher for Pa.

Smythe (to his daughter)-You should listen to your mother's advice She is a better judge than you of a suitable husband.

Miss Smythe (indignantly) - Yes! Miss Sedgwick, the one he called She showed her judgment once, didn't

The Democratic Should Be a Free Trade Party—So Says the Ohio Free Trader. Fellow-democrats, on what issue and on what promise are we to go be-fore the people in the coming election? Is it still to be tariff reform? Are we to hold up the emasculated bill that is the only thing now likely to get through as what we mean by tariff reform? Or are we to ask to be again given power in order that we may reform our own tariff reform? To go into the campaign in that way is to go to defeat. The only hope is to raise openly and unequivocally the banner of free trade. If the domocratic party does not stand in opposition to the protective idea it stands for nothing. And it must be swept aside by some party that does not voice the democratic to live it must cast all protectionists out of its ranks. There is no room in it for a moderate protectionist, or a local protectionist, or any other kind of a protectionist. Masqueradas tariff-reform democrats, ing they can only bring the democratic party into contempt and defeat. One party. Let the democrats who cannot stand free trade go there, and let us assist them to go. The country wants a free-trade party party, and so long as protectionists control democratic policy and dictate democratic tariff schedules, the rapidly growing body of free traders who care little for political names and much for political principles wili refuse to join our ranks or follow our lead. And why should they? Why should the people, whom the last election showed were conscious of the robbery of the tariff, and who have become more and more conscious every day since then, put further trust in the sincerity of a party that can produce nothing better than the Wilson bill, and then not even stand up to that.

The schoolmaster is indeed abroad, and such an economic education of the masses is going on as never before. By its bounty on sugar the McKinley bill proved even to protectionists that a protective duty was the equivalent of a bounty. The Wilson bill tenderly caring for trusts is furnishing to honest protectionists another great object esson, which the republican papers are busy in explaining to them-the lesson that protection is never in the interests of the workman, but always in the interests of the monopolist. These papers are teaching wiser than they know. In showing up the iniquity of the sugar trust they are showing the iniquity of the steel-rail trust. In showing the injustice and wrong of protecting democratic sugar growers and coal barons they are showing the wrong of protecting a republican steel-rail pool, a wall paper trust and a combination of

glass manufacturers. The honest protectionist who has already begun to doubt, will, now that his friends thus show him the evils of protection, begin to believe that the Chicago platform was right when it declared protection to be a fraud. The republican protest against the Wilson bill is doing free trade work in the re-publican camp. McKinley, in his pro-tection run mad, did more to educate the people on free trade lines than all the free trade organizations in the country; and McKinley's work is now being completed by the republican press.

announce it? Trade is civilization. The wider trade extends, the faster and the higher the advance of human progress. Civilized men must trade. Without trade we should be savages. Why not, then, trade freely? A man's right to the fruit of his toil is not complete without the freedom to exchange t. To abridge that freedom is to limit that right. To hamper exchange, whether by a customs duty or a toll gate, is, to that extent, to deny the right of property—the right of each man to his own earnings. If trade be good, free trade must be good. "Free!" The magic of that word has cheered the philosopher and inspired the poet. It has ever been the watchword of those who stood for right against wrong. It has ever stirred the heart of the masses. Why should those who proclaim the equality of human rights fear free trade. It is not an enemy to dread, but a friend to welcome. -Tom

WOULD NOT HELP THEM.

Failure of Democrats to Adjust the Tariff
Does Not Help Republicans.
Failure to pass a tariff bill during
the present session of congress would not help the republican party in the

The people would plainly see the cause of the failure. They would see that tariff reform such as they demanded in 1892 was defeated by the republicans, aided by a little band of assistants sitting on the democratic side of the senate chamber. All but nine or ten democratic senators are willing and anxious to give the country tariff reform on the lines laid down in the democratic platform of 1892.

The republicans in a body and a few democratic renegades have destroyed the consistency of the bill as it passed the house. They have imported into it "outrageous discriminations and violations of principle." They say, with Renegade Gorman, that the majority must accept these utterly indefensible importations and violate principles and pledges, or the McKinley

law shall stand intact.

This is no secret. The people understand it perfectly, and they are not going over to the party which, with the aid of a few republican emissaries in the democratic camp, prevents the accomplishment of the reform which they imperitively demanded in 1892. They

in the McKinley bill. They made the situation. - Chicago Herald.

JOHNSON'S RADICAL VIEWS. | schedules to suit themselves, and then the republicans gave them more than even they had the impudence to demand.

The people saw and understood all this and they expressed their opinion of it with tremendrous emphasis in 1890 and again in 1892. They have not changed their minds, as will be seen in

due time. The same malion influences prevail now, absolutely in the republican party and to a limited extent among men who call themselves democrats. The republicans of both houses, faithfully serving the combinations formed for purposes of spoliation, have fought every reform provision of the Wilson bill with the obstinacy of paid attornevs or men who are themselves beneficiaries of the spoliation system. They principle. If the democratic party is and their coadjutors on the democratic side of the chamber have kept the country waiting for months while they have been applying themselves to the task of emasculating the Wilson bill and converting a measure of reform into a measure of spoliation.

The people understand this. They have not changed their minds. They prefer now, as they did then, the party which is least under the domination of organized robbers, not the party which is wholly under that evil domination, and which is largely represented in congress by men who have been enriched by that system of licensed robbery which has been tolerated only because its parents have given it the

false name of protection. That party rests under a popular condemnation which will be none the less severe if it shall succeed, with the aid of the Gorman and Hill renegades, in defeating the reform which the present congress and administration have been commanded by the people to effect. That party of organized and licensed plunder has fallen never more to rise.-Chicago Herald.

GOLDEN WORDS.

Excerps from President Cleveland's Letter

Every true democrat and every sinere tariff reformer knows that this Will, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with democratic pledges and democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor.

It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials.

In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that democrats are willing to depart from this the most democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be purifier it has no placed around the iron ore and coal of equal, and it is chiefly

corporations and capitalists. It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of democratic principle and

democratic faith. In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result, so far as they are concerned. will be to place home necessaries and comforts more easily within their Has discovered in one of our common reach and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

The democracy of the land plead most earnestly for the speedy completion of tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of dem-

ocratic principle.

Hypocritical Match Makers. There are many surprises in this world, and one thing that seems to be L. Johnson to the Iroquois Club of Chithe most productive of them is the protective tariff system. Last fall we witnessed President Barber, of the Diamond Match Co., in Washington begging the ways and means committee to cause squeamish feelings at first. allow the old tariff on matches to remain. Now it is reported that the company has decided to equip a factory in Liverpool with American match machinery, with which the foreigners cannot compete, according to the officers the Diamond company. If this last of statement is true why should the United States government give the Diamond Match Co., a protective tariff duty on matches?-Wooden and Wil-

Senatorial Arrogance.

The house is fresh from the people. A good part of the senate is a reminiscence. The senate says to the people's representatives; "You must take our bill or there shall be no tariff legislation," and this on a matter that the constitution declares the house shall have the sole power of originating. There is no intent of free and fair conference here-of a compromise of differences. It is autocratic dictation of the most arrogant and offensive character. It violates not only the plainest principles of legislative courtesy, but is at war with the spirit of the constitution.-Pittsburgh Post.

Republicans Stand by the Trusts. There are thirty-five democrats in the United States senate who stand for are not going to punish the democrats tariff reform. There are nine demofor not doing what the republicans and crats who are traitors to their party their assistants made it impossible to and to the people. The nine traitors would not have the power to put one In 1890 the protectees, including not nickle in the treasury of a thieving only the sugar trust but many other tariff trust were it not for the fact that odious combinations for the practice of thirty-eight republican senators stand extortion, dominated the repudlican in solid phalanx in defense of the party and dictated the monstrous trusts. Yet the republican press is tryscheme of legalized robbery embodied ing to make party capital out of the Carrying Gold at Sea.

The specie locker on an ocean steam er is a carefully-constructed vault, and is located in the stern immediately over the screw. It has the shape of a half oval, following the contour of the side of the vessel, and is generally about six feet in its extreme from top to bottom. Some vaults are fifteen or twenty feet in length, fore and aft. The interior is reached by a door or hatchway from the top simply large enough to give convenient access. This door is of steel and has a combination lock, which is known only to the purser. Over this hatch is also fastened three bars of steel two and one-half inches thick, which swing at one end on hinges and are locked and bolted at the other. The locker, it will be seen, is in the most suitable location in the ship, away from the crew, and cannot be tampered with, as on. three sides of it is the sea. The purser receives the gold, carefully examines the seals, then checks off the weights. and assumes the responsibility for it. Gold is shipped in bags holding fivethousand dollars or in kegs of fifty thousand dollars. When in bars the protectionist party is enough. That do not like to be robbed any more than place is already filled by the republican they did two or four years ago. They one hundred and twenty five rounds to the ingot .-- Hardware.

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

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

Lively as a Trout Is the individual who after a long siege finds himself liberated from the close blockade of the enemy, constipation. Many persons of a bilious habit are troubled with constriction of the bowels. They always find relief, and that speedily, without griping or trouble of any sort, from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy also for malaria, dyspeptic, rheumatic or kidney affections.

THERE is a time when the laziest man can hurry. It is when the train stops ten min-utes for refreshments.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c. HE-"If I should propose to you what would be the outcome?" She-"It would depend entirely on the income."

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using

Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. Whenever there is any doubt about a dog's sanity, an ounce of lead is worth a pound of cure.—Tammany Times.

Turrion is high in the school of experience, but the instructor is thorough.-Ram's

A ONE-LEGGED man will never be troubled

In Hot Weather Something is needed to keep up the appetite, assist digestion and give good, healthful sleep. For these purposes Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted. As a blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla by its power to make pure blood that it has won such fame as a cure for scrofula, salt rheum and other similar diseases.

Hood's Pills cure headache and indigestion.

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He has tried it in over eleven hundred.

cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor). He has now in his. possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

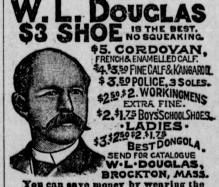
first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a

A benefit is always experienced from the

week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.



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THE FREIGHT TRAIN.

How I love to watch the local Winding up around the hill
In the sunrise of the morning,
When the autumn air is still!
And the smoke like loosened tresse
Floats away above her back, And to hear the chuka, chuka, Chuka, chuka of the stack

The man who rides these mountains, Whose flery steed of steel Drinks at nature's flowing fountains

A divine and peerless painter Spread the scenes along the track While he hears the chuka, chuka, Chuka, chuka of the stack.

In the solemn hush of midnight, When his pilot plows the gloom, From a hundred hills wild roses Send their subtle, sweet perfume To the weary, weary watcher Whose lamps light up the track, And a hundred hills give back the Chuka, chuka of the stack.

Of the whistle and the bell And the drumming of the furnace, More than any tongue can tell! And the mighty massive mogul Always seems to call me back,

Chuka, chuka of the stack.

THE OLD MILL MYSTER

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

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CHAPTER IV. SAVANNAH MORBYN

The days that followed were days of trouble and doubt. Gibeon Prawle's influence with the men prevailed; the strike was determined upon, and the notices were given in.

After the scene in Mary's cottage there was no longer room for doubt in Tom's mind as to which side he would take, and he declared strongly and angrily against Gibeon.

This brought about much ill-feeling, and Tom was threatened more than once with what would happen if he turned "knobstick." Others, however, more cautious and friendly, urged him to leave the place and not fly in the face of the majority.

"We must obey the vote of the ma-jority," said they, "no matter what the cause may be. This giving in by the minority is the very life-blood of all trades unions."

"Then I'll have no more to do with trades unions," answered Tom, resolutely. "What I say is that I'll never be a party to championing such a fellow as Gibeon."

"But it isn't championing him, but standing by the union, lad, that you've got to think of in this matter."

"Then let the union take a sensible line and act justly. D've think I haven't worked for the union? Nay, you know I have, and that there's no firmer believer than I in the right of the men to stand or fall together when the cause is just. But not to protect such fellows as Gibeon Prawle. If the cause were a good one, I'd starve till every blessed ounce of flesh wasted off my bones before I'd give in; but not for a skunk like that.

And they could not move him. They went to Mary to see whether he would influence him; for after the time when he had rushed in to protect her, he had let it be known that they two were to be married; but Mary would not hear a word against Tom. She thought he was doing the right thing and said so.

Reuben Gorringe went to Tom some few days before the notices expired, and spoke to him.

"What are you going to do in this

matter, Tom?" he asked. "I'm going on with my work," he

"But you're local secretary of the union."

"I was. I've resigned. I've left the society-at least they as good as turned me out, when I wouldn't strike."

"Come to the office, I want to speak to you," and when they were alone, he said: "Have you no influence to stop this folly?"

"No, none. I have tried, but the men are determined to stand by Gibeon," said Tom.

"They are fools, and that's the long and short of it. What about the women?" "I don't think many of them will go

out, if any do. I've heard one or two talk about giving in a notice, but I don't think they will. They know what strike pay means too well to quarrel with their victuals for a shifty scoundrel like Gibeon Prawle. "They can't beat me," said the man-

ager, resolutely. "What about Gibeon?" said Gorringe, after a pause. "What's your candid Ashworth. I knew you at once from What about Gibeon?" said Gorringe,

opinion about him?" "I don't want to talk of him. He's a

ening with anger. "What do you mean? Is it because he is the man concerned that you stand by me and against the society?" asked

Gorringe, looking searchingly at the other. "Yes, that's about the size of it," answered Tom. "If he came back to the

mill we should leave." "We?" said Reuben Gorringe, quick-

ly and suspiciously.
"Yes. Mary and I have settled that.

We'd neither of us work where he was. We're going to be married, you know, when this trouble's passed over a bit.' The manager had bent over a drawer

at his table while this was said, and made no answer for quite a minute, seeming to be searching for something he could not find. At last he got up from his chair, and continued the search with his back to Tom. "Oh, are you?" he said, in a voice

meant to be indifferent. "We shall wait till after this business of the strike," said Tom, all un- together.

conscious of the effect likely to be produced by his words. Reuben Gorringe was a long time searching what he did not find, and

when at length he turned to Tom he looked at him fixedly out of her deep

"I wanted to show you a sample of

short-stapled stuff that I think we can use; but I can't put my hand on it now. You must come in presently. If you hold by me in this bother you understand it'll be for your good. I shall want to have some one to depend

Tom thought as he went out that the manager was looking unusually worried and bothered. And he might have thought the matter still more serious had he seen Reuben Gorringe directly the latter was left alone. The manager locked the office door and gave himself up to deep thought; a set, hard, desperate look fixing all the muscles of his face in a rigid, thoughtful,

malignant expression. But Tom saw nothing of this, and thought so little of what he seen that when he told Mary what had passed at the interview he scarcely deemed it worth while to mention to her that he

had spoken of their coming marriage. But Mary was thoughtful, and though she said nothing to Tom she recalled Reuben Gorringe's words, and was

vaguely uneasy for a day or two. At the end of that time, however Reuben, looking haggard and troubled, went to her, and finding her alone spoke to her about the marriage, and his words were kind.

"I heard the news from Tom," he said, "and I was—was glad that it was no other man. I thought I should like to see you alone for a minute and tell you I was glad."

Mary smiled very sweetly at the implied praise of her lover, and thanked Gorringe for his words.

"I thought, too," he continued, speaking not without some effort, "that I should like just to tell you that I am sorry for what I may have said the last time we-we were together. I can't tell you that my feeling for you is changed in one respect," he said, smiling sadly; "perhaps it would be a good thing if I could. That feeling will never change, Mary, but I will bury it and hide it, and play at pre-tending that it's dead. Tom and you are acting well by me in this strike bother, and I'll do what I can for you both. I'll show you that if I'm not to be chosen before another man, at least I can be man enough to bear no malice toward him. Give me your hand, my lass," he took it and pressed his lips to it. "God bless you, and make you as happy as I wish you to be."

The girl said nothing-could find nothing to say, being touched by his words; but let her hand rest in his for a moment and then drew it gently away, saying after a long pause:

"I hope we shall be friends;" nor had she even the faintest spark of suspicion that he was not absolutely sincere in all his words.

"Yes, we shall be friends, and there is something I can ask you to do as a first proof of it. You can do it, I think. It is something connected with this business of the strike. I have arranged, as you know, for the places of some of the men who are going out to be taken by women whom I am bringing to Walkden Bridge. There may be a little difficulty in getting some of them housed, and I want to know if you can take one of them here.

'Oh, yes, easily," answered Mary, "Who is it? Where does she readily. come from?"

"She is a weaver, named Savannah Morbyn: and she comes from the other side of the county." "When will she be here?"

"To-morrow evening, so as to be ready for the next day. "Do you know anything about her?her character, I mean?" asked Mary.

"I know her to be a good hand, steady and reliable. A good girl, I believe," and then he left.

Tom was pleased when Mary told him as much of the interview as was necessary to explain the reason of the new hand coming into the cottage, and drew from it a good omen as to their future relations with Gorringe. He on his side also had good news, for the manager had offered him a better position in the mill, to act partly as overlooker and partly to find employment in the office, a position showing trust and confidence and bringing better

Mary looked on this as a further proof of Gorringe's sincerity in wishing to show his friendship, and was both glad and grateful.

In the evening, therefore, she set to work with a light heart to make the cottage ready for the visitor, and the next day as soon as the day's work was done she hurried to the cottage and found the stranger had already arrived. "Are you Savannah Morbyn?" she

asked, looking curiously at the girl whom she found sitting with her hat and jacket still on.

the description given to me.' The stranger got up from her chair scoundrel and a cowardly frightener and went holding out both her hands of women," said Tom, his eyes bright- to Mary, who placed hers in them, con-

fidently and readily, and looked into the other's face. As she touched the girl's hands and met the gaze of her eyes, Mary felt herself shrink as if with instinctive

distrust. "You are cold," said the newcomer,

who tried to draw the girl closer to

"I am tired, I think," said Mary, moving away from her. "The work has been very hard and-and I want my tea." It was a lame conclusion, but the girl could not explain nor account for the feeling which took pos-

session of her. She took Savannah up the narrow staircase and left her in the bedroom she was to occupy, while she herself went to that in which her mother and herself were to sleep, and tried to shake off the feeling that oppressed her. They had tea, and when Tom came in to speak of the arrangements for the next morning he found them

"And is this Tom-your Tom?" said Savannah, rising and smiling to Mary. She put her hand into Tom's and clasped his firmly in her own while she violet eyes.

And as he held her hand and gazed

at her, devouring with his eyes the ravishing and voluptuous beauty of her face, and the full, rich, graceful form, he felt that such a woman as this had never before stood clasping his hand in hers, and reading his very soul with eyes that seemed to burn into every nook and cranny of his mind.

He stood holding her hand, and felt as though he could not turn away from the eyes that riveted his, holding him as in chains which he had no wish to loose, until she herself released him.

There seemed some subtle power in the woman that he had never met with before; it maddened him, and even the pained and scared look which he saw on Mary Ashworth's pale face did not serve to recall him wholly to himself, nor make him conscious of anything except a strange, fierce, passionate pleasure in the company of this wondronsly beautiful creature. He was like a man intoxicated.

CHAPTER V.

THE STRIKE. Next morning the whole of Walkden Bridge was early astir, and the greatest excitement prevailed everywhere as to what would happen at the mill, what course the strikers would take, and whether there would be any disturbance.

Tom, who was much cooler and more collected in the morning than he had been when with Savannah Morbyn on the previous evening, was out very early, as he had promised to be with the two girls.

About half-past five, all the people in the village turned out and began to form little knots of talkers here and there in the street, gradually drawing nearer and nearer to the mill.

Presently there was some little hooting and hissing heard and a number of people ran to see what was the cause. It came from a small group of the strikers, who were standing together; and the noise was intended as a demonstration against Reuben Gorringe, who had passed on his way to the mill, and was looking after some of the new hands. He turned on the men at once and

went up and spoke to them. "Why do you hiss me and hoot at me?" he asked, in a loud ringing voice. "What man among you all, or in the whole of Walkden Bridge, can say I have ever done him anything but good? Haven't I always paid good wages? Can any man say with truth that I haven't tried to make the place comfortable? Can anyone of you say that ever discharged a man, woman or child without full and sufficient cause?

Why, then, do you hoot me?" "Can't we do as we like with our own tongues? You ain't boss of them. I should think," cried one of the men; and the others laughed a little.

Gorringe faced him in a moment, and addressed him by name.

"That's not the tongue you spoke in last fall, Dick Grant, when you were away two months and a half, and I boss of your tongue, it's true; and, so far as you're concerned, I'm not boss of your gratitude either."

"What do you want to go against the society for?" asked another, after a

"Put yourself in my place for a moment, Silas," answered Gorringe. and faced the crowd with a smile as mill and were paying me the wage of and stately figure, drawn up to its tenter for you, would you go on doing it because I perhaps happened to be popular with the union?"

You can't go against the union," replied the man whom he had addressed as Silas. "It's like letting the spindle run when the yarn's brokenonly waste 'll come of it."

"Aye, aye; that's it," chorused one or two.

"Then it must come," said Gorringe. "But it's you are forcing this fight, not I. And some of you know me well enough to be able to tell whether I'm likely to give in. If you hold out, your places will be filled up; and I've more offers of hands than I've places

"They won't be allowed to work," nuttered one man. "We don't mean having scallywags here."

"Then if you win, it'll mean the shutting up of the mill; that's all. I don't know whether you think that's likely to do you any good. It'll harm Mr. Coode and me a bit, no doubt; but I'll go back to the loom again before I'll give in. And now, look here. I'll give you all a word of advice." He spoke excitedly. "If you mean violence by what you say about scallywags, I tell you this: I'll meet you with your own weapons. Two sides can carry on that sort of play, and you'll find that I can be as much in earnest in protecting those who stick to me as I can in opposing those who turn against me."

With that Reuben Gorringe went on his way; and now no sound followed him. His will had for the time conquered them; and more than one of the men were sorry that any dispute

In truth there was not much heart in the quarrel. The men had obeyed the call of the society in coming out; but they all knew that Gorringe had been a fair employer, while many had received such services as that he had

After Gorringe had left them, there were a few mutterings and murmurs, and some of the men even talked about going home, when messengers came up the street saying that the strikers were to go together in a body to the mill gates before the time for opening

The group to whom Reuben Gorringe had been speaking walked down the main street to where the other men seemed to be collecting, and joined them. When they all got together they seemed more satisfied with the line they had taken-there is always comfort in numbers. And they buoyed up each other's spirits and courage with much talk about the justice of their cause and wisdom of their ac-

"Come on, lads," cried Gibeon

Prawle, "let's get up to the mill and see what sort of scallyways old Gor-

ringe has bought. We'll give 'em a bit of Walkden Bridge greeting, eh?" and as he laughed some of the others joined.

But the men were neither enthusias tic nor angry-only rather curious to see who had been brought over to the mill.

They had not been long at the gates before a little commotion showed that some of the workers were approaching. Two or three women weavers and a couple of half-time lads and lasses were the first to come in sight; but when they saw the crowd and the long lane of strikers and their friends, they hesitated, stopped, and then turned back. At this there was a great burst of cheering. It was the first victory.

But it was not to last long. The cheer had not died away before one of the heavy gates was swung back, and Reuben Gorringe stood in the way as calm and collected as if it was an ordinary day and he were waiting to greet the workers. sight of him a groan was raised. took not the slightest notice of it and walked forward between the rows of men and women to the roadway. When he reached the road he waited for the first workers-not those who had before appeared and retired-and when they came he spoke quietly to them, as if no one were present but themselves; and walked with them

until they were inside the gate. No attempt had been made to interfere with the women as they passed through, and others, seeing this, came forward at once, and, hurrying between the rows of men and women, entered the mill gate. The first really hostile demonstration was made when the first strangers-half a dozen women and three or four men-came in sight and were led by Reuben Gorringe into the mill.

At first an attempt was made by the pickets to intercept and speak to them. This was foiled, however, by Gorringe. Then one or two cries and a little hooting followed, and a few muttered ex-

clamations. "No knobsticks: down with all scallywags! Ugh, blacklegs! What do you want to come here and take honest folks' work, for?" and questions of that kind, especially from the men's

wives, were heard amid excitement. The strikers grew more angry as the number of new hands increased, till talk of violence began to be heard from men and women alike.

The excitement had reached its height just when Tom Roylance came in sight with Mary and Savannah; and his appearance seemed to fill the whole crowd with anger.

"Knobstick! Scallywag! Blackleg!" resounded on all sides and in all keys of angry-voiced men and women, with hoots and yells, and some threats; while fists were clenched and shaken, and the whole crowd surged about ex-

citedly. Tom walked in front with Mary, and paid your wages all the time. I'm not he passed deliberately through the angry, flushed and gesticulating crowd, casting a glance now and then over his shoulder, as if to assure himself that Savannah Morbyn, who was

following close behind, was safe. Savannah seemed almost to enjoy the scene. She held her head erect Supposing you were running the she passed through them. Her tall a tackler and I was earning that of a full height, and her beautiful face brought upon her the eyes of many, and some of the younger men would have pardoned her for her acts on account of her pretty looks. But not so the women, whose scornful, angry comments were loud and voluble.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Rather Untucky. "Ever sit down at a table where there were just thirteen?" asked the man in the shaggy ulster.

"Once," replied the man with the white spot in his mustache. "Well, you never observed that any bad luck followed it, did you?"

"Why-haw-yes. Bad luck for most of the thirteen. "Any of them die?" "Not that I know of. Never heard of

any of them dying." "Not enough victuals to go around?" queried the man with the snub nose. "Who's talking about victuals? There wasn't any victuals."

"I thought you said you sat down to a table where there were thirteen per-"That's what I said. The table was in a lawyer's office. It was a meeting

of creditors. There were twelve of them. I was the other man.' There was a long pause, and then the man with the baggy trousers inquired: "In what way did the meeting prove

unlucky, if I may ask?" "None of 'em ever got a blamed cent out of me," answered the man with the white spot in his mustache, heaving a deep sigh .- Chicago Tribune.

Light Wanted. The professor of the chair of politiical economy had talked to the class

an hour and a half. "I have tried to make this whole question of the tariff perfectly plain to you," he said, wiping the perspiration from his glowing face, "and I trust I have succeeded. Still, if there should be some among you who desire further twitted the man Grant with having light on this matter I am ready to an-

swer any questions you may ask.' "I think I understand the most of your lecture, professor," spoke up a deeply interested young man on the front seat, "but I'd like to know whether this ad valorem you've been talking about is a man or a woman.' -Chicago Tribune.

With or Without Blinds.

The supreme court of Indiana has decided that saloonkeepers can pull holds that where municipal corporashutters, colored glass and screens in almost as necessary as the houses them | box.-Harper's Young People.

USEFUL AND SUGGSTIVE.

-Old-Fashioned Hoardhound Candy. Good for eoughs and hoarseness. Boil one ounce of dried hoarhound in a little over half a pint of water for half an hour. Strain, add nearly two pounds of brown sugar and boil until hard when tested. Pour into greased pans .- N. Y. Tribune.

-Cleanse light summer woollens which are easily soiled with finely-powdered French chalk. The soiled parts should be thickly covered with the chalk, which should be allowed to remain for one or two days, and then removed with a camel's hair velvet brush. In most cases this treatment will cause the spots to disappear.

-Cucumbers should be gathered while the dew is yet on them, and put immediately on the ice. An hour before dinner pare and slice them very thin, and let them lie in salted icewater till dinner is ready, then drain them, and put them into a glass dish, and sprinkle bits of ice over them. Serve them with a French dressing in a separate dish.—Boston Budget.

-A pretty guest card seen at a dinner where the flowers were all pink roses, was a single good-sized rose-leaf made of water-color paper and tinted pink. The leaves of many other flowers could be used in the same way or split peapods, cabbages, or other vegetables could be cut from the same board and painted the proper colors. If a menu card is desired there may be white leaves inside the tinted ones.

-Salad Serving .- A good way to serve a salad for dinner or lunch is to hollow out as many tomatoes as there are guests. Fill each with salad (chicken, potato, or any variety), adding a spoonful of mayonnaise sauce. Serve each on a lettuce leaf. The contrast between the scarlet of the tomatoes, the creamy yellow of the may- are self-supporting) and 37,400 church onnaise, and the green of the lettuce appetising .- Mercury.

oatmeal mush for breakfast. It is wholesome, and, if properly prepared, will be relished by almost every one after a little use. One of its advan- tians is given as 62,400 yen, or \$40,000. tages is that, while it is being served, make her omelets, just as the family is large collection of photographs of basoon as the oatmeal dishes are removed."

-A number of little things in the care of one's brushes determines the en for their chief and most important length of their service and the condi- duty as mothers, and that the cultivation in which they last. For one thing, tion of the feminine brain is not detria hair brush should be washed often mental to the rearing of sound and enough to keep it cleansed. For this, healthy children. The idea of such soda water or ammonia water must be testimony is a novel one, but, if the used, and then the wet bristles set collection represents a fair percentage, downward and left in the sun to dry. it is a conclusive argument.-Baltimore A nail or tooth brush should never be American. left in the holder with the bristles unwill follow.

fee in a double boiler, turn the water to worship here free of charge." The over it, cover and put over the fire notice, it is said, was posted for the until it is dissolved, and set aside to treasury of the Lord is a means of cool. Then add the white of an egg grace.-Interior. and half a pint of sweet cream, both unbeaten. Freeze as you do sherbets and serve in punch glasses.

WONDERFUL MICROPHONE.

By Its Aid One Can Hear the Tramp, Tramp of a Fly's Feet.

One of the most curious instruments which the development of electrical science has brought into being is microphone. It embraces within itself almost the whole principle of the modern telephone, and with it may be performed a series of experiments which aside from being interesting, are wonderfully significant of what we may expect from its development in the near future. By its aid the footsteps of a fly walking on the stand on which it is placed are clearly heard and give the sensation of a horse's tread; and even a fly's scream, especially at the moment of death, is easily audible. The rustling of a feather or a piece of dress goods on the board of the instrument, and completely inaudible under ordinary circumstances, are distinctly heard in the microphone The ticking of a watch is rendered very loud at quite a distance from the receiver. A musical box placed in connection with the instrument transmits so much sound as to render it impossible to distinguish individual notes. current of air blown sharply on the instrument sounds like a distant trickle of water. And the rumbling of a carriage outside the house is transformed into a very intense cracking noise, not unlike the sound of the burning of pine logs.

The instrument in appearance as sumes various shapes, inasmuch as the very simplicity of its principles admits of its being made of various substances and in almost any form. All that is necessary for its simple working is in having what is known, technically, as "loose contact"-that is, an electric current whose continuity at some point is capable of being varied. As an instance, then, three nails make one of the best of microphones. Two of the nails are laid on a board parallel to each other, and say one-half inch apart. The other nail is laid across the first two, the latter being meantime connected to a battery cell and a telephone receiver. If a fly, for instance, be confined in a small box, and the latter placed on the board on which the nails are laid, the slightest down the blinds, notwithstanding vibration caused by the movements of local laws prohibiting it. The court its feet will render the unstable contact of the nails still more unsteady, tions pass ordinances they must be and by thus altering the force or reasonable and that the use of blinds, amount of electricity which passes, will reproduce in the telephone receivbusiness houses and dwellings is one er an exact but much magnified facof the conveniences of civilized life, simile of what is taking place in the

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-It is always safe to be right.-Ram's Horn.

-No man is truly brave who hasn't the courage to do right .- Ram's Horn. -The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres has voted 3.000 francs to M. Couve of the French school at Athens for his explorations at Tegea,

in Arcadia. -At the opening of the century there were only 47 translations of the entire Bible in existence; to-day there are 90 entire translations and 230 partial ones, 320 in all. Five hundred million of the human race now have the opportunity of studying the Bible in regions which knew almost nothing of it before the present century began .-- Cum-

berland Presbyterian. -The late Chief Justice John W. Slayton, of Texas, educated himself while serving an apprenticeship in a blacksmith shop in his native state of Kentucky, pursuing at night a course. of private study and reading. Saving enough money to enter the law department of the University of Louisville, he was graduated with honors. He moved to Texas in 1856. The state papers say that his death is a great loss

to the judiciary. -The prefects in the several French departments have issued orders to the various schools, dating from the 1st of January, enforcing that all drinking water supplied to the pupils shall be boiled, and that the cleansing of the floors, desks, etc., of the school-rooms is to no longer be done with dry dusters and brooms, but with moist cloths, to prevent the spread of dust. Once a week a thorough cleansing is to be car-

ried out with an antiseptic. -According to the recent statistics there are now in Japan 643 Christian missionaries, 377 churches (of which 78 members, of whom 3,636 were added. leaves is very striking, and looks most during the last year. There are also 7,393 pupils in the Christian schools, -Mrs. Rorer, in the Household News, and 27,000 Sunday-school scholars. says: "I advocate the general use of There are 286 native ministers, 267 theological students and 665 unordained preachers and helpers. The sum contributed by the native Japanese Chris-

-A woman's college has just rethe cook has time to broil her steak or ceived a unique gift, in the shape of a sitting down to the table, and she is bies of university women. The object ready to serve them smoking hot as of the collection is to prove, by the well-fed and well-cared-for look of the youthful subjects, that the higher education does not necessarily unfit wom-

-In Britain numerous coppers are permost. The water will soak into deposited on Sunday in the collection them with such treatment, and discol- plates. The large and unwieldy coins oration and general demoralization occupy much space but are not valuable according to their weight. It is -The best way to serve after-dinner not the poor alone who deposit copcoffee if the day is very warm is to pers. A notice has been posted on the freeze it and make it answer for a doors of a fashionable West End Epissweet course. Use four ounces of pow- copal church informing intending wordered coffee to every quart of water. shipers that "that those who can not As soon as the water boils, put the cof- afford a three-penny piece are welcome eight minutes. Strain until perfectly benefit of the rich who apparently are clear, add eight ounces of sugar, stir ignorant of the fact that giving to the

WIT AND WISDOM.

-People who are always telling their troubles are never at a loss for something to talk about.-Ram's Horn.

-Nothing ever causes a young man greater surprise than to find out that some one has fallen in love with his sister.—Tammany Times.

-The Reason.-She-They say his business is a great success. He-Yes: the firm pays him \$10,000 a year to stay away from it.-Brooklyn Life. -"What a beautiful watch Bunker

carries." Yes, but it doesn't belong to him." "How do you know?" "I heard him say it was a half-minute slow." -Mrs. Jinks-I hate to get on a railroad train; so many people die that way! Jinks-That's just the reason I

hate to go to bed; still more die that

way!"-Syracuse Post. -One Or the Other.-Mrs. Spendit-Why did you go and sell the yacht?and just as I've got my new yachting gowns here, too. Spendit-Well, you see, I couldn't afford both!-Puck. -Conceited Husband (looking at him-

you have large feet."-Demorest's Monthly. -Courtesy and condescension is a happy faculty which never fails to make its way into the good opinion and into the very heart and allays the envy which always attends a high station .-

self in the glass)—Bessie, what small

eyes I have. Bsssie (knowing her hus-

band's weakness)-Never mind, lovie:

Atterbury. -"Did you have a good time on your two weeks' vacation?" said one young man to another. "I must have had." was the wearily-spoken reply. "I left home with two hundred dollars and I haven't a cent left."-Washington

Star. -Good words do more than hard speeches, as the sunbeams, without any noise, will make the traveler cast off his cloak, which all the blustering winds could not do, but only make him bind it closer to him.-Archbishop

Leighton. -"Did Miss Flyppe receive many proposals while at the seashore? "Many. Why, receiving proposals got to be a habit with her. She got so she couldn't even hear a soda water bottle pop without exclaiming, 'This is so sudden!" "-Indianapolis Journal.

-His Impression .- "What is it?" exclaimed one of the bystanders, as a long-haired man, bareheaded and breathless, rushed wildly out of the rear door of the theater. "There's a frightful noise in there. Is it an alarm of fire? "I-I think they are calling for the author of the play," hoarsely answered the long-haired man, disapappearing in the darkness.—Chicage

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.

Kansas newspapers don't need editors just now as much as they do competent and energetic bill collect-"Mighty right you are." -Leavenworth Standard.

For Congressman, 4th District,

T. J. O'NEILL, of Osage county.

The Osage City Public Opininn says: "Our candidate for State Treasurer, Hon. Barney Lantry, is making things warm for the opposition, and is gaining friends and supporters for the ticket wherever and whenever heard. He is a man on whom you can depend. and will keep the finances of this State in a perfect condition, if elected. Being an honored Irishman he will com-mand the Irish vote almost to a man.

When the women of Kansas shall have been granted the right to vote at any and all elections in this State to what religion will they belong, as not a single chapter, nor even a single line, a single chapter, nor even a single line, of either the Bible, the Talmud or the Koran was written by a woman, and Koran was written by a woman, and address was signed in behalf of the "taxation without representation is wrong?" And what language will behalf of the Roman Catholic laity by they speak as "the Bible should be "Chas. Carroll, of Corrollton," and they speak as "the Bible should be they speak, as "the Bible should be others. the standard of language as well as of order of things, they can neither talk special reply to the address thus prenor belong to any Church, will it not will prevail?

It is tradition, old as hills, that a with the ballot.—Tidings.

wrong; but he loves her too much to America among the foremost nations think of burdening her with the cares in examples of justice and liberality. and work of political action; nor would he intimate, by giving her the ballot, that she was so regardless of her duty grow up without the proper training necessary to make him patriotic, gallant and honest enough to carry on the affairs of government properly, without her direct assistance at the ballot box.—Emporia Democrat.

A letter from Senator Martin to Gen. C. W. Blair, in speaking of the State ticket and platform, says: "Taking the ticket as a whole, I think the result of the convention was a success. The ticket nominated I regard religious belief.' as a good and strong one. The platform certainly ought to win the hearty approval of every true Democrat and quired as a qualification to any office I should be glad to see the ticket re-of public trust under the United States."—Atchison Patriot. ceive the support of every Democrat in the State." On the subject of the tariff bill, the Senator said that, though there was some irritation in the Senate and they were still worrying over it some, there is a better feeling growing and they have hopes of passing a tariff bill that will be reasonably satisfactory to Democrats generally, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Now, Timmons, what has woman suffrage got to do with a woman's being a harness maker, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a teamster, a hack driver, a boot black, etc., etc.? We never sup-posed a person's trade had anything to do with the privilege of voting. Voting is simply designating our choice of individuals to perform certain necessary public duties, and we would like to know if a woman must be a "boot black," a "hack driver," or something else before she is qualified to make a choice of whom she would prefer to fill a public station. Out upon such an argument.-Reveille

We never yet have said that anyone must have any certain trade or occupation before being qualified to vote; but we have intimated that, if woman and vicinity are cordially invited to is unwilling to do the work, and follow the trades, of man, the pay for A. Lehnherr will explain the princiwhich occupations often depends on ples of the league, eventually organize taxation, giving her the right to vote a sub-league. on all public questions, instead of being equal, will be inequal suffrage, as she, by her refusal to take man's place put themselves on record as favoring in any and all callings, trades, professions and occupations, acknowledges, as do you also, in the foregoing, that ing the Tucker resolution by an excess there is and should be a difference be- of sixteen over the necessary twotween the duties of man and those of thirds required. Of course the resowoman, and giving her the right to lution will have to be passed by a twoence, but, make the inequality much greater.

THE FAD OF FADS. 'Tis a fad to have a fad or hobby; so if you do not wish to be considered a no account sort of person" you must straightway adopt one. Of course, ordinary people cannot afford to indulge in hobbies that cost money like Rembrandts, and horses, and vachting; but you may have a hobby for walking, and that costs only shoeleather and time; or for collecting wild-flowers, which is quite as expensive; indeed, there a thousand-and-one things that are pleasant to do, and can easily be developed into every present. easily be developed into every presentable hobbies. In the September number of Demorest's Magazine, Henry O. Havemeyer, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Frances Willard, Hamilton W. Mabie, hobbies, and it is very interesting reading, the interest being heightened by the accompanying portraits on, John Kelly and Wm. Shaft. "Spongers and Sponging in Florida" is a handsomely illustrated, readable article, which everyone who uses a sponge will appreciate. "Submarine Lights" should be read by every lover of the sea. "A Day Among the Shakers" is a romantic story accompanied of the sea. "Report of Committee on order of the sea. "Report of Committee on order of business and search of the sea. "Report of Committee on order of business and search of the search of with most exquisite pictures; and the other stories are exceptionally bright and amusing. "Sanitarian" contains and reccomend its adoption. a helpful article on "Corpulence Considered as a Disease." "Fans in Decoration" abounds in suggestions that will be appreciated by every house- order: keeper; and "Summer Guests and their Entertainment" is especially seasonable. The children are not forgotten; "A Failure in business" will be read by the small ones with pleasure that will be shared by those of a larger growth, and the "Puzzle" page is also

price for the whole year, which is only \$2. Published by W. Jenning's Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York. THE A. P. A.

and the beautiful water-color, "Gold-

presidency, George Washington received many congratulatory addresses,

faith?" Then, if, under this new it beneath his dignity to make a must be a thing of the past and not to be nor belong to any Church. will it not tions "with much satisfaction," and albeinequal, and not equal, suffrage that luded with feeling to "the able support officers, as being the best that under existand extraordinary candor of his fellow ing environments could be expected. citizens of all denominations." He then proceeded, in language that may man's best friend is his mother. Then why is he afraid to trust her vision of the injustice which some of and we again pledge to him our support. The assumption that man is afraid citizens would one day encounter, to declaration of scripture that no one dares And I presume that your fellow citithat she was so regardless of her duty which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishgrow up without the proper training ment of their revolution and the establishzens will not forget the patriotic part ment of their government, or the im portant assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed.'

The attention of the members of the association is called to section 7 of tha bill of rights in the constitution of Kansas, which provides that: "No religious test or property qualifi-cation shall be required for any office of public trust, nor for any vote at any election. Nor shall any persons be incompetent to testify on account of

Part of section 3 article 6, of the United States constitution, says "No religious test shall ever be re-

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

It is clear that the Populist move ment in the South has collapsed. In Tennessee the Democrats whiped up the earth with the fusion Pops and Republicans. This happy result was fol lowed in Alabama by the defeat of the same sort of a combination.

There was some danger in Alabama that the Legislature might be lost to the Demecrats; in which case a protective tariff Senator would have suction the nominee and the same on motion ceeded Senator Morgan, which would made unanimous. have been a dire calamity.

The Democrats of Kansas should send cheering congratulations to the sturdy Democrats of the South. The party is fully alive to the future, and organization will be rapidly pushed throoghout the west, where Democracy

Let it be clearly understood that in Kansas, as in Alabama, all who are not for the Democratic ticket are against national Democracy, and let them join their Republican allies in Tennessee and Alabama. - Wichita

CERMAN-AMERICAN LEACUE.

All German-Americans of the Pipper school district, Middle creek

The Democrats of the House have the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people by passthirds vote of the senate before it can be submitted to the people.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the People's party Central Committee, as heretofere published in the Reveille, the People's party met in Convention, last Saturdy, a in the Court House in this city, and was called to order, at 10 a. m, by Chairman Doolittle.

On motion J. S. Doolittle was chosen temporary chairman and C, H. Perrigo

temporary secretary.
On motion of T. H. Grisham, the chair was directed to appoint a committee of

C. I. Schneider, C. A. Cowley, Wm. Stone, A. Brecht, C. L. Sheehan, Jerry Madden and Capt. Montgomery. On motion a committee of seven on resolutions was appointed. Committee—W. A. Wood, O. H. Drinkwater, John

Edward E. Rice, and Senator W. A. Clay, J. L. Thempson, Frank Kane. John Perry and P. B. McCabe. Peffer talk entertainingly about their On motion a committee of seven was

> The ladies having prepared a dinner for the delegates, and it being near noon, the convention adjourned until one p. m.

Afternoon Session. Convention called to order by Chairness called and reported as follows:

Your committee on order of business beg leave to make the following report 1st. Report of Committee on permanent

2nd. Report of committee on credentials. 3rd. Report of Committee on resolutions 4th, Nominations in the following

1 Probate Judge. 2 Superintendent of schools. 3 Clerk of the District Court.

4 County Attorney. 5 Representative. 6 Commissioner 1st district. T. H. Grisham, Chairman. Report adopted by the Convention.

Report of Committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman, Dr. Wm, Rich of Clements, and a general interest. Altogether, this for secretary, John Clay of Strong City. is an exceptionally brilliant number; Report adopted. Report of Committee on Credentials acenrod," is worth much more to lovers cepted as before read.

of the beautiful than the subscription Report of Committee Report of Committee on Resolutions Resolutions.

We your committee on resolutions sub mit the following resolutions: We reaffirm our loyalty to the political doctrines set forth in our national and state platforms, as being in accord with Shortly after his election to the residency, George Washington rehearty, cheerful and undivided support among others one crouched in term of And we promise to use all honorable

day. And we further declare, that the candi President Washington did not deem that the frauduleutly and scoundrelly counting out of legally elected officers

again endured.

We approve of the administration of

We believe our Governor to be wise patriotic, and honest in the discharge of

of the natural instincts of humanity. We therefore declare that the unjus legislation upon our statute books, which robs the wealth producers of their just

W. A. WOOD, Chairman. O. H. Drinkwater moved the following resolution as an amendment, which was

We favor a service pension for every honorably discharged union soldier, and denounce the conduct of the present nominee of the republican party of Kansas for governor, in his opposition to the measure, in Congress.

Nominations . Nominations being next in order, a vote was taken for Probate Judge.

First Ballot: W. G. McCandless G. W. Kilgore Dr. Rich O, H. Drinkwater 10 E. L. Gowen Geo. Havs Scattering Total vote 126 Necessary to a choice, 64,

No one receiving a majority of all the otes cast, a second vote was ordered. Second Ballot: W. G. McCandless G. W. Kilgore Scattering

18 Total vote Necessary to a choice, 64. W. G. McCandless having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared

A vote was then ordered for Superintendent, The ballot resulted. Mrs. T. H. Grisham Scattering 13 On motion, Mrs. Grisham was made the

unanimous choice of the convention.
A vote was then ordered for Clerk of Court. The ballot resulted: J. E. Perry of Matfield Scattering 35
On motion, J. E. Perry was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

A vote was then ordered for County Attorney. The ballot resulted: Dennis Madden Elmer Johnston J. H. Sheridan

Scattering 2 Dennis Madden having received a majority of all the voces cast was declared the choice of the convention. On motion, the Chairman appointed

the nomination, Awaiting the return of the Committee

a vote on representative was ordered. The ballot resulted. F. Johnson P. B. McCabe A. F. Holman Scattering 33 No one receiving the majority of all the

otes cast a second ballot was ordered. Second ballot F. Johnson P. B. McCabe A. F. Holman Total vote

No one having received the necessary najority of alle votes cast, a third ballot

Third ballot: P. B. McCabe A. F. Holman Scattering P. B. McCabe having received a majority of all the votes cast was, on motion made the unanimous choice of the con-

The Committee appointed to wait upor Mr. Madden reported that they were unable to find Mr. Madden. but that he had authorized Mr. Whitson to say for him that he would under no circumstances accept the nomination. The non-accept ance of Mr. Madden was accepted by the convention and a second vote for County

Attorney was ordered.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Sheridan came before the convention and stated that as he was a comparative stranger, it was due to the convention to say that while he had made law a stndy, yet he had never been admitted to the bar. After the remarks made by Mr. Sheridan, the vote was taken and resulted in Mr. Sheridan receiving a majority of all the votes cast, and on motion was made the unanimous choice of the convention,

The delegates for Falls township then retired for consultation, and on returning into the convention, reported the name o William Wood as nominee for Commis sioner, which report was ratified by the

Thereupon the Convention adjourned

Program

of the annual convention of the Chase County Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held at Strong City, Kansas, Aug. 23 and 24, 1894:

THURSDAY. p. m. Devotional exercises, Rey Mills, of Strong.

Music. Address, Mrs. Mary E. Hains, Augusta. Collection. Music.

Benediction, Rev. Mulvaney, Strong. FRIDAY, AUG. 24.

9 a. m. Executive committee meeting 9:30. Devotionals, Mrs. F. E. Mackenzie, Cedar Point. Organization and appointment of com-

Reports of local Presidents. Reports of County Superintendents. Reports of Executive Committee. Reports of County Treasurer. Reports of Committee on Credentials.

Announcements. Noontide prayer, Mrs. S. B. Stotts Elmdale.

Recitation.

AFTERNOON SESSION. 1:30. Devotionals, Miss Carrie Wood Elmdale.

Election of officers. School of Methods, conducted by Mrs Tains.

Short Papers and Discussions (a) A busy mother's view, Mrs. E. V (b) Sabbath Observance, Mrs. Lillie

(c) Literature, Mrs. H. L. Ricard. (d) Our immediate duty, Mrs. A. L.

(e) Scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. E. W. Gilmore. Short talks by the Ministers of Chase county.

EVENING SESSION. 8 p. m. Music. Scripture reading, Mrs. R. A. Ship-

Address, Mrs. L. B. Smith, Ottawa, Ks. Collection. Music.

Benediction. Voters in convention are composed of County Officers, County Superintendents, Local Presidents, one delegate for each local union, and one additional delegate

for every five paying members. All persons are cordially invited to be R. A. SHIPMAN, Co. Pres. F. B. BASHER, Co. Sec'y.

BASKET PICNIC.

There will be a Basket Picnic at Bazar in Scribner's grove, Saturday, Aug. 25th, 1894, at which S. M. Scott People's party candidate for congress and Hon. Henry McLean of Marion will speak.

PROGRAM. 10:30 a. m., Speech by Hon. Henry McLean.

12:00 m., Dinner. 1:30 p. m., Speech by Hon. S. M. Scott, candidate for congress.

4:00., Races and other games.
Everyone invited, bring your family and have a good time. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Last Monday evening at 8 p. m. Arnoid Miller, son of G. G. Miller, of Clements, and about 14 years old, while assisting his father in killing a beef accidentally shot himself, the ball entering the outward margin of the left shoulder blade, over 4th rib and passing clean through and out some to the left and above the left nipple. The accident happened by his father telling him to go to the wagon and get the mopping cloths. The boy took hold of the cloths with his left hand, turned around, his back to the wagon and started away. In doing so the cloths pulled off a 32 caliber winchester that lay in the wagon, causing the accident.

OVERMYER ON THE CRUSADERS. "We have been invaded," said David Overmyer in his great speech at Leavenworth, "by wandering pilgrims from afar, carrying messages of great joy unto much people; coming to convert the heathen in Kansas who do not know what is good for them. If the proposed suffrage emendment should carry in this State, you would have twenty years more of empirical and esthetic legislation, twenty years more of supreme effort to make everybody good and clean and sweet. All the peculiar and ill-balanced people of the four quartors of the world would come here as the place of the Eldorado of their hopes. You would see the gnarled, spectacled and savagely moral. They would come like the locusts of Egypt, like the grasshoppers, like the army worm and chinch bugs that in-

vade our fields."

Tabules. Ripans

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

YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, GYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If you are BILIOUS, CENSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISTRESS AFTER EATING, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL LISORDERS 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, uizzinesss. 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.

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

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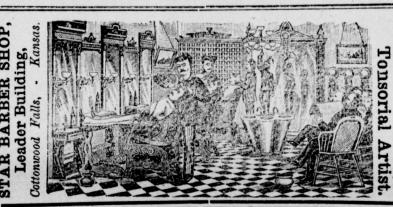
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Single, \$6 to \$20 Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.



ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

THOS. H. GRISHAM. E. Y. GREEN CRISHAM & CREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank.

COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

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

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS NOS. 1 AND 2. Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elec-ted to each house thereof, concurring there-

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 conformable to the laws 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. tives to the legislature.

SEO. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publica-

I hereby certify that the above resolution nated in the senate, January 16, 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. L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

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, WHEFEOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official 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 year, and to transact such other business as may come before the conven-

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

TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Falls township, Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday afternoon, September 22, 1894, to nominate a township ticket, at the same time they are nominating a candidate for County Commissioner for the 2nd District-Falls township.

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

A. D. Rilea was down to Emporia, yesterday.

Mrs. M. K. Harman is sick with ty-

Philip Hornberger has been in town during the past week.

Dr. John McCaskill has gone to Colorado, for a few weeks. Prof. W. M. Kyser was here the latter part of last week.

Martin Bookstore has returned from his visit in Stafford county.

ards, by the plate or in bulk. A team and phæton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28 tf home, from the Emporia Normal.

E. W. Tanner left, Monday, on pusiness trip to North Loup, Neb.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. James McNee has put a new board

sidewalk down in front of his office. The Johnson store building is being epainted and fitted up for occupying. J. H. Saxer shipped a car load of cattle and hogs to Kansas City, last

Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going

elsewhere. J. H. Hilton has been suffering for nore than a week with carbuncles on

his right arm. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's.

Matfield Green. J. W. McWilliams made a business trip to southeastern Kansas, the latter part of last week.

Miss Emma Kilgore has been called to Topeka again by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Mote. You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-

office, in this city. P. J. Norton is having a cut stone sidewalk put down in front of his lot, north of Central Hotel.

Clint Breese and Will Romigh went to Eldorado and back, 100 miles, last Sunday, on their bicycles.

100 degrees in the shade, Saturday afternoon; 98, Sunday; 99, Monday and Tuesday, and 94, yesterday. J. S. Stanley has bought the John

Madden residence, and will move from Emporia, into the same. O. K. Johnson, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. arrived here, last week, on a visit at his father's, Dr. F. T. Johnson.

The State Board of Equalization has raised the assessed value of property in this county 10 per cent.

James Dye, of Clements, has been granted a pension, and that, too, by this Democratic administration.

Miss Lillie Buchanan, of Kansas City, has been visiting in this city and county for the past week or more. FOR SALE .- A good second-hand

piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city. Talkington & Son, of Matfield we have received, in subscription Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. and \$1.50 from Jos. Winters. Per-Miss Jennie Lidzy, of Kansas City, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas

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

Mr.and Mrs.H.S.F.Davis, on Peyton creek, are enjoying a visit from Mrs. D. H. Wheeler and two daughters, of Topeka.

John Doering left, last Friday, for Evansyille, Ind., in responce to a telegram announcing the death of his

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

W. P. Martin left, last Thursday, for his home, at Rialto, Cal., after an extended business visit here, at his old home.

Miss Rosa Highbee and Masters CEDAR TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCOOL visited at their Uncle W. S. Romigh's, last week.

D. K. Cartter was home, Saturday and Sunday, from the north, where his horse, Sunrise Prince, is making

the circuit. We understand that several head of cattle have died during the past week, near Bazaar, from what is thought to

e bloody murrian. The young ladies of Cottonwood are requested to inform the young gentle-men that M. A. Richards is dispensing

delicious ice cream. Born, on Thursday, August 9, 1894, son, to Mr. and Mrs, Herbert Taylor, Jr., on Coyne Branch, near Clements,

Chase sounty, Kansas. Clarence D. Wood and family have moved from here to Hutchinson, where Mr. Wood will continue the Sunday-school Missionary work.

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

A basket supper will be had at the Pleasant Valley school house, (Patten) on Wednesday evening, Aug 22d, 1894, receipts for the benefit of the United

Brethern Church. The Premium List of the coming County Fair, printed by Morgan and Dunlap, are now out, and can be obtained from C. M. Gregory, Secretary of the Fair Association of the Fair Association.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran returned home, Friday evening, from his visit at Colorado City, Col., looking in much better health than when he went out there a few days ago.

Next Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1894, there will be a match game of base ball, at Ball Park, near this city, beginning at 2:30 p.m., between the Elmdale and Cottonwood Falls clubs.

The Jack & Gill Comedy Company played, three nights last week, before very good houses, considering the extremely warm weather, and gave very good satisfation to their audiences.

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.

Since our last week's report the following-named teachers have been engaged to teach in the schools of this than the two fast vestibulied daily Ice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk.

A team and phæton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28 tf Miss Carrie Breese has returned Miss Carrie Breese has re

Among the pleasant callers at the COURANT office, last week, were John McDowall, of Emporia. who is now working on the abutments of the bridge near Bazaar, and Joseph Winters, of Clements.

Mrs. Mary Crookshank, of Kansas City, Mo., daughter of James Hazel, Sr., of this place, and Cora Hazel, daughter of J. F. Hazel, of Kansas City, Mo., are visiting among friends trip to Chicago, last Monday. and relatives in this city.

Mrs. Geo. B. Carson enjoyed a visit last Friday, from her mother, Mrs. R. B. Evans, and brother, Frank Evans, and his wife; and Mr. and Mrs. Carson enjoyed a visit, the same day, from their friend, C. C. Chase, of Chicago.

For Sale or Trade-A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, good cellar, and storm cave, closets, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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

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 and 8th.

brand rode up from Kildare, O. T., on their bicycles, arriving here Friday last.

Mrs. E. Hofman and mother have

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and daughter, Miss Miriam; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jones and son, Milton; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob North and J. C. Davis left on Hutchinson, and Alex. Russell, of Bazaar; Jos. Herring, of Matfield Green, Sid. A. Breese and son, Harry, M. C. Newton. Wm. Forney and W. A. Morgan went, yesterday.

J. G. Atkinson returned home, Monday morning, from Mt. Vernon, Ill., where he went about two weeks ago to attend the funeral of his brother, who was killed by a boiler explosion. He has been confined to his bed nearly ever since he got home, by a very sore leg, which began to pain him while away, and which got worse and worse, forcing him to return home sooner then he had expected to do.

Since the last issue of the COURANT haps some of our delinquent subscrib ers can tell us how much we had left out of that sum after paying for paper and hired help, last week, and we have to pay cash for our expenses every week; and after they have told us that perhaps, they can then tell us why we should never mention, in these columns, that we need money to meet our obligations.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents, To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five

R. Savre.

Sabbath-schools. Reading minutes of the last Con ention

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

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

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

Song service and need of singing,

W. G. Patten. Address to parents by Rev. Lidzy,

of Cottonwood Falls.
Essay, the S. S., its hopes and achievements, Miss Anna Sanford.
Song by Lookout Suuday-school.
What benefit are we to expect from the efforts of the County Missionary of the American S. S. Union, not sup plied by the State S. S. association, by

Chase of Butler county Missionary.

Mission spirit of the Sunday School
by Rev. N. Perry.

Song by Jackson Sunday school.

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

this a revival of the Sunday school interest, of our township. Bring your note book and pencil and mark down 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.

COINC EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as No prettier, cosier and more com. sen, Strong City, Kansas.

STRODG GITY.

Rev. H. E. Mills was an Emporia visitor, Tuesday. Walter Dodge started for Et Madi-

son, Iowa, last Friday. Mrs. C. J. Lantry left, Monday, fo Prairie du Chein, Wisconsin.

C. J. Lantry started on a business Mrs. Catherine Reifsnyder ia again

well from her recent severs illness. Topeka, visited friends in this city, send you this paper for one year and last Sunday.

Mesdames James O'Byrne and C. 1 Maule visited near Dunlap, Morris regular yearly price of this paper nearest agent. Mrs. H. A. Chamberlain, of Topeka,

was visiting friends in this city and Bazaar, last week. Miss Eva Cochran, daughter of J.

vtsit at Osage City. Miss Fannie Powers has gone to Hanover, on a visit to Misses Dena and Minnie Sonderman.

Postmaster M. R. Dinan and daugh ter, Dorothy, were down to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week.

Eddie Filson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Filson, of this city, was very sick the fore part of the week. A. L. Cameron and Chas. Hilde-

Mrs. E. Hofman and mother have moved to this city, from Elk, and are

There was a gipsy social at the home Tuesday, for the G. A. R. re-union, at of Mr. and Mrs. John Frew, of this for the daily and Sunday paper, and harness until they have sent 4 cents city, last Tuesday night, at which everybody had a good time.

On Wednesday of last week, four men from this city and six from Emporia, were sent to B. Lantry & Sons' works at Ft. Madison, Iowa.

Miss Maggie McGurrin, who had been visiting at C. I. Maule's in this city, for the past three months, left. last Monday, for her home in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Miss Hattie Perrigo and her nephew and neice, Freddie and Tressie Raleigh, left, Monday night, for Chicago, to witness the consecration, of her

Rettiger, two of Strong City's most the daily or the Twice a-Week edition popular young ladies, contemplate leaving for Concordia about September 1. They will attend the schools who holds to those economic princiat that place, and also take a course ples for the success of which the in music .- Derrick,

Virgil Brown, who has, for several months past, been running the Ret- | ters. Sample copies free. tiger stone cutting machine it Alabama, is at home for a visit with his family. Mr. Brown is very favorably impressed with the Southern climate, and says he had excellent health down

Fred Scharpf, from Prairie du Chein, Wis., has bought the interest of J. A. in works of art, and to secure them Reifsnyder in the firm of Wiebrecht they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides & Reifsnyder, hardware and lumber dealers, in this city. Mr. Scharpf comes among us highly recommended as a gentleman of excellent qualifica- able for framing, and sixteen other

The picnic, given last Saturday yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free. by the Ladies Aid Society of the M.E. Church, of this city, was one of the with six two-cent stamps to cover The following is the program of the Cedar Township Sunday-school Convention, to be held at Wonsevu, Friday, August 31, 1894: cream, lemonade and confectionary but they can all be secured free by stand was running at full speed, and any person forwarding the names and Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.
Devotional services led by Rev. S.

on the go. Everything was going at full speed until 12 o'clock, when everybody thought it time to go home. All

Johnnie Winters and Willie Shaff, each about 10 years of age, were bad-ly hurt by the runaway, last Monday, by Winter's ice wagon, which was full of ice, Johnnie had lost hold of the lines and walked out on the tongue of the wagon; the team at once got he was a boy he taught himself to play frightened, and started to run, and he every musical instrument he could fell under the wagon, and the wagon running over his breast, he was badly bruised; while Willie went to jump. and, in doing so, was thrown about fifteen feet high and fell in the wire fence, getting a bad gash cut in the top of his head and one in the back,

besides several smaller ones. The Rev. Father Anthony, O. S. F., of this city, has been transferred from this mission to one in Illinois, and the Rev. Father Francis Xavier, O. S. F., has come from the far northern mission of Escanaba, Michigan, to take his place. Father Anthony had worked hard and faithfully during his pastorate of St. Anthony's congregation, doing much good in his flock, among whom he is so much loved, and who regret his departure from among them; but his health had become poor, and a change was necessary; and the prayers and good wishes of this people are for an early return of his former good health. His successor, in his Election of Twp. officers.

All are invited to be present and bring song books and help to make bring song books and help to make heard him.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CON-FERENCE.

The seventh Christian Endeavor district of Kansas, comprising the counties of Lyon. Morris, Chase, Coffey and Osage, will hold a conference at Osage City, Wednesday and Thursday, August 22 and 23. The officers have been so fortunate as to se-cure the presence of one of the fore-He is Rev. R. A. Torrey, Supt. of Moody's Bible institute at Chicago.

LETTER LIST.

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

good food. We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column Democratic papers, the New York roads, in secluded nooks. Weekly World, and this paper, both Geo, Ferrear and son Charlie, of for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the 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 met-L. Cochran, has returned from her ropolitan journal of the country at ex-

traordinarily low rates. Does this interest you? and the Chase County Courant for jingles and merry rhymes, all timely, one year. Address

CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

'THE TIMES" CAMPAICN RATES. In order that no citizen of the Southwest may have an excuse for not moved to this city, from Elk, and are occupying the Airhart house, on South Elm street.

There were a given a sixth at the interesting political cambaign which is just opening. The Times has made a special campaign rate of \$2.00 30 cents for THE TWICE A-WEEK in stamps to pay postage on their 112 Trues patil Japanery 1 While THE page catalogue. We advise the read-Times until January 1. While The page catalogue. We advise the readers of the Courant to remember this 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 Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas, facilities are unequalled by those of sister as a Nun in the Catholic Church. any other newspaper published in the DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Misses Anna Greelish and Clara | Southwest. At the prices made either people of the West are contending Liberal terms to agents and postmas

THEY WANT NAMES. 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 the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suittions. The name of the new firm is pictures about same size, in colors, to Wiebrecht & Scharpf. any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons

Note,-The editor of this paper has already received copies of above Song by Homestead and Wonsevu who were present, had a good time. pictures and considers them really Sabbath schools.

Who were present, had a good time. Gems of Art."

A KANSAS BOY. Harry L. Hunt, a Cottonwood Fal's boy, is winning a great reputation in New York, for his musical genius. He is a "natural musician." he was a boy he taught himself to play find. A few years ago he went to To peka as salesman for E. B. Guild, and last year, he went to New York city, where he is retail music buyer for W. E. Bond & Co., one of the oldest music houses in New York. He has made a special reputation with his mandolin, and during the last season, played before such clubs as the Knickerbockers, Marlborough, Sorosis, Amphion and others. 'In September

he will open a conservatory at 158 East 65th street. KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OFE

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.
A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

August, opens with a unique frontispiece, and a poem by Lavinia S. Goodwin follows. Kesiah Shelton writes a good story about "My Nurse," and hints that the "trained Nurse" is a profession of girls and boys to seek forward to, Mrs. George Archibald is very entertaining in her story of "An August Party," and Wm. Arch. McClean and Warren H. Frych both relate excellent stories. Greta Bryan most Christian workers in the country. makes the old Giant Electricity do a very clever thing, and Sarah E. Wiltse's part pay. Apply to C. Huston, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The Rev. Thomas Lidzy returned home, Wednesday afternoon, from Topeka, havink accompanied his daughter. Miss Belle Lidzy, of Kansas City, that far on her way home, from a visit here.

The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Guickwitted managers can devise. Mr. Torrey is a remarkable man, particularily as a Bible teacher It is a rare opportunity which is offered of being for a time under the influence of such a man. Other prominent Endeavor workers will be present. Send that far on her way home, from a visit here.

Track is laid with heavy steel rails.

Moody's Bible institute at Chicago. Mr. Torrey is a remarkable man, particularily as a Bible teacher It is a rare opportunity which is offered of being for a time under the influence of such a man. Other prominent Endeavor workers will be present. Send for programs to Miss Carrie E. Han-Virginia Gerson made the pictures for the poem, and they are both dainty Letters remaining in the postoffice and apt. "Under Full Sail" is another at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August picture to be commented upon, as well and apt. "Under Full Sail" is another as the others plentifully scattered

YOU NEED A VACATION.

Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medacine exists than the dry, clear, balseemic air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) of type. The arrangement is this: will do. Did you whisper trout fish-We will give you that greatest of all ing? Yes, plenty of it, off the rail-

> 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

Babyland, for August, (The Babies, Own Magazine) has added to its usual dainty charms, a pretty piece of music, and the music is set to the words of a beautiful lullaby song. Its sweet and swinging measure will add to the If it does, and you think it worth melody of Mamma's voice, and soothe while to take advantage of this great Baby to a peaceful slumber. There special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 are the usual amount of handsome and get The Weekly World six months pictures, enticing stories, and happy and all made for Baby and Mamma.

Price 50 cents a year, 5 cents a copy. Specimen back number for a 2 cent stamp. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or suggestion.

PHYSICIANS.

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

teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

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



MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

The **Kansas City Times**

EVERY DAY TILL JANUARY 1.

The Twice-a-Week **Times**

TILL JANUARY 1,

In order that no one may have

in 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. Our Little Men and Women, for Its news facilities are unsurpassed, and it handles political news fully and fairly.

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THE TIMES.

Kansas City, Mo. Sample Copies Free.

EVERGREEN TREE! WITHOUT COST.

We will send 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 advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper, and tell how many and what kind of trees and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them.

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

EVERGREEN NURSERIES Evergreen, Door Co., Wis. Characteristic Marks of a Central African Landscape.

Termite Habitations Twenty Feet in Height -Life History of a Peculiar Insect-Its Castles Used by European Settlers.

[Special Letter.]

Max Buchner, the German explorer, gives the following graphic directions how to picture to the imagination the Central African prairie: "Scatter as far as the surface is brick red several millions of gigantic ant-hills of the same color, at least five to the hectar. Then take four times as many trees and plant to every hectar about twenty, more or less. Do the same with a like number of various bushes. Then fill the intermediate space with high, coarse grass, taking care to leave some of the red surface round the big bunches of grass visible, and you have the Central African prairie before

Thus the termite or white ant hills appear as the characteristic mark of the Central African landscape. They



TERMITE HILL IN TOGOLAND.

attract the first attention of the traveler. Sometimes they are low, and scattered in countless numbers over the plain, giving it the aspect of a vast churchyard. Then again they loom up ghostlike from the grass in the shape of obelisks, looking gruesome in the evening dusk or in moonlit nights.

The builders of these hills are small insects with yellowish-white, thick bodies and elongated, comparatively large chests of greasy brown color. In reality they are not ants, but belong to a far lower class of insects. They are ugly-looking little flends, and the natives as well as the travelers, hate them worse than any other insect.

"One can really say," writes one traveler, "that there are places in Africa where one can go to sleep in the evening with a wooden leg and see it changed in the morning to sawdust." Such is the destructive work of the white ants. They gnaw through everything—the tim chairs and beds, and a strong wooden chest may be eaten through in one night. Books, leather, cloth, everything is their spoil with the exception of sheet-iron, and-as Franz Leuschner avers-the European pine and firewood, which are being imported into Africa for building purposes. The traces of destruction can be found everywhere, but the destroyers themselves are rarely visible. The termites go about their work in a sly and treacherous manner. They are blind; only the king and queen have eyes. With the exception of the warriors they are also defenseless and this is the reason why they are so rarely seen. Yet they have to leave their subterranean abodes and look for deadwood, if they do not want to

If one chances to observe such an insect on one of its exploring tours he may enjoy a remarkable sight. It goes ahead slowly, but steadily. There is a small opening in the ground, out of which emerges a little head with a piece of earth in its mouth. The piece is deposited, and soon a second head appears with another particle, which covered with a glutinous secretion. This is being glued to the first building stone and in this way the untiring laborers build an earthen tube, while the



SECTION OF A TERMITE HILL.

warriors guard the opening and defend the same against other hostile insects. The building of this passageway is continued until it strikes a piece of dead wood. Then the termites bore into the latter and destroy the inside, leaving the surface untouched. These tube passages are even more remarkable tral Africa. The particles of earth than the hills. They have the diameter of an ordinary gaspipe and run up being washed away by rainstorms and the trunks to the higher branches of the trees until, after many zig-zag lines, a withered limb is encountered. In some parts of the country, like on of the much-feared and much-hated the platean between Lake Nyassa and | white ants of the dark continent. Tamganyka, one can wander for hours

and see every tree covered with these

tube passages.

The white ants are very orderly. In the park landscapes of Central Africa a certain cleanliness may be noticed. Everything looks as if it had been swept clean, and one asks himself involuntarily who the sweepers are. And indeed there are all sorts of creatures who are ever busy at removing all remains, from the dead moth to the elephant; and whatever they don't eat, they bury in the ground. The termites do this service to the world of plants by destroying all the trunks, branches and other plant fibers as soon as they begin to decay. The traveler frequently encounters in the grass pieces of wood, branches, etc., which, on closer inspec tion, turn out to be only images of

earth. The inside of a termite hill consits of numerous passageways and rooms. There are storerooms and hatching places in which the young generation is carefully fostered, and deep-downsometimes in the ground-is the stateroom, the abode of the queen. The ants form a kingdom, the citizens of which are divided into various ranks. There are winged males and females constituting the royal couples. However there is but one queen suffered in each hill, and the superfluous ones fly away to found new kingdoms. The pregnant queen changes to a cylindershaped being of more than an inch in length, whose head only betrays its termite extraction. She is carefully fed and watched by her vassals and rewards their efforts by laying thou-sands of eggs every day for months. The warriors are remarkable through their big, square heads which are armed with mighty pinchers. They do not work or build, but are ever ready to defend the fortress against invasion by enemies. The laborers have small, round heads and are the most industrious members of the realm. They feed the young ones and take care of the nymphs in such a way that they may serve as substitutes in case the queen dies. The laborers also build the castles of the realm, the big hills.

In these castles the termites are safe against the heavy showers of the rainy season as well as against the frequent prairie fires. To the natives the hills are of great use in hunting, since they afford a good cover, without which hunting in many districts would be altogether impossible. They also furnish a good building material. Franz Leuschner says in one of his letters from Togoland: "The termites, in constructing their hills, bring up from the depth of the ground the clay, which the blacks like to use in the construction of their huts. This clay, which is quite hard, is mixed with particles of grass and wood and is so thoroughly kneaded with the saliva of the termites that it possesses great durability. Since the termite hill is often twenty feet high it furnishes ma-terial for many huts." The Europeans frequently follow the example of the natives, and the houses of the Scottish missionary station on Lake Nyassa are built with material from one termite hill. Leuschner even tells us that his traveling companions used the hills as ovens, and he recommends their use for this purpose to every African traveler. The ant hills in overflow pipe by beginning at the bot-South Africa have also often been used for this purpose by the English troops, who hollowed them out and round two-inch drain tile, having that

If the termites inhabit a hill, one can



TERMITES-QUEEN, WINGED MALE AND FEMALE, WARRIORS AND LABORERS.

-near Akkra, on the gold coastknocked off the top of one of these hills. the warriors immediately sallied forth to defend their castle while the laborers withdrew to the inner recesses. Returning after an hour, Buchholz found the laborers busy patching up the holes, which work was finished next

Deserted termite hills are also of great interest to the naturalist, since they afford quarters for a variety of animals. The termites themselves are a favorite dish of the natives. In the Lulua station, which Lieut. Wissmann founded on his Kassai expedition, a quart of termites cost ten brass pails. while for a quart of rice or beans only

eight brass nails was paid. The termites, in spite of their rav-ages in human habitations, are not without use in the economy of nature.

In tropical Africa the worm is prevented from work during the greater part of the year. His soft body cannot dig through the ground, which beson. This is especially true in the prairie districts, and here the termite takes the part of the plower. From the depths of the earth it brings the material for the construction of the hills and hollow passageways. It turns the ground over and over, carrying the earth even to the treetops, from where

the summer rains wash it down again. The importance of this work is brought home to us when we remember the millions of termite hills which are scattered over a large part of Cenwhich the termites bring to light are deposited by the brooks and rivers in the valleys, and thus the fertile lowlands are to a large extent a creation

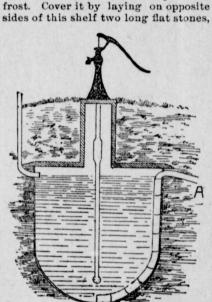
S. KRAUSZ.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SELF-CLEANING CISTERN.

How to Keep the Water from Getting Foul or Ill-Smelling. Soft water for washing purposes is a necessity. To meet this necessity cisterns of various kinds are built, but the dust lodging on the roof, together with dead leaves, and various substances whirled about by the wind, will be carried by the water into the cistern. Unless it is frequently cleaned, this fouls the water and gives it a bad odor. The illustration

presented above shows a plans for a eistern so arranged as to avoid this difficulty. The overflow pipe, a, instead of simply entering the cistern at the surface of the water in the usual way, continues down the inner surface and opens near the bottom. Then, whenever the cistern fills with water and overflows, the surplus enters the discharge pipe at the bottom, thus carrying off whatever sediment may have been deposited. As the substances that are washed from the roof into the cistern always settle gradually to the bottom, each hard rain that fills it to overflowing forces them into the discharge pipe and carries them off to the drain. Such foul sediment forms a good nest for disease germs. Where the ground is of firm texture it is not necessary to brick up the sides, but the cement may be laid directly on the earth. Begin by laying out a circle about a foot larger across than the intended size of the cistern. Dig this size down three feet, then dig the cistern six inches smaller on all sides, thus leaving a shelf on which to place the covering stones three feet below the surface, to be out of the way of the



SECTION OF A SELF-CLEANING CISTERN eighteen inches apart. Then lay two other stones across the ends of these. and a man-hole eighteen inches square will be left. It is now ready for plastering. Use Portland cement, one part of cement to two of fine, clean sand, giving the sides a good layer clean up to the cover, the leader from the roof having been inserted in or near the top. Now dig a drain from some convenient point of discharge, and lay the tom of the cistern, passing it out near the top. It may be made of common plastered the walls of the cavern with part which is in the cistern well covered with cement. When all is com plete place a crib of plank over the man-hole, through which it may be entered by means of a small ladder; then cover with earth, rounding it well up.

If a pump is used the suction pipe should be furnished with a strainer, and should reach to within a foot of the bottom of cistern. Where a cistern can be built directly under the kitchen it is very convenient to connect it with a pump over the kitchen sink. The capacity of a cistern may be approximately ascertained by allowing seven gallons to the cubic foot. Or, if it is round, multiply the diameter by the average depth, in feet, and the product by five and one-half. The result will be the capacity in gallons .-American Agriculturist.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

THE warm weather develops odors. Keep them away from the milk or the milk away from the odors. SPRINKLE unslaked lime in the sta-

ble and wherever else there may be odors to surround the cows. IF a stable is kept sweet, especially if it be an underground stable, it makes

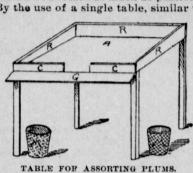
a comfortable milking place. IMPURE air in stables in which cows are kept is much worse than flies. Give

all the circulation of air possible. It is not best to milk in the ordinary stable. Not one stable in a thousand is clean enough to milk in in summer. WHILE no very definite rule can be laid down for feeding calves, it may be following figures from the Farm and generally stated that for the first two Fireside may be taken as an illustraor three days two to three quarts of tion: "It costs the railroad about a mother's milk per day will be suffi- half cent to carry a ton of wheat a cient, which may be increased to four mile. A farmer living five miles from or five quarts by the end of the first week, to six or eight in the second the first month. These quantities refer to new milk or to its equivalent, and to a full-sized and healthy calf .-Farmers Voice.

Plums Masquerading as Olives. In spite of the steady increase of that great quantities of plums are used in their place. The plums are bought green, sold to the large pickling houses of the country and appear on the table as the best imported olives. They are now of the right size for treatment as French or Italian olives, as the demand may be. The plum orchards of New York supthe greater part of these American olives. One grower has sold the crop of 7,000 trees, amounting to some 15,000 or 20,000 bushels, to an olive pickler. This represents only a small portion of the green plums that are sold for olive pickling by the fruitgrowers of the state.

BASKETS FOR PLUMS. It Pays to Put Up Fruit in a Neat, Present

In most cases experience has proven that plums, if shipped to market in ten-pound grape baskets, provided with handles, and put up in neat, presentable shape, will bring the producer a greater per cent. of profit than if shipped in half-bushel, or bushel crates, or packages. A careful picker can fill the basket direct from the tree; but the usual plan is to pick into large receptacles, then, carefully sorting the plums, to place them in packages ready for market. This frequent handling removes a great deal of the bloom from the fruit, which removal should be avoided as much as possible. By the use of a single table, similar to



the one shown in the engraving, from a sketch by L. S. Yates, plums and other similar fruits are easily sorted. The top of the table should not be over three feet long and two and one-half feet wide. The sides and back, r. r. r, may be eight inches wide at the back, tapering to three inches in front; the front guards, c, c, should be less than three inches high, leaving a six-inch space between the inner ends; the slanting board, g, is six inches wide. To operate it, place the fruit carefully upon the table, the sorter occupying a chair in front of the table, with a basket on his lap. Both hands can then be used in removing the leaves, limbs, damaged or imperfect fruit, throwing the refuse into baskets, m, m, located upon the floor, at a convenient point upon each side. The perfect fruit, or that intended for shipping, is rolled in front, and passes over the incline, g, into the basket. This table need cost but little, and may be made in as crude or elaborate form as wished. In working, the elbows can rest upon the guards, c, c, which will make the operation much easier. An ordinary table can be fitted with these simple appliances, and quickly removed after the shipping season is passed.-American Agriculturist.

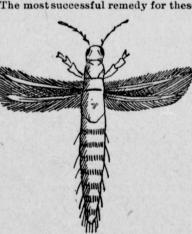
THE ONION THRIP.

Description of One of the Enemies of the Much-Tried Farmer.

This minute fly has long been known as an onion pest, producing what is termed "white blight" of the onior tops. It also attacks cucumbers strawberries and many kinds of flow-

The insect is very small, the mature female being about one twenty-fourth of an inch in length. The color varies from a pale lemon to a brownish yellow, the darker specimens appearing quite smoky. The only black parts are the compound eyes and tips of the mouth parts. In form they are long and slender, and very active in their movements. They travel by jumping

The most successful remedy for these



pests is kerosene emulsion. This should be thrown forcibly upon the plants, care being taken to wet thoroughly the axils of the leaves, where the young are usually to be found in numbers. The application should be made early in the morning or in the evening when the mature insects are less active than in the heat of the day.

-N. Y. World.

Wagon Roads and Railroads. Under exciting conditions, we are confronted with the spectacle of a moved out of the state to avoid the ation and organization and the confarmer paying far more for hauling his grain to the railroad station, one to five miles or more distant, than the railroad company would charge him for hauling the same quantity. The a railroad station can haul per day two loads of one ton each over the week, and to nine or ten by the end of average country road. Of course he could easily haul twice as much over a first-class road, but we are speaking now of the average common road. with which the majority of farmers are cursed. Estimating the pay for one man and team at \$3 per day, would give the cost of hauling one olive orchards in California the de- ton five miles \$1.50, or 30 cents per mand is so far greater than the supply mile, just 60 times as much as by rail."

Where Reform Is Needed. Until country storekeepers grade the butter they buy and pay just what they can afford to for each separate lot, oleomargarine will find a place. Some farmers' wives make butter that is just as fine as ever came from any dairy, and they should get the highest price for it, while other samples are not fit to cook with, and should be condemned. When butter is bought and paid for according to its quality country butter will improve in its average quality.

BUTTER is colored because the corsumer demands it. It is not a fraud.

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's deas about taxation (not tariff). They agitate a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seek for the best system of tax question, and seek for the best system of ux-ation. Land owners especially should be inter-ested, as the principal benefit of any improve-ment or social advance goes to them in the in-crease of value given to land. Write your opin-ions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

COLOSSAL BRITISH FORTUNES.

Dukes and Earls With Bi-million Incom Gladstone's About \$125,0

The earl of Derby draws from his tenant farmers upward of \$850,000 a year. This is supplemented by his Liverpool property. This fortunate family also owns nearly all the town of Bury. The total income of the earl of Derby is close on \$1,750,000 a year.

The earl of Sefton's is another family which has done well out of Liverpool, for, in addition to estates producing \$215,000 a year and ground rents \$350. 000 more, they received \$1,255,000 for 370 acres of land required by the cor-

poration for a public park.

Mr. Gladstone, in addition to \$500,000 left him by his father, has the rent roll of the Hawarden estate, which came into the possession of his wife on the death of the last male Glynn. Add to the estate, which is worth \$90,865 a year, another \$10,000 for royalties and \$25,000 as prime minister, and you have in round numbers an income of \$125,-000 a year.

Earl Vane has \$500,000 a year, in addition to his coal royalties, which extend over 12,000 acres.

Coal is worth to the earl of Fitzwilliam \$500,000 a year, in addition to another \$680,000, the value of his estates in Yorkshire and Ireland.

The marquis of Londonderry, who sells his coal wholesale and retail, has with land a rent roll of \$915,000 a year. The marquis of Salisbury's London property in the neighborhood of St. Martin's lane and the Strand is said to bring him in \$350,000 a year. The marquis' other estates produce \$165,000 per

annum. As the duke of Devonshire owns 193,-315 acres of land, producing a revenue of \$865,000 a year, he is not likely to accept the million which has been offered for Devonshire house and grounds in Piccadilly.

The duke of Hamilton's mining rovyear. His other estates bring in \$365,-000 per annum.

Lord Burton, of Bass fame, is worth over \$500,000 a year, and the family of the late Mr. Crawshay, the Welsh ironmaster, has the handling of \$10,-000,000.

When the iron trade was brisk, the earl of Dudley netted nearly \$150,000. The Dudley diamonds are worth \$2,-

The duke of Norfolk has an income of \$1,845,000 a year, the duke of Northumberland \$880,000, and Earl Roseberry \$180,000, to say nothing of \$10,000,000 his late wife brought him. TO THE EDITOR:

Do you not see that the basis of all the fortunes mentioned above (and if you investigate the sources of others land! land!

and earls do in return f mense incomes? Absolutely nothing capes. The present system should be except to rent out land! land! land!

CAPITALISTS MAY RETURN.

No Tax Inquisition in Ohio-A United States Judge Decides the Present Law

There to Be Unconstitutional.

CLEVELAND.—In the United States court the other day Judge Ricks de-cided the so-called "Tax Inquisitor" law unconstitutional. The case before the court was brought by the executors of the estate of John L. Woods against the auditor of the county to enjoin the collection of taxes on property which was alleged to have been concealed amounting to \$5,500,000, and which had been placed on the duplicate by the

The court held that the statute conferred upon the auditor quasi-judicial powers in cases where he was financially interested; that his interest in the result was in the nature of a bribe against the taxpaver, and was therefore invalid under the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The same rule was made to apply to other cases involving taxes to the amount of more than \$600,-000. Millions of dollars in taxes throughout the state are affected by this decision. Since the law went into ered in the estimate of its running ex-"tax inquisitor."

[We may now expect many of our New York millionaires to hire a shanty and claim a nominal residence in Ohio. —ED.]

THE INCOME TAX.

It Exempts Government Bonds, But Taxes All Others, and in Some Localities the Burden Would Be Borne By Those Who Are Already Overtaxed. To the Editor of the Advocate:

The income tax feature of the Wilson tariff bill is favored by many because it is designed to reach the monied class. Its supporters say it will bring about equal taxation. This can not be, when it exempts from taxation the principal monied class of all, the holders of government bonds. The holders of state, county, city or school bonds are taxed by it, but the holders of national bonds are exempted. The farmer or any man engaged in a productive business is liable to taxation, but the government bondholder, who has a safe investment and whose sole labor is to collect on his interest coupons, goes seot free. All other bonds are discriminated against and bound to alone were assessed ignoring the imsuffer.

The deficiency caused by the exemption of government bonds must be made up by increasing the tax on state, county, city and school district bonds. Local bonds are sure to suffer from this discrimination.

fect-in localities where the bond issue creased.

is heavy-will be to increase the local taxation, for the investors in these bonds will make an allowance for the income tax, which will really be borne by the state, county, city or school district.

The people of moderate means who pay most of the taxes will therefore be obliged to stand a portion of the income tax, which at its inception was meant solely to reach the monied class. Several states are now striving to equalize taxation, but the government, by exempting its bonds, makes the task harder and gives tax-dodgers an opportunity to escape taxation by investing in its bonds. This, of course, has the effect of lessening the demand for local bonds and placing govern-

ment bonds at a premium. The income tax, therefore, will have the effect, in some localities, of increasing the taxation of those who are already over-taxed.

Better have left the income tax alone; better, also, have left the tariff alone. -Fair Play, in Farmers' League Advo-

Altering the Constitution.

The New York constitutionl conveniton, now in session, is bringing forth many views on the all absorbing question of taxation, among others the following:

140 Nassau street. NEW YORK, July 2, 1864.-Editor Record & Guide-Dear Sir-In reference to your article in your issue of June 23d, calling for an expression of views on proposed changes of the organic law, I beg leave to submit the following extract from a recent communication by me to a prominent member of the constitutional convention.

There is no subject of greater importance than that of taxation. The rural districts, with a fatuous indifference to their own true interests, are constantly urging measures which tend to place the chief burden of taxation upon personalty, with a persistent blindness to the teachings alike of history and political economy. If personal property were to bear the full share of the general rate of taxation, within ten years thereafter threefourths of the farming interests would be bankrupt and three-fourths of the farms would be sold under foreclosure. I am a strong and firm believer in the single tax theory, not, however, according to the gospel of Henry George, because I draw the line at the vital principle in his theory. I think without alties amount to no less than \$570,000 a exception that the whole burden of local taxation should be borne by real property and the improvements thereon, rated at its full, actual market value. At present we have almost as many systems of assessment of values as there are counties in the state, averaging all the way from thirty to a hundred per cent. The lat-ter in my opinion should be the proper gauge in the assessment of realty. I am strongly convinced that the principle of local option by counties as to the mode and method of assessment would be of lasting benefit.

The legacy or succession tax act (now known as the act relating to taxable transfers) is cumbersome, complicated, intricate and obscure. It involves frequent appeals to the courts for its construction, and requires an unneccessary you will find the same to apply) is land! number of salaried officials to see to its collection and enforcement; and, with-What do all those dukes, marquises al, considerable property which should be brought und cut off, root and branch. Not that I am opposed to the tax; I think it the most just and equitable of all taxes, and should be the most easily enforced. But there should be no exemptions. The total estate and property of a decedent should pay a tax at a uniform rate, the value of the whole estate to be ascertained and a tax levied, say of one per cent., which I think would be ample and would bring in a greater revenue than the present tax. This plan would do away with the chief work of the appraisers and other offi-cials, it would be simple, easily understood and could be effectually carried out.

As to exemptions from direct taxes, there should be none, absolutely none, for any matter or cause, in favor of any interest whatever. Benevolent societies, churches, schools and hospitals should all be taxed and each pay its quota. The system of exemptions has become a scandal and reproach. It has grown out of all proportions, and if it were cut off absolutely and forever. neither the cause of religion nor of charity would suffer one iota. The fact that a church or a charitable society is to be subject to taxation and that taxes hereafter are to be considtinued prosperity of churches and charitable societies of all kinds.

J. C. LEVI. A Vain Quest.

Through city street and country glen he sought among his fellow men some property to find. He found that all their wealth was spent, all men were poor and indigent-no wealth among mankind.

All men were poor beyond dispute, all penniless and destitute, all paupers everywhere. And so he found no man was free from impecuniosity and poverty's despair.

He found, alas! no men were free from gaunt and abject poverty and penury profound. He was the tax assessor, see? who was assessing property upon his annual round.

Editor Tax Reform Studies: I suppose that the man who wrote the above has never heard that there is one species of property which the tax assessor need have no difficulty in finding, and in accurately assessing. I mean the value of land. It lies out of doors, it can not be hid, and if it provements, any attempt at discrimina-

tion would at once be apparent. H. R. STARKWE ATBER.

-During the last ten yer.rs German immigration has held its own; that from Ireland has proportionately rallen It will be seen that the ultimate ef- off, and that from England has in

He Tells a Remarkable Story of His Lifa.

YEARS AGO.

Levi Elsey's Experience Worthy Serious Attention.

[From the Detroit Evening News.]

din and turmoil of the business center, there are many attractive homes. The intersect-brought about. ing streets are wide, clean and shaded by honest toil. There are many pretty residences, but none more inviting in its neatness and homelike comfort than that of Mr. Levi Elsey, the well-known builder and conhaving moved here about forty years ago. He has erected hundreds of houses in differ-ent parts of the city, and points with pride ceed our imports by that amount. to such buildings as the Newberry & Mc-Mullan and Campaw blocks in which he dis-

played his ability as a superintendent.
"I have seen Detroit grow from a village to a city," he observed yesterday in conver-sation with the writer, "and I don't think there are many towns in America to-day

"It is now about eight years ago since I was stricken down with my first case of illness. One cold, blustering day I was down town and through my natural carelessness at that time I permitted myself to get chilled right through. When I arrived home that evening I felt a serious pain in my left I found it had grown worse. In fact, it was so serious that I sent for my family physician, and he informed me that I was suffering from varicose veins. My leg swelled up to double its natural size and the pain increased in volume. The agony was simply awful. I was laid up and never left my bed for eight weeks. At times I felt as though I would grow frantic with pain. My leg was bandaged and was propped up in the bed at an angle of 30 degrees in order to keep the blood from flowing to my extremi-

"I had several doctors attending me, but I believe my own judgmenthelped me better than theirs. After a siege of two months I could move around, still I was on the sick list and had to doctor myself for years. I was never really cured and suffered any amount of anguish.

"About two years ago I noticed an article in the Evening News about my friend, Mr. Northrup, the Woodward Avenue merchant. In an interview with him he stated that he had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and that they cured him. I knew him very well, having built his house out on Woodward Ave., and I thought I would follow his suggestion. I must confess I did so with marvelous success. From the time

tollow his suggestion. I must confess I did so with marvelous success. From the time I began to take the Pink Pills I felt myself growing to be a new man. They acted on me like a magical stimulant. The pain departed and I soon was as strong and healthy as ever. Before trying the Pink Pills I had used any amount of other medicine without any noticeable benefit. But the Pills cured me and I was myself again.

"When a person finds himself relieved and enjoying health he is apt to expose himself again to another attack of illness. Some three months ago I stopped taking the Pink Pills, and from the day I did so I noticed a charge in my condition. A short time since I renewed my habit of taking them with the same beneficial results which met me formerly. I am again nearly as strong as ever, although I am a man about 56 years of age. I tell you, sir, the Pink Pills are a most wonderful medicine, and if they do as well in other cases as they did in mine they are the best in the world. I freely recommend them to any sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a confiensed form, all the elements necessary to rive new life and richness to the blood and

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' flance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpation of the heart, pale and sallow complextions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

CURIOSITIES ABOUT SUGAR.

A Necessity of Modern Life Which Was Un-known to the Ancients. Sugar, the modern commodity which we class among the indispensable neressities, was wholly unknown to the ancient nations. The word "saccharum" occurs but once in the Latin translation of the Bible, and the equivalent to our word "sugar" is first used | this year are enthusiastic in their inby Pliny, whose writings are almost dorsements of James G. Blaine and contemporaneous with the ministry of Christ. He calls it "honey collected in stands in need of protection.—St. Louis (from) reeds," and says that the Romans | Republic first became acquainted with its use in Arabia Felix. Statins, in his account to remark, while visiting in New York of the old Saturnalia ceremonies, men- the other day, that the republican tions "vegetable honey" as being used, party was too big to have a boss. This and winds up his account by saying that "the same honey is boiled from Elosian reeds." Dioscorides, the Greek ——The list of heavy taxpayers and and whose great work, "De Materia medicinal substances and their properties, says that "the name of sugar has been given to the honey which is produced by reeds without bees," and Strabo, writing concerning it, says: "They (the people of Arabia Felix) make honey without bees from reeds and it sometimes resembles salt." Arrian, in his "Circuit of the Red Sea," alludes to the sap which "flows from reeds, thickens like honey and is sweet to the taste." Seneca, whom Chambers' encyclopedia says was "born at Cordaba a few years B. C.," writes concerning the use of "burned sugar" among the people of India, and concludes by adding: "In my opinion the use of sugar spoils the teeth." Nearchus

-He Liked.-He-"Will you have me, Jennie?" She-"No; but you may

Constitution.

says that sugar cane was first made

known to the western countries by the

conquests of Alexander the Great. The

first of the sugar canes were brought

from the east of Sicily in the year 1148,

and two years later were introduced in

Spain. In 1508 the Spaniards brought

some of the seeds or plants to the West Indies, and from these the present

sugar industry has grown. According

to the London Economist, 5,107,000 tons

of sugar were consumed by the inhab-

itants of the world in 1893.-Atlanta

REPUBLICAN HUMBUG.

The Nation's Expensive Trial of High-

Tariff Protection. The republican platform of 1888, adopted at a time when there was a surplus in the treasury, declared in CAME TO DETROIT ABOUT FORTY favor of a tariff high enough to check importations as a means of reducing the surplus. The McKinley law was declared to be in accord with this platform, but for a time imports increased instead of decreased. In the course of a few years, however, with the aid of Away out Gratiot Avenue, far from the other republican legislation, the de-

For the fiscal year ended June 30, large leaf-covered trees, and the people you 1894, our imports amounted to \$654,meet are typical of industry, economy and 835,873, against \$866,400,922 for the year 1893, a decrease of \$212,000,000. On the other hand, our exports increased from \$\$47,000,000 to \$892,000,-000. Last year the balance of trade tractor, at 74 Moran street just off Gratoit. 000. Last year the balance of trade Mr Elsey is an old resident of Detroit, was against us, as the phrase is, by \$19,000,000. This year it is \$237,000,000

ceed our imports by that amount. It will be noted that the last fiscal year was eminently a republican year. We do not now refer to the circumstance that the elections went in favor of the republicans, but to the fact equal to it in point of beauty. I know almost everybody in the city, and an incident most everybody in the city, and an incident lieve in checking imports, and they were certainly checked in the last fisters believe in increasing that economic conditions were in accal year. They believe in increasing our exports, and they were increased. They believe in a large balance of trade, that is, an excess of exports over imports, and the balance last year was exceedingly large. According to the republican theory, the fis-I bathed it that night, but by morning | cal year 1893-4 was an ideal year. It marked the complete success of the McKinley bill in checking importations, and it happened, besides, that exports were not decreased.

Still the republicans are not happy. Instead of pointing with pride to the fact that the McKinley bill had at last accomplished the purpose for which it was intended, they have the temerity to say that the condition of our trade is the result of our having a democratic administration. They know when they say this that the tariff has not been changed, and that there has been no tariff for revenue only before the present congress. They ought to hail the existing conditions as the result of the legislation which they passed in furtherance of the condition which now confronts us.

It would be uncandid, however, if we did not admit that in one point our foreign trade last year failed to correspond with republican theories. It is always maintained by them in tariff discussion that trade balances are instantaneously settled in gold. "If we buy \$1,000 worth of goods in England," they say, "we get \$1,000 worth of goods and England \$1,000 in gold; if we buy \$1,000 worth of goods at home, we have both the goods and the gold.' According to this logic we should have imported during the last fiscal year \$237,000,000 more gold than we exported. Instead of that we exported a few millions more than we imported. There is evidently something wrong about this gold theory. There is also something radically wrong in the notion that checking importations, even if there be no decrease in exports, is

an infallable sign of prosperity.

Brushing aside the humbug that has been thrown around the subject of foreign trade, we may discern without much difficulty the true principles that underlie it. In normal conditions exports are exchanged for imports, and the large volume of each is indicative of prosperity, because it makes an exchange of products profitable to both parties. But last year's conditions were abnormal. Our imports fell off because we were compelled to use more than one-fourth of our exports to pay debts incurred during the artificial prosperity of previous years. Our imports, therefore, were small, and indicated not prosperity, but our want of ability to buy. We were paying for the grand debauch into which republican legislation plunged the country. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-All the republican conventions

---Senator Sherman took occasion

-The list of heavy taxpayers and physician who flourished in the first or the lists of people whose estates are second century of the Christian era, going to be sold for unpaid taxes are making interesting reading in the Medica," treats of all the then known New England papers now. The tax sale lists are a good deal longer than usual, as one result of the workings of the McKinley law.-Boston Globe.

> -If the battle for tariff reform must be fought over again the democrats throughout ail the country are ready to buckle on their armor. On no other issue can they be so thoroughly and so effectively united. They are prepared to grapple with the McKinley trusts and highly protected combinations and carry the fight to a finish. -Buffalo Courier.

-The republicans have acted with such consummate folly on this sugar question that if the democrats fail at the next election to receive the vote of every honest man in the United States it will be their own fault. The republicans have admitted in this sugar fight that every assertion ever made by them in favor of protection (save one) was a lie; more than that, they have proved it to be a lie. Six years ago, when this fight opened, they denounced as "traitors bought with British gold" the men who dared say that the protection of the refiners of \$33.60 per ton, which they then enjoyed, was a tax on tection of \$2.80 per ton is a tax on the people for their private benefit, but they denounce it as "robbery that TRUST AND TARIFF.

How the Sugar Combine Is Favored by

the McKinley Law. There is nothing plainer than the relations of the sugar trust to present and pending congressional legislation. The McKinley law presents the trust annually with thirty million dollars of the public funds. The president and treasurer of the trust have both sworn to this fact. When it became apparent that this bill would be repealed, the trust exerted itself to save as much of the plunder as possible. In the course of this endeavor it kicked up such a row as created the hope that the Mc-Kinley bill might be permitted to remain on the statute books, and the flow of the golden stream from the treasury of the United States to the strong box of the trust would thus be

The sugar trust prefers the senate bill to the house measure, for the reason that the senate bill affords it incidental protection, while the house bill doesn't give it any comfort. But the trust isn't bothering its head about the house bill. Its concern is between the senate bill and the McKinley law, and its hope is that the senate bill will be defeated, in order that the Mc-Kinley law may be continued. The passage of the senate bill would cut off half of the sugar trust's gratuity. That is why the trust objects to its passage. Moreover, it would guarantee exemption from an impending treasury deficit. But neither the republicans nor the trust care about that. Their only concern is the protection of favorites and the looting of the treasury. If, on the other hand, the senate bill is defeated, the trust will continue to draw its thirty million dollars annually, and a treasury deficit is practically certain to spread humiliation over the

whole people. Every true democrat is opposed to trusts, and nearly every democratic senator is true to his party. But there are enough protectionists among them to make complete tariff reform legislation impossible. It is likely that among those who are most emphatic in their demands for the Wilson bill are some who would vote against it if it was reported by the conferrees. Senator Hill is in evidence on this point. He is paroxysmal in his de-mand that the senate conferrees recede, and if they did recede he would vote against the report. This is one of the troubles against which the tariff reformers are compelled to contend.

It is agreed among real tariff reformers that the purposes they must keep in view are the decrease of the burdens of the people and the increase of the revenues. Both these conditions are essential. If the sugar trust is enabled to extract some advantage from a measure that subserves these purposes that can't be helped. Every import duty helps some interest. But that is no reason why imposts should be abandoned, to the prejudice of the public service and the destruction of the public credit. Great men are not swerved from duty by clamor. If they were, the rogues would have things their own way, for they can make the most noise. The tariff reformers must do the best they can, without regard to what the rogues and the rabble say .-Kansas City Times.

PERFECTLY PLAIN. The President's Views on the Vexatious

Sugar Question. The organs of the sugar trust have

found some comfort in that part of the president's letter to Chairman Wilson which deals with the sugar question. It is regretted that there should be any room for doubt as to the president's meaning. What he said was this: "Under our party platform and in accordance

with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxa-tion. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stage; of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling, and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them under the guise of tariff taxation any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the democratic principle and policy which lead, to the taxation of sugar by the fear quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its granting them under the guise of tariff taxathis is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to democratic principle."

A fair interpretation of this paragraph is that sugar, being an article of which we import almost ten times as much as we produce, may be subjected to a duty by a political party which holds that a tariff should be levied for revenue only. Although a certain amount of the total tax goes to the sugar planter, it is so small that it may be neglected, especially in a case where the needs of the government for revenue are pressing. The next question touched upon by the president is whether the democratic party ought to be driven away from the policy of a revenue tax on sugar by the fear of indirectly encouraging expressing decided opposition to any scheme favoring the trust, he says that consideration ought not to be the governing one.-N. Y. Post.

Trusts can never be crushed so makin' er bit er noise. long as the log-rolling system of bartering favors here for favors there is maintained. In such a contest the say dat dem gallinippers tuck him erstrong always get what they neither way to be cut up fer to see how he need nor deserve, and the weak are apt managed to lib so long dried up as he the people for their private benefit. to go to the wall. The lesson of re-To-day they not only admit that pro-cent tariff legislation is plain enough. cent tariff legislation is plain enough. | mought be student-doctors en dey It teaches that the whole protective | mought not; but I knows whoever dey system must be swept away, root and goes after dey gits fer keeps, en I don't branch, and be succeeded by a tariff want nuffin to do wid 'em myself."-St. have me, John, if you like."-Texas would justify revolution."-N. Y. for revenue only.-Louisville Courier Louis Republic.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-- Four-tenths of the working expenses of an electric light plant are for -Emperor William has a new car-

riage which is lighted inside and out by electricity. The horses also bear small lamps on their harness.

-Fifteen years ago there was not a telephone exchange in the United States. To-day there are 1,400 exchanges, employing 10,000 persons and furnishing service to nearly 250,000 telephone subscribers.

Borocarbide, a new material recently prepared in the electric furnace by the French chemist Heri Moissan, a compound of borax and carbon, and is excessively hard, cetting diamonds without difficulty.

-The Buda-Pesth Electric Conduit railway carried 12,000,000 passengers last year and made \$500,000, which permitted the payment of 8 per cent. upon a capital of \$12,000. More than one hundred cars are now in the service. -Official German reports show that

the number of deaths caused by lightning have increased by about 200 per cent. from the year 1870 to 1882. The author attributes this fact to the gradual disappearance of forests and to the greater use of metals in building construction. Lightning protectors have yielded excellent results in most cases, and it is deemed essential that all high buildings should be provided with

-It would be interesting to know what will be the effect of the trolley extension upon bicycling. No man who uses his bicyle for business is likely to continue its use when he can get about cheaply and swiftly by electric propulsion. On the other hand, however, bicyclists with the certainty that they can be helped out by the trolley at any point of difficulty are likely to be more venturesome in taking long journeys when they have only a few hours' leisure at their disposal.

-St. Elmo's light, or fire, is the name which has been given a phenomeno often seen at sea during thunde storms. It appears in the shape of brush or star (seldom round or square) usually at the tips of the masts; or, i on land, at the points of gables o spires. It is occasionally accompanied by a hissing noise, and, on this ac count, is believed to be an electrica manifestation. The old-time masiner believed the light to be the spirits of Castor and Pollux (who were suppose to watch over men who "go down to the sea in ships"), they always regarding the "fire" as a sign that th force of the storm had been spent.

-William Marshall, of New York had prepared a curiosity for the electhe other end of the wires to another Pork...... 13 75 @13 80 room, where they were attached to the transmitter of a telephone. Then a conversation began, with Mr. Marshall in one room and one of the persons in the room where the book lay. Each word that came from the book could be heard in every corner of the room. It is said the new principle is the direct opposite of the Bell principle. The latter is the magneto receiver; the new

GOBBLED BY GALLINIPPERS.

Black Charley's Story of the Disappear-

servant, and mighty proud of his "Firginiah" birth. It was in the Old Dominion that he had learned the story of the "gallinippers," which, if true, furnishes ample grounds for the recent convention of our British cousins to protest against the "cruel and inhuman treatment" of the southern darkies. Charlie's eyes grow so big when he is telling the grewsome tale that his pupils look like huckelberries in a

pan of milk. "Dem gallinippers is monstrous bad things," he says. "Dey makes a po' nigger's life miser'ble round 'bout Richmond, en Danville, en Durham, en dem terbaccer places, for yo' see dey don't hab no pity on none er dem, but jest nabs enny one up dat dey wants and cyarries him off to dat dey calls de gallihole. Yo' see its dis way. Dey's heaps er niggers wuk all day in de terbaccer fact'ries handling terbaccer and swallerin' de dust twell dey gits to be nuffin but skin and bones. Dey becomes all dried up like er tree what's been rottin' in de fields. En den's de time dey oughter stay in de house, for jes as soon as de gallinippers hears about 'em dey commences a-layin' for to git de drap on 'em. But a po' nigger can't wuk all day en stay in de house all night, en some nights he's gwinter to go sneekin' out to visit his friends, en den he gits caught sure.

"Once I knowed a old man named Sam, what had wuked for nigh forty year in a factory near Richmond, 'twell his skin jes hung to him like a loose dress on a skinny 'o man, but he 'clared he warn't 'fraid of dem gallinippers: dat dey waren't nothin' but student doctors nohow, and never hurt nobody twell after dey was daid. So he kep agoin' around fearless like, twell one night he was a-standin' on de corner talkin' to a frien' er hisn, when a buggy an' horse dat didn't make no sound drove up all of a sud' den. De two men what was in de bugand favoring the sugar trust. While gy wore white masks over dey faces, and Sam couldn't make a move 'fore dey was on him kerplunk like er hen on er grasshopper, en had him sittin' 'tween dem in de buggy, an' was drivin off ergain fast as lightnin', but not

"Po' Sam ain't been seen by ennybody from dat day to dis, and folks do was. Course," concludes Charles, "dey

A Marvellous Showing.

The U.S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other brand.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

OYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK

Ir matches are made in heaven, let us hope some of our pugulists will get there, and soon. They seem unable to make them here.

A FUGITIVE embezzler from Cologne is reported as on his way to this country. The detectives are understood to be on the

LETTER carriers may be seen collecting letters at midnight, but this doesn't explain why some late males don't arrive till near morning.—Philadelphia Times.

Some people are so constituted that they can never see the bright side of anything but a dollar.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	The state of the s					
9	KANSAS C	TI	Y,	Aug		13.
704	CATTLE-Best beeves \$	3	70	0	4	60
1	Stockers	2	00	@	2	65
•	Native cows	2	20	@	2	70
ı	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4	30	0	5	10
i	WHEAT-No. 2 red		48	1200		49
3	No. 2 hard		48	600		49
34	CORN-No. 2 mixed		52	1/200		53
1	OATS-No. 2 mixed		31	1/200		32
	RYE-No. 2		50	@		501/2
	FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	40	@	1	50
	Fancy	1	90	0	2	00
8	HAY-Choice timothy	8	00	@	9	00
3	Fancy prairie	6	00	@	6	75
1	Bran (sacked)		63	0		65
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		16	(2)		19
ŧ	CHEESE-Full cream		9	0		10
8	EGGS-Choice		10	@		11
•	POTATOES		35	0		40
,	ST. LOUIS.					
	CATTLE-Native and shipping.	3	00	@	4	00
9	Texans	2	00	@	2	75
	HOGS_Heavy	4	00	0	5	3214

had prepared a curiosity for the electricians. He began by taking up an ordinary book, and placing in the leaves several slips of tin foil one and one-half inches wide and four inches long. Then he attached a couple of fine wires, closed the book and carried the other end of the wires to another stricts.

HOGS—Heavy.

SHEEP—Fair to choice 2 00 @ 2 45
FLOUR—Choice 2 00 @ 2 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red 51½@ 51½
CORN—No. 2 mixed 51½@ 55
ATS—No. 2 mixed 31½@ 32
RYE—No. 2 52 @ 53
BUTTER—Creamery. 18 @ 20
LARD—Western steam 7 15 @ 7 20 CHICAGO. CATTLE-Common to prime... 3 00 @ 4 95

"You are nothing but a big bluff," remarked the river to the bank. "Is that so?" retorted the bank. "If I take a notion to come down on you your name will be mud."—Indianapolis Journal.

SURPRISE.

Be careful how you go abroad in raiment that is new,
Because a sudden little shower may get the drop on you .- Truth.

It only takes four quarters to get the moon full, a fact that causes envy to rankle in the breast of a great many people.

"Isn'r it funny, Mamma," said little Tommy the other night, "that the wind doesn't blow the fire flies out?"—Puck.

By the sunshine of prosperity many peo-ole are sunstruck.—Puck.



A BUSINESS WOMAN, A BUSINESS WOMAN,
or a woman who
works, sooner or
later has to build up
her strength with Dr.
Pierc's Favorite Prescription. If you
suffer from backache,
nervousness, faintingspells, or sleeplessness,
take the "Prescription." It is woman's
special tonic and
nervine.
It's a medicine that
sup, invigorates, regulates, and cures.

builds up, invigorates, regulates, and cures.
It lessens the pains and burdens of child-

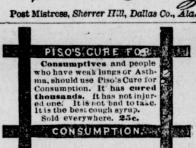
bearing.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in "female complaints" and weaknesses, you have your money back.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—I have taken the "Favorite Prescription" and I can recommend it to any body that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctor's prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did.

Yours respectfully.

Mattie Gerron



A. N. K .- D 1513 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE





AIRETTE SOAP BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.

SOLD EVERYWHERE THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY, St.Louis.

Don't make two bites

these ways. You musn't think that the easy

at a cherry. What's the use of taking one thing for coarse, and another for fine, washing. Pearline will do it all. For washing wood-work, tinware, silver, marble, glass, dishes, carpets, or anything you can think of, Pearline is the best. It saves not only work, but wear. Let it help you in all

washing of clothes is all that Pearline is made for. Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

TARIFF BILL PASSED

The House Withdraws Its Opposition to the Senate Bill.

PASSED BY A VOTE OF 182 TO 107.

The Democrats Then Put Through Bills Placing Coal, Iron Ore, Barbed Wire and Sugar on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, when the house, by a vote of 182 to 107, decided to discharge the house conferees from further consideration of the bill, recede from its opposition to the 634 senate amendments and agree to the same. It was a complete victory for the senate. The house made an absolute surrender. The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the senate end of the capitol precipitated by Senator Hill on

Up to that time the house conferees had stood firm against the senate amendments, especially on the three disputed schedules of coal, iron ore and sugar, and the temper and voice of the house was for war-war to the end. But the indications that the democrats of the senate might be unable to longer hold a majority of the votes in line for even the senate bill, and that the bill was in desperate jeopardy, forced the house democrats to immediate action. The democratic conferees of the house at last admitted that they were beaten and that another vote could not be risked in the senate, that it must be either the senate bill or no bill.

The whole question was precipitated at the caucus held just before the house convened yesterday, at which, after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of receding by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others, it was decided to take the senate bill, and immediately afterwards pass separate bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list, and by so doing place the house on record and at least partially overcome the humiliation involved in its defeat. The programme arranged in the caucus was carried out to the letter in the house after an ironclad special order.

The scenes in the chamber throughout the day and evening were exciting | injury. and at times sensational. The galleries were packed and the members applauded and cheered their respective leaders to the echo. Under the terms of the order but two hours were allowed for debate on the main proposition to recede and agree to the senate amendments to the tariff bill. A parliamentary skirmish preceded the pitched battle, but points of order raised by the republicans were swept aside. The speaker ruled the house with an iron hand.

The principal speeches for and against the main proposition were made by Chairman Wilson and Speaker Crisp on the one hand and ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Burrows on the other.

There was no time for preparation and all of the speeches were hot from the forge of the brain and were greeted with round after round of applause. Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Mr. Tarsney of Missouri both democratic members of the ways and means committee, delivered scathing and sensational speeches denouncing the surrender of the house as cowardly and indefensible.

The speaker replied to Mr. Cockran, whose effort was a brilliant one, with such temper that the latter took it as a personal affront, although the speaker disclaimed such intention, and made a vicious lunge at Speaker Crisp. There was no attempt on the part of the democratic leaders to claim a victory. They all admitted that they were accepting the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the senate bill was infinitely better than the Mc-Kinley bill.

The most startling feature of the day, perhaps, was Mr. Cockran's eloquent appeal to Chairman Wilson to name the democrats in the senate who threatened the defeat of all tariff legislation if the attempt to adjust the differences between the two houses was persisted in, but Mr. Wilson made no response.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock, thirteen democrats, Messrs. Bartlett, Cockran, Hendrix, Dunphy, Warner and Covert, of New York; Davey, Meyer and Price, of Louisiana; Everett, of Massachusetts; Gorman, of Michigan; Johnson, of Ohio, and Tarsney, of Missouri, voted with the republicans against the resolution.

The democrats then put through one after another, what the republicans The recognition of the new republic derided as the "popgun" bills, placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, and which in the brief debate on each of the bills they maintained would be passed only to go to their death in the senate.

Drought in Western Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.-Railroad Commissioner Maxson, who has just returned from a tour of the western part of the state, says that the condition is alarming. For 175 miles east from the Colorado line, Mr. Maxson says, everything is burned up. Wheat was ruined early in the season. Then followed the destruction of corn, millet and other grains. The section referred to by Mr. Maxson includes the western third of the state.

No Fight After All.

New York, Aug. 14.—There will be no fight between Corbett and Jackson. The two heavy weights met yesterday afternoon and called each other bluffers and finally declared all negotiations looking toward a meeting between the two off.

Ex-Gov. Robinson III. LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 14 .- Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson is critically ill at his country home 3 miles north of this While there is a probability of his recovery, there is great fear of the disease running into diabetes, and his

age is somewhat against him.

TERRIBLE WRECKS.

Eight Persons Killed by a Wreck on the Rock Island Road at Lincoln, Neb.—Col-Rock Island Road at Lincoln, Neb.—C lision of Trolley Cars at Hazelton, Pa. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—One of the worst railroad wrecks ever recorded in this section occurred shortly after 10 o'clock last night, when the Oklahoma & Texas Rock Island express, east bound, due in Omaha at 7 a. m., jumped the overhead bridge over the Union

Pacific, 5 miles south of Lincoln. Eight

people are known to be killed and sev-

eral injured. The train consisted of an engine, tender, baggage, smoking car and coach. The engine and combination ear went over the bridge, leaving the coach suspended on the trestle. Two passengers and brakeman of the end coach were not injured. They managed to release two others. The known killed are: Conductor C. D. Standard, Engineer Ike Depew, fireman, name anknown. Three traveling men and two farmers, names unknown, were also killed. The engineer and fireman are buried under the engine. Others are supposed to have been burned to death. The injured are: F. G. Scott, expressman; C. D. Sherrer, mail clerk; O. S. Bell, Lincoln, traveling man. About twelve others are injured, whose

In response to a telephone message from the state prison in the vicinity of the wreck, a relief expedition of physito the scene and rendered all the assistance possible. All the cars were burned.

names are not known.

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE. five people were injured, some seriousears on the electric road near Oakdale yesterday. When the collision occurred the cars were going at a high The passengers in the car bound for this city, which was an open jumped for their lives, falling among in them to the floor and splintering sailor. the front of the cars into kindling. Not a single passenger escaped injury and doctors were called from Ebervale ed. Among those who jumped from carried a baby in her arms. Beyond a sons thus poisoned have died.

TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS. MaRae's Bill to Prevent Free Use Reported from the Committee.

ing in the act is to prevent fore the works will be running full the secretary of the interior blast again. from permitting, under proper restrictions, the use of stone and timber free

mits already granted by the interior department.

building purposes. The committee

struck out the clause revoking all per-

He Will Go to Montgomery at the Proper
Time and Set Up a Rival Government.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—A special from Birmingham says the Kolbite and populist committees have been in session there for two days. Late this omes and be sworn in as governor. It the scene. is the plan of the Kolbites to set up a dual government. Part of the scheme is to invite all populists elected to the regular legislature to go into a rump legislature which the Kolbites will set up; other members of which will be populist legislative candidates whom Kolb claimed were counted out.

THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

It Is Officially Recognized by President personal congratulation and greeting posed upon Casario Santo Geronimo, from President Cleveland, in the name of the citizens of the United States, is on the way from Washington to President Dole, of the Hawaiian republic. was finally decided upon this week and the message was framed und mailed on yesterday through the regular chan-

With the letter of greeting to President Dole, which of course passes through the hands of Minister Willis, was inclosed a letter to Mr. Willis ratifying his action in provisionally extending the usual recognition to the republic.

London, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Athens says that a bomb exploded with terrific force in the Jewish quarter of the city of Corfu last evening, killing seven persons and doing considerable damage to property. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Aid for Starving Coreans. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.-Hon. W. Q. Gresham, secretary of state, has been asked if the United States government about 200 delegates are in attendance. will undertake the transportation of Much interest is being manifested. the contributions of flour, grain, etc., that it is expected will be made in this country for the relief of the starving Coreans. Efforts will be made to secure the co-operation of the various boards of trade and exchanges throughout the country, especially those of San Francisco and Chicago, to secure a of Madrid and Ciuidad Real, Spain. shipload of food for the sufferers. A Considerable damage was done to the religious newspaper of this city has already agreed to contribute 1,000 bare ed either killed or injured.

LEPERS REBEL.

They Try to Escape and Police Have to Use Revolvers.

TWO MEN PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY

A Missouri Sailor Eaten by His Shipwrecked Mates-Many People Fatally Poisoned Through Eating Dis. eased Herring.

CAPETOWN, Aug. 14 .- A visit of inspection to the leper colony on Robbin sland, off the Cape of Good Hope, was made by Under Colonial Secretary De-Smidt with the object of investigating alleged grievances, of which the lepers have complained. During his visit the inmates of the colony broke out in revolt, the women trying to escape over the boundary and the men threatening. Secretary DeSmidt with bodily harm. The police were unable to beat back the crowd until they had used their revolvers and wounded one leper. After duced to tell of their wrongs to Mr. them. The police guard at the colony has since been reinforced.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. MARSHALL, Mo. August 14.-Marion cians, police and fire department went Jones and George Marple, two men traveling in a wagon, were arrested by Deputy Marshal Vaughan and Constable Tucker about 15 miles this side of Sedalia, brought back and lodged in HAZELTON, Pa., Aug. 10.-Twenty- jail in this city for passing counterfeit silver dollars on farmers along the ly, in a collision between two trolley road. The coins were light weight, no metallic ring and bear date of 1891.

EATEN BY HIS COMPADES. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14.-Conrate of speed in opposite directions. firmatory advices from Boston regarding the whaler James Allen, whose shipwrecked crew ate of the remains one, saw the approaching danger and of one of their number, Austin Gideon, show that the young fellow who was the rocks that lined the roads. The so eaten was from this section of Miscars came together with a terrific souri. He left here five months ago for crash, throwing those who remained the Pacific coast, where he became a

POISONED BY DISEASED HERRING. LONDON, Aug 14.-A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that a to relieve the sufferings of the wound- large portion of the population of a village near Niedswsdzon, Prussian Pothe open car and fell on the rocks was land, have been made ill by eating dis-Mrs. George Boyle, of this city, who eased herring. Eighteen of the per-

Pullman Works Besieged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The gates of the Pullman company's big plant at Pullman were besieged this morning by a host of striking employes who came Washingmon, Aug. 10.—One of the seeking work and who signified their most important measures of this con- willingness to go back to their gress from the public lands committee old positions. At 9 o'clock the is Mr. McRae's bill to prevent foreman found he had 1,448 men the free use of timber of on hand ready for work. Others public lands, which that committee who are competent and willing are to agreed upon yesterday. The bill be given work just as fast as those repeals the acts of 1891, regulating the parts of the works now closed can be cutting of timber, and that of 1893, started up. All old employes returngoverning prosecutions for violations ing will be given their places back unof the law, and provides that hereafter til the full quota of men needed is at it shall be unlawful to grant permis- work. As that full number of men is sion to any persons or corporations but 2,000, the officials of the company to cut timber free of charge. Noth- feel certain that it will not be long be

Omaha Packing Houses Running. Омана, Neb., Aug. 14.—All the packto bona fide settlers or mineral pros-pectors for firewood, fencing and full capacity vesterday, and many men full capacity yesterday, and many were turned away who applied for work. The packers say that a great work, and those who are needed were KOLB WILL MAKE TROUBLE. taken back and the others were paid off and told that they would be sent for if wanted. Some of the old men

Kaffirs in Revolt.

CAPE Town, Aug. 14.—The Kaffirs in North Transvaal are in open riot. They evening the meeting, which had been have blocked the road from Murchison, held behind closed doors, adjourned. have burned homesteads and captured Capt. Kolb made the statement after cattle. The Kaffirs are now beseiging the meeting, so it is learned on re- headquarters of the residents and the liable authority, that he proposed to government buildings at Agatha. go to Montgomery when the time Troops have been hastily dispatched to

Hon. E. F. Ware at Lawrence. LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 14.—Hon. E. F. Ware has accepted the invitation to deliver the opening address at Kansas university next month. The fall term of school opens on September 5 and Mr. Ware's address will be delivered on September 7.

Cæsario Refused a Pardon. Paris, Aug. 14.—The board of pardons, it was announced yesterday, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- A letter of maintains the sentence of death imthe assassin of President Carnot, condemned to death on Friday next.

> Judge Talley Asks a New Trial. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 14.-A dispatch from Huntsville. Ala., states that Judge Talley, of the circuit court, who was recently impeached and found guilty by the supreme court, has filed a petition for the rehearing of the case.

> Carnegie in England. London, Aug. 14.-Andrew Carnegie has leased for a term of twenty-one years Buckhurst park, in Sussex, the seat of Lord Delaware, a brother of Sir Lionel Sackville West, with its extensive shooting park.

Must Not Attack Pekin.

of the Daily News at Vienna states that Dreat Britain, France and Russia have agreed jointly to interfere in case the Japanese attempt to attack Pekin.

Christian Endeavorers of Kansas COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Aug. 14.-The Y. P. S. C. E., of the Fifth district of

Too Much for His Stomach. CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 14. - As a result of eating a quart of ice cream and a watermelon at one sitting on a hot day, Carson Peterson died last night.

A cyclone swept over the province

PULLMAN EVICTIONS.

The Strikers Must Leave Their Houses-A

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Post prints the following from Pullman: Pullman's tenants will be evicted. Vice President Wickes said so yesterday. The company claims that it must find houses for its new employes to live in, and as the strikers have been camping in the Pullman flats without paying a cent of rent for the last three months, they must get out. This move is the very last in the big strike and it will forever discomfit the employes. The company's houses cover about 3,000 people at present. These 3,000 consist of the striking workmen and their families. There are about 1,000 new men in the shops that have families and that desire to live near their work. The old employes must make way for the new.

This will be a death blow to the tenants who have been the strikers. They have very little money. When their scant supplies of household furniture are set out on the broad street it will be impossible for them to move them away. Even now they cannot afford quiet was restored the lepers were in- to buy a pound of coal to cook the duced to tell of their wrongs to Mr. raw potatoes they get from DeSmidt, who promised to inquire into the relief committee. The prospects are gloomy indeed for houses. But Mr. Wickes' assertion as to the company's intention of beginning the work of eviction was very positive and unmistakable. It meant volumes to any one who understands the condition of the Pullman strikers sometimes fall off. at this time.

DUN'S REVIEW.

The Advance in Corn Discussed—How the Short Crop Will A Tect Railroad Traf-NEW YORK, Aug. 11.-R. G. Dun &

Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The advance in corn discloses a general belief that the injury to this most important crop has been so great as to affect materially the traffic of railroads, the demand of manufactured products and the cost of meats for the coming years. Unless the markets deceive and are entirely deceived, our country will have to face a real calamity in the loss of something like 500,000,000 bushels of corn and this loss consumers have to share through the advance of 14 cents in two weeks and 9 cents since Friday of last week. Neither official nor unofficial statements as yet preclude the hope unofficial statements as yet preclude the hope that the loss may prove less serious, but at current prices 1,500.000.000 bushels would cost as much as 2.000.000,000 bushels would cost a fortnight ago. Wheat has risen 3½ cents in the fortnight and 2½ cents during the week, although western receipts have been 5,223,128 bushels against 3,162,694 last year. Atlantic exports are still about half as large as a year igo, 1,399,485 bushels against 2,734.881 last year. Pork products are a little stronger, as is natural. Cotton has twice risen and again declined a sixteenth with increasing prospeects of a very large yield, closing without change

for the week. The sales of wool would have been large, according to reports from the different markets, if there had been sufficient stocks available, but amounted to 7,623,400 pounds at the three eastern markets, against 9,220,700 pounds two years ago. Country holders of wool do not at present appear anxious to let somebody else speculate on its price and are said to be keeping back supplies quite generally, although re-ceipts at Chicago were 4,000.501 pounds for the week, agains/ 1,127,099 for the same week last

year.
The failures for the five weeks ending August 1 showed liabilities of \$12,144,713, of which \$5,625,594 were of manufacturing and \$5,220,247 of trading concerns. The failures during the past week have been 251 in the United States, against 394 last year and fifty-four in Canada, against twenty-five

MISS RANDALL'S DEATH.

Dashed to the Ground as She Was Descend-

rible tragedy was witnessed by a large many of their old men showed up for crowd of spectators at Glendale park, evitable. near this city yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock. Miss Lulu Randall, of Detroit, Mich., who has for some time past been making balloon ascensions, was almost instantly killed. She ascended safely to about 1,200 feet, and when the signal was given cut the parachute loose.

It opened and she descended safely until she was about 70 feet from the ground when the parachute drifted into a tree with soch force that she was thrown against a limb and her hold broken loose. She fell to the ground and though physicians were summoned died soon after the fall. The remains will be sent to Detroit.

THROWN FROM A WAGON. The Father Picked Up Dead and the Mother

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 11.-While driving near Evergreen, Putnam county, yesterday C. C. Martin, a prominent farmer, and daughter, Mrs. Murrell Melton, and two children, one a baby and one 21/2 years old, were thrown from a wagon. Martin was picked up dead, with his head crushed. Mrs. Melton's head was also crushed and she died this morning. A pathetic incident in connection with the accident was that the man who found them removed the children from beneath the debris and went for help. Returning, he found the baby trying to suckle its mother and the other one wiping the blood from its mother's face.

Troops on Guard. Омана, Neb., Aug. 11.—Two companies of state militia, the Thurston rifles and the Omaha guards, of the Nebraska national guard, were sent to South Omaha at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and stationed as a guard around the packing houses. The strikers were in an agly mood, but no violence was attempted. The strikers soon withdrew London, Aug. 14.—The correspondent to a distance and awaited the coming

of the new men on their way to work. Several more companies of troops from the interfor of the state arrived last night. The strikers are quiet and offer little opposition to the soldiers.

Beef Tea in Capsules for Soldiers. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Supplies are being furnished both to the Chinese and Japanese armies on a big scale by American firms. The Japanese have contracted for 1,000,000 capsules, made by a bouillon company of Jersey City. The capsules will perhaps have their first tests as substitutes for solid food while carried by the Japanese. Each capsule contains enough nutrime at for a cup of bouillon of one pound of cratic politicians of this part of the beef in strength. They are very light can carry rations to last him for six carbuncle on the back of his neck, from exercises—walking in the open air.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

New Pest That Kansas Farmers Will Do

Well to Guard Against—Description of the Thistle and How to Combat It. Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has issued a Russian thistle bulletin which farmers of the state may find of much benefit to them in giving a knowledge of the thistle, which it is said has made its appearance in some counties of the state. The bulletin is a pamphlet of sixteen pages and not only fully describes the pest but tells how to combat it. The publication can be had free by addressing F. D. Coburn, secretary state board of agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

After giving a history of the first appearance of the thistle in this country, Secretary Coburn gives a description of it taken from a bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture.

"In May and June the seeds of the weed germinate, each sending up on a slender red stem two narrow green leaves about an inch long and somewhat similar in appearance to shoots of grass. Between these seed leaves a der, spine-tipped leaves, which later produce branches in their axils. These

young shoots and leaves are tender and juicy, and are eagerly eaten by sheep, the poverty striken occupants of the cattle and horses. Until the dry company's barracks-like rows of weather begins, the plants grow rather slowly, but they store up an abundance mixing. -Boston Budget. of moisture in the succulent leaves and branches. During the dry weather in August the moisture disappears from the slender leaves, and they wither and

> "During August and early September the plants become rigid throughout hard, brittle biscuit agree very happily and increase rapidly in size, often and the biscuit is an excellent article growing two or three feet in height of luncheon diet .- Chicago Record. and four to six feet in diameter, forming a dense bushy mass of spiny branches. By the middle of September the exposed parts of the plants have usually changed in color from a dark

> green to a crimson or rose red. 'The root, one-half inch or less in liameter, is broken at the surface of and the plant is blown about as a tum- ter your house." bleweed, scattering seed wherever it goes. The seed remains inclosed in the cumbers a little thicker than for the paper-like perianth, and together with this is loosely held in its place by num- let them stand two hours. Then presserous twisted hairs, so that it is not readily shaken loose from the plant. A plant may, therefore, roll about all winter and still retain some of its seed allspice and cloves; heat the vinegar until the following spring. When the and pour over the cucumbers hot. Let seed breaks loose from the plant, the it stand until cold, then add good salad paper-like flower surrounding it acts | oil to taste. - Boston Budget. as a sail, so that it may be carried a long distance over the snow independently of the rolling plant. The seeds would not be carried through the air like thistle down, except in the case of very high winds, and they would not be blown very far over bare ground.

"A single plant of average size, two to three feet in diameter, and weighing two or three pounds at maturity when dry, is estimated to bear 20,000 to 30,000 seeds. Single plants have been found six feet in diameter, weigh- Judd Farmer. ing about twenty pounds when thoroughly dry, and estimated to bear about 200,000 seeds."

When seed crops are grown, unless extreme care is taken in threshing and cleaning the grain, where the Russian thistle abounds, the seeds of the thistle are certain to be present and to be sown with the grain the following spring. If the grain is shipped to dis-NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.-A hor- go with it. If the thistle is allowed to seed in our state, its rapid spread is in-

The following recommendations as to the manner of combating the thistle

are given in the bulletin: Sow no small grain that is not thor oughly clean from weed seeds. The seed of this plant is as large as a mustard seed, and may be known by the fact that the embryo is spirally coiled, in form like a small snail shell.

A good wire fence is of much advantage. Do not not break up any more of the

native sod than you can tend and keep Put all land sown to wheat or small grain in such condition that the crop may have the best possible start of the

Do not allow scattering weeds reach tumbling size. Where it is abundant mow, rake and stack as you would hav until the time comes when

you can burn it. The weed should be plowed under when immature.

Never try to run a barren fallow

where this plant is abundant. Patches of the weed may be effectually destroyed, as follows: Instead of trying to run a barren fallow, sow on a fair quantity of the small grain, say induces them, as well as their brothers, rye, wheat or oats, pasture until late to take an active part in out-of-door in July or first of August, then turn games and sports. The willowy figure

under thoroughly.

To keep land which is yet free from the pest from becoming seeded by the tumbling weeds and free seeds, the following plan is worthy of trial: Sow each spring a strip of sunflowers about one drill width around each field. Induce these to grow as dense and strong out-of-door games, as it is essential as possible. Leave the stalks standing also to health. during the following autumn and winter, clearing the ground by fire in the

We believe that each farmer can readily keep his own farm clear of this weed, provided it is kept off the waste lands and roadside. For this purpose we have a state law with direct refer-If for ence to this weed. Enforce it. some reason it is ineffectual, the peo-ple of this state should find it out speedily, that it may be remedied.

Caused by a Broken Rail. HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 9.-A southbound freight train of the Ohio Valley railway ran off the track near Wilson station, 5 miles from Henderson, killing a negro tramp and badly smashing several cars. The casualty occurred through a broken rail.

James M. Hall Dying.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 9.-Col. James which blood poison resulted.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

-Powdered pipe clay, mixed with water, to remove oil stains from wall

paper. Blackberry Jam.—Take four pounds of fruit, put into a kettle with two pounds of good coarse sugar, and set over a fire, gently boiling it for one hour, occasionally stirring it to prevent burning. When done put in jars and seal.—United Presbyterian.

-A very striking and beautiful portiere was seen not long ago made of olive-green serge. On this was appliqued a running pattern in darker green velvet. This was outlined with a thread of gilt, and there was a broad band of the same velvet with the same outlining at the bottom of the curtain.

-Chicken Pie.-Stew the chicken until tender, pick the meat from the bones and chop fine. Mix one half cup of gravy with one half cup of milk and a little salt and pepper; thicken and put in with the meat. Line a dish with crust, put in the mixture, cover with cover and bake quickly. - Ohio Farmer.

-To make Florida water take two short stem soon appears bearing slen- drams each of oil of lavendar, bergamot and lemon, one dram each of tumeric and oil of neroli, thirty drops of oil of palm and ten drops of oil of rose; mix these ingredients well with two pints of deodorized alcohol. It will be ready for use in two or three-days after

-One of the lunch-counter delicacies in Chicago is known as the "Maryland sandwich." It is made by putting minced ham and sliced tomatoes between the two halves of a Maryland biscuit. The ham, the tomato and the

-A medical journal offers a suggestion for keeping out those nuisancesflies: "Expose a little oil of bay in a saucer on your window sill, or coat your doors and windows with any color of paint you like, containing as little as four per cent. of oil of bay, which is far from expensive, and can be had the ground by the force of the wind, anywhere, and not a single fly will en-

-Oil Pickles.-Peel and slice the cutable, sprinkle salt through them, and all the water out, and mix red pepper and mustard seed through them. Take cold vinegar enough to cover them, add

-Pork Loaf Cake. -Chop fine one pound of pork and pour over it one pint of boiling water. Add one teacupful of molasses, with three-fourths teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, two teacupfuls sugar, three teacupfuls of fruit, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and alspice and one-half teaspoonful of cloves; also a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make a thick batter. For frosting, use the whites of twoeggs and four ounces of sugar. -Orange

-Currant Jelly.-Pick the currants before fully ripe; assort, wash and drain; place them in a tin or porcelain vessel, and mash them until the juice runs freely. Boil from the top of the stove ten minutes; then place in a bag made from cheese cloth, and drain until the juice is extracted from the pulp. Put the juice in a porcelain ket-tle or a bright milk-pan and boil briskly from the top of the stove fifteen minutes, skimming it frequently. Now remove from the stove and measure the condensed juice, allowing a heaping quart of sugar for each quart of juice; place the juice on the stove, add the sugar previously heated in the ovenand boil five minutes, or until the surface of the vessel is covered with bubbles, which is a sure indication that the mixture is sufficiently cooked. If these directions are faithfully followed, one may expect good, firm jelly that. can be cut with a knife.-Cultivatorand Country Gentleman.

HEALTHFUL SUMMER DRESS. Loose Woolens Are the Best for the Hot

Hygienists, as well as modistes, have given instructions for summer dressing, and where the two conflict, sensible people will hardly be in doubt which to follow.

Clothing for hot weather and for vacation should be selected with a view. not so much to style, as to comfort and health. The advice would be trite were it not supplemented with details.

In the first place, then, summer dress. should be loose and roomy. Be it said. to the credit of girls, it is not alone a desire to be stylish, but an increasing realization of what is healthful that and slender waist are no longer cultivated; but instead, am athletic muscular development and the wholesome tan which tells of exposure to the sun and air.

Dress which does not cramp any part of the body is essential to success in

Another thing to be said about summer clothing is, that one garment, usually the one worn next to the skin, should be of woolen material. It may be as light as necessary, but of wool.

In order to keep cool on warm days. free perspiration is necessary, and to avoid sudden chilling, with its attendant dangers, evaporation of the moisture collecting on the skin must not be sudden. A garment of cotton or linen readily yields moisture to the air; hence the garment becomes cold as soon as it becomes moist.

Stout shoes with heavy soles, while not so absolutely necessary to health in summer as in winter, are really more comfortable than any other. Every pedestrian will give it as his experience that a heavy sole is better than a light one for both comfort and health. Stone-bruise and corns are M. Hall, one of the best known demo among the penalties for wearing pointed and thin-soled shoes. On the other state, was reported dying last niglat, hand, broad and stout shoes allow an and can be packed so that one coldier Some days ago he was afflicted with a indulgence in that most healthful of Youth's Companion.