

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

NO. 46.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONFERENCE on the Indian appropriation bill have come to a deadlock over some of the most important items inserted by the senate. Points of disagreement were senate amendments making an appropriation to survey lands of the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory and raising from \$100,000 to \$111,000 the appropriation for the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.

THE bill to establish a military post at Oklahoma City, Ok., has passed the house and is in the hands of the president.

JUDGE JOSEPH HOLT, who was judge advocate general of the army and at one time acted as secretary of war, died at his residence in Washington on the first.

THE president has approved the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

No agreement had been reached by the tariff conferees on the 1st, although it was reported that it was at hand and would be a compromise on the points in dispute.

MR. COXEY has issued an appeal to congress to appropriate a few hundred dollars to feed his industrialists at Washington.

MEMBERS of the house committee on Pacific railways have received a petition from the New York bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Consolidated Railway Co., asking them to introduce a bill authorizing the institution of suits by the United States against all bonded railways and conferring similar rights on the creditors to sue the stockholders, directors and others, who, it is alleged, misappropriated the assets of the company and diverted the government aid.

THE report of the sugar investigating committee was presented to the senate on the 2d. The main report exonerates Secretary Carlisle. It also says that there has been no testimony in consideration of any money paid for campaign purposes. The committee reports in the negative whether any senator speculated in sugar stock during the discussion of the tariff bill. Summing up the committee says no senator was corruptly influenced in the consideration of the tariff bill.

THE democratic tariff conferees did not make as marked progress on the 2d as they had hoped when they went into session. Members of the conference say that good feeling still exists, and that there is the same reason for the belief in an ultimate amicable settlement.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND has introduced a resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to report a bill placing all sugars on the free list and for raising \$100,000,000 revenue by the income tax.

THE tariff conferees agreed on the 5th that a report should be made one way or the other within seventy-two hours. The discussion was on the sugar, coal and iron schedules.

A DISPATCH from Washington states that Senator J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has entered the race for the republican nomination for president and that he will have the united support of silver Republicans.

CONGRESSMAN W. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska, has announced his candidacy for the United States senate from that state on a free coinage platform.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE monte de pieté or national pawnshop, at Roubaix, department of Nord, France, was destroyed by fire. The damage amounts to 2,000,000 francs.

IN Paris on the 5th A. A. Zimmerman, the American bicyclist, made his last appearance for the season. He took part in a 2,000 meter race at the Seine velodrome and won easily.

FAILURES for the week ended August 3 (Dun's report) were 319 in the United States, against 438 last year; in Canada 44, against 34 last year.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended August 3 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year of 21.3; in New York the decrease was 35.7.

THE Colorado state veterinary and sanitary board has decided to quarantine New Mexico and Texas sheep. Gov. Waite has issued a proclamation prohibiting sheep from those states from entering the state without a clean bill of health from State Veterinarian Gresswell.

THERE was a cloudburst in the hills above Berwind, Col., recently and the water came down the canyon leading to that place in such a volume that a party of five persons, who were caught, were swept away and drowned.

IN Georgetown, O., Edward Howard Jones, on trial for the fourth time for the murder of his son, has been for the fourth time convicted of murder in the first degree. The jury spent sixteen hours in consultation.

THE grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Oklahoma, has adjourned after electing grand officers for the ensuing year. E. E. Blake, of El Reno, was elected grand chancellor, and J. S. Collins, of Guthrie, grand keeper of records and seal.

IN a fit of jealous rage, Harry R. Huitsch, of Chicago, emptied the contents of a revolver into his wife's breast, and then, seizing another weapon, shot himself. The woman will die, and the husband is fatally wounded.

CONSUL HYATT announced that yellow fever had appeared at Santiago, Cuba.

GRASSHOPPERS were said on the 5th to be destroying the crops in the eastern part of Shelby county, and in the adjoining county of Tipton, Tennessee. They made their appearance only a few days ago, and great damage is already reported.

AFTER a struggle of forty days against the united railroads the American Railway union in Chicago has declared off the strike in favor of the Pullman employees.

MAT BUTLER, of Cambridge, Mass., broke the world's 5-mile bicycle record in a handicap race with forty entries. Butler's time was 11 minutes 7 seconds.

A FIRE broke out on the United States man-of-war Marion at Mare Island, Cal., and it was three hours before the flames could be extinguished. Damage, only \$2,000.

Two men at Brazil, Ind., were attacked by strikers and horribly beaten and stabbed because they were scabs who had gone to work in the place of strikers.

THE discovery of fire in the grand stand at the West Side Ball park at Chicago on the 5th caused a wild panic among the spectators, in which several men serious injury and a number of others were cut and bruised.

THE large livery barn of C. M. Klotsbach at Madison, S. D., containing thirty-five horses, fifteen carriages and buggies, was burned. Two men sleeping in the office were suffocated and burned to death.

DUN's report of trade says that the settlement of the tariff question one way or the other will make an important change in the state of business. So much business has been deferred and stocks have been so reduced that large preparations are being made for an increased activity. Wool has advanced. The injury to crops by hot winds will affect all interests. Iron manufacture is hindered by trouble in the coke region.

FIRE at Marion, Ia., on the 3d destroyed \$125,000 worth of property in the business part of the town. An entire block of the buildings burned before the flames could be checked. It originated in the gas and electric light works and was followed by an explosion. Loss, \$40,000, with insurance of \$3,500.

THE jury in the case of Casario, the assassin of President Carnot, of France, brought in a verdict of guilty and the presiding judge sentenced the prisoner to be guillotined. When the death sentence was uttered Casario exclaimed: "Long live the social revolution!"

A FIRE in Lakeview, Mich., burned all the buildings on both sides of Main street. Thirty-five buildings were consumed, comprising the principal part of the business portion and including both hotels, the post office, a dry goods store, a general store and two drug stores. Loss, \$130,000; insurance unknown.

THE lumber district of Chicago on the 2d was visited by a second fire which for a time threatened to rival in destructiveness that of the day before. Before it was subdued it had wiped out the yards of the John Sprey Lumber Co., A. J. McBean, cedar posts; P. Parrell, cedar posts. In addition to the lumber yards the wooden bridge over the Chicago river at Ashland avenue was totally destroyed.

RETURNS from the principal counties in Tennessee show that the democratic nominees for judges of the supreme court have defeated the republican-populist fusion ticket for judges by good majorities.

THE Pullman works at Chicago were started on the 2d quietly and without demonstration on the part of the employees. But 250 men reported for work, although the company expected 800. About 1,000 strikers gathered about the buildings and good-naturedly chaffed the returning workmen, but no attempt at violence was made. A heavy detail of police was on hand and remained at the works all day on guard.

LA MOURE, N. D., is in ashes. A great fire broke out on Front street at an early hour on the 2d and, fanned by a strong wind, laid waste the entire business center of the town. Four blocks of stores were burned, including the county courthouse and the records. The Leland hotel and a drug store are the only buildings left standing. The loss is \$200,000; only partially covered by insurance.

THE indications are now favorable for the early resumption of all the mines now idle on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and those at the Star Furnace have already gone back at the old rates.

IN St. Paul, Minn., the Omaha car shops opened on the 2d for work with eighty-five men, and will soon have a full force at work. All the A. R. U. men were anxious to get back, but the company is taking in only such as they see fit. This ends all signs of the strike on the Omaha line there.

MRS. SUSAN J. TAYLOR, of Walpole, Mass., is under arrest, charged with attempted incendiarism. The insurance companies allege that there have been within a few years no less than twenty-six fires in the property owned by the family of which Mrs. Taylor is a member.

FIFTY-ONE farmers, representing the Sherman County (Kan.) Irrigation association, arrived at Rocky Ford, Col., on the 1st from Goodland, Kan. They were there for the purpose of examining the irrigation system, with a view to utilizing a large body of water underlying Sherman county by pumping into reservoirs.

FROM recent information received by the bureau of American republics from Valparaiso, it was learned that the Chilean minister of finance, replying to the government of Mexico, declined to join in the proposed monetary conference to establish a rate of value between gold and silver.

MORE than 1,300 committeemen, comprising the citizens' executive board of Pittsburgh, Pa., are hustling for all they are worth to make the twenty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held September 10 to 15 a success. Indications are for a tremendous turnout of veterans. More than 25,000 of them have been assigned to free quarters, to say nothing of the 5,000 to 10,000 who have reserved paid quarters, and the 5,000 resident Grand Army men who will not need to secure accommodations.

SHARP NOSE, an Arapahoe Indian chief of Wyoming, has been deemed by the house pension committee worthy of a pension of \$12 a month for his services to the government as a scout in leading the attack on the village of hostile Cheyennes, in the Big Horn campaign, in November, 1876.

JENNIE JONES, wife of a striking coal miner, was killed at Phillipsburg, Pa., by a shot fired by James Myers, a deputy sheriff. Immediately after the shooting Myers fled into the town. The enraged strikers swear that they will avenge the death of the woman. The Pardee mine was to have resumed with non-union men, and deputies, including Myers, were commissioned to guard those who were going into the mines. Maddened by the jeers of the women, who assembled about the entrance of the mine, Myers fired into the crowd, with the result already stated.

A BUCYRUS, O., special on the 3d said that a westbound freight on the Pennsylvania broke in two, the parts colliding. A car of coal oil and one of gasoline took fire and consumed half the train, also destroyed about 500 feet of track. Four tramps were stealing a ride on the oil car and all were burned to death.

THERE was no truth in the story cabled from Buenos Ayres on August 1 to the effect that 3,000 insurgent troops were marching upon Porto Alegre, the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

NEWS of the Wellman polar expedition has been received at Tromsø, Norway. Soon after leaving Danes island the Ragnvald-Jarl encountered a great field of pack ice and the vessel was hemmed in and crushed to pieces. Arthur Wellman, undaunted by the loss of the vessel, resolutely set out in a northern direction on his search for the pole.

ANOTHER fire broke out at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 3d. It was believed to have been incendiary. It occurred in the warehouse of the Nelson Paper Co. and the nearest fire alarm box was found to be plugged up tight. The warehouse full of paper burned, together with a quantity of dry mill wood. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE president on the 6th nominated Amos M. Thayer, of St. Louis, for United States circuit judge of the new Eighth judicial circuit; also H. S. Priest, of Missouri, to be United States circuit judge of the Eastern district of Missouri.

PROMPTLY at noon on the 6th two wheelmen started from the White house with a letter from Private Secretary Thurber to Gov. Waite, which was to be passed to relays of two men on bicycles 5 miles apart until it reached its destination at Denver, Col.

EX-GOV. BLAIR, of Michigan, died at Detroit on the 6th.

THE whisky trust has ordered 3,000,000 gallons of whisky out of bond in the Cincinnati district, all of which is to be reexported. This is done in anticipation of the speedy passage of the tariff bill.

RETURNS from the election at Alabama on the 6th assure Oates' election by a majority ranging anywhere from 30,000 to 50,000. A democratic legislature is elected, insuring the election of a democratic senator.

A PANIC was created at Chicago on the 6th by a fire in a row of tenement houses. The fire started in an alley, and driven back by a strong wind swept down the row, destroying the back porches, kitchens and outbuildings of sixty houses. The flames threatened for a time to wipe out the entire neighborhood, and the tenants fled in terror, but by hard work, the fire department finally controlled the blaze with a loss of less than \$10,000.

IN Cleveland, O., a murderous affray occurred recently among a gang of Poles gathered at the house of Valentine Novatyk. All hands got drunk and participated in a general fight with knives. Novatyk was slashed terribly and will die. Four of his assailants are under arrest.

THE marriage of the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch and the Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of the czar, took place at St. Petersburg on the 6th.

VERY little headway was made in the tariff conference on the 6th. There were wide differences on coal and iron.

IN the senate on the 6th the bill for the deportation of anarchists was passed. In the house a memorial was presented for the impeachment of Judge Ricks, of the Northern district of Ohio. It was referred. A bill was passed granting to the Kansas City, Oklahoma & Pacific railway a right of way through the Indian territory.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

George Cartwell and Lewis Baird, Cowley county farmers, recently quarreled over trespassing stock which resulted in Cartwell emptying two loads of shot into the body of Baird. Baird may recover.

Hon. Ben H. Clover, formerly congressman from the Third district, has gone back to the republican party, and ex-Senate Senator H. B. Kelly has announced his intention of stumping the state for the populists.

The late dry weather and hot winds played the wild with the corn crop. In some localities it will be a failure. The hay crop will also be very short according to the latest bulletin issued by the weather service observer at Topeka.

A delegate convention of the German-American league of Kansas will be held at Salina, September 4, to consider the political interests of the German citizens of the state and determine which party they will support in the pending campaign.

The old soldiers of northern Kansas and southern Nebraska had an interesting reunion at Superior, Neb. Among those who made addresses were Hon. E. N. Morrill, Gen. Campbell and Mrs. Wood, president of the Woman's Relief Corps of Kansas.

Lightning did much damage in the vicinity of Nortonville during the storm of the 29th. The Seventh Day Baptist church was badly damaged; the mill operated by Griffey & Skinner was also hit, and Swenson's large barn was burned to the ground.

John A. Murray, the reputed author of the prohibitory act which bears his name, died recently of yellow fever in Mexico. He was at the head of a colony of Kansas men who had obtained a large grant of land on the Papalepau river and was engaged in coffee raising.

Mrs. Fannie M. Townner, wife of Albert M. Townner, now an inmate of the Leavenworth soldiers' home, has fled suit against four Fort Scott joint keepers for selling her husband liquor. She alleges twelve causes of action and asks \$4,000 damages on each or a total of \$48,000.

C. W. Myers, president of the Bank of Greensburg, who was convicted in the district court of Kiowa county of receiving deposits when he knew the bank was in a failing condition and sentenced to the penitentiary, has taken an appeal to the supreme court, and pending a decision has been admitted to bail.

The sweeping reductions in freight rates ordered by the state board of railroad commissioners on all classes of freight took effect August 1, but the railroad companies announced in advance that no attention would be paid to the order and the attorney-general will institute suit to compel compliance with the same.

Members of the American Railway union at Argentine, who were summoned to appear in the United States court at Topeka to answer the complaints of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road in connection with the late strike, notified the clerk of the court that they declined to appear either in person or by attorney.

During the storm at Fort Scott on the 31st lightning struck a dwelling occupied by Angus McDonald, an engineer on the Memphis road, and tore the roof and rafters into splinters. Mrs. McDonald, who was sick in bed at the time, was completely covered with splinters and plaster, but otherwise escaped injury. Her escape was miraculous.

The 4-year-old son of Alfred Meier, city engineer of Atchison, awoke his parents the other night by frantic screams. When the mother went to his room, she found the child on the floor by an open window in hysterical condition and wringing his hands, which were covered with blood. A doctor was summoned, and it was found that a rat had gnawed the child's arms in a most horrible manner.

A special appropriation of \$10,000 was made at the last session of the legislature to prevent any general invasion of the state by cholera. Only \$2,000 of this sum has been disbursed, and the executive council recently voted to turn over the balance, \$8,000, to the state board of health to be used in improving the sanitary condition of cities. Robert Semple, secretary of the people's party central committee, filed a protest against the action of the executive council.

The report of the state treasurer for July showed the total receipts for the month to be \$547,687.72, of which the principal items were: General revenue, \$235,545.16; permanent school fund, \$127,708.38; annual school fund, \$109,342.94; interest, \$13,420.58; municipal interest, \$23,650. The total disbursements for the month were \$240,643.71, of which the principal items were: General revenue, \$118,677; permanent school, \$85,900; and municipal interest, \$23,470.20.

The tax commissioner of the Santa Fe road has prepared a statement of the company's valuations in Kansas for 1894, as approved by the state board of railroad assessors. The statement shows a decrease in the valuation of all kinds of railroad property. The aggregate decrease under the valuation of 1893 is \$344,745.83, as follows: Main track, \$196,580; side track, \$1,465; telegraph, \$37,900; buildings, \$3,420; tools, etc., \$62,189.51; rolling stock, \$43,189.51. The total valuation of the Santa Fe's property in the state is \$20,279,081.13.

ABOUT BONDS.

Treasury Officials Said to Be Discussing Another Bond Issue—Falling Off of Government Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—There are differences of opinion among treasury officials as to the probability of another bond issue. Neither Mr. Carlisle nor Assistant Secretary Curtis is willing to admit that there is any real cause for alarm in the present financial situation. It is known, however, the president and his advisers are watching with eager interest every change in the financial situation, and that every phase of it is being carefully and thoroughly studied. Notwithstanding this solicitude, it is believed it is the judgment of the president that the situation does not furnish any just apprehension, and that better times may be confidently expected soon. From this point of view, it is argued the passage of the pending tariff bill is sure to result in a prompt and general revival of business, and that in consequence there will be a large increase in the government revenues. Receipts from customs, which for many months past have been gradually growing less, it is believed, will show a marked improvement from the very first, and will continue to increase until normal conditions have been reached.

It is contended that notwithstanding the fact the gold reserve had reached the low water mark of about \$52,000,000 the government is really far better able to meet its obligations to-day than it was just prior to the February bond issue. There are some, however, who take a less hopeful view of affairs. They observe the gold reserve, which six months ago was brought up to its normal condition by an increase of \$50,000,000 in the public debt, again melting away, and already reduced to a point \$13,000,000 below the lowest point reached prior to the February bond issue.

It is argued should the pending tariff bill become a law and go into operation even as early as the middle of the present month no material increase in the revenue could reasonably be expected earlier than next December, for the reason the tariff bill will have passed too late in the season to realize any considerable amount from the fall importations. The treasury figures show there is now in this country at least a six months' supply of sugar, so little may be expected from that source. This is true also of whisky. The statistics of the internal revenue bureau show the tax has already been paid on over 13,000,000 gallons of whisky in excess of the amount upon which the tax had been paid one year ago. Therefore, but little relief may be expected from this source before December.

The only course, therefore, it is contended, will be to a bond issue, and there are many well informed persons who believe if this congress does not pass a prohibitive resolution before adjournment, \$50,000,000 or more will soon be issued. That there would be no difficulty in placing any reasonable amount even at the premium exacted in February, seems apparent from the fact that the February bonds are being sold at a premium of 1.37 per cent.

CHINESE VICEROY REBUKED.

The Emperor Divests Li Hung Chang of the Order of the Yellow Riding Coat.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—Private dispatches received here to-day confirm the report that the emperor has divested Viceroy Li Hung Chang of the Order of the Yellow Riding Coat, which is the highest order in China, allowing the wearer privileges second only to those enjoyed by the royal family. The emperor, the dispatches say, has freely expressed his anger at the viceroy for permitting Japan to get ahead of China in preparing for war. The act of the emperor in divesting the viceroy of the Yellow Jacket does not necessarily imply his deposition from office, but is in the nature of an imperial rebuke of the most emphatic character.

The viceroy is regarded here as the only leader capable of coping with Japan in the existing crisis. He has the confidence of not only the army, but of the people, and is a natural leader of men. It is said that the emperor has been influenced in his action by members of his family hostile to the viceroy's pro-European policy.

Reports from Tien-Tsin say that many Chinese soldiers who deserted have been beheaded by command of the emperor. The exact number is not given. The soldiers pleaded in extenuation of their offense hunger and exhaustion. Before they were executed they were stripped of their uniforms, and their pigtail torn off. The example made of these unfortunates has terrified the army.

A dispatch has been received here which confirms the report that a second battle has been fought at Ya Shan between the Chinese and Japanese. It is said that the Chinese were defeated.

INTER-STATE ENCAMPMENT.

The Reunion of Nebraska and Kansas G. A. R. Closed.

SUPERIOR, Neb., Aug. 6.—The Sixth annual inter-state reunion of Nebraska and Kansas G. A. R. closed last night. The attendance yesterday reached the maximum of 30,000. Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, and Hon. John M. Thurston, of Omaha, closed the day with speeches. In the evening Hon. E. N. Morrill, of Kansas, addressed the camp-fire, and good stories and songs whiled away the last evening of the encampment. Hundreds were present from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Colorado and Nebraska.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

THE senate on the 30th passed the bill providing for additional court facilities for the Indian territory. Mr. Allen (Neb.) introduced a bill to provide for the issuing of \$50,000,000 in treasury notes to be distributed pro rata among the states "for the relief of the worthy poor." The conference report on the agricultural bill was received. There was a disagreement on the \$10,000,000 Russian thistle appropriation. The senate insisted on the amendment and sent the bill back to the house. The house resolution extending the appropriations to August 14 was adopted. But little was done in the house. Mr. Boutelle offered a resolution recognizing the new Hawaiian republic, which went over. While trying to secure consideration of Mr. McKee's bill to protect forests, the quorum disappeared and the house adjourned.

THE senate on the 31st discussed the question of a site for the new government printing office. The general deficiency bill was reported and placed on the calendar, as was also the house bill to provide a uniform system of bankruptcy. The conference report on the Indian bill was adopted, and the bill sent back to conference as the report agreed to some amendments and disagreed to others. The house held a brief session and put in the time discussing the senate amendment to the agricultural bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to exterminate Russian thistles. The conferees were instructed to insist on having it stricken out. Adjourned.

THE senate discussed the sundry civil bill in a desultory way on August 1, but reached no final action. A few bills passed, among them the bill extending the time for payment by purchasers of Omaha Indian lands in Nebraska. The conference report on the house bill requiring railroads to build depots at certain towns in territories (having special reference to the Rock Island square in Oklahoma) occasioned a long debate on the motion that the senate recede from the amendment, which does not require the roads to build depots. The senate finally receded by a vote of 21 to 20. The senate also receded from the Russian thistle appropriation to the agricultural bill. The house spent the whole day debating the Moore-Funston contest from the Second Kansas district and finally decided by a vote of 10 to 126 that Funston is not entitled to the seat. Before formally seating Moore the house adjourned.

THE senate on the 2d passed the sundry civil bill and the Hatch anti-trust bill reported from the agricultural committee and placed on the calendar. Mr. Gray, from the special committee to investigate the charges of bribery against senators in connection with sugar legislation, made a report which was unanimous. It exonerates senators from any improper acts or being governed by improper influences, and declares the reflections upon Secretary Carlisle without foundation. The anti-trust bill was taken up and at 5:10 o'clock the senate went into executive session. The house passed several bills of a local nature and the action of the court martial at Fort Omaha (N. B.) offered a long resolution on the subject of obeying an order for target practice on Sunday was debated at some length, the action of the officer who issued the order being severely criticized. The Moore-Funston contest then came up and the house by 146 to 87 declared Moore entitled to the seat as representative from the Second Kansas district. Col. Moore was then sworn in. The conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to. At 3 o'clock the house adjourned.

THE senate on the 3d passed the last of the appropriation bills, the deficiency bill, after discussing it nearly the whole day. The bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona were reported and placed on the calendar. The house bill for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor for constructing public works passed. After a short executive session the senate adjourned. The house put in a large part of the day discussing the bills classifying railway mail clerks and second-class post office clerks. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to. Mr. Blair (N. B.) offered a long resolution on the subject of lynchings, which went over. Penitents were considered at the evening session and the house adjourned until Monday.

THE senate held a very short session on the 2d, which was devoted chiefly to the consideration of pension bills, thirty-seven of which passed. A number of other bills, but of no general importance, passed. The house was not in session.

THE WOES OF BRIDES.

They Are Known Wherever They Appear or in Whate'er Garb.

There is no hope for her short of the wilds of Africa. Such a thing as a bride traveling incognito is unknown. The railroad porters and other officials are familiar with all the varieties and are never deceived. It is the same with hotel functionaries and even the street gamins follow her carriage for a chance to earn a dime from the generous groom. The attention which she receives immediately gives the cue to those not so well versed in the detection of brides, and they at once begin to watch her every movement.

She enters a hotel dining-room and there is a subdued buzz of: "Here comes the bride!" from every table. People usually remember their manners sufficiently to abstain from comment while she is present, but the moment she leaves the room they begin to criticize.

If she is dressed as a bride should be dressed you will hear them say: "Well, if ever I am married I shall not put on a matrimonial uniform to advertise the fact," or "Why is it that brides never can act sensible?"

But if she has endeavored to dress with as little ostentation as possible, they are no better pleased and exclaim: "Isn't she too lowly for anything?"

On the whole, the bride's pathway is not all flowery, so do not neglect her, you who have so lately taken her under your protection.—Philadelphia Times.

King of All Racing Mascots.

A peculiar instance of the hold which superstitious belief has on all classes of racing men is furnished in the long lines of blind beggars who line the entrances to each of the big local race tracks. Many racing men hold that as a gilt-edged mascot the blind man has no peer on earth. Those among them who would not give a cent to save their own fathers from starvation cannot leave the blind beggar empty-handed. The beggars who have sufficient interest with the race track owners to get a stand outside the gates reap handsome returns, and in one season can realize enough to keep them in comfort through the winter.—N. Y. World.

GOOGLY-GOO.

Of mornings, bright and early,
When the lark is on the wing
And the robin in the maple
Hops from tree to tree to sing.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

Author of "Miss Hazley's Secret," "Madeline
Fower," "By Whose Hand,"
"Isa," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"Is anything the matter?" she asked.
"You seem out of sorts. What is it?
Anything wrong at home?"
"No, not more than usual," he said.
"Your father's not worse, is he?"
"No. He was asking for you, though.
He misses you when you let a day
pass without coming in. He always
says there's something about you
that seems to make his pains
racking," and he smiled in a
pleased way to the girl, who smiled
back.

even to think of taking sides against
his fellow unionists.
"I didn't mean to annoy you," said
Mary, gently—seeing at once that her
answer had grated on him. "I only
hoped to strengthen you in doing
right. I know it will be a big wrench
for you to go against the rest."
"I don't say that I shall do that.
There may be no cause."
"Then is it to be decided?" asked
Mary.
"We've a meeting to-night; and it's
close on time, too." They had turned
in their walk and were now near to
Walkden Bridge again. "There's Gib-
eon."
The man of whom they had been
speaking, Gibeon Prawle, caught sight
of them at the same moment, and,
crossing the road, came towards them.
"Will you go round and see father,
Mary?" asked Tom, hurriedly, before
the other man joined them. "And
don't tell him aught about this business."

the job for himself; and I shall stand
by the boss."
There was some little applause when
he sat down. Pluck will always win a
cheer, and it was a plucky speech, and
made one or two who thought with
him speak their minds.
But there were more on the other
side, and after some rather heated
talk they appointed a deputation to see
the manager on the next day, to try to
get Gibeon Prawle reinstated.
Reuben Gorringe met the men read-
ily enough; but would not give way an
inch.
"No, no, my men. You know me and
you know my ways. When I say a
thing I mean it. Gibeon Prawle's a
loafer and not a worker, and there's
no room in any mill or shed in my care
for men who shirk their work. This
is a matter between him and me, and
the society's got naught to do with it.
All the other little things you've men-
tioned we can talk about, and I'll do
all I can to meet you. But I won't
take Gibeon back. Mr. Coode"—this
was the proprietor of the mill—"and I
have talked over this matter of Gib-
eon, and he's left it to me absolutely;
and my answer is this, if I shut the old
mill up till it drops in ruins, I won't
have him back."
And from this position nothing could
move him.
And the men went away with grave
faces and consulted, and then came
back and began to talk of striking.
"You can strike if you wish. To-
morrow if you like," said Gorringe,
resolutely. "I'll make no difference
to me. Every hand who's ever been
in the place knows that for good work
I give good pay; and that in every matter
I can meet you in, I meet you. But
you shan't force me to take back a
loafer, gabbling loafer. It's not right.
I've no quarrel with the society; and if
you force one on me I shall fight you."
When they pressed for arbitration,
he said it was no use. He would not
consent to agree to any arbitrator who
tried to prevent him from getting rid
of a lazy workman.
But he said that many of them were
on the side of the discharged man,
and he made his arrangements accord-
ingly. He judged as accurately as he
could how many of the men were like-
ly to go out, and he arranged to bring
a number of non-unionists from a dis-
tance to take their places.
There was much debating, and long
and anxious discussion; but at length
it was resolved to send in the notices.
There were several dissentients, and
among them Tom Roylance, who was
encouraged in his attitude by Mary Ash-
worth.
Before the climax was reached and
the struggle came to a head, Gibeon,
who heard of this, sought her out to try
and gain her to his side.
"Mary, why are you against me?" he
asked her, when he met her as she was
leaving the mill, one evening.
"I am not against you, Gibeon. What
do you mean?"
"Yes, you are; and you're trying to
set others against me, too, Tom Roy-
lance."
"Is it not against you I am acting,"
she said, "but I want to prevent you
having the chance to hurt others. This
is your quarrel, and yours only; and
you know it. Trying to bring others
into it will do you no good and will
injure them."
"I know that you are against me—
aye, lass, and seem to have been so
always. Why don't you like me?"
"I've given you no reason to think
that," said Mary, simply. "I hope I
have not been unkind to you, or to
anyone."
"I don't mean that. You couldn't
be unkind to any living thing," he
said, earnestly. "But you don't like
me. Why can't I have your good will?
Can't you try and take my part now?"
"No, Gibeon; not in this," answered
Mary, candidly.
They walked a few paces in silence,
and when they reached Mary's cottage
he followed her inside.
"Don't you know that I want you
to be on my side?" "Don't you see
why this thing hurts me?" He began to speak with more
warmth of feeling than he had yet
shown. "Don't you know, or can't you
guess that what hurts me is that I shall
have to leave Walkden Bridge?"
"Well, the world is wide, and if I were
a man I'd rather see something of it
than be cooped up here all one's days."
"Ah, but suppose there was a reason
why it was a pleasure to be 'cooped
up,' as you call it. Suppose there was
some one from whom one doesn't want
to be driven away. What then?"
"Och, oh, I didn't know that was the
state of the case. Who is it?" she asked,
half banteringly.
But the next instant she reaped the
question for Gibeon Prawle seized her
hand in his and ran his arm round her
waist, holding her close to his side
while his words came thick and fast.
"Is it you, Mary. I've tried to make
you feel it, to make you know that you
are more to me than all the world be-
sides. I love you, Mary, my darling.
You can do with me what you will. If
you love me, and will be my little wife,
I'll work hard for you as I have never
worked yet. Ah, Mary, my—"

"Yes, that's like a lass. Trying to
fence an awkward question with a bit
of big talk. But see here, you won't
marry him. So you may look out, both
of you."
The girl smiled scornfully, but did
not answer.
"Ah, you may smile. But if I chose
to open my mouth he wouldn't carry
his head half so high as he does at
present, I can tell you. And as for the
strike that's coming, he may look to
himself. If he thinks, or you think,
that he will be allowed to turn knob-
stick, you are both mistaken. I came
to you to-day to try and make peace
between us all. I didn't mean to let
my tongue and my feelings run away
with me, but you won't have peace,
and so there's an end to it."
Mary said nothing while he was
speaking, but the instant he had
finished she went to the door and
opened it.
"Go," she cried, pointing to the door.
Gibeon Prawle looked at her, speech-
less with anger, his handsome face
frowning and flushed with rage. Then,
twisting his cap in his clenched hands,
he exclaimed:
"Do you mean to turn me out like a
dog, without even a kind word or a
look?" he asked.
"I can have no kind words for any-
one who has said what you have, to-
day," answered Mary, resolutely. "But
I bear no malice."
The man had to pass close to her on
leaving the room, and as he was mov-
ing away a sudden temptation seemed
to come over him, and he threw his
arms round her and clasped her tightly
to him as he exclaimed:
"You shall kiss me then, Mary, even
if you won't throw me a kind word,"
and he drew her to him and strove to
press his lips to hers.
She struggled with all her strength
to escape from his grasp, and, finding
she could not, called out loudly for
help.
"You'd better yield to me," cried the
coward, between his teeth, "for my
blood's up, and I won't answer for the
consequences."
"Help, help!" called Mary, renewing
her struggles.
Then the door of the cottage was
thrown open quickly, hurried steps
passed along the passage, and Tom
Roylance burst into the room.
In a moment he had thrown himself
upon Gibeon Prawle, and, seizing him
by the throat, a desperate struggle en-
sued, in the midst of which, Gibeon,
suddenly breaking away from the
other man, pushed him back on to a
chair, and with muttered curses and
threats rushed out of the room.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Washington Reiter.
The ancient Blaek Horse inn in De-
laware county, about sixteen miles
from this city, contains a couple of
notable relics that were highly prized
by Col. Lines, the genial and widely
esteemed proprietor who died re-
cently. One is an autograph letter
of Washington, presented by a
citizen of Fairfax, Va., to the colonel
when he was on duty there as a union
officer in 1862. The other is a bust por-
trait of Washington, painted by Gil-
bert Stuart, a replica of the cele-
brated portrait in the Boston man-
um. Aside from apparent evidences
of Stuart's style, the pedigree of the
picture is perfect, having been handed
down in the family of Mrs. Lines from
an ancestor, a once prominent mer-
chant of this city, for whom Stuart
did the portrait in 1793, the latter
having been rendered extremely
scarce at the time it was painted, by
reason of the British embargo on Amer-
ican commerce.—Philadelphia Record.
A Great Master.
Sir William Jenner, the distinguished
English physician, used to tell with
great gusto a tale of a footman of Sir
Andrew Clark, that other great Eng-
lish physician, who has recently died.
Sir Andrew was well known for his
kindness to his servants, who used to
stay in his service for years at a time,
and who regarded their master as
nothing short of the greatest man in
the world. One day a gentleman in
urgent need of Sir Andrew's services
learned from James that it was im-
possible to see the eminent physician
except by appointment. "But it is
most urgent," cried the caller in dis-
may. "Quite impossible, sir." "Well,
can you not tell me, then, of some one
else near at hand?" "Well, sir," re-
plied James, reflectively, "there is a
very respectable general practitioner
named Jenner on the other side of the
street. I think I may recommend him."

SOUND DOCTRINE.
Principles Which Prompted the Pres-
ident's Letter to Chairman Wilson.
The president's letter to Chairman
Wilson is full of sound democratic doc-
trine. It is refreshing to read it after
the weary weeks of democratic silence
in the face of a betrayal of the party's
pledges by senators who hold demo-
cratic commissions but who place their
own interests above those of their
party and their country.
Mr. Cleveland wrote the letter as an
appeal to Mr. Wilson in this crisis to
"insist upon party honesty and good
faith and a sturdy adherence to demo-
cratic principles."
The question as presented to the con-
ference is, in Mr. Cleveland's words,
"whether democratic principles them-
selves are to be saved or abandoned."
In view of his belief that democratic
principles are imperiled by the senate
bill, Senator Smith's protest against
the interference of a democratic presi-
dent in behalf of his party by writing
a letter to the democratic chairman of
the ways and means committee is of a
piece with his insistence on no tariff
bill at all unless the sugar trust shall
be amply provided for.
What are the democratic principles
in behalf of which Mr. Cleveland has
done an unprecedented thing under
unprecedented circumstances? He
states them in his own terse way in
the letter. He says:
"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."
This is absolutely true, absolutely
sound, absolutely democratic. As Sen-
ator Hill said the other day in his re-
markable speech upholding the presi-
dent:
"it expresses better than I can hope to do
the true, sound and logical position of the
democratic party upon this question."
Upon the question of free raw materials the
president is right, and you know it. You cannot
answer his arguments. You cannot success-
fully dispute his propositions. You cannot
doubt his sincerity and patriotism. You must
yield to the end of his views. You cannot stand
up against the sentiment of the great demo-
cratic masses of the country which will rally
around the president in his contest with you
upon this particular branch of the subject."
Again the president says, in speak-
ing of the senate bill, which leaves the
wool of the farmer on the free list and
proposes to protect the coal and iron
ore of the capitalist:
"How can we face the people after indulging
in such outrageous discriminations and viola-
tions of principle? It is quite apparent that
this question of free raw materials does not
admit of adjustment on any middle ground,
since their subjection to any rate of tariff tax-
ation, great or small, is alike violative of demo-
cratic principle and democratic good faith."
If this is not democratic, and if Mr.
Smith's "sweat-leather" statesman-
ship and his and Gorman's and Brice's
sugar trust statesmanship are demo-
cratic, then those who have made the
democratic party what it is, those who
have led it through its hard but patri-
otic struggle for tariff reform, those
who have won its triumph, those who
have given Smith and Gorman and
Brice what power they possess, have
been basely deceived. It was Cleve-
land's democracy, not Smith's, for
which the people supposed they were
voting in 1890 and in 1892.
And this again is theirs as it is Cleve-
land's democracy:
"The democracy of the land pleads most ear-
nestly for the speedy completion of the tariff leg-
islation which their representatives have un-
dertaken; but they demand not less earnestly
that no stress of necessity shall tempt those
they trust to the abandonment of democratic
principles."
Rather than a bill dictated by the
sugar trust and the money-bags of the
senate it would be better to have no
bill at all. We will then at least save
the issue for which the democratic
party has been courageously and hope-
fully struggling for twenty years.
In conclusion we quote once more
from Senator Hill's speech, because of
the force and eloquence with which he
emphasizes the point made by the
World since this bill went into con-
ference:
"The house of representatives, fresh from
the people, which represents more distinctly
and peculiarly than we do the taxing-power of
the people repudiates our bill, and a demo-
cratic president has emphasized that repudiation,
and the condition which confronts us is
one of extreme embarrassment. Shall we
yield or advance? Shall we surrender to the
house while we can do so honorably, or shall
we wait until we are driven to it?"—N. Y.
World.
NOT A SECTIONAL MEASURE.
The Tariff Bill Is Intended to Treat All
States Alike.
The attempt of the McKinley organs
in both parties to arouse sectional
prejudice against the tariff bill be-
cause the democratic conference are
mainly from the south is not warranted
by the measure itself.
The bill as it stands provides for free
wool and free lumber. Texas alone
had 4,334,551 sheep in 1893. This is
three times as many as New York had.
It just about equals the number of
sheep in the five great western states
of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minne-
sota and Iowa. Missouri and Ken-
tucky, two other southern states, have
nearly as many sheep as all the New
England states and New York to-
gether.
Are not Georgia, North Carolina and
other southern timber-producing states
as much affected by free lumber as any
northern states?
As passed by the house the bill made
coal and iron ore free. It is hoped that
the conference will result in a restora-
tion of the democratic policy. Are not
Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, West
Virginia and Maryland large producers
of these articles?
The sugar bounty, of which Louisi-
ana is the chief beneficiary, was voted
by a republican congress and is re-
pealed in the pending bill.
Whatever may be the defects of the
compromise measure it is not a sectional
bill.—N. Y. World.
Gov. McKinley is unnecessarily
alarmed. The possibility of Gen.
Tracy or Chauncey M. Depew carrying
New York state this fall, thus casting
the McKinley boomlet into the shade,
need cause him no uneasiness. If his
chances for the nomination are threat-
ened only by a republican victory in
New York he can go to work on his
speech of acceptance at once.—Chicago
Herald.
It is true that ninety-nine per cent.
of the democrats of the country prefer
the house tariff bill to that which
passed the senate, and it is not sur-
prising that the preference is so over-
whelming. The house bill wasn't a
perfect measure, but it very closely
approached the lines which had been
laid down in the minds of the demo-
crats of the country. It substituted in
nearly all cases ad valorem for specific
duties, which is in the interest of jus-
tice and reason, and in all material in-
stances put raw materials on the free
list, in obedience to a well-understood
democratic demand. Its only grave
fault was that it held out the menace
of a treasury deficiency, which, if re-
alized, would have been calamitous.
The senate bill is much less perfect,
though in the taxation of sugar it
avoided the danger which lurked in
the house measure. But it is safe to
say that that is the only point of im-
provement. It is objectionable in that
it restores the odious and unjust spe-
cific system of duties. It violates the
democratic pledges in continuing the
tax on raw materials. It is offensive
in that it preserves the unjust and in-
jurious protective system. In fact, the
only thing that can be truthfully said
in its favor is that it is infinitely better
than the McKinley bill. Its adoption
would repeal that agency of robbery
and destroyer of prosperity and save
the people of this country millions of
dollars in taxation.
These are the conditions that confront
the democratic congress and people.
In the face of them what is to be done?
There is no use in flying off on a tan-
gential over it. The argument on both sides,
and weigh them. On one side it may
be said that the failure to legislate for
the relief of the people will forfeit
public confidence in the democratic
party. It will continue the needless
burdens which have exhausted their
resources, prostrated their energies
and destroyed their prosperity. It
will put the democratic party on the
defensive in the impending congres-
sional contest, and a defensive fight is
a losing battle. Moreover, it will jus-
tify the accusation that the democratic
party is incapable of governing the
country.
What is to be said on the other side?
President Cleveland has said it all, and
said it well. It is simply that the senate
bill fails to fulfill the obligations of
the democratic party, and that the
failure is so emphatic and inexcusable
that it amounts to a betrayal of faith.
That is a serious objection, and one
which should bring upon the heads of
those responsible for it the most severe
execration. But, after all, if the con-
dition is a choice between the senate
bill and the McKinley bill, the senate
bill should be passed, and that accom-
plished, every agency of punishing the
recrants should be invoked. The in-
terests of the people are entitled to
consideration first. After that matters
of politics will be in order.—Kansas
City Times.
OPINIONS AND POINTERS.
The republican party of Iowa has
become a party of extravagance. It is
heedless of the necessities of the people
and reckless in the expenditure of
their money.—Ex-Gov. Boies' Speech.
Under democratic institutions
there is a force stronger than senates,
more powerful than presidents, more
potent even than the press. It is the
force of public opinion.—N. Y. World.
An exchange asks: "Why do fish-
ermen lie?" Perhaps for the same rea-
son that republican editors do: they
can catch more suckers by lying than
by telling the truth.—Kansas City
Times.
A proper tariff bill must, as the
president says, be largely the result of
honorable adjustment and compro-
mise. But it need not be the result of
barter and sale.—Louisville Courier-
Journal.
The people of the country are
substantially united in a conservative
measure which will reduce the burdens
of taxation, remove the oppression of
the McKinley tariff and make a great
step in that direction of absolute tariff
reform which is approved in the demo-
cratic platform.—Albany Argus.
The president's letter to Mr.
Wilson is the utterance of an earnest,
honest advocate of a principle who
sees that principle endangered; it is
the utterance of an earnest party man
who dislikes to see his party going
wrong or failing in its duty; it is a
timely and patriotic deliverance which
ought to bring the democratic leaders
to their senses.—Indianapolis Sentinel.
Over confidence has taken full
possession of the republican party this
year, and in politics over-confidence is
a most dangerous thing. It is almost
two years now since the last national
election, and Whitelaw Reid hasn't
fully recovered from the terrible night-
mare of seeing a sure thing slip through
his fingers. Over-confident republicans
should consult him.—Kansas City
Times.
There are thirty-five democrats in
the United States senate who stand
for tariff reform. There are nine
democrats who are traitors to their
party and to the people. The nine
traitors would not have the power to
put one nickel in the treasury of a
thieving tariff trust were it not for
the fact that thirty-eight republican
senators stand in solid phalanx in de-
fense of the trusts. Yet the republican
press is trying to make party capital
out of the situation.—Chicago
Herald.
It seems to shock some of our es-
teemed republican contemporaries that
President Cleveland had no precedent
for his letter to Congressman Wilson.
But if they will overhaul their his-
tories they will find that John Han-
cock and his associates had no prece-
dent for the declaration of inde-
pendence or Abraham Lincoln for the
emancipation proclamation. Notwith-
standing that drawback both these
documents have been largely approved
by the civilized world.—Detroit Free
Press.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, lest he ships fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at six months, \$1.75; at three months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for EAST, COL., CHL., K.C., M., R.R., W.F., and times for various routes like Cottonwood Falls, Elmdale, etc.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for EAST, PAS., FR., MIXED and times for routes like Hymer, Strong City, etc.

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 elected to each house thereof, concurring there-in.

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...

SECTION 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...

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1894, and passed that body, February 5, 1894.

STATE OF KANSAS. OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, September 22, 1894...

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...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. J. M. Wishard has rented Central Hotel.

E. B. Johnston went to Emporia, Monday.

Patrick O'Toole has moved to St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to Emporia, Monday.

John Bell has bought the Martin Heintz property.

Mrs. C. M. Gregory was down to Emporia, Monday.

We are having warm days and cool nights, now-a-days.

Will McNeen won first honors again at the Gun Club, Tuesday.

Chas. Huston returned home, Saturday, from a visit in Missouri.

First-class room and board at the Hinkley House at \$3.50 per week.

The Rev. W. C. Somer is attending the U. P. Church synod, at Wichita.

The new time table, which went into effect Sunday, will be found elsewhere in the week.

Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office.

L. A. Lowther and family have moved back to this city, from Lawrence.

Mrs. Fred Penrod and children have moved back to Cedar Point, from Bazaar.

Cal. Pendgraft shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Tuesday night.

Chas. M. Gregory is enjoying a visit from his father, E. P. Gregory, from Michigan.

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

Mrs. Barbara Gillett went to Plymouth, Tuesday, on a visit to relatives and friends.

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

Ed. Burch moved, Tuesday, out of the John Frisbey house, into the Chas. Winter's house.

B. F. Whitam has returned home from an extended visit in Illinois and other States east.

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

Miss Julia Gregory, who was visiting her brother, C. M. Gregory, left, yesterday, for Arizona.

Mrs. E. L. Robinson is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. John Elmdale, of Columbus, Mo.

T. W. Wells, of Ulrich, Mo., is here visiting the Easter brothers, who were raised by Mr. Wells' father.

Miss Emma Vetter, who had been visiting in Kansas City for some time, returned home, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. G. R. Simmons, of Abilene, arrived here, last Thursday night, on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. B. F. Whitam and son, Arthur, are again home, the former's health having been restored by her visit.

E. F. Holmes returned home, Saturday, from Howell, Mich., where he went to attend his father's funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Piper, of Elmdale, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Saturday afternoon.

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.

Apply 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 Pittsburg, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, from points west of the Missouri river, on September 7th and 8th.

Several of our Democratic exchanges have the name of Barney Lantry, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, spelled wrongly, in their ticket at the head of their columns.

Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received \$3 on subscription, from Herman Piper.

Shaw and Craig's comedians begin to-night, a three nights' engagement at the opera house.

James Carmon went to Emporia, Monday.

J. F. Kirker came up from Quenemo, Sunday last.

Mrs. Bertha Plummer, of Newton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Crum, this week.

Mrs. H. E. Mills was called to Washington, Kansas, by the sickness of a friend, at that place, last night.

Mrs. B. W. Dodge and son, Georgie, returned home, from Council Grove, Tuesday, after a week's visit at that place.

Mrs. C. H. Filson and daughter, Miss Jennie, returned home from Saffordville, Sunday, after a few days' visit, at that place.

Messrs. Tom Lawless, Walter Wiseman, Joe Livery, Bob Roberts, Joe Arnold and Chas. Harden went to Kansas City, on the excursion train, Sunday last.

The young people of Lower Fox Creek, gave a basket and necktie social at the school house, last Tuesday night; it was one of the grandest of its kind; it amounted to \$43.10.

Bert Dunlay went to work at the depot, last Sunday night, to fill the space of Eli Goodreau, while he is taking a month's recreation, he having left for Excelsior Springs, Col., Tuesday.

Wm. Reifsnider, the dray man, was riding No. 113 out, Tuesday, and in getting off, near the switch he was thrown to the ground, getting his left arm broken between the elbow and wrist.

There will be a social in Rettiger's Grove, Saturday afternoon and evening, August 11, at which there will be boat riding, swimming, croquet, ice cream, cake, lunch, etc.

George Crum, the 9 year-old son of G. W. Crum, of this city, while attempting to get on the street car, last Friday afternoon, missed his footing, and the car ran over one arm, breaking it in two places.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church at this place, gave the Sunday School of that church a picnic in the Shellenbarger grove, last Thursday, Aug. 2d.

FOR SALE—A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable, price \$6,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments.

Last Monday night, after partaking of a luncheon, J. J. Comer, Mrs. H. L. Hunt, Miss Minnie Ellis and Anna Porter were taken very ill, but are all now up and about.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Carter, who has been very sick ever since the beginning of this year, was taken to Manitou Springs, Col., on the 2:25 p. m. train, by her daughters, Mrs. C. M. Gregory and Miss Nettie Carter. They were accompanied by Dr. J. M. Hamme.

Don't forget that "old Silas Hecker" will be at the Opera house, to-night, with Shaw & Craig's comedians.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

The following is a list of school districts in this county and the teachers engaged for the fall and winter:

- 1. Elmdale, R. B. Breese, Mrs. Della Beck.
2. Clements, T. G. Allen, Josie Faris.
3. Silver Creek, C. T. Harrison.
4. Cedar Point, Fanny Thomas.
5. Hymer, Miss Stout.
6. Pringle, H. A. Rose.
7. Bazaar, M. J. Cameron.
8. Dunlap, Clara Brandy.
9. Toledo J. R. Brown, Laura Austin.
10. Rockland, Jennie Hayden.
11. Vernon, No pupils, no school.
12. Brandy, Ruby Brandy.
13. W. W. Austin.
14. Lower Fox Creek, Nellie Sanders.
15. East Bucoyee, Sina Brintingham.
16. Elk, W. C. Austin.
17. Miller, S. E. Bailey.
18. Blackshere, Laura Johnson.
19. Sharp's Creek, Jas. M. Stone.
20. Harris, Bridgie Quinn.
21. Woodhull, Estella Breese.
22. Upper Fox Creek, Nellie Bishop.
23. Elinor, Lorena Swope.
24. Canaan, Lena Macy.
25. Rock Creek, Hermia Hazel.
26. Morris, Mrs. Nellie Thompson.
27. Prairie Hill, Emma Silver.
28. Grandview, A. A. Stephens.
29. Saffordville, Josephine Makemson.
30. Fent, Mrs. Adaline Gosler.
31. Simmons, Mamie Simmons.
32. Jackson, Jessie Channel.
33. Coyne Valley, Howard Stephenson.
34. V. E. Alda, Byron.
35. Pleasant Hill, J. G. Peterson.
36. Strong City, O. S. Wiley, Fannie Powers, Josie Fish, Sadie McCabe.
37. Cahola, Miss Eldred.
38. Matfield, E. Cameron, Jennie Upton.
39. Lalage, Geo. W. Stephenson.
40. Sidener, E. A. Sayre.
41. Marble Hill, Jas. R. Prichard.
42. German, E. C. Furman.
43. Chase County, Cora Stone.
44. Buck Creek, Fannie Ward.
45. Homestead, Alva Sayre.
46. Rocky Glen, Maud Thomas.
47. Fairview, Mattie Gray.
48. Forest Hill, Mattie Upton.
49. Holy Prairie, Dan L. Wilson.
50. Lone Star, Frank W. Riggs.
51. W. E. Helen M. Proger.
52. Banks, Lulu Minnie.
53. Lookout, Francis Day.
54. Highland, Ina Montgomery.
55. Strubby, B. F. Martin.
56. Bloody Creek, Ed. Rockwood.
57. Thurman, Lincoln G. Proger.
58. Verdgris, Josie Tinkham.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

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.

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.

The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising peaches and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stoughton, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 80,000 worth of peaches from 12 acres, can be duplicated by any one.

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To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

THOROUGHbred ROOSTERS FOR SALE

Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the COURANT office.

EGGS FOR SALE

Eggs from thoroughbred Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmans, for sale, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 13. Apply at the COURANT office.

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 of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone.

CAMPAIGN RATE!

The Kansas City Times EVERY DAY TILL JANUARY 1. \$2.50.

The Twice-a-Week Times TILL JANUARY 1, 35 Cts.

THE RUSSELL ART PUBLISHING CO., of 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc.

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.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable.

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house, Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

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JOHN P. ALTGELD, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Was born in Germany in 1847; but brought to this country by his parents when but eight years old. His early education was neglected, but being a hard student he acquired a fair amount of knowledge. In 1864, when but 16 years of age, he enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States...

MUST BE TRUSTWORTHY.

Otherwise Newspaper Men Cannot Secure "Good Stuff."

How the Secrets of Executive Sessions of the Senate Reach the Public.—The McKinley Bill "Given Away" by a Congressman.

[Special Washington Letter.]

It is the object of the executive departments to keep a great many matters secret from the people; and the same idea of secrecy concerning executive business is entertained by the senate.

During the administration of President Hayes, one of his annual messages to congress was purloined from the government printing office and printed in a New York newspaper on the morning before the message was sent to congress. It caused a great deal of comment and excitement in this city, but the leaky employe of the government printing office was never discovered. It was stated at the time that the newspaper which published the message paid \$5,000 for the copy.

A little over a year ago the Russian extradition treaty, which was then being considered in the senate, was stolen and given to the public through the medium of a Chicago newspaper, and from those columns it was copied into every paper in the country. The secretary of the senate and all of his employes were thoroughly investigated at the time, but no evidence could be obtained to reflect in the slightest degree upon any one of these employes.

Nearly three years ago, practically correct reports of the proceedings of the senate in executive session were printed in the newspapers of the country; and the most particular sticklers for the maintenance of secrecy in executive sessions instituted an investigation. But no discovery was ever made, which would implicate any individual connected with the senate. Nevertheless, suspicion was aroused against the executive clerk of the senate, Mr. James R. Young, by one of the senators who personally disliked that official. Although no evidence whatever was obtained which would in the slightest degree incriminate Mr. Young, the pressure brought to bear by the senator referred to and by his friends was so great that Mr. Young resigned. The proceedings of the senate in executive session were published from time to time just as accurately as they had been before this enforced and unmerited attack upon the honorable and popular executive clerk.

A great deal of excitement was occasioned in 1872 when the New York Tribune printed, in advance of its ratification, the important Washington treaty with Great Britain. Hon. Hamilton Fish was secretary of state at that time and caused his department to be thoroughly investigated to ascertain if possible whether the leakage occurred under his own official roof. At the same time the senate ordered an investigation and summoned as witnesses the Washington correspondents of the Tribune. These gentlemen flatly refused to give any information concerning the manner or method by means of which they had obtained the treaty. And after having been in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms for nearly two weeks the newspaper men were finally discharged by a vote of the senate. All of the newspapers of the country at that time indulged in unstinted rallery of the senate for its inability to keep state secrets, or to discover the methods whereby such secrets were given to the public.

In the United States senate there always is, always has been, and probably always will be, at least one senator who disagrees with the custom and belief of the majority of the members of that body, and who will see to it that the actual news upon all important subjects shall be given to the public at the proper time. The giving out of news by senators is a matter of strict confidence between the statesman and the newspaper representatives whom they know thoroughly, and in whom they have absolute confidence. Under such circumstances the senator who gives the information is perfectly safe in the hands of his friend, for no newspaper man has ever revealed the source of his information here, nor will any correspondent ever divulge the name of his informant upon any important matter. In the first place a newspaper man must be long in service, personally

well acquainted with the senator, and known to all of his friends as an honorable and reliable man, or no member of the senate will repose in him such confidence. In the second place no newspaper man can succeed in his business and continue in Washington who divulges the name of his informant. Every newspaper man realizes the fact that after he loses the confidence of one public man in any great matter he will lose the confidence of all public men. Without personal relations of the most cordial character and upon terms of social and intellectual equality with public men, no newspaper man in the national capital can reach the top round of the ladder in his profession.

During the preparation of the McKinley bill in 1890, every newspaper man in Washington endeavored to secure a copy of the first proof sheets of the proposed bill, but the members of the committee were under a pledge of secrecy that no information concerning the bill should be given out until it was reported to the house. The day was finally set for the chairman of the committee on ways and means, Maj. McKinley, to deliver the report to the house and make a speech on the subject of the tariff. On the afternoon preceding, one of the members of that important committee met a newspaper man who was his particular friend, in one of the corridors of the capitol, and said: "After supper to-night I intend to go to my room and take a smoke and also a nap for about an hour. I always leave my overcoat on the rack in the hall by the front door. By the way, if you are in my neighborhood to-night drop in and see my wife. I have no doubt she will be glad to entertain you for a little while; and you have not called upon us for some time."

The correspondent, knowing the dinner hour of the distinguished representative, called at his house between seven and eight o'clock, was received by his wife, and ushered into the parlor. After talking for a few moments, the madam excused herself, saying that one of the members of the family was not very well and she would see if it was not about the proper time to administer some medicine. Before that imaginary patient received that imaginary dose of medicine, and before the madam returned to the room, the correspondent had abstracted the proof-sheet copy of the McKinley bill from the inside pocket of the overcoat which was hanging upon the rack in the hall. The full text of the McKinley bill was sent by wire that night and printed the following morning; and nobody until this day has ascertained how it came to be published. Each member of the committee had but one copy of the proof sheet of that bill. At the meeting of the committee on the following morning each member produced his copy of the bill; so that every member of the committee felt himself absolved from the suspicion of having given the information which had been printed. This unanimity of showing of the copies of their bill was made possible only by the prompt return of the proof-sheet by the newspaper man after it had been used in his own office by his telegraph operator, whose wire connected directly with the home office.

And yet a great many people in this country continue to wonder how it is that such important news matters are discovered in the national capital. SMITH D. FRY.

Of a Truth.

Banks (in the newspaper line)—H'mph! Here's a squib credited to the Perkins Junction Banner that I wrote six years ago for the Daily Bread.

Rivers (fellow laborer)—Do you remember everything you have ever written?

"Of course I do."

"What a cave of gloom your memory must be!"—Chicago Tribune.

Worse Than Working.

Proprietor—So you want a vacation, do you? Why, I haven't had one for twenty years.

Clerk—You've been going away for a month or two every summer since I came here.

Proprietor—I know that very well; but I had my wife and six children with me, didn't I?—Boston News.

Not to Be Wondered At.

"Dawson is awfully in love with himself."

"Well, it's natural that a man should reciprocate the affection of the most person who ever admired him."—Harper's Bazar.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

During its Growing Season the Pest is Easily Destroyed.

The plant is an annual and is easily killed at any time during the growing season. It produces no seed before the middle of August or the first of September, and the seed is short-lived. For any methods to be available, two principles must be adhered to rigidly: First, no Russian thistle must be allowed to produce seed; second, there must be concerted action throughout the infested territory. Among some of the measures that may be tried are the following:

Sow wheat and other spring crops as early as possible on well-prepared ground so that the crop may get a vigorous growth and shade the ground before the weed seeds germinate. Cut the wheat early and plow the land as soon as possible afterward. If the land cannot be plowed, mow the stubble before the seeds mature. Let it dry a few days, then burn thoroughly. For crops like corn, potatoes, beets, etc., cultivate thoroughly and as late as possible; the extra cultivation will produce a better crop and get rid of the weeds. This same is true of gardens, truck patches, etc. How-



RUSSIAN THISTLE: Fig. a. Branch of mature plant, natural size; b. seedling about two weeks after germination, natural size; c. flower detached from the axil and remaining suspended by minute hairs, in the ordinary inverted position on a rolling plant, enlarged three diameters; d. flower viewed from above and in front, showing the calyx lobes convoluted into a cone-shaped body, and the large membranous spreading wings, enlarged three diameters; e. seed with flower parts removed, enlarged five diameters; f. embryo removed from the seed, enlarged seven diameters.

ever, if this work is not persisted in, and no cultivation is given after the middle of July, enormous numbers of thistle will soon appear and produce great quantities of seed.

Summer fallow is also recommended, and if cultivation is given frequently so that no thistles will mature, this plan will probably be of value; however, it will take a much labor to keep the fallow free from weeds as it would to cultivate the crop. This crop would not pay for the work of cultivation, hence summer fallow is not to be recommended. It would be better, if a cultivated crop is not desired, to sow the land to clover, peas, lupines, etc., and plow under two or three times during the season. This will greatly enrich the land as well as kill out the thistle.

Sheep are very fond of the Russian thistle while it is yet tender and by pasturing them on the young plants they may be kept down. Along roadsides where the pest cannot be held in check by cultivation, a road machine may be used to good advantage. Set the scraper so it will take off a thin strip of earth and throw the weeds in the middle of the road. A single trip each way would be sufficient to reach all weeds on each side of the track. If a heavy roller is then run over the road the work is made still more effective; the thistle may be kept down on fire guards by harrowing. Public lands, sand hills and scattered weed patches are prolific sources of propagation.

Railroads, which have been one of the chief means in distributing the Russian thistle, have done well in keeping their rights of way clean. However, the surrounding country is usually so thickly infested that they have met with little success. Planting trees, building fences and other methods of preventing the rolling of the thistle may be of aid in its destruction, but all these means must be employed if complete subjugation is to be accomplished. The importance of securing clean grain cannot be too strongly emphasized. As the seed of the thistle is very light, there is no trouble in separating it from that of heavier grain seed, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, timothy, clover, etc. However, with millet and the lighter grass seeds it is more difficult to manage, but even in this case a properly-adjusted fanning mill will usually take it out.

NOTES ABOUT HORSES.

DRIVE slowly through sandy or muddy places or on rising ground. A LITTLE whitewash is excellent for cleansing and purifying the stable.

TROTting sports are steadily gaining in popularity in Great Britain and Ireland.

The champion trotting record of England is 2:34, made last season by the American trotter Rowley.

An excellent sign for the future is the fact that more attention is being given to the development of driving qualities in the road horse.

Horses in training should be fed regularly, and the quantity of food should be proportioned to the work and digestion of each animal.

The English royal breeding stud, founded almost a century ago, is about to be broken up. Some of the most noted of English race horses were bred at the royal stud.

KEEPING EGGS FRESH.

Methods of Packing Which Have Been Tried with More or Less Success.

While there is yet no known process that will keep eggs for any length of time as good as they are when fresh, they can be kept so as to be marketable. We give a few of the many methods, with this advice: Make a trial on a small scale at first, and then if your success warrants, you can increase next year.

To start with, only strictly fresh eggs can be preserved, and in packing they must not touch one another, as one bad egg coming in contact with another will soon spoil the whole lot.

The eggs of hens that have been kept separate from roosters will keep better than those that have been fertilized.

Another item is to store the eggs in a place where the temperature is as even as possible. A cellar, if not too damp, or a cold storage house will be a good place.

The temperature should be kept as nearly sixty degrees as possible, and the more even the temperature the better they will keep. Eggs fresh and not fertilized, kept in a cool, dark place and turned half over every other day will keep a month or six weeks in good condition without any other preparation.

One method of keeping is to make a strong whitewash and thoroughly immerse the eggs in this, taking care that the whole surface of the shell is coated. After they are dry put them on racks in such a way that they can be turned readily.

Another plan is to take boxes or barrels and put in a layer of salt and then a layer of eggs, setting the eggs on end and taking care not to let them touch each other.

Some prefer to use finely sifted coal ashes, packing in the same way.

Twenty grains of salicylic acid in one gill of cotton seed oil may be used for greasing the eggs all over; then lay them in racks.

Another plan is to take a bushel of unslaked lime and eight quarts of salt to sixty gallons of water, or these proportions for a smaller quantity. Slake the lime with a portion of the water, then add the rest of the water and salt, stir it well so that all will dissolve. Let it settle and cool, and then draw or dip off the clear pickle into a preserving vessel to the depth of fifteen inches. Carefully put in as many eggs as the pickle will cover. Then pour in a little pickle that is slightly milky, made so by stirring in to it a little of what has settled to the bottom. Continue in this way as every fresh lot of eggs is added. Use only fresh eggs, and be careful not to put in enough lime to settle in a thick sediment at the bottom. Keep the vessel in a cool place, the eggs always covered a few inches with the pickle. —St. Louis Republic.

WATER FOR POULTRY.

Just the Thing for Yards in Which Many Chickens Are Kept.

The illustration presented herewith represents a simple method of supplying fowls regularly with pure water. It consists first of an ordinary V-shaped trough (B), made from common fence boards. This can be of any desired length, but eighteen inches is sufficient. In this at one end invert a five-gallon can or jug (A), which has been previously filled with pure water. To keep it erect drive two stakes at the end of the trough and lean the

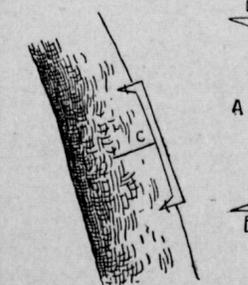


can against them. If further support is necessary, tie it to the stakes. As soon as the water is lowered in the trough below the opening in the top of the can a little air is admitted and water flows out to take the place of that consumed. By this means water can be kept pure and wholesome, and if the vessels be made of earthenware and placed in the shade it will keep cool for a long time. During warm weather possibly as much disease in the poultry yard originates from unclean drinking vessels as from any one source, and a little time used in constructing this fountain will be well spent.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FOR FELLING TREES.

A Device Which Prevents the Waste of Much Lumber.

In felling leaning trees they generally split and waste so much lumber that some way of preventing the splitting



should be adopted. Get your blacksmith to bend a bar of iron about an inch thick and sixteen inches long in the shape of Fig. A. Cut the side of the tree at C, withdraw the saw, drive in the iron with the points B B and the tree is ready for sawing from the opposite side. When the tree is saved nearly through the saw may be withdrawn, the iron removed and the sawing completed from the first cut.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT CARPETS.

Some Interesting Pointers on the Tariff Handicap.

We directed attention a few days ago to the export trade in American carpets and to the assertion of the secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' association that the substitution of a protective duty of 35 per cent. for the duties of the McKinley tariff would deal "a staggering blow" to the carpet industry in this country. The following remarks are taken from The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of the 5th inst.:

"The move of the Alexander Smith Co., of Yonkers, N. Y., in offering their well-known moquettes, or 'American Axminsters,' as the English retailers prefer to call them in their advertisements, has not proved the temporary effort which some English carpet people said it would be. On the contrary, the firm is maintaining its trade with wonderful regularity, and of late has alone shipped more carpets to Britain than the English and Scotch manufacturers combined have sent to the United States. Here are extracts from the manifests of steamers arriving at British ports from New York during the first week in June and the last week of May; Glasgow, £360; Liverpool, £980; Newcastle, £93; Southampton, £1,259, or a total of £2,610 worth of American carpets shipped to Great Britain in a single fortnight. The goods are not being sold at panic prices. Neither are their surplus stocks unsalable in the United States. English firms are fond of saying that they are, but the facts are not altered. The great thing is that for the first time the trade is being worked on a scale of considerable importance. A turn-over at the rate of £30,000 a year is not enormous, but it is an important one to be created in a few months. Most of the goods reaching Bradford and Manchester come via Liverpool. The Southampton consignments are principally for London, the American line steamers having their terminal port on the eastward journey at the former port."

As we have explained heretofore, these exports are made upon a basis of free wool. That is to say, the government refunds to the exporting manufacturers the tariff duties which they have paid on the imported wool used in making the goods. If, with free wool, a prominent American manufacturer can ship carpets to London and other English cities and sell them there profitably, in open competition with English manufacturers, and almost at the doors of the English factories, without the aid of any tariff handicap upon the English goods, cannot American manufacturers beat the English manufacturers in the American home market on the same terms? At all events, it is absurd to say that they cannot defy English competition in this country with the aid of a duty of 35 per cent. on the English carpets.

The duty in the senate bill is no longer 35 per cent. Just before the passage of the bill it was increased, upon the motion of the finance committee, to 40 per cent. A rate of 35 per cent. is high enough, and we presume that the house will insist upon the rates in its bill, which are lower than that.—N. Y. Times.

THE TRUST IN POLITICS.

How Combines Control the Politicians of the Country.

When the late unlamented Jay Gould was asked as to his participation in politics in this state he cynically confessed that he was "a republican in republican districts and a democrat in democratic districts." President Havemeyer makes the same admission as to the sugar trust's contributions to political committees. It has sought "protection" by giving money to the managers of the dominant party—to the democrats in New York, the republicans in Massachusetts, and so on.

The history of the sugar duty in recent years justifies the shrewdness of the trust's managers. The framers of the McKinley tariff made raw sugar, the crude material of the trust, free, but gave it such an advantage in a duty on refined sugars that it has made a profit, as Mr. Havemeyer admitted, of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 a year—and this is no doubt far short of the whole truth. And now the democratic "compromisers" have agreed to a rate and a date that will, if not altered, give the trust a profit of \$30,000,000 before the law takes effect, and a chance to levy tribute upon the people afterwards.

If this scandalous schedule shall not be altered in the senate the democratic house should make a determined stand against it. Sugar can be refined here more cheaply than anywhere else in the world. The trust needs no "protection." The impudence of its Washington lobby is only equalled by the greed of the monopoly. It will be a sorry day for the democratic party when the pocket interest of stock-gambling senators or the influence of a corrupt lobby shall be sufficient to enact a trust tax on sugar.—N. Y. World.

HOW IT LOOKS.

It Depends How You See Things—Strange Eyes of Protectionists.

There are none so blind as those who will not see. There are none who see with better vision than those who look with selfish partisan eyes. Four years ago it was impossible for republicans to see any undeserved protection in any duty levied by their own McKinley. To-day, when the democrats seem likely to leave about one-half as much protection on a few articles as was left on them by republicans, the republicans are decrying against concessions to trusts and local protected interests. Every republican in the senate, except Quay and Aldrich, is horrified at the idea that two-thirds as much protection should be given to the sugar trust in 1894 as it received in 1890.

Even the Manufacturer, of Philadelphia, the most hide-bound and bigoted protectionist sheet in America (outside of the American Economist), has concluded that any protection to the cane sugar producers of this country is

unjust and unwise. Its argument is peculiar. It runs like this: "For thirty odd years the republican party has protected the sugar interests of Louisiana in accordance with the republican principle that every American industry requiring protection should have it. For thirty odd years the sugar planters of Louisiana have voted to send to congress representatives who belonged to the democratic party and who desired free trade. * * * It is really a strain upon the protective principle to protect a cane sugar industry which after long years of protection, cannot produce more than one-tenth of the sugar required by the American people. Clearly the only hope we have of supplying from domestic sources the domestic demand for sugar is found in the development of the beet sugar industry. Might there not, therefore, be found some justification for placing sugar on the free list and giving bounties to producers of beet sugar, while permitting the cane growers of Louisiana, who want free trade for other people, to enjoy for themselves an experience with free trade? The republican party has no longer obligations of any kind to the Louisiana sugar interests. This is a fact to be remembered."

This is ideal protectionist logic. Because, after thirty years trial, protection has failed in one branch of the sugar industry, therefore it should be abolished on this branch and should be tried on another branch. It failed in one case because it was tried in the south among the wicked democrats; it would succeed in the west where it would be more appreciated by good republicans. This plan would be one of avenging justice. The southerners cannot be converted from free trade and democracy; let their industry suffer. The westerners may be won over to protection and republicanism; let us protect their industry.

All of which shows the blessings of protection and the broad sympathy and statesmanlike qualities of protectionists.

GET IT IN SHAPE.

The Country is in No Condition to Listen to Protection Methods.

The overwhelming sentiment of the country in favor of the Wilson tariff bill in preference to the senate's substitute has been voiced and revoiced in so many ways that the latter body ought to see the futility of any contest for the high "protective" duties it adopted.

The plea for increasing the rates fixed in the house bill was that it would not yield enough revenue. But rates still lower than those of the house bill would certainly invite larger importations and insure larger revenue than would be realized by the senate bill. If the income tax is to be retained the revenue it would yield will be greatly augmented if its limit of exemption were fixed at \$3,000 or less.

But whatever revision may be decided on, it is certain the country is in no condition to stand and will not tolerate the senate's high "protective" duties on woolen and cotton fabrics, clothing, steel rails and other manufactured goods. The senate bill has been shaped with very much more concern and tenderness for the monopolists and manufacturers than for the farmers and planters. And nothing in its schedules can work so discriminatingly and disastrously against agriculturists and all the non-"protected" classes as the woolen schedule.

The conference committee should remember, too, that the people, after the present long era of business depression, are not able to pay 40 and 50 per cent. extra for their clothing and other necessities of life. The rates on all such articles should be put as nearly as possible on a simple revenue basis.—N. Y. Herald.

BE EARNEST.

The House Should Not Fight the Senate Amendment for Mere Effect.

If by making a strenuous fight the house can wring consent from the senate, Chairman Wilson and his friends owe to their party another effort for the bill which was presented after mature deliberation by the body to which the constitution gives the power of originating revenue measures.

We have confessed before and are compelled to confess again considerable confidence in the impudence of the Gorman combine. We cannot see that any influences can be used to shame and melt that gall which have not been used before. Gorman and Brice have measured and defied all the consequences. The senate so enjoys the immense power with which the chaos of rules invests small minorities that it shows no intention of improving its methods.

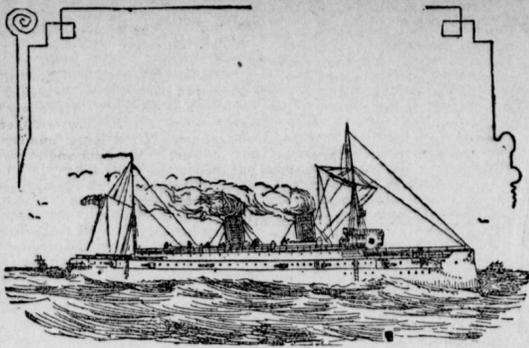
The country is in no condition to wait upon a fight made for the political glory of members. If the senate is to dictate the tariff bill, we would as well accept the terms now as in August. The people have suffered losses from Coxeysism and delays in legislation and from strikes and boycotts in industry during the past year which no beneficial laws would enable them to recover from in several years to come. Let us have no further delays for the display of barren zeal.

Without something more to rely upon than a rough guess at the result of a new tariff confusion, the house should make the joint conference committee an instrument of agreement and immediate action. Senators Vest, Harris, Jones and Voorhees are earnest tariff reformers and good democrats. If they believe that the Wilson bill cannot possibly pass, the house conferees should get the best they can and reach a conclusion.—St. Louis Republic.

IT WILL SUEK.

It is now generally admitted that the income tax cannot be defeated in this congress, and there is a growing opinion that it will in future become the keystone of our tax system. The principle is economically sound.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The senate amended the old phrase "There's nothing like leather" by striking out the last word and substituting sugar.—Philadelphia Ledger.



U. S. CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS—FASTEST WAR VESSEL IN THE WORLD.

Average speed in her recent trial trip, 23.05 nautical miles an hour. Highest speed for eight consecutive miles, an average of 25.42 miles an hour. The contract placed the cost of the vessel at \$2,600,000. As a premium of \$50,000 was offered for each quarter of a mile made in excess of 21 knots an hour, the builders have earned \$100,000 above the amount of the contract. The dimensions of the Minneapolis are 412 feet in length, 58 feet beam, and 22 feet 6 1/2 inches normal draft. The displacement is 7,350 tons. Not being a warship, her armament is comparatively light. It consists of one eight-inch caliber breech-loading rifle, two six-inch rapid fire turrets, eight four-inch rapid-fire guns, a secondary battery of eight six-pounder and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and four gatlings.

THE COREAN IMBROGLIO.

It May Lead to a War Between China and Japan.

The United States Willing to Act as Mediator—Causes Which Led Up to the Present Misunderstanding—Sidelights on the Hermit Kingdom.

[Special Letter.]

It cannot be denied that hereafter the government of the United States must take a more or less important part in the international game of chess. Our commercial interests are becoming more diversified from year to year. And then, too, our political system is attracting the attention of nations far and near. We have within the past decade been asked to act as arbitrators



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

and mediators in some delicate international complications. Hawaii offered itself to us on a silver platter, so to speak; and other struggling Pacific island nations and tribes would be delighted to come under the protecting wing of the American bird of freedom. It has been the policy of our presidents to avoid interference with foreign political affairs. From Washington down to Cleveland plans for annexing territory not absolutely necessary to the welfare and peace of the country have been received coldly. It is true we bought Louisiana and Alaska, acquired Texas, and stole California and some southwestern territories from Mexico, but the possession of these vast domains was essential to national grandeur. By and by we will get Canada and British North America, and then we will have all we can reasonably expect—the bulk of the northern part of the western hemisphere.

We do not want Mexico or Cuba, as they are inhabited by a class of people differing from us in language, customs and traditions. And as we have already more of these than we can readily assimilate, it is fortunate that none of our presidents has been afflicted with the annexation fever—a disease which has proved disastrous to most countries afflicted with it. But while we do not desire to add a new state to the union, it behooves us to protect citizens living abroad; and in the performance of this highest of governmental duties President Cleveland has just dispatched several vessels of war to the Asiatic kingdom of Corea, which is at present in the throes of a fierce civil conflict and in danger of being swallowed up by either China, Japan or Russia.

The Kingdom of Corea.

Corea is one of the ancient Asiatic kingdoms. It is a peninsula reaching down from the mainland between China and Japan. In the north it borders the Chinese province of Manchuria; in the northeast it touches Asiatic Russia; on the east are the Japan sea and Korean straits, and on the west and southwest the Yellow sea. The kingdom was originally settled by people from the belt of country from which the Huns and Manchos swarmed; and many authorities are of the opinion that Corea is the parent country of the island empire of Japan. In physical appearance and modes of life the Coreans resemble the Japanese, although they derived their system of Confucian ethics and the Buddhist religion from the Chinese. The kingdom has an estimated population of 8,500,000, consisting of artisans, agriculturists and a phenomenally large proportion of privileged idlers. To the people of America Corea was terra incognita until 1871, when an expedition was sent thither to avenge the murder of Rev. Dr. Thomas, an American missionary. Our marines bombarded and captured a fort, and the commander of the United States forces demanded and received ample satisfaction from the frightened king. Shortly afterward Corea sent an embassy to Washington, and at present the kingdom has a duly accredited minister stationed in the national capital.

Japan's Rights in Corea.

Japan has vast commercial interests in the "hermit kingdom." Its merchants control the carrying trade and its financiers conduct the royal mint at Seoul. Unless peace can be maintained in the eight provinces of Corea, Japanese interests are bound to suffer.

When the Tokio government requested China to impose fiscal reforms upon the Coreans and to assist in the correction of political abuses, the authorities at Peking turned a deaf ear to the appeal. Then Japan concluded to undertake the necessary reforms without assistance, and restored order in the capital and Chemulpo, the hotbed of revolutionary propaganda. Then came China's protest and war preparations.

China Has a Good Case.

Corea has been a vassal state of China for hundreds of years. Its king has never neglected to send an annual tribute to Peking, and China has never refused to dispatch troops to Corea territory whenever asked to do so. When Japan sent armies into Corea in 1882, and again in 1884, they were met by Chinese soldiers; and war was averted only because Japan was not in a condition to meet the superior forces of her rival. In governmental affairs the Chinese ambassador at Seoul has always been the leader, in spite of the powerful influence of the Japanese bankers and shylocks. Japan may have excellent reason to interfere in Corean affairs, but she is making an inexcusable blunder when she attempts to dispute China's claims of suzerainty.

Russia Has a Finger in the Pie.

Russia has watched the antics of the Asiatic diplomats with great interest; and should the wrangle end in war would unquestionably take a hand in the struggle. The northern limits of Corea are but a short distance from Vladivostok, the only safe harbor of Asiatic Russia. Corea has two excellent harbors on the sea of Japan—Gen-san and Fou-san; and should the Russian bear be given the slightest opportunity to grab one or both of them little points of comity and international etiquette will not be allowed to destroy his appetite. As long as Japan and China remain at peace, however, Russia will be satisfied with the existing state of affairs. But any attempt to meddle with the autonomy of Corea will be resented; and when the final division of the county takes place Russia will claim the lion's share of the spoils. Both China and Japan know this, and it is this fear of Russian intrigue and greed which may lead them to consider offers of mediation with genuine satisfaction.

What the Natives Want.

The natives of Corea are frugal and industrious. They do not seem to care for the foreign policy of their government, but are clamoring loudly for a sweeping reduction of taxation. A large percentage of everything that is produced now goes to the office-holding class which buys its privileges from the courtiers at Seoul. The common people are therefore making no efforts whatever to develop the remarkable resources of the soil and the rich mines which are to be found in every part of the kingdom. Naturally the Coreans are progressive, although for many years they opposed immigration and the introduction of European and American goods. They are the equals of the Japanese in enterprise and imitative capacity, and if given a fair chance would soon flood the occidental markets with works of eastern art and ingenuity. But as long as the artisans must remain the slaves of professional idlers they will not be dangerous rivals of the Japanese exporters. There are no railroads in the country. Mr. Henry Savage-Landor, the English artist who recently visited Corea, has furnished an illustration of a high official going to court in a monowheeled carriage. The dignitary occupies a very prominent position and is accompanied by a retinue of servants whose duty it is to keep back the crowds. The average Corean can sustain life on almost nothing. His board bill does not exceed fifty cents per week of our money. Nevertheless, the Coreans are brave soldiers, especially when engaged in revolutionary enterprises. They seem to have a fair idea of political liberty, and had it not been for foreign interference would have established a constitutional government as long ago as 1882.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

Doubtful Praise.
Miss Mullens—I overheard Miss Willing say that you would make an excellent wife.
Miss Kildruff—That's just like her spitefulness!
"Spitefulness? How so?"
"Didn't you ever hear the proverb that the plainest women make the best wives?"—Town Topics.

The Only Cure.
Mr. Norris—I won't hear a word of it! It is too preposterous!
Mrs. Norris—Don't be severe with Dick; you know he has fallen in love.
Mr. Norris (sharply)—Well, can't he fall out again?
Mrs. Norris (with a sigh)—No, I'm afraid; not without getting married.—Brooklyn Life.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Quick Soup.—Into one quart of boiling water put one cup of cracker crumbs, one-half cup of Irish potatoes chopped fine, one tablespoonful of rice, butter the size of an egg, onion enough to flavor and salt and pepper to taste. Let this boil until done, then add a teaspoonful of extract of beef and a raw egg. Beat the egg all together for a few minutes, then pour slowly into the boiling soup and stir constantly. The soup is then ready to serve.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Raspberry Pudding.—Into a cupful of sugar with which a tablespoonful of butter has been creamed, stir the beaten yolks of two eggs. Then add a cupful and a half of milk, the whites of two eggs beaten till stiff, and enough flour for a rather thick batter, into which a teaspoonful of baking-powder has been mingled. Then add a pint of fresh raspberries, mixing them in thoroughly, and bake in the ordinary manner. Serve with a berry or other liquid sauce.—Good House-keeping.

—A Berry Pudding.—I send a recipe for a delicious strawberry pudding. It is rather late for this year, but raspberries are equally good: One-half cupful sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, one egg, one cupful milk, two cupfuls flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar; one cupful of strawberries beaten in; steam one hour. Sauce—Two cupfuls powdered sugar and half cupful butter creamed; add the white of one egg and one cupful mashed berries. Beat all till light.—Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

—Gazpacho.—In Spanish countries this is a common luncheon or supper for working people. Take onions, cucumbers and a small chili or red pepper. Peel them, chop them fine and mix with plenty of bread crumbs and a little salt. Mix equal portions of vinegar and water, and add an ample portion of sweet oil. Put in an earthen stew pan and stir it well. Set it on hot coals, and simmer it till well cooked. Eat slices of bread with it. In summer it is usual to serve up this mixture in a large bowl without any cooking.—N. Y. Observer.

—Delicious Sirup.—After the fruit butter is removed from the preserving kettle pour in the parings and also the water in which they have been soaking. Boil for half an hour, then pour into a cullender and drain thoroughly. Strain the liquid through a cheese-cloth jelly bag; add one pound of sugar to a quart of liquid, boil briskly, removing the scum as fast as it accumulates; boil from three to five minutes; if the liquid begins to thicken then remove from the fire and bottle immediately. Cork tightly and cover the top with tin-foil or sealing wax. This sirup is unequalled for hot cakes of every description.—Prairie Farmer.

—Sweet Cucumber Pickles: Take perfectly ripe cucumbers, peel, extract the seeds, cut lengthwise, then once across, and steam until quite tender, or else soak in salt and water for twenty-four hours, and drain; then soak in vinegar and water, half and half, for another twenty-four hours, drain and put into a jar. Boil one quart of vinegar, two pounds of sugar, a stick of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of cloves together, and pour it over when boiling. Then cover the jar with a saucer. Every second day for two weeks pour this off the cucumbers and boil up again, pouring it back over them in the same manner. Plums, watermelon rind, crab apples, grapes, tomatoes, pears, pineapples, quinces, peaches, raisins, strawberries, beet-root and rhubarb may be treated in the same manner. Sweet pickles, of course, are intended to be served with cold meats.—N. Y. Advertiser.

TACT IN WOMAN.

One of the Most Effective Weapons She Can Possess.

Among the most delicate weapons used by women tact is one of the most effective—the power of listening, of brightening at the proper moment, and laughing at the right joke, and of knowing the exact temper in which a man is conquerable, and when it is best to let him alone. A woman who possesses this weapon generally rules her own position by strengthening her husband's. It is a feminine weapon guided by a multitude of little wisdoms and precautions, and by arts as varied as the sex. It rules a man so gentle that he is kept in constant good humor with himself; nor is he uncomfortably conscious that he has laid down all his own arms before this sheathed sword.

If there be any other weapon equal to tact for domestic use it is silence. In the hour of revolt the force is supreme. Let any man try to conquer a woman who simply opposes to all his arguments a discouraging silence, who is perfectly patient to-day and will be perfectly patient to-morrow, who is not on the offensive, but the defensive, and whose attitude silently says: "I do not oppose you. It is not my place. But I know I am right." It takes but a short time for such an antagonist to bring any ordinary man to her feet.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Incidents of Travel.

Foreigner (traveling in America)—Porter, can you get me a deck of cards?
Porter—Yes, sah (brings them). Seventy-five cents.

Traveler (paying and tearing open the covers)—I want a table, too.
Porter—yes, sah (fits one and pockets a fee for the service). Thank you, sah.
Traveler shuffles cards and deals out for solitaire.

Porter (retires to end of car for five minutes, then returns)—Scuse me, sah. Cards are not allowed to be played in dis coach on Sundays, sah.—N. Y. Sun.

A Youthful Observer.

Mother—Now be quiet, Bobby; the minister is going to pray.
Bobby—Well, he wants to cut it short.

Mother—Why do you say that, Bobby?
Bobby—Cos there's a man over there who's gettin' ready to say "Amen."—Judge.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

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

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

"Does your wife put up all her can stuff herself?" "Certainly. Self-preservation is the first law of nature."—Boston Transcript.

"This is a hard world," said the balloonist as he dropped out of the basket and lit in a stone quarry.—Brooklyn Life.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, AUG. 6.

CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 70 @ 4 65
Stockers.....	2 03 @ 3 25 1/2
Native cows.....	2 30 @ 2 30
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	4 30 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	45 1/2 @ 46
No. 2 hard.....	45 1/2 @ 46
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	46 @ 46 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	29 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	40 @ 40 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 40 @ 1 60
Fancy.....	1 60 @ 1 60
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie.....	7 00 @ 7 50
Brain.....	15 @ 17
BUTTER—Choice cream.....	15 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	8 @ 8 1/2
POTATOES.....	35 @ 40

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS.....	2 00 @ 3 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 5 05
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 00 @ 2 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	41 @ 41 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 20
LARD—Western steam.....	6 75 @ 6 60
Pork.....	12 90 @ 13 10

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 00 @ 4 85
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	4 00 @ 5 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 50 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 20 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
RYE.....	40 1/2 @ 41
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 23
LARD.....	7 10 @ 7 21 1/2
PORK.....	12 10 @ 13 3 1/2

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 00 @ 4 75
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5 00 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	2 50 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 @ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	55 1/2 @ 55 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	41 @ 42
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 18



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

He was a countryman, and he walked along a busy thoroughfare and read a sign over the door of a manufacturing establishment: "Cast-iron Sinks." It made him mad. He said that any fool ought to know that.—Christian World.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Season of 1894.
OFFICE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—We wish to call attention to the fact that during the months of August and September is the most favorable time to make the tour of the Yellowstone National Park—the World's Wonderland. The Hotel and Transportation Companies in the Yellowstone National Park are fully prepared to take care of all business offered and it is hoped that some of those who have abandoned their trip on account of the labor troubles may be induced to take it now.

Our through train service between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and Portland, Tacoma and Seattle has been completely resumed, so that no one need fear any material delays en route. The usual equipment consisting of Pullman tourist sleepers and Pullman vestibuled standard sleepers, together with vestibuled first and second class coaches and palace dining cars, is carried on all through trains.

Illustrated pamphlets and detailed information will be promptly furnished upon application.
CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn., July 25, 1894.

A MAN who was compelled to sue an old comrade to recover what he owed him called him his pseudo friend. Sued! sued—owe! yes, Ah, we catch on.—Tammany Times.

Disaster Follows
When liver trouble is neglected. Uneasiness below the right ribs and shoulder blade, dyspepsia, nausea, constipation, sick headache, furred tongue. Do you want relief of course not. Use Foster's Stomach Bitters and you won't be bothered with them, or any other symptoms of liver disturbance. Make haste when the first signs show themselves.

According to Kipling, the elephant is a gentleman. Nonsense! Who ever heard of a gentleman carrying his trunk himself?—Boston Transcript.

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

This last sad right was administered to the man killed in a prize fight.—Tammany Times.

A CHICAGO man has discovered a wonderful force that is going to supplant the steam engine. It is probably a motive power caused by confining boarding house butter in a strong iron box.—Texas Siftings.

AMONG ladies just now the favorite musical instrument is the violin. Their woman's nature prompts them to enjoy so many frolics to one's bow.

FLANNEL next the skin often produces a rash, removable with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

The most distant relatives are not always those who live furthest away.—Philadelphia Record.

OIL for relieving troubled waters is nothing compared with water for allaying the rampant tendencies of dust.—Judge.

Fistic gladiators, who fight for small purses, are usually pennywise and pound foolish.—Puck.

GROCERY men say that a woman is not hard to please if you let her have her own way.

If there is any dog in a man it is pretty apt to growl when his food is not to his taste.—Ram's Horn.

A "RUN DOWN"
and "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you're an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. Dr. Pierce's Great Medical Discovery cures every one of them.

PERCIE'S CURE.

I can truthfully say that I believe your Golden Medical Discovery saved my life. When I began your treatment two years ago, I had been given up by the Doctor, and my friends had lost all hope of my recovery. I had suffered for years with torpid liver; I had chronic pleurisy and catarrh in a very bad form. Attended with hemorrhages—was confined to my bed two months. In Mrs. BRANSFORD, a few days after beginning your medicine I could perceive a slight change for the better; in three months I felt almost like a new person.
Yours very gratefully,
MRS. MAGGIE E. BRANSFORD,
Williamsburg, W. Va.



"AN HONEST SOAP IS WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND."

CLAIRETTE SOAP

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

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

A LITTLE GIRL

Holding a Sheet of NEPONSET over her head—A Trade Mark—
..... on all Rolls of Genuine

Every Farmer } needs
Every Poultryman } **NEPONSET**

Water-Proof Fabrics.

ALL LUMBER MERCHANTS AND COUNTRY STORES SHOULD HAVE IT IN STOCK.

SAMPLES And Full Information **FREE.** Write **F. W. BIRD & SON,** Sole Manufacturers, **EAST WALPOLE, MASS.**

WATCH CLOSELY—OR—YOU MAY BE DECEIVED BY CHEAP IMITATIONS.



For Roofs, Sides and Walls for Houses, Barns, Hen-houses, Greenhouses, Hotbeds, Haystacks, Wagon Covers, etc. They cost very much less than Shingles and wear for years. They are absolutely Water-Proof, Frost-Proof, Snow-Proof, and Vermin-Proof. Nails and Tin Caps with each roll of Red Rope Roofing.

THE COREAN FUSS.

Slav Coke Workers Want to Fight for Japan.

RUSSIA MAY GRAB A COREAN PORT.

She Wants a Southern Port Which Would Be Open to Her Commerce The Year Round—Big Figures—Cruisers for the Japs.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 7.—Valentine Novacki, the leader of the foreign-born of the coke strikers, proposes to make an offer to the Japanese government to furnish 5,000 soldiers for use in their war against China. The Slavs have been trying for some time to find a place to go to and leave the coke region. Novacki will confer at once with the Japanese legation at Washington. He is a soldier, and so, it is claimed, is every adult foreigner in the region. Their marching and camping of the last three months have made them enthusiastic to once more carry gun and saber. Since war was declared between China and Japan Novacki has had lieutenants in all parts of the region feeling the pulse of his countrymen in regard to offering their services to Japan in the way of five regiments. All seem anxious to go. Novacki's lieutenants report that it would be an easy matter to recruit 5,000 Slavs in the coke region.

RUSSIA STEERING.
CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Post's Washington special says: Russia is planning a coup d'etat in Korea, and unless the czar's plans miscarry this will be one of the most sensational incidents of the war between China and Japan. According to the news received here, the great northern bear intends to grab one of the most desirable ports of the Hermit kingdom, and establish sovereignty over it. The story to this effect is pronounced of a most authentic character, and leaves no doubt of its trustworthiness in the minds of its recipients. The reason of Russia's move is her desire for a southern port which would be open to her commerce throughout the year. The only port Russia now has on her Siberian coast is closed during the rigors of winter.

LI HUNG CHANG'S BIG FIGURES.
LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated August 6, says that the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, expects the British government will claim compensation for the relatives of the victims of the sunken transport Kow Shung, and also for the owner of the cargo, who were under the protection of the British flag when the Kow Shung was sunk. Li Hung Chang estimates the indemnity due to China on account of the Kow Shung affair at \$3,500,000.

CRUISERS FOR THE JAPS.
LONDON, Aug. 7.—Two fast vessels left England on Saturday flying the Spanish flag. Another one will follow in a few days. These three vessels are partly fitted out as cruisers and will be transferred on the high seas to the Japanese government. Their equipment will be completed in Japan. All munitions of war now loading for both China and Japan clear under Spanish and Portuguese flags.

Anti-Lewelling Populists.
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—The anti-Lewelling populists of Shawnee county held a mass meeting at the courthouse last night for the purpose of denouncing the administration. W. H. Bennington presided. Cyrus Corning and Bennington were the principal speakers. About 200 men were present. There was not much enthusiasm. Resolutions were adopted demanding the withdrawal of Gov. Lewelling from the ticket.

Rain is Predicted.
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—T. B. Jennings, observer of the weather bureau here, says there will be plenty of rain in August and September, but does not expect it to commence before Friday. He bases his calculations not alone upon present conditions, but also the seven-year plan of repetition. In 1887 there was a very dry July, but in August 6 1/2 inches of rain fell and September was equally damp. He thinks it was so also in 1889.

Striking Brakeman Charged with Murder.
DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—Daniel Mayfield, a striking brakeman on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, has been arrested for the shooting of Engineer Burt Byrnes in his cab a week ago on the charge of murder. The officers have the testimony of eye witnesses that he is the assassin. A reward of \$2,000 was offered by the railroad and the county for his arrest.

Seventy-five Years a Baptist.
SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Sarah Thomas died yesterday of old age, at her home near this city, aged 94 years. Mrs. Thomas was born in North Carolina and had been a resident of Pettis county fifty-six years. She was a member of the Baptist church for three quarters of a century.

Crocker, of Cooperstown, Comes Home.
SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—George Crocker, of Cooperstown, who was supposed to have been drowned six years ago, has reappeared here. He makes no explanation of his absence. His wife, who has remarried since Crocker's supposed drowning, is now living in Des Moines, Ia.

A New Japanese Minister.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A telegram was received at the Japanese legation yesterday announcing the appointment of Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, chief of the diplomatic bureau of foreign affairs, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

A Census to Be Called.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Within twenty minutes yesterday fifty democratic representatives signed a petition circulated by Representative Bynum, of Indiana, requesting Chairman Holman to call the democratic caucus together to consider the tariff question.

THE BIG RELAY RACE.

A Message from the President to Be Handed to Gov. Waite.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Promptly with the fall of the big black time ball on the state and navy buildings at noon to-day Chief Consul George B. French and C. Bonnaville, of the District of Columbia division of the L. A. W., started from the White house on the great bicycle relay race from Washington to Denver. To be run in conjunction with the forthcoming L. A. W. meet at Denver.

The two wheelmen bore a letter from Private Secretary Thurber to Gov. Waite, which is to be passed from man to man until it reaches its destination. Representative Springer, of Illinois, arranged the preliminaries for the wheelmen. The letter borne by the riders was as follows:

To the Governor of Colorado:
SIR—At the request of the League of American Wheelmen, the president directs me to herewith inclose the itinerary of a proposed journey from Washington, D. C., to Denver, Col., by bicycle. By the programme fixed the messenger will leave the executive mansion at 12 o'clock noon to-day, and it is expected that the inclosed will be delivered by relays at Denver on the 14th instant at noon. Respectfully,
HENRY T. THURBER,
Private Secretary.

After the first mile was completed the relays will be composed of two men at pickups who will be 5 miles apart.

THE STANFORD ESTATE.

The Claim of the United States Government Has Put a Cloud on the Title.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Although the claim of the United States against the Leland Stanford estate for \$15,000,000 does not become due until January 16, 1895, there is every reason to believe that proceedings in the state courts to collect the alleged indebtedness will be commenced at a much earlier date. The suit has put a cloud on the title of every portion of the valuable estate.

It is said Mrs. Stanford has submitted to the United States through its representative, District Attorney Charles A. Garter, a proposition for a friendly suit. The government is asked to bring its suit without waiting until January 16, 1895, when a portion of the claim will be due. In the event of this proposition being found agreeable, it will be to all intents and purposes a quiet title. The administrators are exceedingly anxious to have the matter cleared up.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Adj. Gen. Tarsney.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 7.—Adj. Gen. Tarsney left for Colorado Springs today accompanied by a military body guard, at the head of which is Brig. Gen. Brooks. A warrant has been issued by Judge Campbell at Colorado Springs for Gen. Tarsney's arrest for contempt of court in failing to answer a summons to appear before the grand jury. He is now ready to give the grand jury the facts concerning the tarring and feathering outrage of which he was the victim.

Diphtheria in Cheese.
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The board of health bacteriologists have progressed far enough in their examination of the fifty-two cheeses seized recently, to say that the cheese possessed evidence of diphtheric bacilli. The bacteriologists have secured six guinea pigs and will feed the cheese to them and watch the effects. The cheese is said to contain sufficient bacilli to destroy human life. They came from the Star creamery, Afton, N. Y. A child of the farmer who made the cheese had diphtheria.

Zinc Smelters at Cherokee.
CHEROKEE, Kan., Aug. 7.—Arrangements for the erection of a large zinc smelting plant at this place were completed yesterday afternoon. It will consist of four Belgian furnaces of nearly 500 retorts and will be completed by January 1, 1895. New York capitalists are at the head of the enterprise. They have purchased of Lucas Bros. 160 acres of land, half a mile west of town, where the furnaces are to be erected, paying \$8,000 for the same, and will begin sinking a coal shaft at once.

Failure of An Investment Company.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—The Gossard Investment Co., with offices in the New England building, made an assignment to-day to ex-Postmaster F. B. Nofsinger. A. H. Gossard, president of the company, made affidavit this morning that the full value of the assets of the company is \$5,000. The liabilities are not mentioned in the deed of assignment, but are heavy. Nearly all the creditors live in the east.

Five Lives Lost in a Fire.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—A. Willmar, Minn., special says: The farm house of S. O. Ostenson, of the town of Dover, 8 miles north of here, was burned to the ground at 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Ostenson and four children lost their lives in the flames. Mrs. Ostenson narrowly escaped cremation, but is crazed over the awful event. No one knows how the fire originated, but it is believed lightning was the cause.

Judge Thayer Nominated.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The president to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: For United States circuit judge of the new Eighth judicial circuit (act approved July 23, 1894), Amos M. Thayer, of St. Louis; H. S. Priest, of Missouri, to be United States circuit judge of the Eastern district of Missouri.

House and Children Burned.
PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 7.—News reaches here from Linwood, Ark., that Peter Linwood and his wife left their two children locked in their house while the parents attended church, and upon their return found their home destroyed by fire and the remains of their children therein.

Asleep on the Track.
CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 7.—Homer C. Taylor, a son of City Marshal Frank Taylor, of Brockton, Ill., was struck by an east-bound Northwestern passenger train, going 40 miles an hour, and instantly killed. The accident occurred 4 miles south of here. Taylor was asleep on the track.

LAWS ENACTED.

Some of the Principal Acts Passed by the Present Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A review of the legislation which has been accomplished by the second session of the Fifty-third congress, up to and including August 3, shows much has been done aside from the engrossing tariff struggle. One of the most important acts of the session which passed both houses was the act repealing all laws creating federal supervisors of elections or defining their power.

The act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the union, was passed.

The act making the first Monday in September a legal holiday to be called Labor day, was passed.

Several measures were enacted, in accordance with the recommendations of the Dockery commission, for improving and amplifying the methods of doing the government business. Most important were those changing the method of auditing the accounts in the treasury department, improving the methods of accounting in the post office department and changing the money order system, and that regulating the making of property returns by the officials of the government.

The post office department bill, the first appropriation bill to pass, authorized the postmaster-general to allow postmasters of first and second class offices to disburse at their discretion the amount allotted for their offices and admitted to the mails periodical publications published at least quarterly by benevolent and fraternal societies and other organizations as second class matter. Provisions were included in the pension bills regulating the fees and methods of examining boards.

Four general deficiency bills have been necessary this session. The first one was signed December 21, 1893, and its principal items were \$137,000 for the payment of assistant janitors and custodians under the treasury department, and \$200,000 for mileage for members, the regular mileage appropriation for the first session having been used during the special session. The second deficiency bill, signed the same day, included \$745,000 for the treasury department—\$300,000 of it for the customs service, \$200,000 for the pension service, \$300,000 for the census, and \$200,000 for public printing. The third deficiency bill, signed March 12, 1894, carried \$100,000 for the treasury department, half of it for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, with \$215,000 for treasury printing, \$305,000 for the department of justice and \$50,000 for improvements to the gunboats Castine and Machias. The fourth, approved April 21, carried about \$215,000 for the treasury, most of it for the bureau of printing and engraving, and for the United States courts, \$1,436,000. The fifth bill, approved June 19, carried \$165,000 for the public printing office and \$185,000 for the customs service. Two resolutions appropriating \$50,000 and \$10,000 for enforcing the Chinese exclusion act were approved December 7, 1893, and April 4, 1894.

Amongst the acts pertaining to the judiciary of the United States were: To provide for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of Oklahoma territory; providing an additional circuit judge in the Eighth judicial district.

Much legislation relating to public lands was accomplished. One act extends to January, 1897, the time within which persons may purchase railroad grant lands forfeited to the government by the act of September 29, under the conditions in that act. The reservation of section 13 in each township of the Cherokee outlet, Tonkawa reservation and Pawnee reservation lands in Oklahoma for educational purposes, and of section 33 in each township for public buildings, was ratified and conditions fixed for the lease of the lands by the territory.

An act was signed providing for the allotment of certain lands on the reservation of the confederate Otoes and Missouri Indians of Nebraska and Kansas, amending the act of March 3, 1881. The commissioner of the land office was authorized to issue patents as evidence of title for all valid locations made with land script issued pursuant to decrees of the supreme court, which valid locations were made prior to the approval of the aforesaid act, in the same manner that patents are now issued under the provisions of section 3 of the act of June 25, 1879.

As a measure of relief to the west during the business depression, the requirement that on each mining claim located not less than \$100 worth of labor or improvements be made each year under penalty of forfeiture, was suspended for the year 1894. An act was passed disqualifying registers or receivers of land offices from hearing cases in which they were interested, and providing that the secretary of the interior shall designate special agents to hear such cases. The time for making final proof and payment for all lands located under the homestead and desert land laws was extended for one year, and the time for final payments under the pre-emption act, when entrymen are prevented from making payment from causes beyond their control.

Ex-Gov. Blair is Dead.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—After an illness lasting several days Gov. Blair passed away at 1:20 this morning. He had been unconscious since Friday last and had no strength left. The whole family was at his bedside.

The Pope Issues an Encyclical.
ROME, Aug. 7.—A papal encyclical addressed to the Brazilian bishops will be published this evening. His holiness warns the bishops to educate and enlighten the people with all the means at their command. Ignorance is the cause of the evils of the day. The bishops ought to establish schools wherever there are priests to direct them.

Representative Tom L. Johnson (dem.), of Ohio, has reported to the house a memorial for the impeachment of Augustus J. Riels, judge of the northern district of Ohio.

WORK OF DESPERADOES.

Train Robbers Attempt to Wreck a Train with Dynamite.

PACIFIC, Mo., Aug. 4.—The 'Frisco passenger train which left St. Louis last night at 8:30 was held up by a lone robber near Eureka. He was in the express car when the messenger, E. D. Ferguson, returned to it from the forward car, where he had gone for some way bills, and sprang from behind the safe, revolver in hand, as the messenger entered. Ferguson grasped the revolver and it went off, the ball going through his thumb and entering his left shoulder. He returned the fire, but owing to the confusion it was impossible to determine whether he wounded the robber or not. The robber then pulled the air cord, and when the train slowed up jumped off and escaped in the darkness without securing any money.

A most remarkable feature of the attempt at train robbery was the escape of the entire train and 183 persons upon it from absolute destruction. Desperadoes, who were undoubtedly accomplices of the fellow with whom Express Messenger Ferguson had a fight, forced open a car of dynamite, which stood on the sidetrack at the station at Eureka, and stole two big dynamite cartridges that were intended for heavy blasting in quarries and mines. They were placed by the bandits on the rails. When the forward wheels of the engine rolled on the cartridges there was a terrific explosion which lifted the machine from the tracks and tore the pilot from the steel bolts with which it is riveted to the engine. All the forward part of the machine was wrecked and twisted and, although it was able to carry the train a few miles beyond, it was so badly wrecked that another engine had to be procured.

The entire train was severely shaken, the windows broken and the packages of letters thrown from the boxes in the mail car. It is wonderful how the carload of dynamite escaped. The explosion tore a great hole in the earth, wrenched the rails from their fastenings, and flung the ties in every direction. It tore open one side of the dynamite car and exposed to view tons of the powerful explosive, yet for some unaccountable reason this great mass of dynamite, with energy enough to blow an entire city off the face of the earth, did not explode.

CHINESE ROUTED.

Desperate Battle Between the Japanese and Chinese Land Forces—The Japs Again Victorious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Official notification of the battle between the Japanese and Chinese land forces in Korea was received at the Japanese legation here last night from the foreign office at Tokio. The telegram contained the news stated that on July 28 a portion of the Japanese troops at Seoul marched against a much superior force of Chinese entrenched at Shan Yeng. A battle ensued and after heavy fighting the Chinese were put completely to rout, and a large number of prisoners and munitions of war were captured by the Japanese. Taruhito Arisugawa is commander-in-chief of the army of Japan. On the morning of the 30th the Japanese proceeded to march against A-San. Shan Yeng is situated between Seoul and A-San, where the fight between the Japanese and Chinese resulting in the loss of 2,000 Japanese is reported to have occurred.

It is the opinion of the legation officials here that the reports from Chinese sources containing rumors of the defeat of the Japanese at A-San are probably gross exaggerations, though no dispatches referring to a fight at the latter place have yet been received.

A long telegram was received at the legation confirming the official account of the sinking of the British transport Kow Shung, reiterates the statements made by the Japanese government that the first attack was made by the Chinese cruiser Chin Yuen by firing a torpedo on the Japanese cruiser Naniwa Kan.

SANTO SENTENCED.

The Assassin of President Carnot to Die by the Guillotine.

LYONS, Aug. 4.—There were few people during the palace of justice when the trial of Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was resumed to-day. The court regulations and military guard were the same as yesterday and as yesterday the prisoner was escorted into the dock handcuffed to two gendarmes and with two more bringing up the rear. The prisoner seemed even more defiant than yesterday and took his seat with a mocking smile upon his face.

The prosecuting attorney reviewed at length all the details of the trial and demanded that the jury should not hesitate to do its duty.

At about noon the jury retired, and after an absence of about fifteen minutes, during which there was considerable excitement in court, the jury returned and announced a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances.

The presiding judge, M. Breuille, then pronounced the sentence of death by the guillotine.

The Dread of Hydrophobia Causes a Man to Shoot Himself.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4.—Jack Price, a rolling mill man at Gate City, was bitten by a dog, supposed to be mad, several days ago, and has since been in a terrible frame of mind, fearing that he would be taken with hydrophobia any minute. Yesterday he came to Birmingham, and after taking several drinks walked into the rear of a Second avenue saloon and, drawing a large pistol, without a word of warning placed the muzzle of it over his heart and fired, dying instantly. The dread of hydrophobia drove him to suicide.

SEEKING THE POLE.

Latest from the Wellman North Pole Expedition—Battling with the Ice.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 3.—News of the Wellman polar expedition has been received. It was brought by the sealer Malgren, Capt. Pedersen, which arrived at Tromsoe yesterday with news dispatches from the expedition, and also with Capt. Bortolfsen and three sailors of the steamer Ragnvald-Jarl, which carried the Wellman party, but which has since been wrecked. Capt. Bortolfsen furnishes the following narrative of the experiences of the expedition:

After several battles with winter ice, the Ragnvald-Jarl arrived on May 12 at Table island, one of the Seven Island group. The ice, however, compelled a return to Walden island, where Mr. Wellman left the ship, on May 24, with thirteen men, forty dogs and 110 days' provisions. After the party had established a depot they proceeded eastward a distance of 60 miles, thence north-east, hoping to reach the land that is believed to exist in that direction.

Up to the day of the departure of the sledge party the expedition had had good weather, the worst being only 20 degrees below zero.

On May 28, four days after Wellman and his companions left, the Ragnvald-Jarl was broken up by the ice and totally lost. The men in charge of her managed to save some of the stores. A message was sent to Wellman, informing him of the catastrophe, and it reached him at Marten's island. Mr. Wellman, C. S. Dodge and two others then returned to Walden island. With material taken from the wreck of the ship they built a good house to accommodate the crew and as a precaution in case the expedition was compelled to winter at Walden.

The latest news received of Mr. Wellman was of June 17 date, when Mr. Winship, a member of the party, with one man, left the party at a spot 6 miles east of Cape Platen, where the explorers had met with impassable ice and were waiting for open water. All were well.

CARNOT'S MURDERER.

The Assassin of the French President Arraigned for Trial at Lyons.

LYONS, Aug. 3.—Cesario Santo Heronymo, assassin of President Carnot, was on trial in the assize court yesterday. His removal from the St. Paul prison to the court was without incident.

M. Breuille, who presides over the court, is the judge who drew much criticism upon himself by condemning the bill for the suppression of anarchistic crime, which was recently passed by the chambers. Addressing the jury at the opening of the assize July 23, M. Breuille used the following words: "While the chamber of deputies, acting upon the proposals from the government, is endeavoring to relegate to the common law courts certain crimes which you were occasionally privileged to be called upon to try, we, in this court, by the aid of twelve honest and free citizens summoned from the bosom of the nation, will punish the murderer of yesterday and endeavor, according to the measure of our power, to prevent the peril of to-morrow."

Santo proposes practically to defend himself, but will have the assistance of M. Debrueil, a Lyons advocate of considerable note in criminal trials.

WAR NEWS.

Official Telegrams Relating to the War Between China and Japan.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai says reports have been received there from officials at Seoul that the Chinese, under Gen. Yes, on Sunday last defeated the Japanese forces near Asan. The Japs withdrew to Seoul. Twenty thousand Manchurian Chinese troops crossed the Korean frontier and are marching upon Seoul. An official telegram received from Tien Tsin says that in the battle fought July 27 and 28 at Yashan the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of over 3,000 men.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Russia, desiring a settlement of the war between China and Japan, will act in complete accord with Great Britain in an effort to secure an immediate solution of the difficulty. Failing this, Russia will not allow any power to take even partial possession of Korea.

The Chinese minister at Tokio has demanded his passports. The Chinese residents in Japan are being placed under the protection of the United States legation.

THE SUGAR INVESTIGATION.

The Committee Make Their Report—No Evidence of Corrupt Practices.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The report of the sugar investigating committee was presented to the senate on the 2d. The main report exonerates Secretary Carlisle. It also says that there has been no testimony that the sugar schedule was made up in consideration of any money paid for campaign purposes. The committee reports in the negative whether any senator speculated in sugar stock during the discussion of the tariff bill. Summing up the committee says no senator was corruptly influenced in the consideration of the tariff bill.

Another Costly Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The lumber district was last night visited by a second fire which for a time threatened to rival in destructiveness that of Wednesday night. Before it was subdued it had wiped out the yards of the following concerns:

John Sprey Lumber Co., A. J. McBean, cedar posts; P. Parrel, cedar posts. In addition to the lumber yards the wooden bridge over the Chicago river at Ashland avenue was totally destroyed. The fire last night was between two loading slips for vessels. It is directly east of where the fire was checked Wednesday night.

WILD PANIC.

Fire in the Grand Stand at a Sunday Game of Baseball Causes a Stampede at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The discovery of fire in the grand stand at the West Side ball park yesterday afternoon caused a wild panic among the spectators, in which several met serious injury and a large number of others were slightly cut and bruised in trying to make their exit. The Chicago and Cincinnati baseball clubs were battling with each other and 10,000 crowded into the grounds to witness the game. Every available seat in the grand stand and bleachers was occupied and a large crowd of men and boys contented themselves at not finding seats in taking up their positions on the ball field. The game had advanced to the seventh inning with the Chicagoans leading the Red Stockings by seven runs, when a fire was heard from the bleachers, and a thin veil of smoke was seen creeping through the cracks of the grand stand. The cry of fire was taken up on all sides and in a very short time a terrible panic ensued.

The four exits leading from the grand stand were jammed with anxious men and boys and also a sprinkling of women. The exits were not large enough to permit the throng to go through and hundreds of men sought places of safety by jumping over the barbed wire fence and into the ball ground. The four rows of barbed wire which encircle the stand proved very disastrous to the people who attempted to make their way through them to the grounds. A jam of men and boys crowded to the barbed wire fences but they were not able to get through, owing to the closeness of the wires, the first reaching the fence sealed it successfully, but those that followed, in their anxiety to get safe quarters, tried to crawl through and in nearly every instance became wedged between the wires and their clothing was torn in shreds and hands and legs were lacerated by the sharp barbs.

The damage amounted to about \$4,000. The fire was caused by a cigarette thrown into some shavings. More than twenty persons who were injured were taken to adjacent hospitals.

OUR ATTITUDE.

The United States Will Take Neither Side in the Korean Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A strong denial is entered at the state department of the published story that the United States has or will enter into a treaty with European powers to forcibly occupy and keep open the treaty ports of China. It is also denied that any overtures to that end have come to us from other countries.

When the conditions were such that war was only threatened the United States did use its good offices to avert the evil. It did so to carry out a solemn obligation imposed upon us by the treaty with Korea, whereby we bound ourselves to protect Korea in the following terms: "If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government the other will exert their good offices on being informed of the case to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings."

This obligation was entered into in 1882, and it was under its terms that the president indicated to Japan that he would be pained should she inflict an unjust war upon Korea. That was as far as the United States could go in the interest of our good offices, and besides, the shifting of the war cloud from Korea to China relieved us from the necessity of further action.

KANSAS CROPS.

Their Conditions Has Improved Very Much in the Past Ten Days.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—The Topeka Capital yesterday published a crop report gleaned from sixty-seven of the 105 counties in the state, which shows the condition to be a great deal better than was supposed a week or ten days ago. The report shows that the wheat is turning out much better in nearly all parts of the state than was expected. Many counties that were expected to produce practically none have enough for bread and seed, and those in which a fair crop was promised have yielded most bountifully. It looks as if the 28,000,000 bushel estimate of the state board of agriculture will be considerably exceeded.

The corn crop has been materially reduced by the dry weather. In the eastern counties it is practically undamaged and will yield abundantly. West of Topeka few fields have entirely escaped damage, and, on the other hand, few have been entirely ruined. Nearly every corn county will have enough grain to feed.

AMERICAN YACHT WON.

Given Deep Water and a Stiff Breeze the Vigilant Runs Away from the Britannia.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 6.—George Gould's yacht, the Vigilant, has redeemed the promise of her sailing master, that given deep water and strong wind she would defeat the prince of Wales' crack boat Britannia. The race Saturday was 50 miles, twice over the Queen's course from off the castle of Cowes, westward to and around East Tepe buoy, leaving it on the starboard hand and then westward, passing near the West Bramble buoy, to and around the Warner lightship. The prize was \$500, and the race the fourteenth between these two boats, of which the Britannia had won ten.

Suicide Over the Crop Failure.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 6.—James Garrett, a farmer living near Kenesaw, became despondent after the crop failure and committed suicide by shooting himself. He put the muzzle of a double barreled shot gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger with a stick.

Youthful Lynchers.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Aug. 5.—Three lads named Peter Maroney, Frederick Belcher and Barley Hegnes were arrested for hanging E. A. Mills, a playmate, who offended them, to a tree until he became black in the face. Mills is in a critical condition.