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

NO. 46.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONFEREES 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 presi-

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

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 peti-tion 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 bond-aided 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 menate 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

deration of the tariff bill. 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 settle-

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND has introuced 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 piete or national pawn ship, 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 219 in the United States, against 436 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 quaran- loss is \$200,000; only partially covered tine 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 Greswell.

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 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

In a fit of jealous rage, Harry R. contents of a revolver into his, wife were there for the purpose of examin-Grace and then, seizing another weapon, shot himself. The woman will die, and the husband is fatally derlying Sherman county by pumping of Ohio. It was referred. A bill was passed granting to the Kansas City, Oklahoma & Pacific railway a right of wounded.

CONSUL HYATT announced that yellow fever had appeared at Santiago,

GRASSHOPPERS were said on the 5th to be destroying the crops in the east- the government of Mexico, declined to ern part of Sheely county, and in the join in the proposed monetary conferadjoining county of Tipton, Tennessee. ence to establish a rate of value beadjoining county of Tipton, Tennessee. They made their appearance only a tween gold and silver. few days ago, and great damage is already reported.

the united railroads the American Railthe strike inaugurated in behalf of the Pullman employes.

MAT BUTLER, of Cambridge, Mass., 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, 5,000 resident Grand Army men who Cal., and it was three hours before the flames could be extinguished. Damage, only \$2,000. Two men at Brazil, Ind., were at-

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 panie among the spectators, in which several met 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

THE jury in the case of Cæsario, the assassin of President Carnot, of France, aght in a verdict of guilty and the presiding judge sentenced the prisoner to be guillotined. When the death sentence was uttered Cæsario 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 republicanpopulist 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 exemployes. But 250 men reported for work, although the company expected 800. About 1,000 strikers gathered about the buildings and good-naturedly the Cincinnati district, all of which is chaffed the returning workmen, but to be regauged. This is done in anticino attempt at violence was made. A pation of the speedy passage of the heavy detail of police was on hand and remained at the works all day on guard.

LAMOURE, N. D., is in ashes. A great fire broke out on Front street at an early hour on the 2d and, fanned by a 30,000 to 50,000. A democratic legislastrong wind, laid waste the entire busi- ture is elected, insuring the election of ness center of the town. Four blocks a democratic senator. 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

by insurance. mines now idle on the line of the Ches- entire neighborhood, and the tenants urnace have already gone back at the old rates.

In St. Paul, Minn., the Omaha car shops opened on the 2d for work with occurred recently among a gang of eighty-five men, and will soon have a Poles gathered at the house of Valenparty of five persons, who were caught, full force at work. All the A. R. U. tine Novatky. All hands got drunk men were anxious to get back, but the and participated in a general fight 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., Huitschon, of Chicago, emptied the on the 1st from Goodland, Kan. They will die, and the husband is fatally derlying Sherman county by pumping into reservoirs.

### FROM recent information received by

the bureau of American republics from Valparaiso, it was learned that the Chilian minister of finance, replying to More than 1,300 committeemen, com-

prising the citizens' executive board AFTER a struggle of forty days against of Pittsburgh, Pa., are hustling for all they are worth to make the twentyway union in Chicago has declared off 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 broke the word's 5-mile bicycle record 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

will not need to secure accommoda-SHARP NOSE, an Arapahoe Indian chief of Wyoming, has been deemed by tacked by strikers and horribly beaten 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

> mountains, 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 to death.

THERE was no truth in the story 1 to the effect that 3,000 insurgent of \$48,000. troops were marching upon Porto Alegro, the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

News of the Wellman polar expedition has been received at Tromsoe, 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 beneved t been incendiar 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 tariff bill.

RETURNS from the election at Alabama on the 6th assure Oates' election by a majority ranging anywhere from

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 outbuild-THE indications are now favorable ings of sixty houses. The flames for the early resumption of all the threatened for a time to wipe out the apeake & Ohio, and those at the Star 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 with knives. Novatky was slashed terribly and will die. Four of his assailants are under arrest.

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

VERY little headway was made in he tariff conference on the 6th. There vere 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 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-State 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 hostile Cheyennes, in the Big Horn

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 Swendson'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 Papaleapau river and was engaged in coffee raising.

Mrs. Fannie M. Towner, wife of Albert M. Towner, now an inmate of the Leavenworth soldiers' home, has filed ride on the oil car and all were burned suit against four Fort Scott joint keepers for selling her husband liquor. She alleges twelve causes of action and cabled from Buenos Ayres on August asks \$4,000 damages on each or a total

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 a 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 disarsements 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, \$37,906; 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. and Nebraska.

#### ABOUT BONDS.

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—There are differences of opinion among treasury officials as to the probabilities 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

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

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 Decem-

The only course, therefore, it is conthere 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 1.27 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 pigtails 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 added that the Chinese were defeated.

#### INTER-STATE ENCAMPMENT. The Reunion of Nebraska and Kansas G. A.

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

#### 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 \$1,000,000 Russian thistle apgreement on the \$1,000,000 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. McRae's bill to protect forests, the quorum disappeared and the house adjourned.

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 exhouse adjourned. cultural bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to ex-terminate 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 ing railroads to build depots at certain towns in territories (having special reference to the Rock Island squabble 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 24 to 20. The senate also receded from the Russian thistle appropriation to the agricultural bill... The house spent the whole day debating the Moore-Function contest from the Second Kansas district and finally decided by a vote of 90 to 126 that and finally decided by a vote of 90 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-option bill was 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 Car-lisle without foundation. The general defi-ciency 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 the action of the court martial at Fort Omaha for dismissing a private soldier for refusing to obey an order for target practice on Sunday was debated at some length, the action of the officer who issued the order being severely criticised. 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

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 furnish-ing material and labor for constructing public works passed. After a short executive s the senate adjourned....The house pu 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. H.) offered a long resolution on the subject of lynchings, which went over. Pensions were considered at the evening session and the house adjourned until Monday.

THE senate held a very short session on the th, 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

#### THE WOES OF BRIDES. They Are Known Wherever They Appear or in Whatever 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 dowdy 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.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

## AN AMATEUR BOOTBLACK.

#### How a Bright Boy Spent Two Days in New York.

Miss Ainslie strolled through the rooms occupied for that day by the "Fair for the benefit of the W. X. Y. Z." That was what the posters at every street corner said. Of course she must make a purchase; courtesy required that. Miss Ainslie's thrifty Scotch blood rebelled at the idea of throwing away money on something which was of no earthly use.

"I can make prettier things than those for half their price," she thought, as she looked over the fancy work.

"I'd rather give money out-and-out." Then came a genuine surprise. A kindly-disposed dealer had sent some of his small wares, the profits from their sale to enrich the "W. X. Y. Z." Really practical things, not usually seen at fairs. There were lemon squeezers, and nut crackers, and whist broomstoo long a list to mention.

Miss Ainslie's eyes rested on a box; it looked quite like a casket of polished wood, say six inches long, four inches wide, and three inches high. She touched the spring which fastened it; the lid flew back, and there was just the most complete little blacking set -a round box of blacking, a round brush to put it on with, and a long brush to make it shine. Inside the corer was a mark which said "45c."

"Reasonable price, I'm sure," thought Miss Ainslie. "I'll get it for Wallace's birthday. It'll be just the thing for his traveling-bag, and may remind him to keep tidy while he's away." She drew a breath of relief; twe difficult questions, what to buy at a fair and what present to send a boy, being thus disposed of.

Wallace Ainslie was a strong, healthy lad except for one thing. Every year on a certain day he had to fly away from home. On the 17th of August he was well; on the 18th he couldn't breathe, because hay fever stifled him. They all said it came with the blossoming of the golden-rod. So it was a point with the Ainslie family that each year, not later than the 15th of August, some one must start with Wallace for the White mountains, or some one of the places where hay fever is unknown, and there Wallace must stay until frosts came. The boy liked it well enough; he had a royal good time: but it was a great inconvenience to the older people. However, they hoped that, by taking these measures during his growing years, the tendency would be overcome before he reached manhood. This year he had gone to Bethlehem, in the White mountains. When the birthday present arrived, on September 2, and the wrappings were stripped off with eager curiosity, Wallace whistled-a long whistle.

"Well. Aunt May is a queer one. Of all things, to send me some blacking brushes!" But, being trained to good breeding, he managed to write a letter of thanks and not show his disap-

"I am so much obliged to you, sir." Mr. Ainslie was saying to Mr. Allen. The two gentlemen stood on the steps of the Alpine house at Bethlehem. It was the first day of October. "My six weeks are up, and I can't possibly stay any longer; but the frosts are late this year, and I don't like to take Wallace back yet."

"Leave him in my care." Mr. Allen had offered. "I shan't go till the last of the month. I can take him as far as New York and put him on the train; there's no change from there, and he'll be safe at your place before evening."

"Thank you! thank you! He's been over the route so many times I think he could manage it himself, but he's rather young to travel alone. I shall feel quite safe to leave him with you." October is glorious in the mountains, but the glories quickly vanish under the cold north breath. It was time for even the late stayers to go home

"We'll start to-night, Wallace. I don't think I'll telegraph your father; if your mother doesn't know you're on the road till you get there, she won't have occasion to worry. These mothers do worry sometimes, my boy."

"All right," said Wallace. He had a boy's liking for doing things in a manly way.

At evening they were just ready to etart.

"Here, sir! Mr. Allen, sir?" and one of those fateful yellow-brown envelopes was thrust into that gentleman's hand. He opened it and looked annove.i.

"Here's a pretty go! This telegram says I must stop off on important busimess at Springfield, and then go to Providence. What am I to do with you? It may be days before I can go ome." The kind man spoke hurriedly in his perplexity.

"I can get through New York all right, Mr. Allen; I'm not a bit afraid.' Well, we go together to Springfield, at any rate. I'll telegraph to a friend in the city to meet you and see you started for home. Lucky you reach New York in the morning! That seems to be the only think I can do, for we're about the last ones left here, and I doors? The nights aren't very cold there is no such thing as getting don't know a soul whom I could trust yet."

"Never you fear, sir." Wallace was age, but he looked exultant.

'Yes, there's one thing more I can it all the directions for reaching my with Mrs. Allen. Here, put the card in | could bunk down, too?"-hesitatingly. your pocketbook, where it'll be safe."

lace. "But I know exactly how to fore now, when we camped out. Thank greater from fields of melting snow thange cars, even if no one meets me. you ever so much."

We've done it lots of times. I've been Tommy wasn't use

'Mind you write as soon as you get | freely replenished Wallace's blacking home.

"God keep the lad from harm! I don't half like it, but what can I do?" said Mr. Allen to himself.

Broad daylight. Alone in New York, and penniless! Just a little better than

teeth and said: "I won't!" as hard as servant in a respectable family. he could. There was plenty of good been taught courage and self-reliance, and he had the dash of romance which belongs to every high-spirited boy. What should he do? He might tell his story and beg for help to get home.
"No, sir! No Ainslie ever begged."

bred. Mechanically he opened his bag. There were his few toilet necessities: there was a nice lunch prepared for him at the Alpine house, by the preeaution of his friend. He need not go case, and a swift remembrance came of an old quilt for a mattress, and were letter of thanks. "If I get hard up I can go into business with the rig you sent me"-that was the postscript.

"I'll do it and earn money enough to get home with. It only takes two dollars. I wonder how many 'shines' that means? Papa always says any much in those days of "how the other honest work is honorable. I don't half lives"—not by any means the think he'll care. Besides, there isn't anything else for a fellow to do, as I

These were the thoughts that passed through his brain, and Wallace threw his head back with the air of a conqueror.

The first man to whom Wallace said: 'Shine, sir?" stuck out his foot mechanically, and didn't so much as look at the boy when he tossed him a nickel. He was too much engrossed in the reports of stocks in the morning paper. After that, now and then, a gentleman gave a curious glance at the unusual sight of a clean bootblack who wore decent clothes; but New York is far too busy and has too much of the unexpected to permit inquiry-with this exception, where personal rights are infringed one may ask questions; and

that happened pretty soon. There came a stinging slap on Wal lace's cheek, and he sprang up to confront a dirty young knight of the brush, not quite so large as himself, whose visage was, to say the least, wrathful.

"Wot yer doin' here in my beat, hey? Yer don't b'long here nuther! Git out o' this! Git! I say. My! ain't he swell! How many shines did it take ter buy them cloe's-or did ver steal

Wallace had a strong sense of truth and justice and he was quick-witted. his ticket. Forty-two sames in two After the first intens ger he saw that the little bootblack had a certain right to an explanation. "I'll tell him just how it is," he thought.

"See here," he said, "I'm not a swell—these are my every-day clothes" ("My!" said the other), "and I didn't steal them. Some thief picked my "Here's Allen wr pocket as I got off the train-took all my money and my car ticket. I had this blacking kit in my bag, and I just thought I'd earn enough to get home with. It'll only take two dollars. I've made fifteen cents already."

It was wonderful to watch the change creep over that grimy facefrom wrath to open-mouthed admira-

tion and genuine respect. "Well, I vum! That's bully!" was all he could say.

"I don't want to take your customers," continued Wallace. Can't you show me a place where I won't be on anybody's regular beat?"

"My eyes!" Tommy Mills drew in his breath and winked one eye. "Yes, siree, ver bet I can, now I know ver ain't no swell -yer a real gentleman. Yer needn't go nowheres else; yer can stay right by me. When the men comes from their lunch there'll be lots more'n I can do. All the same I'd fight any feller as tried to come on my beat 'thout askin' permission. This ver's a bully time fer bizness," he continued. "All the gents is jest home from their summers out, and it's powerful dusty to-day. It'll be dull 'nuff bimeby when the gents wears their rubbers, bless their delikit souls!" His teeth showed white in the surrounding smut as he grinned, though with no perception

that he made a pun. "Say," he called out as the day wore on, "where you goin' to stay nights? Yer won't make no forty shines in one day, I tell yer-yer'll do well if you do it in two, though 'tis the best season for biz!"

Wallace had not yet tackled this problem, and he looked troubled.

"Why, I don't know; I hadn't thought so far. Couldn't I sleep out- cant; once you cultivate a taste for it

look like a streeter. The cops" ("The her first-born who declared in the very only fourteen, and not large for his what?" from Wallace), "Well, the perlice 'd be sure to pounce on yer an' take yer to the station 'us. But yer there were mothers and babies in the do; I'll give you my card and write on cau come with me; I've got a home, world there would be kissing ad as some boys ain't (with evident libitum.-Philadelphia Bulletin. house. If Barclay misses you, or you pride). There's only one bed, an' have any trouble in New York, you can ma'm an' the little gals has that. I go to my house and stop over a day sleeps on the floor-an' mebbe-ver

"Of course I could, and glad of the 'Thank you very much," said Wal- chance. I've slept on the ground be-

Tommy wasn't used to being thanked,

back from Bethlehem three times al- and he seemed embarrassed. Earlier eady."
"You'll be fast asleep when I leave to share his abundant lunch, and the you at Springfield. And you may as bootblack tasted such food as seldom well get to bed now." For they had touched his hungry tongue. But it finished their plans on the train. won his heart. It return he had

when the little box gave out. That night was a revelation. lace had never before come face to face with poverty, and this was beyond belief. Yet the one room was as clean as a room could be in which all the processes of living went on. dark night, and that was all; for Mr. Tommy, too, with great politeness, Barclay was out of town and did not offered the tin wash-basin for Walget the telegram, and when Wallace lace's use before he scrubbed his own had elbowed through the crowd to a face and hands. In a rough way he was little open space, he put his hand in his kind to his mother and his little sistrousers pocket, to find pocketbook, ters; a pair of twins they were, not money and ticket gone. Mr. Allen's three years old. He was evidently card, too, and he had not even looked proud to introduce his new acquaintat the address! Only his bag was left, ance. It was proof of Wallace's fine slung over his shoulder by its strong training that he felt only pitiful and not superior. Mrs. Mills, in her young Small blame if he felt like crying for | days, had been nearer to his world than about five minutes; but he set his she was now-that is, she had been a was a comfort to tell the story of her blood in his veins; all his life he had hard life even to this boy, he had such pitying eyes.

"Tommy has never been a week in the coutry in all his life, sor, an' him goin' on thirteen. I've tried to have him go with them fresh-airers, but he wouldn't go an' leave me with the The thought of stealing never entered | babies-he's that good, Tommy is, an' his head; he had been too honorably his father dead two years come January." Wallace's heart was soft for the little fellow whose fate had been so different from his own.

When bedtime came Mrs. Mills made what shift she could for decency by hungry for one day at least. In the hanging a tattered sheet across the bottom of the bag lay the blacking room. Then both boys laid down on the postscript he had added to his no longer one poor and the other rich, for sleep led them both into the happy land of dreams.

It took the novice the best part of two days to earn his fare home, and he felt very proud when he found he had a little more than enough. He learned much in those days of "how the other worst of them either, because theirs was an honest life at least. They paid ten dollars a month rent for that one poor room. Wallace thought of a comfortable whole house belonging to his father which didn't bring in so much remove what the supporters of the as that.

"It's only a little while, spring an' fall, that Tommy's work is brisk like it is now," Mrs. Mills said. "An', any- we cease to levy any tax on improveway, 'tain't like it was before these Evetalians took it up, an' the big hotels has their own shiners. Not half so much chance for the boys. But with the owners of large properties to exme sewin' for shops an' Tommy's work, we ain't never come to the starvin' we ain't never come to the starvin' and thereby add to its productiveness. point yet—praise God for that!" she This would be a direct advantage to added, reverently.

"I'll never forget you, Tommy," said Wallace, as they went to the Grand Central station on the morning of the third day. "I've put down just where you live, and I'm going to write to you, see if I don't, and-and-" but he didn't conclude the sentence. There were vague ideas of what his powerful papa could do which he did not care to disclose.

"Well I vum!"-which seemed to be Tommy's usual expression when surprise overcame him. The boys shook hands, though the bootblack was evidently unused to such courtesy. Wallace had ten cents left after buying his ticket. Forty-two shines in two He wanted to offer the ten cents to Tommy, but an innate delicacy prevented him-the hospitality had been too true for that.

Mr. Ainslie came to his dinner early that day. He looked anxious, and car-

hopes our boy is safe at home-had to Improvements to the value of \$15,000 send him alone from Springfield, are exempt and there is a graded land Started Monday night, and here 'tis tax, increasing as the value of the hold-Thursday. What can have happened to him?

There was a great-to-do, of course, with the mother and Miss Ainslie both set to worrying. Right in the midst of it Wallace walked in-no he bounded in, looking a little shabby as to his clothes, but perfectly well and happy. Didn't he enjoy telling his story, though! any boy likes to be a hero.

"You see my postscript came true, Aunt May. I thought your present was an awfully queer one, but it

turned out to be a daisy.' "My dear," said Miss Ainslie," you will find that true with much that comes to us in life. We don't fancy the gift at first, but it proves to be the very best in the end." Miss Ainslie liked to slip in a gentle lesson when as fast as it comes, so that the unemshe could.

"We must try to do something for that Tommy," said Mr. Ainslie.
'Oh, papa! I knew you would.

You're a brick!"-that was Wallace's opinion. What Mr. Ainslie did, and what

came of it would make a book, and therefore cannot come into a short story-only, it may be hinted, that the Mills family went into the country, and that Tommy proved efficient in office-work. Maybe he studied law. Certainly he might make a good judge, for he could see both sides of the question-and all ambitions are possible to boys in America.-Helena Hawley, in Christian Work.

It was a woman of the world who said: "Kissing is like any other intoxi-"I'm afeared not. Yer see, yer don't matron with a heart full of love for face of the crusty old doctor's learned objections to kissing that as long as

> -Evaporation is two or three times greater in the sunshine than in the duties. shade, and five or six times as great in summer as in winter; is greater during a breeze than in a calm, and is than from an equal surface of the

#### TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

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

#### THE SINGLE TAX IN OPERATION.

By G. J. Bryan.

NEW ZEALAND'S PROSPERITY. The official copy of the last budget speech of Hon. J. G. Ward, the finance minister of New Zealand, shows a satisfactory surplus in the treassry; a cessation of borrowing; and speaks in strong terms of general prosperity, increase of population, and ample opportunity for work. Other accounts confirm this view. Seven thousand families were settled on the land last year. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 factories in operation, turning out annually goods valued at nearly \$50,000,000.

'The returns which have been collected by the labor department of the government for 1893, show an encouraging growth of trade and an improved labor market. The area of land cleared of forest has given work to a large number of men, while in the factories and shops 5,506 more workers were registered than for the previous year, and there has been no conflict of importance between capital and labor."

The budget brings forward proposals for subjecting native lands (corresponding to our Indian reservations) to the same taxation that private lands of colonists are liable. Also to increase the graduated land tax on holdings having an unimproved value of \$50,000 and upwards: and to exempt improvements from municipal taxation. The treasurer says:

"It will be remembered that the late colonial treasurer intimated that he was in favor of exempting all improvements from tax and that he would propose to do so as soon as the revente would permit it. I am happy to be able to state that I find myself in a position that warrants me in proposing to exempt all improvements, and thereby present system admitted to be a blemish. The scheme will be much sounder we cease to levy any tax on improvements. It will be admitted that the repeal of the tax on improvements should have the effect of encouraging pend money in improving their land, the colony as a whole, both by causing to our products. By raising the graduated tax on the land it will be more undesirable to hold land in a low state of improvement.

Mr. Geo. M. Yerex, a merchant of Wellington, the capital city of New Zealand, said: "We have no hard times in New Zealand. Business of all kinds is prosperous and there is everywhere a hopeful, buoyant spirit existing among the people. There is no such thing as a 'boom,' but everybody is busy. We are not having an era of speculation, but just a steady-going, satisfactory business prosperity, with great confidence in the future."

of land booms and speculation?"

"How do you account for the absence "Well, our land and revenue laws discourage that, I suppose; anyway, that is not the tendency. No, I can't say that I understand the single tax system very well, yet I believe our legislation is going in that line. Aside from the customs tariff we have no tax "Here's Allen writing to say he on personal property for state purposes. ings increases, We have also a tax on incomes over \$1,500. Then we have the perpetual leasehold act, giving settlers on crown land the option of buying the land or paying the unim-proved ground rent. It is generally conceded these measures have practically put an end to land booms. For municipal revenue we have a tax on improvements as well as land values. but it is understood that the present legislature will pass an act enabling the people to dispense with that. Yes, there is some poverty and some unemployed, but the situation in this respect is sensibly improved. There is quite a strong immigration, particularly from Australia, owing to the hard times there, but it seems to be all absorbed ployed contingent does not much in-Over three years ago New Zealand

passed laws that struck at land monopoly. It was then her era of prosperity began. Before that she had been in debt, times had been hard, and land monopolists had been holding great estates. Under the operation of the new laws these at once began to break

But in the Australian colonies the operations of the great land owners and other monopolists went on unchecked and soon blossomed out into a genuine and universal land boom, followed by the inevitable crash. The banks were behind the land spec ulators, and many went down with them.

What had New Zealand been doing to avoid like experience?

The main trend of her legislation had been to concentrate taxation on land values and take it off buildings and improvements. Simply this. But this is the most potent weapon that can be used against land monop-

New Zealand has carried it to the extent of raising about \$2,250,000 of her revenue from land values alone (no improvements being taxed) while she raised only \$8,000,000 from customs

The Australians are a quick and inhave been urging an adoption of the xii.

same policy. As a result, the single tax idea has developed throughout Australia to an extent hard for us to realize. Many newspapers are actively advocating it, and others are as actively opposing it. It has become a leading issue in practical politics in four,

at least, of the colonies.

It has developed remarkable strength in the legislatures, and has gained able adherents from the politicians. One of the most distinguished of these is Sir

Henry Parks. New Zealand is not dreaming of selling her railroads to monopolies. They yield her a profit. Her national revenue gave her a net surplus of £300,000 last year (1893). Her example should encourage others and prevent them throwing away their heritage, Esaulike, for immediate or temporary relief.

-Correspondence in N. Y. Morning

Journal. Since the foregoing was written a bill was passed, repealing all taxes on improvements. There is now no tax on personal property nor improvements, for colonial purposes, and it highly probable that they will be abolished for municipal purposes at the next session of the legislature.

THE UNITED STATES-HYATTSVILLE, MD. The single tax 'system went into effect in Hvattsville on July 1, 1892, and continued in effect for practical pur-poses for one year. The result was to thoroughly establish the fact that it was by no means visionary or impracticable. So apparent was it that such result would be reached that its opponents at once appealed to the courts, and in 1893 the state court of appeals declared it unconstitutional.

A few single tax men commenced by resisting a bond issue unless coupled with a proviso that taxes to pay for the same be levied solely on land values. This proposition appealed to many to whom single tax was unknown. This was followed by the election of a single tax board of town commissioners, who, so far as town taxes are concerned, relieved houses and personal property from taxation. As a result the Be sure to get home owners paid a less amount of money in taxes than ever before, the deficiency in town revenues being made up by the speculators. Demonstrating the truth of the claims of single tax men as to the shifting of the burdens of taxation to result from the adoption of the single tax. It showed that it was not visionary, but truly practical.

Only an antiquated constitution interpreted by a court of appeals in sympathy with its provisions, prevented continued success, and has prevented other towns in the state from following the example. As a result of the struggle hundreds of men in the state are deeply interested in the subject of single tax, and the day of its adoption an expenditure of labor and by adding | is, we trust, brought perceptibly nearer. The agitation for local option in tax-

ation has led to the introduction of a bill in the legislature of New York. Also in the legislature of Ohio. In other states, too, the idea is mak-

ing headway. Among these are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Colorado, Minnesota and Kansas. And there seems to be a good reason to believe that Texas, despite the obstacle of her constitution, may lead the states in single tax legislation.-Revised for T. R. Studies.

How to Keep a Big Hotel.

We would follow the business example of our leading hotel proprietors, men who run their concerns as well if not better than any business in the world is run to-day. If a guest comes in and wants the front parlor, if it is empty, he gets it; and it don't matter whether he uses it, or locks the door and goes out. As long as he pays front parlor prices he can have possession of that room to the exclusion of everyone else. The guest who takes the top garret gets it at a much lower price, but the rules of the hotel cover him just as much as the other occupier. But no one would think of going into a hotel and offering to buy a room. The proposal would be absurd to any business man. The earth is but a sojourning place to us all, and in equity belongs to us all. What we create by our industry—crops, houses, etc. belong to us as individuals, and we have the right to dispose of these goods to our children; but we did not create the land, and consequently can not dispose of it as owners, but have the privilege of saying who shall live in the room or on the location, where we have lived, which the hotel proprietor—the government—will uphold as long as the occupier pays the stated rental of the room. The earth, however, differs from a universal hotel in one respect. In a house we can imagine it getting crowded and consequently charges beginning to rise. This can not happen on land as long as there is a surplus of free land around the border of civilization. In short, we must make free land plentiful, and always open to men who do not care to pay rent away.

WM. MCCABE.

The Late Prof. Thorold Rogers on Taxa tion of Ground Rents. "Every permanent improvement of the soil, every railway and road, every bettering of the general condition of bettering of the general condition of society, every facility given for production, every stimulus supplied to consumption, raises rent. The landowner rleeps, but thrives. He alone, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, III. among all the recipients in the distribution of products, owes everything to the labor of others, contributing nothing of his own. He inherits part of the fruits of present industry, and has the fruits of present industry, and has appropriated the lion's share of accumulated intelligence. . . . What has been said applies only to those powers of the soil to whose development the landowner has contributed nothing. Those which are the result of positive outlay on his part, exactly like every other kind of fixed cap ital . . . are followed by profit if the outlay be wise. . . Nor, again, do these statements apply to payments

made for the use of houses, which are familiarly, but improperly called rents. These are merely payments, the ground telligent people, and the example of rent being deducted, for the use of New Zealand has not been lost upon capital invested in buildings, and are them. The veteran statesman, Sir exactly analogous to interest on ad-George Gray, and a host of able orators vances."—Political Economy, Chapter

Couldn't Find the Baby. "A funny thing happened to me," said a drummer, "as I was going over to Cincinnati the other night in a sleeper. Before I went to bed I noticed two ladies and a little baby in the seat. across from me. The next morning I was lying in my berth awake, wondering whether I had better get up or not, when suddenly a lady's arm was thrust through the curtains and I was gently tapped on the shoulder.

'Excuse me,' said a feminine voice, 'but is my baby in your berth?'

"I was considerably surprised, but managed to mumble something about my being a pretty old codger to be her-

"'No,' she said, 'you don't understand me. I can't find my precious baby." "'Well,' said I, 'has it rolled out on the floor?"

"'No,' she answered plaintively, 'but. we were so crowded in our berth last. night that I asked the porter to putthe little darling in with some gentleman who was alone, and now I can't. find it." -- Washington Post.

Diminished Enthusiasm. "The local team must have been playing very poor ball," said the expe-

rienced merchant. "Why, I didn't know you paid any

attention to baseball.' "I don't know anything about it except what I gather from casual observation. I have noticed that my officeboy's grandmother has died only twice this summer."

# Dyspepsia, Indigestion

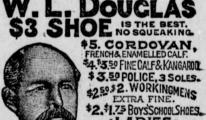
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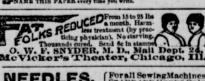
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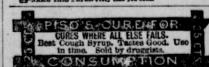
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GOOGLY-GOO.

Of mornings, bright and early, When the lark is on the wing And the robin in the maple Hops from her nest to sing, From yonder cheery chamber Cometh a mellow coo— 'Tis the sweet, persuasive treble Of my little Googly-Goo!

"The sunbeams hear his music And they seek his little bed, And they dance their prettiest dances Round his golden curly head; Schottisches, galops, minuets, Gavottes and waltzes, too, Dance they unto the music Of my googling Googly-Goo.

My heart—my heart it leapeth To hear that treble tone; What music like thy music. My darling and mine own!
And patiently—yes cheerfully I toil the long day through— My labor seemeth lightened By the song of Googly-Goo!

I may not see his antics Nor kiss his dimpled cheek I may not smooth the tresses The sunbeams love to seek: It mattereth not—the echo Of his sweet, persuasive coo Recurreth to remind me Of my little Googly-Goo.

And when I come at evening, And patiently I listen For that dear sound once more: And oftentimes I wonder,
"Oh, God! what should I do If any ill should happen To my little Googly-Goo!" Then in affright I call him-I hear his gleeful shouts! Begone, ye dread forebodings-Begone, ye killing doubts! For, with my arms about him, My heart warms through and through

### THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

With the oogling and the googling

Of my little Googly-Goo!
—Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

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

[Copyright, 1892, by the Author.]

CHAPTER 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 less racking," and he smiled in a pleased way to the girl, who smiled back.

"That's his way. He's a wonder to bear pain, and no mistake. I'll go in to-night. But if it's not that that's worrying you, what is it?" "Is it about

"Yes. It's that lazy fellow, Gibeon Prawle, again. I wish the fellow were out of Walkden Bridge altogether. You know the way he can talk to the folk, and how he can turn them this way and that. Well, he's got the sack to-day, and he vows he can bring out the men unless Gorringe takes him on again. And you know Gorringe."

"He's the last man to give way in such a thing." "That's as plain as a loom, but I'm

thinking there may be trouble," and Tom's brow was puckered with a good many frowns of perplexity.

"What was Gibeon discharged for?" asked Mary Ashworth. "Why, because he's a lazy, loafing, do-naught; and Gorringe, who does know when a man works and when he loafs, swears he won't have him about

the place doing naught but getting the rest of the hands all in a tangle. So he paid him off to-day and bundled him out of the place neck and crop." "So he is a lazy fellow, everybody

knows that," said Mary, energetically, "and most will be glad he's gone." "He's not gone yet, and that's the mess.'

"But what is it to you or to anyone else, Tom, whether Mr. Gorringe keeps him on or sends him away?"

"Oh, if you belonged to the union you'd know how to answer that question yourself. This is how it stands: Gibeon has got the ear of all the officers of the society, except me, and he can make them believe that Gorringe has sacked him, not because he's an idle chap, but because the boss knows he is powerful in the society, and is aiming a blow at the union through Gibeon. Do you see that? Well, if he succeeds in that-and I'm pretty well sure he will-he may easily get 'em to make it a union job, and then there'll be mischief. Now you see why I'm a bit worried."

"But why does it affect you so much, Tom?" asked the girl. "You surely aren't deceived about Gibeon being idle and a loafer?"

"No, not likely. But, then, don't you see, a fellow must stick by the union. Even if your cause isn't as good as you'd like it to be, you must take the good yarn with the bad in that matter. You see, as local secretary, I'm scarcely a free agent, my lass, in such a matter. I'm no champion of Gibeon; but, then, I feel that I can scarce go against the society. It's pull devil, pull baker in my case, and no mistake."

"But you can tell them your opinion, can't you, Tom?" asked the girl, who had grown grave at the way her companion had spoken.

"Yes, I can do that; but I haven't the gift of the gab that Gibeon has, nor a tithe of the influence he has, either.'

"What shall you do?" "I'm thinking I shall stand out against Gibeon, at any risk, lass; and that's the truth, though if things came to a pass I shan't fancy playing 'knob-I reckon that's only another name for traitor."

"I don't see why a man's a traitor for doing what he thinks is right." said Mary Ashworth, firmly. "I know if I were sure a certain course were the right one, I'd take it in the face of anything.'

"Oh yes; you girls are always so jolly firm about doing what's right-when you don't have to do it," answered Tom Roylance, a little irritably.

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." "When 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 inch. Walkden Bridge again. "There's Gibeon.

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 busi-

"Good evening, Mary; good evening, Tom," said Gibeon Prawle, as he joined them. He was a good-looking man of some six and twenty, with bold, regular features, under a mass of curly fair hair. "You're coming to the meeting, of course, Tom?" he said and then turned to Mary. "I suppose Tom here's been telling you I'm in disgrace" - he laughed noisily as he said this-"and that Reuben Gorringe thinks he can kick me out of the mill. The hound! But the man who kicks a stone wall mayhap will break his foot rather than the wall. He's just like a beggar set on horseback, but instead of riding to the devil he wants to make the horse kick other folk there. It's only the other day he was a hand himself, for all his I can meet you in, I meet you. But currish pride. But it's strange to me if I | you shan't force me to take back a don't make him sorry he ever interfered with me;" and an argry, malignant expression made his face any thing but pleasant to look upon.

"I hope you won't hurt others in your plan to revenge yourself, Gibeon," said Mary, firmly.

"That's like you, Mary. Always hard on me;" and he tried to laugh lightly to cover a real vexation. "You never would give me credit for anything but doing the wrong thing in the wrong way. Besides, as Tom will tell you, this is not my question only; it's a society matter. Gorringe knows I've worked hard for the union, and he's got a knife into me in consequence. He hates the union like poison.

Tom and Mary interchanged ravid glances. "It seems to me it's a question be-

tween you and Mr. Gorringe, and nobody else," answered Mary; "and if you bring anyone else into it you'll be doing what you have no right or call to "Yes, that's a woman's view of all

society bothers," answered Gideon Prawle, lightly. "But Tom here knows better, don't you, Tom?" "Tom agrees with me," said Mary, quietly; and at the reply Gibeon cast a

rapid and rather vindictive glance at the other man, and said, shortly: "Well, its not for you or Tom here to settle, but for the society to decide; and it's time for the meeting. Good night, Mary. Better feelings to you, and less bitterness;" and with that they separated.

> CHAPTER III. THE THREATENED STRIKE.

Tom Roylance had not at all underestimated the strength of Gibeon Prawle's influence over his fellow vorkmen. He told the facts of his dismissal in a skillful manner, so as to leave as far in the background as possible the manager's real motive in discharging him; and he cleverly made the most of every grievance of which he had ever heard.

In addition to this he primed one or two of his special friends to back him up, and to declare that the society had no choice but to make his quarrel theirs and to insist upon his being taken on again.

"I haven't paid my money to the society for ten years and more," said one, "to be trod on like this; and I ain't going to stand it. We aren't worms, are we, for Gorringe to tread on us; nor slaves, for him to thrash, just as he likes? What I say is this, that the life of a man ain't worth living if he's got to feel as a manager can just take the bread out of his mouth and leave his wife and young 'uns without bite or sup, just when he pleases. And it comes to this, as we aren't safe, not one of us, if we're to be bullied here and sacked there as a manager chooses. A man's a man. I say, and ought to be treated as such,' and the approbation that greeted the speaker showed that he represented the views of several who were present -the majority, as it seemed to Tom.

"I suppose we don't deny as Gibeon has done a lot for the society, do we?" asked another man, and the question was answered in a way that made the subject of it glance rather triumphantly at Tom. "Well then, if he's stuck by the society, I say the society should stick by him. We ain't cowards, are we, to be afraid o' one man?"

Things continued in this way until several of those present had spoken, and at last they turned to Tom Royance and asked him his opinion.

"I've no manner of doubt about what we ought to do," said Tom, readily, speaking in a firm, decided voice. 'This is Gibeon Prawle's matter and no one else's. The reason he's been sacked is one which those who've -he don't do the work properly. He an involuntary gesture of repugnance. knows that well enough," and Tom "Do you mean that?" he asked, looklooked resolutely round at a number of the men who murmured and muttered their objections, and then turned and faced Gibeon, who jumped to his feet eagerly to contradict what was said. "Let me speak," said Tom, 'you've had your turn. All that has been said about the other matters is right enough, no doubt, but it's naught. to do with Gibeon. I speak for myself, and I say I've always had good pay from Gorringe for good work, and I suppose?" The words came very there ain't a man can say otherwise. angrily, sounding like a threat. And I've always found him willing to "I don't mean to ask you who I am listen to anything in reason. My vote to marry, and if you weren't a coward To him, it was a very great matter 'll be given for letting Gibeon settle you'd be ashamed to say such a thing."

the job for himself; and I shall stand

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 readily enough; but would not give way an

"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 mentioned 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 Gibeon, 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 wentaway 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. "It'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 lazy, 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 saw that many of them were on the side of the discharged man, and he made his arrangements accord- her struggles. ingly. He judged as accurately as he could how many of the men were likely to go out, and he arranged to bring a number of non-unionists from a distance 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 Ashworth.

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. "It is 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 meaye, 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?" you see why this thing hurts stay in his service for years at a time, me?" He began to speak with more warmth of feeling than he had yet nothing short of the greatest man in 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

some one from whom one doesn't want to be driven away. What then?" "Oh, oh, I didn't know that was the state of the case. Who is it?" she asked,

half banteringly. But the next instant she repented 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.

"It's you, Mary. I've tried to make you feel it, to make you know that you are more to me than all the world besides. 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-"

But as soon as Mary recovered from her astonishment she struggled to free herself from his grasp. "Don't, Gibeon. Let me go! Leave me Gibeon. Let me go! Leave me alone. Don't touch me! I've never said aught to you to make you speak in this way to me. Don't touch me again," she cried, as he tried to take her again in his arms, "or you'll make worked with him know perfectly well | me hate you," and she shuddered with

> ing at her steadily. "Yes, I do. Of course, I do. When did I ever say a word to make you think

> ·I could marry you?" "Then you won't marrry me? And you mean to quarrel with me? You'd rather do that, eh?"

"I don't want to quarrel with you or with anyone, Gibeon. But I can't marry you." "You mean to marry Tom Roylance.

"Yes, that's like a las. 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 knobstick, 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, speechless 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 moving 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 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 ensued, 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 Relies.

The ancient Black Horse inn in Delaware county, about sixteen miles from this city, contains a couple of notable relies that were highly prized by Col. Lines, the genial and widely esteemed proprietor who died recently. One is an autograph letter of Washington's, 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 portrait of Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart, a replica of the celebrated portrait in the Boston athenæum. 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 merchant of this city, for whom Stuart painted it. The portrait is painted on bed ticking instead of canvas, the latter having been rendered extremely scarce at the time it was painted, by reason of the British embargo on American 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 English physician, who has recently died Sir Andrew was well known for his "Don't kindness to his servants, who used to and who regarded their master as the world. One day a gentleman in urgent need of Sir Andrew's services learned from Jeames that it was impossible to see the eminent physician except by appointment. "But it is most urgent," cried the caller in dismay. "Quite impossible, sir." "Well, can you not tell me, then, of some one up, as you call it. Suppose there was else near at hand?" "Well, sir," replied Jeames, reflectively, "there is a very respectable general practitioner named Jenner on the other side of the street. I think I may recommend him."

Sings While Breaking Colts.

The man who can sing "Rock of Ages" while training a bucking colf who is almost jerking his head off must be well-nigh a saint, but Samuel Richards, the veteran horse trainer of Hampden park, does this regularly. He drives a great deal in West Springfield and soothes his new and nervous colts by singing Gospel hymns. He rarely loses his temper, and forty years' experience has taught him that 'the confidence of a horse in his driver is a great deal better than his fear."-Springfield Republican.

A Familiar Weapon.

An Irishman in France was challenged by a Frenchman to fight a duel, to which he readily consented, and suggested shillelags.

"That won't do," said the second. "As the challenged party, you have a right to choose the arms, but chivalry demands that you should decide upon a weapon with which Frenchmen are familiar.

"Is that so?" returned the Irishman "Then, begorra! we'll foight wid guillotines."-Brooklyn Life.

One False Note.

A visitor to the world's fair reports that he saw a countryman standing before the bust of a woman in a collection of statuary. The woman was represented in the act of coiling her hair, and as the visitor came up the countryman was saying to himself:

"No, sir; that ain't true to nature; she ain't got her mouth full of hairpins."-Youth's Companion.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

Principles Which Prompted the Presi-

The president's letter to Chairman Wilson is full of sound democratic doctrine. 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 democratic 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 democratic principles." list, in obedience to a well-understood

The question as presented to the conferrees is, in Mr. Cleveland's words, "whether democratic principles themselves 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 president 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? states them in his own terse way in the letter. He says:

"It must be admitted that no tariff measure 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 Senator Hill said the other day in his re-

markable speech upholding the presi-"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 in the end to his views. You cannot stand up against the sentiment of the great demo-cratic masses of the country which will raily 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 taxation, great or small, is alike violative of dem ocratic principle and democratic good faith."

If this is not democratic, and if Mr. Smith's "sweat-leather" statesmanship and his and Gorman's and Brice's sugar trust statesmanship are democratic, then those who have made the democratic party what it is, those who have led it through its hard but patriotic 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 Cleveland's democracy, not Smith's, for which the people supposed they were City Times. voting in 1890 and in 1892.

And this again is theirs as it is Cleve-

land's democracy: "The democracy of the land plead most earnestly 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 den

Rather than a bill dictated by 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 hopefully 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 democratic president has emphasized that repudiation, and the condition which confronts us is one of extreme embarrassment. Shall we re-treat 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

The attempt of the McKinley organs in both parties to arouse sectional prejudice against the tariff bill because the democratic conferrees 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, Minnesota and Iowa. Missouri and Kentucky, two other southern states, have nearly as many sheep as all the New England states and New York together.

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 restoration of the democratic policy. Are not Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland large producers of these articles?

The sugar bounty, of which Louisiana is the chief beneficiary, was voted by a republican congress and is repealed in the pending bill. Whatever may be the defects of the compromise measure it is not a sec

—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-

tianal bill .- N. Y. World.

ened only by a republican victory in New York he can go to work on his

THE TARIFF SITUATION. Conditions Which Render Immediate Ac-

tion Necessary. 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 surprising that the preference is so overwhelming. 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 democrats of the country. It substituted in nearly all cases ad valcrem for specific duties, which is in the interest of justice and reason, and in all material instances put raw materials on the free

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 improvement. It is objectionable in that it restores the odious and unjust specific 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 injurious 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 tangent over it. Reason the question out. Summon the arguments 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 congressional contest, and a defensive fight is a losing battle. Moreover, it will justify 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 betraval 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 condition is a choice between the senate bill and the McKinley bill, the senate bill should be passed, and that accomplished, every agency of punishing the recreants should be invoked. The interests of the people are entitled to consideration first. After that matters of politics will be in order.-Kansas

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. Worlds

----An exchange asks: "Why do fish. ermen lie?" Perhaps for the same reason 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 compromise. 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-

eratic 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 most dangerous thing. It is almost two years now since the last pational election, and Whitelaw Reid hasn't fully recovered from the terrible nightmare 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 eseemed republican contemporaries that President Cleveland had no precedent for his letter to Congressman Wilson. But if they will overhall their histories they will find that John Han-cock and his associates had no precedent for the declaration of pendence or Abraham Lincoln for the emancipation proclamation. Notwithstanding that drawback both these documents have been largely approved speech of acceptance at once.-Chicago by the civilized world.-Detroit Free

The Chase County Courant,

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, DAVID OVERMYER, of Shawnee county. Lieutenant Governor. SIDNEY G. COOKE, of Dickinson county. Associate Justice, J. D. M'CLEVERTY,

of Bourbon county. Secretary of State, E. J. HERNING, of Sumner county. Attorney General.

JAMES M'KINSTREY, of Reno county. Auditor, W. E. BANKS.

of Russell county. Treasurer. BARNEY LANTRY. of Chase county,

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

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

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

Strict construction of public powers, to the

among which are:

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

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

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

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of

But it has met every responsibility, braved every peril and risen equal to every emergency.

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles as announced by the Democratic national convention on the 22nd of June, 1892, at Chicago, especially the provisions of the platform which declare that "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional right to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered," and we demand such speedy legislation along the lines of tariff reduction as expressed in the Wilson bill and the last national Democratic platform as will lift the load now burdening the industeries of the land, lend new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

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

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic

with the growth of business, and that the debtor may not be met with constantly reducing values for the products of labor. We favor, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

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

We affirm the natural and legal right of

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

and the passage of reasonable laws necessary to accomplish such result to accomplish such result
We demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of bonds for any purpose
other than public buildings and free bridges
upon public roads. upon public roads.

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

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

We oppose woman suffrage as tending to owing to the vastly changed condition of our State

When Kansas shall have donned he garb of female suffrage, will her women become farm hands, and her men hired girls? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will prevail?

Ezra R. Trask, formerly of this city, and who has established more weekly newspapers in Kansas than any other living man, was recently stricken with paralysis, in Oklahoma, where he now resides.—Emporia Democrat.

We are pleased to note that our old friend T. P. Fulton, of the Pittsburg Messenger, has been converted from into the ranks of those who are ferninst that vagary.

Equal suffrage is going to get left ed overwhelmingly against putting it in the new constitution that is to be submitted to the people.

When the women shall have been given the right to vote at all elections in this State, will they be enlisted as militia men, and the men of the State become matrons and nurses in the hospitals? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained?

When the women of Kansas shall nave been granted the privilege of vot ng at all elections in this State will they become cowboys and herders, and no doubt; but what every Democrat the men become seamstresses and and every Populist will adhere to, the washerwomen? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been secured?

The Democratic State ticket is so strong that there are a good many "old-timers" in the Republican and Pop parties who would like to yote it. if they just dared to do so. If these fellows would get out from under the particles in would be the best things. ty lash once, it would be the best thing that has happened to Kansas for twen-

The blight of a prolonged and destructive drouth has again visited our fair State, the wrath of a just Providence seeme to have been visited upon us. We cannot fathom the mysterious ways of the Divine being, nor change the laws of nature, immutable and unchangeable, as their author; but we believe that the suffering and cares incident to the present condition may and are not exempt to work the be lessened to a great extent, if the roads? Indeed, it would not! people will, in a measure, forget self and endeavor to make the best possible use of their opportunities for dong good and helping each other .-Lyon County Democrat

Yes; but then, the millennium will have come.

The Tidings is pleased to furnish its readers with a very correct photo of B. Lantry, who has lately been brought into political prominence. The writer has known Mr. Lantry, we again declare in favor of a bimetallic currency and the free coinage of both gold and silver upon equal terms at a fair ratio and silver upon equal terms at a fair ratio and without discrimination, to the end that and, in all this time, has never known friends, that reference may keep pace anything to his discredit. Wherever the great Santa Fe system spread its main line or feeders, wherever there ladyship or womanhood, but the propis a mile of ballast laid or bridge value.

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

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

Recognizing that a fundamental principle of our government is religious liberty, we denounce any party or association which attempts to make religious convictions a test Lantry. He is one of the leading men of the west in many ways, and as a personal friend this sketch is given.— Emporia Tidings, Populist.

The Osage City Free Press, one of the staunchest Republican papers in the State, has this to say of the Democratic nominee for Congress, from this district: "Tom O'Neil is one of the best known men in Osage county. the best known men in Osage countytyrannical and victous the spirit that would
deny that right.

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

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

We favor the improvement of public roads,
and the passage of reasonable laws necessary hardware business for many years. rado and Utah resorts. Inquire of which is just opening. THE TIMES has upright and honorable in all his dealings. In politics, Mr. O'Neil has always been a Democrat. He has never held office, nor has he ever been a candidate for office, but for years he has been an active leader of his party in this county. The Democrats could not have made a more popular nomination. He will poll a large vote in Osage county."

> COINC EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road. you can depend on getting through

ous laws plasses for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the purpose and intent of said amendment.

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

The disgraceful board proceedings of the last election, worthy of the palmiest days of carpetbag corruption, resulting as it did in the unawful lareeny of the lower House of the Legislature, as also the subsequent disgraceful proceedings of both Populist and Republican parties deserve the patriotic attention and condemnation of the people.

Track is laid with heavy steel rails.

No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibulied daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accomodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleepers.

Inquire of nearest agent.

Track is laid with heavy steel rails.

No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibulied daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accomodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleepers.

Inquire of nearest agent.

WOMAN'S SUFFRACE, NO. 3.

Ladies, if you demand perfect placed upon msn. When I see woman ready to plow, to mow, to harvest and to trash, to break colts, to butcher, etc., etc., etc.; work their poll-tax and to bear arms in defense of our country. and man willing to perform her half or the house-work, cooking, sewing, washing, mending garments, etc., etc., etc.; when woman is practically per-forming man's labor as much as man is and man performs woman's labor as the error of his ways, and is no longer much as woman does, and harmony a female suffragist, but has flopped prevails at the fireside, then and only then, I will conceed woman's suffrage to be a necessity and just. But what a beautiful social family would that be, if Mr. Jones would call

Equal suffrage is going to get left in New York. The committee of the constitutional convention, to whom was referred the matter, have reported overwhelmingly against putting it. take care of the children; I have not to see the parties who owe you, and washed the dishes yet; the bread must had a personal talk with them, telling be attended to, and that youngster here has not had his milk, because the cows strayed away, last night, and the farm hand, Maggie, has not found them yet; but if you wait until 'Mag' comes home, you might have the she
he to help you." Verily, I need
not comment any further to show what demoralizing effects such conditions would create.

As to the first theory, there exists and every Populist will adhere to, the rightousness of said quotation. I believe to have demonstrated sufficient to the transportation, to visit these ly that the woman enjoys already special privileges, and to grant her more would reverse the old Demoleges to some.'

The version that "taxation without is still more erroneous and misleading. to us, on subscription, to pay their ar-Our suffragists imply in the applica-rearage, we will call it square with all ty years. Try it once, as a panacea tion of the term "representation" the for the present business depression.—

Larned Eagle-Optic.

rearage, we will call it square with all who will pay their arrearage and one year in advance, at the rate of \$1.50 sequently, they consider it as wrong, per year this offer to hold good until sequently, they consider it as wrong. if any one pays taxes without being permitted to vote. If they are correct, it involves the further condition that anyone that does not pay taxes, should anyone that does not pay taxes, should their indebtedness, and it is only from being called upon to bear arms,

In ancient times, during the feudal age, in barbarian epochs, representation was, in fact, based upon tax-ation; but during the march of progress and civilization these wrongs have been abolished and representahave been abolished and representa-tion, that is to say, the right or the duty to vote was vested in man only, because he alone is the moral guaran-tee for the safety of regulated society and self-government. We should not and self-government. We should not move backwards to barbarian times, establishing privilege classes and sub-

erty is taxed, no matter who its owner I, therefore, believe in preserving the woman for the family and the man for the public. You destroy or lead astray the soul of the family, and you

destroy, faster than you think, society, State and nation. A LEHNHERR.

YOU NEED A VACATION. Just a suggestion: Why not try

where around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fish- and bring your congregation. ing? Yes, plenty of it, off the railroads, in secluded nooks.

Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotelsthe cost is little or much as you please. The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colo- the interesting political cambaign

nearest agent. Our little men and women, for for the daily and Sunday paper, and August, opens with a unique frontis- 35 cents for THE TWICE-A-WEEK piece, and a poem by Lavinia S. Good. TIMES until January 1. While THE win follows. Kesiah Shelton writes a TIMES is an earnest and fearless supgood story about "My Nurse," and porter of Democratic principles, it is hints that the "trained Nurse" is a and always has been, liberal enough profession of girls and boys to seek to open its columns to representatives forward to, Mrs. George Archibald of different political opinions for the is very entertaining in her story of discussion of their views. In the "An August Party," and Wm. Arch. columns of THE TIMES the important McClean and Warren H. Frych both news of the campaign of 1894 will be relate excellent stories. Greta Bryar set forth fully and fairly. Its news makes the old Giant Electricity do a facilities are unequalled by those of very clever thing, and Sarah E. Wiltse's any other newspaper published in the 'Star Myths' and "The Little Girl Southwest. At the prices made either and the Stars" not only tell a story the daily or the Twice-a-Week edition but impart a thought that will be sure should be in the hands of every man to live in every child-mind. The who holds to those economic principoems are good, especially "A Baby ples for the success of which the Fair Impromptu," by S. Isadore Miner people of the West are contending. Virginia Gerson made the pictures for Liberal terms to agents and postmason time. The line is run as straight the poem, and they are both dainty as modern engineering could make it. and apt. "Under Full Sail" is another Track is laid with heavy steel rails, picture to be commented upon, as well as the others plentifully scattered three or more performers on piano or

DO WE NEED MONEY?

There is owing to us on subscription, in Chase county alone, to say special privileges you enjoy, and, in addition, not only assume the duty of suffrage but all other duties that are placed upon msn. When I see

At Cottonwood Falls \$1,006
" Strong City 458
" Cedar Point 118
" Saffordville 152 (
" Eimdale 1386
" Clements 224
" Hymer 22
" Toledo 44 Wonsevu ..... Total .....\$2,554 00

Now then, will some one please to tell us why we should not feel like, once in a while, at least, saying, through these columns, "We need money to pay our debts." But, a few days ago, we were asked by one of our creditors: "Timmons, have you gone to see the parties who owe you and them how much you need money, and asked them to pay you what they owe you, and relieve you of your embar-rassment?" The question took our breath, and we had not sufficiently recovered from the shock, until now, to answer it. We have neither horse nor buggy nor bicycle that we could use in making personal calls on all the parties in Chase county, who owe us, The main arguments upon which the woman suffragists base their sophistic theory are:

1. Equal rights to all, special privileges to none, and,

2. Taxation without representation is wrong.

tucky. Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Florida, New York, Illinois, Indiana, and many other States of the Union. more would reverse the old Demo-eratic principle into an abnormity: "Equal rights to all and special privi-legger to some."

and lodging while we were doing so.

Now, we know, the times are hard; but
if we all made and effort to pay a part of what we owe, if we could not pay The version that "taxation without representation is wrong," as a chief argument in favor of woman's suffrage, is still more erroneous and misleading. per year, this offer to hold good until September 1st, 1894. There are par-

ELMDALE, KANS.. Aug. 1st, 1894. \( Mr. Editor:—Under the above caption, I saw a short article in your is-

sue of July 26. The resolution proceeded to con-demn the opening of stores, and all other forms of Sabbath desecration,

And which is first binding on Chris-

Following the resolution is a com-The small fraction of our female ment, in which the questions are asked:
"Is it not time for all Christians and friends, that remain single and are so fortunate to own property may, therefore, please remember that not their continuely taking place, in direct continuely taking place, in direct continuely taking place, in direct opposition to law and God's com-mands?" And "Does not the com-mand, Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' apply to the present as well as past generations?

To both interrogatives we most em-hatically answer: "Yes." phatically answer: ' But I am not surprised that people will violate both the laws of the land

and of God. Christians (?) as well as sinners both teach and are taught disobedience the Rocky Mountains? No better medacine exists than the dry, clear, balseemic air of that region. Anyare taught disobedience from the pul-

> Come over on the side of the Lord Respectfully. J. R. JEFFREY.

'THE TIMES" CAMPAICN RATES. In order that no citizen of the Southwest may have an excuse for not being posted on the developments of made a special campaign rate of \$250 ters. Sample copies free.

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

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, BYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDE+ED LIVER. or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL CISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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

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KANSAS.



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Tinware,

Farm

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Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$5. Surreys, \$65 to \$100 same as sell for \$100 to \$130. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$65. Phætons, \$66 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOREN & CHILDREN. \$23.50 are sold at No. 71816. Top Buggy.

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

Single, \$6 to \$20 No. 1. Farm Harn

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No. 781, Surrey.

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sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

The Buse County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

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



EAST. Col.L. Chi.L. KC. X. MRX. W.ft.

Pmpm am am am am clements... 4 22 11 39 153 10 23 11 15 Clements... 4 22 11 39 153 10 23 11 39 Klmdale... 4 32 11 51 2 10 10 36 12 20 Kvans 4 36 11 55 2 15 10 48 12 57 Btrong... 4 48 12 10 2 45 10 57 1 25 Elitnor...... 4 48 12 10 2 45 10 57 1 25 Saffordville.. 4 53 12 16 2 53 11 03 1 45

 Saffordville... 4 53 12 16 2 53 11 03 1 45

 WEST... Cal L. Col. L. Col. X. Tex. X. W.ft...

 pm pm am pm am

 Saffordville... 5 47 2 07 2 36 1 17 9 16

 Ellinor... 5 53 2 13 2 45 1 25 9 27

 Strong... 6 02 2 22 2 25 5 1 34 9 55

 Evans... 6 09 2 28 3 16 1 43 10 20

 Elmdale... 6 13 2 33 3 21 1 47 10 36

 Clements... 6 26 2 44 3 38 2 03 1 29

 Cedar Grove 6 34 2 53 3 50 2 13 12 03

 C. K. & W. R. R. 

 EAST.
 Pass.
 Ftr.

 Hymer.
 2 20am 7 45pm

 Evans.
 2 07 7 30

 Strong City.
 1 45 6 57 3

 Cotton wood Falls.
 3

3 00pm Gladstone..... Bazaar .... Pass. Frt. Mixed Strong City......3 10am 8 30am 5 20 Evans.......3 20 8 45 Hymer,......3 40 9 15

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

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

ted to each house thereof, concurring therein.

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

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted

laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

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

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

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

PERCY DANIELS, President of Senate.
W. L. Brown, Secretary of Senate.
Passed the House March 1, 1893.
GEO. L. DouGlass, Speaker of House.
FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House. Approved March 6, 1893, 3:50 P. M. L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-VENTION,

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

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

TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

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

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

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

J. M. Wisherd 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 McNee won first honors again at the Gun Club, Tuesday.

Ice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk.

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

First-class room and board at the Hinckley 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. J. P. Kuhl and W. H. Spencer were on the sick list, the fore part of the Raisins For Sale, by the pound or

by the box. Apply at the COURANT L. A. Lowther and family have moved back to this city, from Law-

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

Cal. Pendegraft shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Tuesday night. Chas. M. Cregory 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. Whittam has returned home from an extended visit in Illinois and other States east.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the postoffice, in this city. Miss Julia Gregory, who was visiting her brother, C. M. Gregory, left, yes-

erday, for Arizona. Mrs. E. L. Robinson is enjoying a

visit from her sister, Mrs. John Eldridge, of Columbus, Ohio. T. W. Wells, of Urich, 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. Whittam and son, Arthur are again home, the former's health having been restored by her visit. E. F. Holmes returned home, Sat

urday. from Howell, Mich., where he went to attend his father's funeral. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pipper, of Elmdale, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Saturday afternoon.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bonewell, at the Eureka House, this city. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream

Parlor. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood l'alls, Kansas, who also does paperj520tf hanging.

E. W. Ellis of the Emporia Tidings, visited his old home, in this city, last Sunday, returning to Emporia, Monday morning.

J. T. Butler has moved back to this city, from Council Grove, and will Sunday last. have his office in the room vacated by Patrick O'Toole.

Miss Frankie Watson, who recently returned home from her visit in Kansas City, visited at Elmdale, a couple of days last week.

The young ladies of Cottonwood are requested to inform the young gentlemen that M. A. Richards is dispensing

delicious ice cream. Lester Watrous, of Burlington, son of John E. Watrous, of the Burlington Independent, was in town, last Thursday night, visiting Ed. D. Forney.

Green, have many bargains in the wrist. dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and

sisters, arrived here, Tuesday after-noon, on a visit to Mrs. Geo. B. Car-

Miss Mary Hager, who had been visiting in this city for the past two weeks, with her brother, C. B. Hager, left, Tuesday, for her home in Hays it in two places.

The Equal Suffrage club, of Mat-field Green, will hold its meeting at the Christian church, of this place, on Saturday evening, August 11th, 1894. All are invited. HATTIE PERRIGO, Secretary.

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

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. The sickness is attributed to some poison food eaten, believed to have been dried beef.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter, who has been very sick ever since the begin-ing of this year, was taken to Manitou Springs, Col., on the 2:25 p. m. train, by her daughters, Mrs. C. M. Grogory and Miss Nettie Cartter. They were accompaied 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—He will tell you how it happened. "It's funny, and you'd miss it if you miss it." Little Anna James, the wonderful child actress, will introduce her

songs and dances. Lost-From buggy, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 4, between Cottonwood and W. Becker's, Prairy Hill, a brown leather grip sack, containing, besides clothing, letters addressed Mrs. Herbert Taylor, Cottonwood Falls. If found, Kindly notify or return to the postoffice or to Dr. Herbert Taylor, Cottonwood.

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

The Santa Fe passenger department has served notice on the Western Passenger Association that it will sell tickets to the G. A. R. re-union, at Piltsburgh, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, from points west of the Missouri river, on September 7th

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. Gentle- 12, men, look at your ticket, and see that 13. Mr. Lantry's name is spelled as we have it here.

Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received \$3 on subscription, from Herman Pipper. Will some of our delinquent subscribers please to tell us how much we had left out of 22, Harris, Bridgie Quinn. that amount after pay \$15 for paper and hired help; and after they have 23, Woodhull, Estella Breese. 24, Upper Fox Creek, Nellie Bishop. done so, perhaps, they can tell us why 25, Elinor, Lorena Swope, we ought never to say, in our paper, 26, Canaan, Lena Macy. that we need money to pay our debts. 28, Rock Creek, Hermia

Shaw and Craig's comedians begin to-night, a three nights' engagement 30, Prairie Hill, Emma Silver. at the opera house. The company is composed of ladies and gentlemen 32, Grandview, A. A. Stephens. 33, Saffordville, Josephine Makemson. selected from some of the best New York companies, and will give a repertoir of plays new to our people. A treat in store for all lovers of amusement. New songs, new dances, and an all around pleasant evening is guaranteed to all who attend.

STRONG CITY. James Carmon went to Emporia,

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

Mrs. Parker, of Emporia, was visit-ing in this city last week.

Hymer, went to Emporia, Friday. Miss Ollie Fish, of this city, is visiting Miss Lizzie Clay, at Emporia.

visiting at J. A. Lucas', of this city. 62, Bloody Creek, Ed. Rockwood. Born, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Beilman, a

Lawrence Heskett, of Hymer, came in from Kansas City, Tuesday, on his way home. Mrs. Bertha Plummer, of Newton

s visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs G. W. Crum, this week. Mrs. H. E. Mills was called to Washington, Kansas, by the sickness of 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

Mrs. C. H. Filson and daughther Miss Jennie, returned home from Saffordville, Sunday, after a few days, visit, at that place. Messrs. Tom Lawless, Walter Wise-

Kansas City, on the excursion train, Here is the opportunity to get your 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 de-

of Eli Goodreau, while he is taking a month's recreation, he having left for Excelsior Springs, Col., Tuesday. Wm. Reifsnyder, the dray man, was

of John E. Watrous, of the Burlington in dependent, was in town, last Thursay night, visiting Ed. D. Forney.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield large have a series of the series of t

There will be a social in Rettiger's Grove, Saturday afternoon and evelple in every town who are interested ning, August 11, at which there will in works of art, and to secure them Mrs. W. H. Brooks, of Emporia, and be boat riding, swinging, croquet, ice Mrs. Jeane White, of Sioux City, Iowa, cream, cake, lunch, etc. Don't fail to

Georgie Crum, the 9 year-old son of G. W. Crum, of this city, while at-tempting to get on the street car, last Friday afternoon, missed his footing, and the car ran over one arm, breaking

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church at this place, gave the Sunday School of that church a picnic in the Shellenburger grove, last Thursday, Aug. 2d. Everybody was invited and came. The day was beautiful, the older people full of fun and the children were in their element. It was one of those don'twork-any, do-as-you-please, rest-up days which makes a person glad to be alive. Five swings and as many boats keep laughter pealing, while a candy. lemonade, ice cream and peanut stand manned with beauty from stern to keel, supplied the picnic between-meal wants of the inward-man, woman and child. Long live the picnic ides.

About 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, while Ed. Small and John Williams were walking along the railroad track, near Fox creek bridge, just west of Strong City, they discovered the body of a man lying in the creek, just be-low the bridge, and they reported the same, and Dr. A. M. Conaway, the Coroner, was sent for, and an inquest was held, the jury rendering a verdict that the decased, unknown to them, came to his death from a gunshot wound in the top of the head, inflicted by a party or parties unknown to them, and was afterwards thrown into red hair and mustache, weighed about 175 pounds, was 5 feet 8 inches tall, and was about 30 years of age.

The following is a list of school dis-

tricts in this county and the teachers engaged for the fall and winter: 1, Elindale, R. B. Breese, Mrs. Della

2, Clements, T. G. Allen, Josie Faris. 2, Silver Creek, C. T. Harrison. Cedar Point, Fanny Thomas. Hymer, Miss Stout.

Hymer, Miss Stout.

Pringle, H. A. Rose.

Cottonwood Falls, L. A. Lowther,
W. M. Kyser, J. S. Stanley. Carrie Breese, Anna Rockwood, Rida
Winters, Minnie Ellis.

Bazaar, M. J. Cameron. Dunlap, Clara Brandley. Toledo J. R. Brown, Laura Austin

Rockland, Jennie Hayden. 11, Vernon. No pupils, no school. 12, Brandley, Ruby Brandley. 13, Wonsivu, W. W. Austin. 14, Lower Fox Creek, Nellie Sanders. East Buckeye, Sina Brintingham. 17. Elk, W. C. Austin. 19, Miller, S. E. Bailey. 20, Blackshere, Laura Johnson.

28, Rock Creek, Hermia Hazel. 29, Morris, Mrs. Nellie Thompson. 30, Prairie Hill, Emma Silver.

34, Fent, Mrs. Adaline Gosler. Simmons, Mamie Simmons. 36, Jackson, Jessie Channel, 37, Coyne Valley, Howard Stephenson. 38, Ice, Alda Byram. 39, Pleasant Hill, J. G. Peterson.

41, Strong City, O. S. Wiley, Fannie Powers, Josie Fish, Sadie Mc-Cabe. 42, Cahola, Miss Eldred. 43, Matfield, E. Cameron, Jennie Up-

ton. 44, Laloge, Geo. W. Stephenson. J. F. Kirker came up from Queneno, Sunday last.

Mrs. Parker, of Emporia, was visitng in this city last week.

Mrs. Bert Dunlap returned home
Transfer QueneStrom Queneme Transfer QueneStrom QueneStrom Queneme Quene45, Sidener, E. A. Sayre.
46, Marble Hill, Jas. R. Prichard.
47, German, E. C. Furman.
48, Chase County, Cora Stone.
49, Buck Creek, Fannie Ward. 49, Buck Creek, Fannie Ward.
50, Homestead, Alva Sayre.
50, Homestead, Alva Sayre.
51, Rocky Glen, Maud Thomas.
52, Rocky Glen, Maud Thomas.
53, Fairview, Hattie Gray.
54, Forest Hill, Mattie Upton.
55, High Prairie, Dan L. Wilson.
56, Lone Star, Frank W. Riggs.
57, — Helen M. Præger.
58, Ranks, Lulu Minnix

58, Banks. Lulu Minnix. 59, Lookout, Francis Day. 60, Highland. Ina Montgomery. Mrs. Armstrong, of Burlingame, is 61, Stribby, B. F. Martin. 63. Thurman, Lincoln G. Præger. 64, Verdegris, Josie Tinkham.

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 line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will in stamps to pay postage on their 112 send you this paper for one year and page catalogue. We advise the read-The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is man, Joe Livery, Bob. Roberts, Joe Arnold and Chas. Harden went to going to be a very important one. own local paper and the leading met-

ropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates. Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great pot, last Sunday night, to fill the space special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County COURANT for

> one year. Address CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

THEY WANT NAMES. The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few peothey 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 regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and

stamps promptly. NOTE,-The editor of this paper has already received copies of above made these rates, which scarcely pictures and considers them really Gems of Art."

MATFIELD CREEN. Corn is better than at this time last year, but needs rain.

D. W. Mercer was very sick, last week, but is now getting better. Haying is the order of the day now; and hay is scarce and hard to get. The Bazaar second nine and the Matfield second nine played a match game of base ball here, Saturday, which resulted in favor of the latter,

by a score of 104 to 45. Woman suffrage is on the boom STAR LIGHT here, now.

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 the creek. The body was badly decomposed, and had on a jumper, a checkered shirt, blue overalls, dark pants and shoes and socks. The supposition is that his name is John Wilson, of Springfield, Mo. He had dark the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses, Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents, To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five A team and phæton for sale, cheap. yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 Apply at the Eureka House. je28-tf the paper will be sent one year free, yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

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

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 183 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic. absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Tara Boom de ây, I Whistie and Wait for Katle, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. mešml

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF

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

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet tellors about Texas.

ng about Texas. TRY A TEXAS TRIP 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. Ap ply at the COURANT office. Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.

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 Leg-torns, Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas, for sale, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 13. Apply at the COURANT

The secretary of the Elkhart Car riage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readharness until they have sent 4 cents ers of the COURANT to remember this

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DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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



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

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tice and Wiping Out Religious Bigotry. 2,000 Pages.

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

DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y.



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 1894, when but if years of age, he enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States. In 1873 he removed from Missouri to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was a justice of the superior court for Cook country for five years. In 1892 he was elected governor of Illinois, he being the first democratic governor elected since 1856.

#### MUST BE TRUSTWORTHY.

Otherwise Newspaper Men Cannot Secure "Good Stuff."

How the Secrets of Executive Sessions of the Senate Reach the Public-The Mc-Kinley 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 sen-

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 maintainance of secrecy in ex-ecutive 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 sen ate, 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 inculpate 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 unmerrited 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 raillery 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 person who man must be long in service, personally per's Bazar.

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 pro-

During the preparation of the Mc-Kinley 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 preceeding, 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 cultivated crop is not desired, to sow

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, saving 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 proofsheet 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 re

member everything you have ever writ-

"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 him "Well, it's natural that a man should reciprocate the affection of the only

person who ever admired him."--Har-

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 measures that may be tried are the following:

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

During Its Growing Season the Pest Is

Easily Destroyed.

Sow wheat and other spring crops as early as possible on well-prepared tilized. 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 day, then burn thorough-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. The 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 connivent into a cone-shaped body, and the large mem-branaeous 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 as 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 ficient. In this at one end invert a the land to clover, peas, lupines, etc., been previously filled with pure water. called upon us for some time."

The correspondent, knowing the dinner hour of the distinguished repreductive two or three times during the season. This will greatly the end of the trough and lean the sentative, called at his house between 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 on fire guards by harrowing. Public patches are prolific sources of propagation.

However, the surrounding country is usually so thickly infested that they have met with little success. Planting trees, building fences and other meth- one source, and a little time used ods 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 properlyadjusted 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 THE champion trotting record of

England is 2:24%, made last season by the American trotter Rowley. An excellent sign for the future is 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. at the royal s.ud.

#### KEEPING EGGS FRESH.

Methods of Packing Which Have Been

While there is yet no known process that will keep eggs for any length of time as good as they are when fresh, The plant is an annual and is easily they can be kept so as to be marketakilled at any time during the growing ble. We give a few of the many meth-

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 the infested territory. Among some of another will soon spoil the whole lot.

The eggs of hens that have been their well-known moquettes, or 'Amerikept separate from roosters will keep can Axminsters,' as the English rebetter than those that have been fer-

Another item is to store the eggs in good place.

The temperature should be kept as carpets to 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 prepara-

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

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 port on the eastward journey at the to sixty gallons of water, or these proportions for a smaller quantity. Slake the lime with a portion of the water, then ald 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 into 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 that .- N. Y. Times. length, but eighteen inches is suffive-gallon can or jug (A), which has

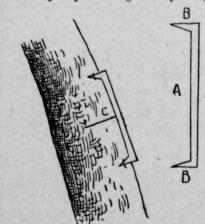


a heavy roller is then run over the can against them. If further support road the work is made still more ef- is necessary, tie it to the stakes. As fective; the thistle may be kept down soon as the water is lowered in the trough below the opening in the top of lands, sand hills and scattered weed the can a little air is admitted and water flows out to take the place of that consumed. By this means water Railroads, which have been one of can be kept pure and wholesome, and the chief means in distributing the if the vessels be made of earthenware Russian thistle, have done well in and placed in the shade it will keep keeping their rights of way clean. cool for a long time. During warm weather possibly as much disease in the poultry yard originates from unclean drinking vessels as from any 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



the fact that more attention is being 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 BB and the tree is ready for sawing from the opposite side. When the tree is sawed founded almost a century ago, is about nearly through the saw may be withto be broken up. Some of the most drawn, the iron removed and the sawnoted of English race horses were bred ing completed from the first cut --Orange Judd Farmer.

#### ABOUT CARPETS.

Some Interesting Pointers on the Tariff

We directed attention a few days secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' association that the substitution ods, with this advice: Make a trial on of a protective duty of 35 per cent. for a small scale at first, and then if your the duties of the McKinley tariff would success warrants, you can increase next 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

tailers prefer to call them in their

advertisements, has not proved the

temporary effort which some English a place where the temperature is as carpet people said it would be. On the even as possible. A cellar, if not too contrary, the firm is maintaining its damp, or a cold storage house will be a trade with wonderful regularity, and of late has alone shipped more Britain than 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, £32; Southampton, £1,250, 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 they 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 £60,000 a year one to be created in a few months. Most of the goods reaching Bradford one gill of cotton seed oil may be used and Manchester come via Liverpool. The Southampton consignments are principally for London, the American line steamers having their terminal

> 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

#### THE TRUST IN POLITICS.

How Combines Control the Politicians of the Country. When the late unlamented Jay Gould was asked as to his narticingtion in politics in this state he cynically confessed that he was "a republican in republican districts and a democrat in democsatic 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 he 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 equaled 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

There are none so blind as those who will not see. There are none who see with better vision than those who look | mittee an instrument of agreement and 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 lic. 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 ing out the last word and substituting cane sugar producers of this country is sugar.—I'hiladelphia Ledger.

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 ago to the export trade in American in accordance with the republican princarpets and to the assertion of the ciple 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 Louisian sugar interests. This is a fact to be remembered."

This is ideal protectionist logic. Be-cause, after thirty years trial, protec-tion 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 sufis not enormous, but it is an important fer. 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 protection-

#### 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 toterate 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 necessaries 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 Senute
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.

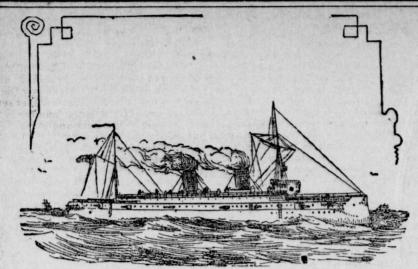
The country is in no condition to wait upon a fight made for the political glory of members. If the senate is to dictate the tariff bill, we would as well accept the terms now as in August. The people have suffered losses from Coxeyism and delays in legislation and from strikes and boycotts in industry 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 comimmediate 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 con-ferees should get the best they can and reach a conclusion .- St. Louis Repub-

It Will Stiek.

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 keystorie 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 strik-



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 vessei at \$2.690.000. 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 \$400.000 above the amount of the contract. The dimensions of the Minneapolis are 412 feet in length, 58 feet beam, and .22 feet 6½ inches normal draft. The displacement is 7,350 tons. Not being a warship, her armament is comparatively light. It consists of one eight-inch 40-callber breech-loading rifle, two six-inch rapid fire breech-loaders, eight four-inch rapid-fire guns. \*\* 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 inter national 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 will have all we can reasonably expect to consider offers of mediation with -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 Manchooria; in the northeast it touches Asiatic Russia; on the east are the Japan sea and Corean 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 Manchoos 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 Buddhistic 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 mer- Dick; you know he has fallen in love. chants control the carrying trade and its financiers conduct the royal mint at fall out again? Seoul. Unless peace can be maintained in the eight provinces of Corea, afraid; not without getting married .-Japanese interests are bound to suffer. | Brooklyn Life.

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 Pekin turned a deaf ear to the appeal. Then Japan concluded to undertake the necessary reforms without assist-

China Has a Good Case.

protest and war preparations.

Corea has been a vassal state of has never neglected to send an annual tribute to Pekin, and China has never cumbers and a small Chili or red peprefused to dispatch troops to Corean per. Peel them, chop them fine and 1882, and again in 1884, they were met vinegar and water, and add an ample by Chinese soldiers; and war was portion of sweet oil. Put in an earthaverted 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 Ple.

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 Vladivostock, 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, how-ever, Russia will be satisfied with the existing state of affairs. But any attempt to meddle with the antonomy of Cores 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 inth America, and then we trigue and greed which may lead them genuine satisfaction.

#### What the Natives Want.

The natives of Corea are frugal and industrious. They do not seem to care same manner. Sweet pickles, of course for the foreign policy of their govern- are intended to be served with cold ment, but are clamoring loudly for a meats.-N. Y. Advertiser. 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 sourtiers 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 and laughing at the right joke, and of every part of the kingdom. Naturally knowing the exact temper in which a the Coreans are progressive, although man is conquerable, and when it is for many years they opposed immigra- best to let him alone. A woman who tion and the introduction of European and American goods. They are the equals of the Japanese in enterprise and imitative capacity, and if given a husband's. It is a feminine weapon fair chance would soon flood the occi- guided by a multitude of little wisdoms dental markets with works of eastern and precautions, and by arts as varied art and ingenuity. But as long as the as the sex. It rules a man so gentle artisans must remain the slaves of pro- that he is kept in constant good humor fessional idlers they will not be dan- with himself; nor is he uncomfortably gerous rivals of the Japanese export- conscious that he has laid down all his ers. There are no railroads in the own arms before this sheathed sword. country. Mr. Henry Savage-Landor, the English artist who recently visited to tact for domestic use it is silence. Corea, has furnished an illustration of In the hour of revolt the force is sua high official going to court in a mono- preme. Let any man try to conquer a wheeled carriage. The dignitary occu- woman who simply opposes to all his pies a very prominent position and is arguments a discouraging silence, who whose duty it is to keep back the perfectly patient to-morrow, who is crowds. The average Corean can sustain life on almost nothing. His board and whose attitude silently says: "I bill does not exceed fifty cents per do not oppose you. It is not my place. week of our money. Nevertheless, the But I know I am right." It takes but Creans are brave soldiers, especially a short time for such an antagonist to when engaged in revolutionary enterprises. They seem to have a fair idea Ladies' Home Journal. 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 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 Mr. Norris (sharply)-Well, can't he

Mrs. Norris (with a sigh)-No, I'm

-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 bakingpowder has been mingled. Then add pint of fresh raspberries, mixing them in thoroughly, and bake in the ordinary manner. Serve with a berry or other liquid sauce.-Good Housekeeping.

-A Berry Pudding .- I send a receipe 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 ance, and restored order in the capital one hour. Sauce-Two cupfuls powand Chemulpo, the hotbed of revolu- dered sugar and half cupful butter tionary propagands. Then came China's creamed; add the white of one egg and one cupful mashed berries. Beat all till light.-Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

-Gazpacho.-In Spanish countries China for hundreds of years. Its king this is a common luncheon or supper has never neglected to send an annual for working people. Take onions, cuterritory whenever asked to do so. mix with plenty of bread crumbs and When Japan sent armies into Corea in a little salt. Mix equal portions of ern 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 cheesecloth 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 unequaled 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 BUTTER—Creamery..... 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 rhine, crab apples, grapes, tomatoes, pears, pineapples, quinces peaches, raisins, strawberries, beet root and rhubard may be treated in the

#### 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, possesses this weapon generally rules by that fine instinct which strengthens her own position by strengthening her

If there be any other weapon equal accompanied by a retinue of servants is perfectly patient to-day and will be not on the offensive, but the defensive, bring any ordinary man to her feet .-

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. that the plainest women make the best | 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

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

Judge.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

fibsolutely Pure

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

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

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

"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	CIT		A 11	•	a
CATTLE—Best beeves					
Stockers					
Native cows					
HOGS-Good to choice heavy					
WHEAT-No. 2 red	4	151/	0		46
No. 2 hard	4	151/	0		46 *
CORN-No. 2 mixed	. 4	6	0		461/
OATS-No. 2 mixed	2	29	@		2914
RYE-No. 2	4	10	@		401/2
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 4	10	@	1	50
Fancy	1 9	0	@	2	00
HAY-Choice timothy	8 (	00	0	8	50
Fancy prairie	70	00	0	7	50
Bran		55	0		57
BUTTER-Choice cream	1	15	@		17
CHEESE-Full cream	1	10	@		11
EGGS-Choice		8	@		81/2
POTATOES	:	35	0		40
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Native and shipping.	3 (	00	@	4	00
	0 1	20	6	•	0=

POTATOES		35	0	40
ST. LOUIS.				
CATTLE-Native and shipping.	3	00	@ 4	1 00
Texans	2	00	@ 3	3 25
HOGS-Heavy	4	00	@ 5	05
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	00	@ 2	2 50
FLOUR-Choice	2	00	@ 2	45
WHEAT-No. 2 red		48	1/2@	483
CORN-No. 2 mixed		48	1/200	487
OATS-No. 2 mixed		29	40	294
RYE-No. 2		41	0	413
BUTTER-Creamery		14	@	20
LARD-Western steam	6	75	@	6 90
Pork	12	90	@13	3 10
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	00	0	4 85
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	00	@ :	5 15
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	@:	3 50
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	20	@	1 25
WHEAT-No. 2 red		52	1400	529
CODY No 0		40	a	401

	CATTLE-Common to prime	0	00	C.		00
1	HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	00	0	5	15
ı	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	0	3	50
1	FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	20	@	4	25
ì	WHEAT-No. 2 red		521	400		523
1	CORN-No. 2		49	0		493
1	OATS-No. 2		291	600		299
1	RYE		403	600		41
1	BUTTER-Creamery		14	@		23
1	LARD	7	10	@	7	213
	PORK	12	10	@	13	321
	NEW YORK.					
	CATTLE-Native steers	4	00	@	4	75
	HOGS-Good to choice	5	00	@	5	25
	FLOUR-Good to choice	2	50	0	4	30
	WHEAT-No. 2 red			0		
	CORN-No. 2			1600		
	OATE Western mixed					49

KNOWLEDGE

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

laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical 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 drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-

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 Word.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Season of 1894.

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.

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.

ried 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 call him his pseudo friend. Sued? suedowe! yes, Ah, we catch on.—Tammany Times.

When liver trouble is neglected. Uneasiness below the right ribs and shoulder blade, dyspepsia, nausea, constipation, sick headache, furred tongue. Do you want 'em? Of course not. Use Hostetter'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 gentleman carrying his trunk himself?-

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

THE last sad right was administered to he man killed in a prize fight.—Tammany

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.

Amone ladies just now the favorite musical instrument is the violin. Their woman's nature prompts them to enjoy so many strings 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.—Philadel-

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 pounded foolish.—Puck.

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

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 Golden Medical Discovery cures every one of them.

PIERCE Guaran-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 cetarth in a very bad form. Attended with hemorrhages was confined to

tended with hemorrhages—was confined to
my bed two months. In
MRS. BRANSFORD.

a few days after beginning your midicine 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.



ufactured 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. 55 SOAP 15 M FRIEND

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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

SAPOLIO

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



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.

Holding a Sheet of NEPONSET over her head-A Trade Mark

TRADE MARK Every Farmer Every Poultryman needs

-----Water-Proof Fabrics.

SAMPLES

Write F. W. BIRD & SON.

Sole Manufacturers EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

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

### THE COREAN FUSS.

Slav Coke Workers Want to Fight

#### for Japan.

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

RUSSIA MAY GRAB A COREAN PORT.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 7 .- Valentine Nowacki, the leader of the foreigners 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. Nowacki will confer at once with the Japanese legation at Washington. He is a soldier, and so, it is claimed, is every adult foreign coke striker 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 Nowacki 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. Nowacki's lieutenants report that it would be an easy matter to recruit 5,000 Slavs in the coke re-RUSSIA SCHEMING.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Post's Washington special says: Russia is planning a coup d'etat in Corea, 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 snd 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 alon upon present conditions, but also the seven-year plan of repetition. In 1887 there was a very dry July, but in August 61/2 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 vesterday 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 Moine, 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 Caucus to Be Called.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Within twenty minutes yesterday fifty democratic representatives signed a petition circuconsider the tariff question.

#### THE BIG RELAY RACE.

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, war and navy buildings at noon to-day Chief Consul George B. French and C. Ronsaville, 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 munsion at 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 val-

uable 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 suit to quiet title. The administrators are exceedingly anxious to have the matter cleared up.

#### CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Adjt.~ 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 1894. fifty-two cheeses seized recently, to say that the cheese possessed evidence of diphtheretic baccilli. The bacteriologists have secured six guinea pigs and will feed the cheese to them and watch the effects. The cheese is said circuit judge in the Eighth judicial to contain sufficient baccilli to destroy district. human life. They came from the Star creamery, Afton, N. Y. A child of the lands was accomplished. One act ex-

theria. Zinc Smelters at Cherokee. CHEROKEE, Kan., Aug. 7.—Arrange-ments for the erection of a large zinc under the conditions in that act. The smelting plant at this place were com- reservation of section 13 in each townpleted yesterday afternoon. It will ship of the Cherokee outlet, Tonkawa consist of four Belgian furnaces of reservation and Pawnee reservation nearly 500 retorts and will be complet- lands in Oklahoma for educational ed by January 1, 1895. New York capitalists are at the head of the enter- township for public buildings, was ratiprise. They have purchased of Lucas fied and conditions fixed for the lease Bros. 160 acres of land, half a mile west of the lands by the territory. of town, where the furnaces are to be 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

Five Lives Lost in a Fire. ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.-A. Willmar, Minn., special says: The farm bor or improvements be made each 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. dren 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 trymen are prevented from making 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 Mis-

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 lated by Representative Bynum, of Indiana, requesting Chairman Holman to stantly killed. The accident occurred eall the democratic caucus together to 4 miles south of here. Taylor was of Augustus J. Ricks, judge of the 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 \$127,000 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 \$315,000 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,

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

Much legislation relating to public farmer who made the cheese had diph- tends to January, 1897, the time within which persons may purchase railroad grant lands forfeited to the govpurposes, and of section 33 in each

An act was signed providing for the erected, paying \$8,000 for the same, and 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 layear under penalty of forfeiture, was suspended for the year 1894. An act was passed disqualifying registers or receivers of land offices from hearing ing 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 enpayment from causes beyond their con-trol.

Ex-Gov. Blair Is Dead.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.-After an illpassed 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

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

#### WORK OF DESPERADOES.

Train Robbers Attempt to Wreck a Train with Dyna

PACIFIC, Mo., Aug. 4.-The 'Frisco passenger train which left St. Louis the Wellman polar expedition has been ast night at 8:30 was held up by a lone robber near Eureka. He was in the Malygen, Capt. Pedersen, which arrived express car when the messenger, E. D. at Tromsoe yesterday with news dis-Ferguson, returned to it from the for patches from the expedition, and also ward car, where he had gone for some with Capt. Bortolfsen and three sailors way bills, and sprang from behind the of the steamer Ragnvald-Jarl, which safe, revolver in hand, as the messenger entered. Ferguson grasped the revolver and it went off, the ball going tolfsen furnishes the following narrathrough his thumb and entering his tive of the experiences of the expedileft shoulder. He returned the fire, tion: but owing to the confusion it was imber then pulled the air cord, and when group. The ice, however, compelled a the train slowed up jumped off and escaped in the darkness without securing any money.

A most remarkable feature of the at-Desperadoes, who were undoubtedly believed to exist in that direction. accomplices of the fellow with whom a fight, forced open a car of good weather, the worst being only dynamite, which stood on the sidetrack at the station at Eureka, and stole the tracks and tore the pilot from the badly wrecked that another engine had winter at Walden. to be procured.

The entire train was severely shaken, wrenched the rails from their fasten- were well. ings 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 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

Corea was received at the Japanese legation here last night from the foreign office at Tokio. The telegram containing the news stated that on July 28 a portion of the Japanese troops at against a much superior force of Chi-

heavy fighting the Chinese were put 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

#### SANTO SENTENCED.

The Assassin of President Carnot to Die by the Guillotine.

Lyons, Aug. 4.—There were few people around 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 The Committee Make Their Report-No seat with a mocking smile upon his

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 ness lasting several days Gov. Blair guilty without extenuating circum-

The presiding judge, M. Breuillac, 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 The dread of hydrophobia drove him

#### SEEKING THE POLE.

Latest from the Wellman North Pole Ex-

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 3 .- News of received. It was brought by the sealer carried the Wellman party, but which has since been wrecked. Capt. Bot-

After several battles with winter ice, to determine whether he the Ragnvald-Jarl arrived on May 12 at wounded the robber or not. The rob- Table island, one of the Seven Island 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 estabtempt at train robbery was the escape dished a depot they proceeded eastward of the entire train and 183 persons a distance of 60 miles, thence northupon it from absolute destruction, east, hoping to reach the land that is

Up to the day of the departure of the Express Messenger Ferguson had sledge party the expedition had had

On May 28, four days after Wellman two big dynamite cartridges that were and his companions left, the Ragnvaldintended for heavy blasting in quar- Jarl was broken up by the ice and tories and mines. They were placed by tally lost. The men in charge of her the bandits on the rails. When the managed to save some of the stores. A forward wheels of the engine rolled on message was sent to Wellman, informthe cartridges there was a terrific ex- ing him of the catastrophe, and it plosion which lifted the machine from reached him at Marten's island. Mr. Wellman, C. S. Dodge and two others steel bolts with which it was riveted to then returned to Walden island. With the engine. All the forward part of material taken from the wreck of the the machine was wrecked and twisted ship they built a good house to accomand, although it was able to carry the modate the crew and as a precaution in train a few miles beyond, it was so case the expedition was compelled to

The latest news received of Mr. Wellman was of June 17 date, when Mr. the windows broken and the packages of letters thrown from the boxes in one man, left the party at a spot 6 the mail car. It is wonderful how the miles east of Cape Platen, where the carload of dynamite escaped. The ex- explorers had met with impassable ice plosion tore a great hole in the earth, and were waiting for open water. All

#### CARNOT'S MURDERER.

Assassin of the French President ar-raigned for Trial at Lyons. Lyons, Aug. 3.—Cæsario Santo Heronof dynamite, with energy enough to ymo, assassin of President Carnot, was blow an entire city off the face of the on trial in the assize court yesterday. His removal from the

St. Paul prison to the court was without incident. M. Breuillac, who presides over the court, is the judge who drew much

criticism upon himself by condemning the bill for the suppression of anarch-C. S. HERONYMO. istic crime, which recently passed by the chambers. Addressing the jury at the opening of the assize July 23, M. Breuillac 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 T. ARISUGAWA. nese intrenched at called upon to try, we, in this court, by Shan Yeng. A battle ensued and after the aid of twelve honest and free citizens summoned from the bosom of the peril of to-morrow."

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

#### WAR NEWS.

Official Telegrams Relating to the War Be tween China and Japan.

London, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai says reports have been re-

ceived 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 Corean 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 2,000 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 Corea.

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.

Evidence of Corrupt Practices.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The report of the sugar investigating committee was presented to the senate on the 2d. The nain report exonerates Secretary Cartisle. 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 nfluenced 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. Mc-Bean, cedar posts; P. Parrel, cedar posts. In addition to the lumber yards the wooden bridge over the Chicago destroyed. The fire last night was be-tween two loading slips for vessels. It is directly east of where the fire was checked Wednesday night.

Description and Barley Hegnes have been arrested for hanging B. A. Mills, a playmate, who offended them, to a tree until he became black in the face. Mills is in a critical condition river at Ashland avenue was totally

#### WILD PANIC

Fire in the Grand Stand at a Sunday Game of Baseball Causes a Stampede at Chi-

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 Chicagos leading the Red Stockings by seven runs, when a fire cry 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 anxiousmen 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 scaled 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,-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 Corean 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 Corea, whereby we bound ourselves to protect Corea in the fol-lowing 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 completely to rout, and a large number nation, will punish the murderer of yes he would be pained should she inflict of prisoners and munitions of war were captured by the Japanese. Taruhito the interest of our good offices, and besides, the shifting of the war cloud from Corea 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 un-damaged 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 Britan-Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 6.-George

Gould's vacht, 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 tween 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. CETRAL CITY, Col., Aug. 5 .- Three lads named Peter Maroney, Frederick Belcher and Barley Hegnes have been