# Chase County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894.

NO. 45.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE democratic senators in caucus on the 25th adopted the Jones resolution sending the tariff bill back to conference without instructions whatever to the conferees.

THE senate committee on territories has ordered favorable reports on the bills admitting New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. These bills have passed the house.

JUDGE LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Chicago, has declined to act as government arbitrator in the Pullman strike.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Washington on the 25th, in which the Knox stable and the Adams Express Co.'s stable were burned. Three firemen were killed under falling walls and several injured. About 250 heavy draught on the 27th by the husband of a woman horses and nearly all the express wag-ons were burned, also six or eight residences.

claim of \$43,000, filed by A. W. Bierbaun and others, of Louisville, Ky., for abatement of tax on 47,878 gallons of Ernst collided off Sandgate, Eng. The spirits, alleged to have been lost by the Castor was badly injured, and sank collapse in 1889 of a warehouse in within a few minutes after the vessels which it was stored.

commissioners to investigate the controversies between certain railroads the recent railroad strike at Chicago and the west. They are Carroll D. ing the record by two miles. Wright, John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Pe-

THE civil service commission is making preparations for the examination of persons nominated by the secretary tions will be held August 3 at Shoshone ages were 9, 7 and 4. agency, Wyo.; Rosebud, S. D.; Fort De-Fort Hall, U. T.; Arkansas City, Kan.; Fargo, N. D., and St. Paul, Minn.

The senate committee on appropriations decided to report an amendment a government building and exhibit at the cotton states and international tariff changes failed. exposition to be held at Atlanta next

notable controversy of the Indian coun-

THE bill of Mr. Meiklejohn, of Neover to Burgess Newcomer. braska, which provides that all lands allotted to Indians where patents have the works of the Illinois Steel Co., at not issued shall not be subject to local | Chicago, which have been shut down and state taxation, and that the gov- since the beginning of the railroad ernment shall pay that tax, was con- strike. The plant will resume with a sidered by the committee on Indian af- full force soon, giving employment to fairs on the 26th. No formal conclu- about 3,500 men. sion was reached, but the tone of the remarks made was not favorable. Con- the jail doors, took out William Tyler, gressmen representing districts con- colored, and hanged him to the cross taining some of the allotted lands are arm of a telegraph pole. Tyler had for the bill. It is felt to be a hardship | been put in jail to answer to the charge in those localities that these lands oc- of criminal assault upon a 13-year-old cupied by Indians bear no burden of girl, whom he had choken and beaten.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

THE Central Labor union, of Brook-President Cleveland for calling out the federal troops during the recent strike President Cleveland, the resolution stated, had allowed himself to be used as a willing tool to crush organized labor. The union claimed that it spoke for 40,000 wage earners.

DELEGATES to the Central Labor union meeting held at Clarendon hall, New York, came to a unanimous agreement in favor of a solid-fronted labor movement to down the Tammany ticket at the polls in November.

SIR W. ROBINSON, the governor of Hong Kong, reports that 120,000 people have died from the plague in the Canton, China, district.

AT Utica, N. Y., F. J. Jenny broke the world's record for class A riders, half-mile handicap, standing start. Time, 1 min. 2 sec.

A FIRE started in the basement of the six-story building, 82 to 88 Fulton street, New York, on the 29th and did damage to the amount of \$150,000. The composing room of the New York Law Journal was destroyed. Two hundred firemen were called out. The cause of the fire was unknown.

FIERCE forest fires were reported raging in Wisconsin and several towns were nearly wiped out of existence. many people rendered homeless and others compelled to flee for their lives. Forty million feet of lumber was burned at Mason alone. Several railroad bridges were also destroyed,

FIRE in Celina, O., destroyed property valued at \$150,000, with only \$30,-000 insurance.

THE steam yacht Alert, owned by S. T. Johnson, of Clayton, N. Y., was run down and sunk by the steamer Islander off Round Island. It was reported that several persons were injured.

THE eastbound Northern Pacific overland passenger train ran into a westbound freight train at South Prairie, Wash. An unknown man who was riding on the passenger engine was killed. Fireman Clement, of the freight train, was injured and had to have his leg amputated. Engineer Robinson, of the freight, lost the compressed air while going down grade, thereby losing control of his train,

A FIRE which started in a blacksmith shop resulted in the nearly total house of any account were destroyed.

OVER 3,000 people have been made homeless by forest fires at Phillips, Wis. Nearly \$2,000,000 of property has been swept away. It was estimated that between fifteen and twenty-five persons had lost their lives. The whole northern part of Wisconsin was reported on the 29th as being a sea of flame. A special train of provisions had been

dispatched to the suffering people. J. T. Bowden, who achieved notoriety as the manager of the Duval Athletic club, which organization pulled off the Corbett-Mitchell fight last February, was horsewhipped to within an inch of his life at Jacksonville, Fla.,

whom it was alleged he had insulted. CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda SECRETARY CARLISLE has allowed a Fide, died on the 28th at Lucerne, Switzerland.

THE steamer Castor and the bark came together. Three passengers and THE president has appointed the the crew of twenty-six men were landed at Folkstone.

In the twenty-four hours' bicycle and their employes in connection with race in England, Shorland, of London, covered 460 miles and 900 yards, break-

THREE children of James W. Ganion, of Hartford, Conn., who had been missing for several days after they had gone bathing in the Connecticut river, were found dead in a freight caboose. It was supposed they had gone in to play and of the interior for assistant teacher- had closed the door and could not open ships in the Indian service. Examina- it. They had been asphyxiated. Their

Dun's review of trade for the week fiance, A. T.; Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, ended the 27th said the uncertainty about the tariff bill overshadowed in-Fort Totten, N. D.; Greenbay, Wis.; dustries. Wheat had sold below 55 cents, making the monthly average the lowest known in New York. Corn was stronger on account of reports of to the sundry civil appropriation bill injury to the crop. Sales of wool were making an appropriation of \$200,000 for greatly swelled by speculation in the belief that it would advance sharply if

THERE was no trouble at Scottsdale, ear.

Ps. on the 26th over the disarming of the coke strikers. Under orders from decision making the dictum of the the sheriff, the strikers had been ad-Cherokee nation conclusive as to Cher- vised by their leaders to give up their okee citizenship has been approved by arms, and all but a few of the more Secretary Smith and ends the most ignorant and determined consented to do so. At New Haven a company of

AT Carlisle, Ky., a mob broke down

THE civil service commission will hold an examination in various cities on August 7 for a computership in the hylyn, passed resolutions denouncing drographic office, navy department, at \$1,000 per annum. Residents of the District of Columbia will not be admitted.

A TELEGRAM from Meeker, Col., said that masked men tied and blindfolded Gen. S. Alsebrook and a deputy sheriff, whom Mr. Alsebrook had placed in charge of his sheep, and stabbed and clubbed to death about 250 head of sheep, after which they rode over to Smith & Trimmers' camp and shot 101 fine blooded rams. The mob gave Alsebrook five days in which to leave the country, informing him that they had a secret organization of 300 members in Garfield, Routt and Rio Blancho counties, who were sworn to rid the

country of such people. HURRICANES and floods were reported from the Guadalajara districts, in Spain, through which the river Tagus runs. A number of towns in that province have suffered severely. The crops have been badly damaged and

several lives have been lost. THE twenty-round fight at welterweights for the championship of the world between Billy Smith, of Boston, and Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, took place at the Twin City Athletic club at Minneapolis, Minn., before 4,000 people on the night of the 26th. Smith was beaten. He was badly punished and although not knocked out was declared

beaten by the referee. Forest fires were doing considerable damage around Duluth, Minn., on the 24th and had appeared within the city limits. At Amnicon, 22 miles from there, a bridge on the Northern Pacific, 150 feet long and 30 feet high, had been destroyed.

PRESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway union, said recently that he had seen in the newspapers mention of a new organization called the American Labor union, and his name had been coupled with it. He said he had no connection with the organization whatever, official or otherwise, and any use of his name in connection with it was wholly unauthorized.

Five women went bathing recently in the San Joaquin river near Fort Washington, Cal. One got beyond her thereby losing control of his train, depth and in attempting to rescue her the establishment of a republic and which was finally stopped with the three of the others were carried into recognizing it as a free and independant band brakes. depth and in attempting to rescue her

THE convicts at Tracy City, Tenn., were in a state of mutiny on the 27th. destruction of the business part of They loaded a pipe with explosives, Summary of the Daily News. Belle Plain, Ia. The losses will aggre- placed it in the coal car and attached gate \$400,000, with insurance of perhaps half. Many people lost all their son and assistants were passing along possessions and are homeless. The another entry to bring the convicts two hotels and nearly every business out for the night, and when they arrived opposite the bomb it exploded. Nelson was instantly killed and Guards Terrell and Thurman slightly wounded. A negro convict named Pete Hamilton was killed by a volley from the other guards. Escape was the object of the mutineers.

M. TATENO, the Japanese minister to the United States, has been recalled. The recall, it is stated, is due not to anything connected with the present Japanese-Corean-Chinese difficulty nor owing to matters growing out of recent treaty negotiations as reported.

One of a nest of six boilers at Lehigh Valley colliery No. 4, at Ashland, Pa., exploded, instantly killing one man and severely injuring three others, two of whom have since died. The building was wrecked and two other boilers were displaced.

DETAILS of the recent naval engagement between the Chinese and Japanese have reached Shanghai. A torpedo was discharged at the Kow Shing and struck her, sinking her. The loss of life was great. Out of 2,000 Chinese troops on board only forty were saved.

Just before midnight on the 24th a lamp exploded at the lunch counter in the Santa Fe depot at La Junta, Col., the flames spreading so rapidly to other portions of the depot that the night the body. train dispatchers and other employes had barely time to escape with their lives. The depot, which was one of company, with all its contents, was soon reduced to ashes. Loss not known

THE silver wedding of Crown Prince and Princess Frederick, of Denmark, was celebrated on the 27th. The streets of Copenhagen were thronged with people and elaborately decorated. Nearly every court in Europe sent presents.

JOHN COLLINS, a market gardener of Birmingham, Ala., thought he heard thieves in his garden on the night of the 24th and started to investigate. He was followed by his daughter Maggie. Mrs. Collins heard the two and sup-posed them thieves. Arousing her son William, he got his gun and shot both father and daughter. The former is dead and the latter was reported dy-

Mr. FIELDEN, owner of the yacht Saide, which vessel succored Prof. Oyen, the geologist of the Wellman Arctic expedition, left at Danes island, said that he had learned that the sixty armed men turned their guns Ragnvald-Jarl, the vessel which was THE fires were started on the 26th in edge of the ice pack, was an old whaler used to convey the explorers to the ed been fitted up as a steamer and that she was in no way fitted to encounter the ice. He adds that he is led to believe that in the whole of Wellman's company there was no one possessed of practical experience in polar explorations. He and others were convinced that all of the members of the

#### Wellman expedition were lost. ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., had a severe storm on the 30th, several buildings being struck by lightning and wrecked. At Lake Massabesic, 4 miles from the city, the wind developed into a cyclone, eighteen or twenty cottages being destroyed. Fears were entertained that some of the pleasure boats had been lost with their occupants.

A small yacht was capsized on the Hudson river, opposite Hastings, N. Y., during a squall and three of the passengers drowned.

In Chicago 2,500 men went to work at the Illinois Steel Co.'s plant on the 30th. The works have been closed down since the strike began. One thousand more workmen will be given employment by the company before the end of the week.

HARRY FEATHERS, adopted son of James Feathers, of Carthage, S. D., accidentally shot and fatally injured his father's hired man. Harry was so frightened at the accident that he took poison, dying shortly afterwards.

Los Angeles, Cal., was shaken by an earthquake on the 29th. It was described as a short shock, but not doing damage. At Santa Monico and San Pedro a tidal wave was looked for by the timorous, but no indication of one was noticeable.

THE democratic conferees had not agreed on the tariff bill on the 30th. House members were encouraged, however, they claiming that great pressure was being made upon democratic senators to yield by their constituents.

DIPLOMATS at Washington think Japan committed a great error in sinking the transport Kow Thung, as she was flying the British flag when she was sunk. As there had been no formal declaration of war she was not violating the laws of neutrality by sailing under the British ensign.

A TERRIFIC cyclone visited Watonga, county seat of Blaine county, Ok., destroying many buildings, ruining crops and injuring a great many persons. The town was badly wrecked.

In the senate on the 30th the announcement by the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill was made that it was agreed to with the exception of the Russian thistle appropropriation. The senate insisted the amendment and sent the bill back to conference. In the house Mr. Boutelle presented a joint resolution congratulating the people of Hawaii on

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Jerry Simpson has been renominated for congress by the populists of the Seventh district.

The State Horticultural society will hold its regular annual meeting at Fort Scott in December.

Democrats of the First district in convention at Valley Falls, nominated Henry C. Solomon for congress. Gov. Lewelling and other populist

orators opened the campaign at Kansas City, Kan., on the evening of the 24th. Martin V. B. Ward, cashier of the Valley Falls Bank of Deposit, committed suicide the other day by shooting himself. No cause given.

The 2-year-old child of J. H. Bishop was burned to death at Kansas City. Kan., the other day. The children of the family were playing with matches. The state board of equalization has

reduced the real estate valuations for the purpose of state taxation in Rush and twenty-five other western counties from 15 to 40 per cent. The state board of charities recently

elected Dr. C. H. Wetmore, of Emporia, to be superintendent of the insane asylum at Osawatomie, vice Dr. L. T. Wentworth, whose term of office had expired. An unknown man committed suicide

the other morning near Easton, by throwing himself under the westbound passenger train on the Kansas Central railway. The head was severed from

G. A. Colton, prominent in Kansas politics in early days and a member of the Wyandotte constitutional conthe largest owned by the Santa Fe vention, died in Kansas City, Mo., the otherday.

> Mrs. Emma Bowman Vail, widow of Bishop Vail, the first Episcopal bishop of Kansas, died at Topeka, the other day. Sickness resulted in her becoming blind fifteen years ago.

Conrad Hoffman had both legs so badly crushed in the cylinder of a thrashing machine in Ellis county the other day that amputation was necessary. He died soon after, leaving a wife and three children.

While a company of the Kansas national guards were recently practicing target shooting at Newton, a militiaman missed the target and the ball went through the window of a Santa Fe pas-senger train a mile distant.

The democrats formally opened the campaign at Leavenworth on the 26th. Hon. David Overmyer, candidate for governor, and Hon. Joseph G. Lowe, candidate for congressman-at-large, were the leading speakers. Two sons of William Watson, aged 8

and 10 years, living northwest of Dighton, were burned to death the other night while sleeping in a granary about 10 rods from the dwelling. The origin of the fire was not known. The probate judge of Shawnee coun-

ty has decided that a druggist who rests under charges of violating the prohibitory law is not entitled to a renewal of his permit to sell intoxicating liquors unless he be acquitted by a jury or court.

The number of pensioners in the various states and territories on the rolls of the Topeka agency June 30, 1894, was 104,917, and the total amout dis bursed for pensions at Topeka agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894,

was \$14,763,462.45. Dan Dupree, a colored tramp, was shot and killed at Newton the other night by a Santa Fe brakeman. He and several companions were trying to steal a ride and when the brakeman attempted to put them off Dupree shot at him, which the former returned with

fatal effect. The board investigating the charges against Warden Chase, of the state penitentiary, closed its work on the 24th after a brief session at Lansing. The proceedings were reported to be of a highly interesting nature. None of the accusers nor their counsel were present at the last day of the sitting.

While George Napp and two other men were recently returning to Perry with a threshing machine, in cross ing a culvert, it gave way, and the engine and men fell in a mass. Two of the men were scalded about the head and breast, and Napp had his leg brok-en. It was feared the scalded men were fatally burned.

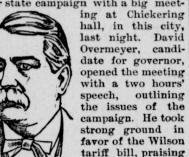
The board of directors of the penitentiary, who lately had the charges against Warden Chase under investigation, made a report to the governor exonerating the warden. A Topeka dispatch stated that a great many of the leaders of the populist party are not satisfied with the investigation and an effort will be made to have Gov. Lewelling look further into the mat-

It is stated that the dreaded Russian thistle has made its appearance in northwestern Kansas. This pest is said to very closely resemble the common "tumble-weed," but is more spinous. In fact it is a tumble-weed of the worst kind. When it breaks off at the root late in the fall, it rolls away in the wind at a rapid rate, scattering its seeds upon every rod of ground over which it travels

Luther C. Challiss, a well known citizen and early settler in Atchison, died in that city some days ago. He was prominently connected with railroad building in early Kansas history. In 1864 he made a large fortune in Wall street, New York city, but the tide turned against him and he returned to Atchison in 1879. After the death of edited the Atchison Champion.

#### THE FIRST GUN.

Opening of the Campaign at Leavenworth LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 28.—The democrats of Kansas formally opened their state campaign with a big meet-



campaign. He took strong ground in favor of the Wilson tariff bill, praising DAVID OVERMYER. the house of representatives and denouncing certain democratic senators as traitors. He severe-

ly denounced Senator Peffer for not voting with the tariff reformers. In touching upon the silver issue he said that in twenty years the democratic party had been the only party that had sought by persistent effort to restore silver to its proper standing. He denounced the aggregation of commercial power and said that this status was due to unwholesome republican legislation, and declared that the pres-

ent generation had to meet this issue at the ballot box, peacefully, but forcibly, or that all of liberty would be lost. Much of Mr. Overmyer's speech was devoted to prohibition in Kansas, and he pointedly demanded a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, to the end that that measure should be wiped out, declaring that it had been fastened upon Kansas by outside missionaries and urging that no constitution should prevent the manufacture and sale of any commodity that was universally merchantable in every part of the world.

He referred to the many obnoxious laws that had been passed to bolster up and carry into effect the provisions of the prohibitory law, and eloquently referred to the love Americans cherished for personal liberty, of which they were robbed by the prohibition

In closing, Mr. Overmyer devoted some time to the discussion of woman's suffrage and predicted dire disaster to the state should the amendment be carried at next November's election. He declared it strange that this country should prosper for over 100 years, when all at once some wiseacres in the east should make the discovery that women had been all these years denied any rights under the constitution; that she should instanter be clothed with the franchise.

Mr. Overmyer was repeatedly interrupted by applause during his talk. His speech is considered of great imrtance, as foreshadowing the course of the democracy in the campaign which is now on. It is evident that national issues will be left alone and the battle fought on local state ques-

Joseph Lowe, candidate for congressman-at-large, followed in a brief speech on national issues. Other candidates on the state ticket responded briefly to

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.-Railroad Commissioner John Hall, who came in from the west last night, says that unless rain falls within forty-eight hours there will be no corn in that section. In the central and western parts of the state the most favorable weather would not make a crop. Further east rains would save it. Mr. Hall says the hot blast has affected all kinds of vegetation as far east as Wamego in Pottawatomie county. Equally discouraging reports continue to come from the northwest as far east as Republic county, and on the southern border of the state it is said the corn has been burnt out from the western border of Cowley county to the Colorado line, including the south half of the counties lying immediately

Race War Between Miners SULLIVAN, Ind., July 28.-Trouble has broken out between the white and colored miners employed at the Island Coal Co.'s mine at Linton, 15 miles east of here. Last night a colored miner got into a fight with a white man, which led to other fights, until it resulted in a regular race war. In the fights one white man was killed, and as a result excitement has been wrought up to a high pitch. The telegraph and telephone wires were cut. The miners propose to drive out or exterminate their colored competitors.

King of Corea Captured. WASHINGTON, July 28.-The king of Corea is a Japanese prisoner. This was the important statement contained in a telegram dated yesterday which Secretary Herbert had received from Capt. Day, of the United States steamer Baltimore, now at Chemulpo, Corea. Capt. Day, besides stating that the king of Corea is a captive in the hands of the Japanese, reported that he had dispatched a force of marines from his ship to Seoul, the capital, to protect the United States legation.

Overcome by Heat. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 27.—Although this has been the hottest day of the season but 95 degrees was registered and many prostrations, the result of long continued heat, are reported. At least fifty mill workers were carried to their homes and many others quit work before being completely knocked out, crippling the mills materially. Up Gov. John A. Martin he for a time to date none of these cases have terminated the Atalisan Champion

DEFENDING THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Vilas Speaks in the Senate in Ds-

fense of the Position of Mr. Cleveland. The question of sending the tariff bill to another conference being before the senate on July 26, and the motion of Senator Vilas, instructing the conferees to recede from the oneeighth differential on sugar, Mr. Vilas took the floor.

The Wisconsin senator began his speech by saying that an extraordinary scene had occurred in the senate last Monday. A democratic senator, said he, saw fit to attack the president without precedent, or if there was a precedent, it was one that ought to be shunned instead of followed. It was a personal assault upon the president and his character. He had hoped, he said, that the remarks of Mr. Gorman and those who joined him on that occasion would have appeared in the Record before he (Mr. Vilas) replied. But, he went on sarcastically, he presumed the engagements of the Maryland senator were so pressing that he had no time to revise them. Mr. Vilas considered it his duty to reply to that assault.

He would speak as the personal as well as the political friend of the president. He rejoiced in the honor of Mr. Cleveland's friendship. It was a pride to him. Of the rewards, few and stinted, that came to public men, one of the greatest that had come to him was the intimate association with that lofty and distinguished man. It was his honest testimony to his own character that never at any moment in any temptation, personal or political, had he failed to see in Mr. Cleveland the pure, white light of an upright purpose. For such a man he saw fit to say some words-not in defense-he needed none-but some correction of a discoloration of facts by which Mr. Cleveland had been placed in a false light before the country. He would make this statement in behalf of the truth of history and he regretted that Mr. Gorman was absent and could not hear it. "What were the points of accusation," inquired Mr. Vilas, "in the remarkable assault to which I have alluded?"

The first accusation, he proceeded, was that the president was open to the charge of duplicity. That was based upon a letter in which Mr. Cleveland expressed the hope that iron and coal uld go on the free list in the tariff cond was that the executive had by that encroached on the prerogatives of congress, and, third, that the president had traduced the senate. Those charges were true or false, not as a matter of argument, but as a matter of fact. "With regard to coal and iron ore let us examine the facts," said Mr. Vilas, "and I desire to say here that I am under deep obligation to the senator from New York, who never, in his public career, made such an able exposition of any subject as he did on Tuesday last."

Mr. Vilas then reviewed at length the president's position in favor of free raw material, his letter of 1887 and other matters up to his letter to congress of the present session.

With regard to those two amendments, Mr. Vilas said, upon which the specifications of Mr. Gorman's charges had been founded the testimony of Mr. Jones was clear that the president, whenever coal and iron ore were mentioned, expressed a hope that they would go on the free list. Was there anyone desirous of doing open and free justice to the president, who, after reading Mr. Jones' own statement, would not say that Mr. Cleveland had never faltered in his urgent demand for free coal and iron ore? The president knew, too, each house would have a voice and therefore not with duplicity but with openness and boldness that always characterized him, Mr. Cleveland had expressed to the chairman of the ways and means committee the hope that the result he desired should be accomplished in conference. He had a right to say it after his conversation as detailed by Senator Jones; he had a right to insist and urge it by any proper means.

Mr. Vilas then quoted and rangedalongside of Mr. Cleveland's utterance the statement of Mr. Gorman that the senate bill could not pass if it did not have the hearty support of Mr. Cleveland. At the very time when the president was writing his letter to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Vilas went on dramatically, the senator from Maryland and his coadjutors were appealing to Mr. Cleveland to induce him to support them in an effort to qualify the enactment of democratic principles instead of crystalizing them into law. How utterly wanton is this cry of interference now; because he has seen fit to throw the weight of his influence with the house in favor of democratic principles, because he refused to stand with them, they make his action a ground of complaint here and in horror ery out against "executive interfer-

ence. Mr. Vilas said he was content to leave to fair-minded men whether the president had wantonly encroached upon the rights of congress. The charge was made that the senate had been traduced. Extracts from the letter to Mr. Wilson were read to show the president's purpose was not to traduce the senate, but to plainly state his aspirations toward tariff reform. The president had stated the abandonment of that great party principle would be

perfidy and dishonor. At the close of his remarks Mr. Vilas withdrew his motion.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

#### THE LOVELY ROSE.

I walk within the plot Where Flora's beauties grov Lily, forget-me-not, And all that gardens show; Not one but what is sweet With memories divine, But best of all I greet

The rose, the lovely rose, The poets always praise; Its petals fair enclose Bright thoughts of other days: As messenger of love— It evermore will shine; As tender as the dove-Is this sweet flower of mine!

The lovely rose as mine!

When will the story cease The rose delights to tell? When will its worth decrease, And other flowers excel? To it romance and song Forever must incline, And queenship must belong To this pure flower of mine!

Long centuries it stood For youth's celestial dream. While man and maidenhood
Walked by life's winding stream; Each uttered word a rose Like poet's golden line, Wherein their hopes repos O beauteous flower of mine!

So while the stars are bright, And sentiment is ours. While summer sheds her light, Creating Eden bowers-We shall esteem as best The rose as red as wine,

All passion well confest In this sweet flower of mine!
-William Brunton, in Good Housekeeping.

#### IT FAILED TO WORK.

Mr. Nelthorpe's Theory About the Treatment of Woman.

That man is only mortal and liable to error is a well-established rule, and there are in the world a certain number of men, each of whom considers himself the exception that we all know is necessary to prove a rule of this

Charlie Nelthorpe was one of the number. He was a prig of the first water. He looked at all things and discusse 1 things from a supremely priggish point of view, but no subject displayed his priggishness to such advantage-or shall I say disadvantageas the subject of women. On that subject he held himself an indisputable authority. There was no reason why he should, for he was young as yet, and had really had no very special experience of the opposite sex; but your fullblown typical prig generally rises superior to such a secondary considera-tion as reason. Charlie rose superior to it, and would expound his views and theories at as great length and with as much assurance as if he had devoted a long life and highly-cultured intellect to the study of that particular hieroglyphic which is called woman.

He was a great believer in what he called "systematic training." That is to say, he considered that women ought to be treated according to a certain system that he had evolved from his inner consciousness. The beauty of the system in his eyes was the fact that it required no modifications, but might with safety be rigorously enforced in every case. It could not

Charlie was the lucky possessor of an unencumbered estate with a very considerable rent roll, and he intended to find a woman who loved him for what he was, without a thought for what he had, and who would have shared a mud hut or a garret with him just as gladly as she would share his fine old place in Yorkshire. When he had found her, he meant to train her on his infallible system. That was his programme, and it never occurred to him to distrust his powers of carrying it out. His belief in himself was absolute, and the infallibility of his reasoning and judgment a thing that to his mind did not admit of the

slightest shadow of a doubt.
When he became engaged, his male friends were quite excited in their anxiety to see the woman whom he had deigned to honor with his approval, and when they had seen her there was but one opinion among the lot of them.

"An uncommon nice girl, and any amount too good for that prig Nelthorpe. Well, well, fools for luck!" That was the unanimous verdict. Lord Dolly Dashwood, one of

Charlie's closest friends-by that I mean one of a certain select circle who frequently borrowed fivers of him, which they forgot to repay-waxed eloquent upon the subject.

"Sensible little girl, don't you know. Knows how to talk to a fellew, don't you know. Knows how to listen to a fellow, too. Thrown away on a chap like Nelthorpe. Beastly conceited cad, without two ideas. Any sort of woman good enough for him, don't you know.

The favored few who were privileged to listen to this flight of eloquence received it with the reverence that it deserved. No one spoke. No one could speak. Astonishment held them all silent. His lordship was not. as a rule, a brilliant orator, and the fact that he was capable of such a sustained and remarkable effort as the one recorded above came upon his audience with quite a shock. It was nothing short of a revelation.

Eva Carrington, the bride-elect, was a beauty.

A softly-tinted skin, satin smooth and veined like the petal of a rose; fair, fluffy hair that shone golden bright in the sunlight; clear, smiling eyes of heaven's own blue, and innocent, rosy lips that looked just made for the first kiss of love, were all blended together in a dainty and most fascinating whole. Her manner was childishly fresh and simple, and men found her altogether at once. delightful. Women had their doubts of her-doubts that were principally due to the childlike manner aforesaid, and to a certain pretty trick of look-

those great innocent eves of hers-but women, of course, are invariably spiteful and unfair towards their own sex. Men, as we all know, have the monopoly of just and generous judgment.
"Well, Eva's soft blue eyes and

sex, but she appeared quite unconit. To all intents and purposes, she it instinctively. was completely wrapped up in the man was her law, and to please him the

was the sort of man who is brutal to you." his dogs and horses, and overbearing to his servants, who, in short, tyrannizes whenever he can do so without fear of taxing her endurance to the utmost and showing off her pliant will and obe dient temper to the world at large. It was all a part of the system that could not fail.

Ninety-nine women out of a hundred would have torn the system to shreds and scattered it to the four winds of heaven. Eva Carrington was the hundredth woman. She submitted to everything with the most remarkable patience, and no word or complaint or

reproach ever passed her lips. But after a time she grew quieter, and her bright spirits seemed to flag. Her merry, girlish laughter was not nearly so ready as it had been six months ago, and the corners of her pretty mouth began to droop with a wistful expression that was pathetic enough to touch the hardest of mascu-

line hearts. Charlie's friends all noticed the change and commented upon it among themselves, and applied to him a varied selection of opprobrious epithets. Lord Dolly Dashwood displayed a surprising amount of fluency on the subject. "Beastly cad. No idea how to treat a woman. Ought to be horse whipped, don't you know. Shall have to cut him, by Jove! Wouldn't take a fiver from him now if he offered it. Can't stand this sort of thing, you know. Beyond a joke."

Thus his lordship, and a good deal more that would not look well on pa-

Charley went on giving his petty ar rogance full-play, until, as was only to be reasonably expected, things came to a crisis. The wonder was they had not done so long before.

On the occasion of Lady Brown-Jones' ball he went the length of forbidding his fiancee to dance round dances with anyone but himself, and, though she recived his commands without a murmur, her soul rose in passionate revolt against his tyranny. This last test that he had devised seemed to her the worst of all. As a matter of fact, she had submitted patiently to far harder ones; but we all know the feminine capacity for swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat. and Eva was no less inconsequent than the rest of her sex. The gnat stuck in her throat and obstinately refused to be dislodged. There always must be a last straw, and this was it.

When the ball was half over Lord Dolly put in an appearance, and at that moment Eva happened to be sitting quite alone. Charlie had left her for a minute or two to speak to a friend, and she was looking wistfully at the maze of couples that revolved before her. Lord Dolly made straight

for her. "Not dancing, Miss Carrington! Luck for me, by Jove! Ripping waltz, this. Have a turn?"

He stuck out his elbow invitingly, but Eva turned away, biting her lip. "No, thank you!" she answered, in a low tone, "I can't dance with you, Lord

"Can't?" echoed his lordship. "How's that? What's up? Not ill, are you? Not cross with me-eh?"

Eva shook her head. "No, I am not ill or cross, but-but I have promised Charlie only to waltz with him. He doesn't like to see me waltzing with other men."

Lord Dolly choked down a forcible, but inelegant remark, cleared his throat violently, and ran his fingers through his hair. The two latter proceedings were signs of severe mental disburbance.

There was a slight pause. "And he dances so awfully badly," Eva went on, with a queer little catch in her breath. "He can't waltz a bitnot a little wee bit. He-he holds you all wrong."

Her voice quivered and broke on the last word, and she looked up at the man by her side with great tearful eyes, like forget-me-nots drowned in

That look finished it. Lord Dolly was only a man.

"Beastly shame!" he said, hurriedly. on the veranda. A fellow can talk there, don't you know? Come along!" And Eva went.

Charlie Nelthorpe was bristling with outraged pride and wounded selfesteem when he went to pay his customary visit to Eva on the day following Lady Brown-Jones' ball. The fact that Eva could forget herself and the respect that was due to him so far as to sit on the veranda with Lord Dolly at the bottom.-N. Y. Press. for half an hour had been a severe blow to him, and he had not yet recovered from the shock. He had refrained from commenting upon her conduct at the time, but now he meant to take it out of her, and reduce her to the state of abject penitence that he considered

befitting the occasion. She was reading when he went into the room, but she laid her book aside

"Oh! Charlie, is that you?"

Charlie frowned. "How often have I told you, my dear Eva, that a self-evident fact re- satisfied .- N. Y. Press.

ing up quickly and then down with | quires no asserting?" he asked, in his most dogmatic tone

She shrugged her shoulders. "How often? Oh! I don't know. A hundred times, I dare say. You look cross, Charlie."

Charlie frowned again. There was bright little ways wrought dire destruction in the ranks of the stronger and manner that was not wont to be there. Something that he could neither scious of her power, or indifferent to define nor understand, though he felt

"I am not cross, Eva, but I am she had promised to marry. His will grieved-grieved beyond measure. Your conduct last night caused me chief object of her life. In short, his acute pain, the more so as you ex-Her total submission delighted him, pressed no regret for it. But 1 hope and he took every advantage of it. It | you are in a better frame of mind towas not in him to show generosity to day, and ready to say you are sorry a woman, or, indeed, to anything that for what you did. Until you have done he thought weaker than himself. He so, I really don't feel that I can kiss

Charlie fully expected that this stupendous threat would reduce Eva to the lowest depths of despair, and bring retaliation. His nature asserted itself her, figuratively speaking, to her in his dealings with the woman he knees; but for once he was out in his loved, and he took the keenest possible calculations. She drew up her slender pleasure in trading on her forbearance, figure and pursed up her rosy lips with an air that made him feel vaguely uneasy. Was it possible, he wondered, that she intended to defy him? Yes. Her next words proved that it was so.

> "I am not sorry," she said, "not a bit. I am glad. I would do it again.' Charlie gasped. The situation was so unlooked for that he could not rise to it all at once.

> "As for kissing me," Eva went on, with a little disdainful moue, "well, you will never have the chance of doing that again, so you need not excite

vourself.' Charlie found his voice then.

"You are talking at random now, Eva," he said, severely, "a bad habit against which I have always warned you. Will you be kind enough to explain yourself?"

Eva tilted her small nose in the air, and a horrible doubt suddenly assailed him. Was there—could there be a hitch in the infallible system, after all? The thought appalled him.

"Oh, certainly," Eva answered, "I can do it in a very few words. Lord Dolly proposed to me last night and I accepted him."

Charlie gasped again. "But you are engaged to me," he ejaculated. "You must be mad. You can't seriously contemplate throwing me over for Dolly Dashwood. The thing's impossible.

She looked at him and smiled. "Incredible as it may seem to you, do contemplate it."
"But—but—but," stammered Char-

lie, "this is very er-extraordinary behavior on your part, Eva. Are you aware that you propose to treat me in a most dishonorable way, and-ander-in short, very badly?" Her face grew grave.

"I should be sorry to do that," she said, more gently, "I-I don't want to be dishonorable, or to treat you badly, Charlie. But I am only human, and no one but myself knows what I have gone through in the last few months. You have tried me too hard. I was very fond of you at one time, and if you had treated me fairly I should have been very fond of you still. But you would wear out a saint-and I am only a woman. I don't think Lord be very brilliant, but at all events he is a man-the sort of a man we call a gentleman-and knows how to be generous even to such an altogether inferior creature as a mere woman."

her rejected lover, who now presented the name of democrats. a truly pitiable appearance, with all his being.

"That is all," she went on presently. "But before you go there is one thing that I should like to impress upon you for future guidance: It is aland fair-even to a woman."

She paused again and contemplated him with her big blue eyes, but he said whole scheme of the universe turned apside down.

There was a hitch in the system somewhere.

It had failed .- London Truth.

On Turning Up Trousers. I am asked to explain why some men think it fashionable to turn up the bottoms of their trousers, and how such a fashion originated. Men may turn up their trousers in wet weather without reproach, because the doing so is neat and thrifty; but to turn up trousers in dry weather was first thought of by a lot of London bank clerks, who sit on the razor-back tops of the Oxford street omnibuses, and are apt to rub the bottoms of their trousers against the hardware of the seats. To keep all tariff legislation unless it can get a them turned up through the day probably struck them as economical. But I have never seen men of fashion in London turn up their trousers under any circumstances. In wet weather they take cabs, but for one of them to Come with me. Nice and quiet out appear on Rotten Row in the season with his trousers turned up would be justly considered as a serious breach of decorum. I am aware that a noble earl at a wedding recently in this city appeared at the altar with his trousers turned up. But I am forced to conclude he intended that as a cynical practical joke on the anglo-maniacs and weak imitators he had met at the New York clubs, who think it is English to wear frousers turned up an inch

Ships That Pass in the Night. "What kind of a ship is that?" she asked, as a vessel crossed the moon's track while they were gazing out upon

"That is a schooner yacht," he replied.

"Ah," she murmured, "how I should like to have a schooner yacht." "Well," said he, "as you cannot have a schooner yacht, what do you say to a little smack?" and he suited the action to the word, and she was

DEMOCRATS NOT IN POWER. Why the Tariff Reform Has Not Been Brought About.

The democratic party is not in power at the national capital. It cannot control legislation in congress. It is helpless to pass an important and vital measure, which was promised in the democratic platform of 1892, and which by an enormous majority the people demanded at the ballot box.

The plighted faith of the democratic party stands unredeemed. It has been powerless to fulfill its pledges. The work which it was appointed to do-which declared should be done-has not been done. One year and four months ago a democratic president was sworn into office, and the term of a national congress began with a nominal democratic majority in both the senate and the

There was no such majority. Eight or nine senators elected as democrats have acted in alliance with the republicans. They have not east a democratic vote on the tariff bill. They have voted just as McKinley would have voted had he been in the senate.

It is an error to say that the democrats are in power while a faction of senators classed as such-enough in number to destroy the democratic majority in the senate-are casting republican votes, conspiring with republican leaders to defeat the democratic tariff bill and are in open insurrection against the democratic sentiment of

the country.

The president and the house of representatives are united in a determination that the demociatic pledges of 1892 shall be kept in good faith with the people. They have presented a tariff bill which was the best that the necessities of the case would authorize-not perfect, but a long step in advance - a measure of practical re-

The senate refused to accept this measure. Under republican controlby a majority composed of the regular corrupt republican forces and a guerrilla contingent of bogus democratsthe democratic tariff bill appears destined to defeat. If anything shall be saved, it will be merely what the house and the president can extort from a hostile, undemocratic senate.

The coal senators, the iron ore senators, the sugar senators and the collars and cuffs senator have repudiated democracy, repudiated the platform of 1892, repudiated the popular instructions adopted at the ballot box, and are determined to force on the country a tariff dictated by trust deed, by the monopoly combine and by and by the republicans, or they will prevent the passage of any tariff bill. These recalcitrants and renegades are not democrats. They are republicans, bearing a false name and carrying

false colors. These senators misrepresented their states, the democratic constituncies of the country and the body of the people. They are a bushwhacking detachment of the party of trusts, monopoly, protection and organized fraud. They have betrayed the country. They have been false to the duty which they were

instructed to perform.
If these false democrats shall be successful now in defeating reform tariff legislation the result will not be chargeable to the democratic party of Dolly will be hard on me. He may not the nation. It will be simply another republican victory—a victory of the party of trusts, monopolies, class legislation, of corporate greed and extortion, reenforced by a group of sordid
and faithless politicians who have violated party allegiance and ferfeited

The proposition of the people of takes of the possession over two hundred certificates, of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted. She paused and looked critically at lated party allegiance and ferfeited

This will be a calamity. But it will the starch taken out of him, and a gen- be no reason for giving up the fight. eral air of limp depression pervading It will be a reason for fighting the future battles of reform with increased

vigor, courage and zeal. The people have been betrayed. But the cause is not lost. The contest will be continued. The faithless, the cowways worth a man's while to be just ardly, the trimmers and the traitors will be driven to the rear.

This reverse will be retrieved. Better men will be clothed with the trust nothing. He was too bewildered to to which these recreants were untrue, speak. It seemed to him that all the and it will be discharged in the spirit laws of creation were reversed, and the of the instructions given by the voters to their representatives. - Chicago Herald.

THE CAUSE OF CONTENTION. What the Republicans and Assistant Re-

publicans Are Striving For. "If the senate bill be not passed, the McKinley law will remain on the statute book," declared Senator Vest, defiantly, speaking not for himself alone,

but for many of his colleagues. And what are the special provisions of the senate bill whose acceptance the senate demands under threat of McKinlevism as the only alternative?

All the differences between the house and senate were found easy of adjustment by the conference committee except as to sugar, coal and iron The senate is prepared to defeat differential duty on refined sugar, which will benefit the sugar trust, and a tax on coal and iron, which certain senators demand as the price of their

The president of the sugar trust is

votes for the bill.

quoted freely and without contradiction as having declared, as long ago as 1888, that sugar can be refined in the United States at a cheaper labor cost than in England, France or Germany. The common republican defense of a protective duty, adopted by the Gorman party in the senate, is that it must be enough to make up the difference between cheaper foreign labor and American labor. There is no such dif-ference in this case. The foreigner has already the best of it. The proposed tax is not for the purpose of holding up American wages, but of swelling the profits of the greatest trust that flourishes under our laws-a trust that

pays enormous dividends and fears

publicity so much that it is engaged in

desperately resisting the efforts of the

state of Massachusetts to force it to comply with the law and make a statement of its financial condition. Coal is an article whose price not only plays an important part in estimating the cost of living in every household, but figures largely in the

people are entitled to cheap coal. That a tax upon it is necessary for increasing the wages of coal miners is a pretense that no man can seriously urge. There will be a market for every bushel of coal mined, with or without a protective tax, and at prices that will justify reasonable wages to the miners. The recent coal strike disclosed the fact that the existing duty on coal was totally ignored in fixing wages of miners, whose wages had been needlessly cut to less than the tax imposed professedly for their bene-

It has been our boast that we can produce iron cheaper than any country in the world. We do not yet know how far we can go in reducing the cost of it. A Birmingham firm has recently turned out iron at six dollars and fifty cents a ton, and throughout the south and the northwest there are advantages in the location of beds of iron ore that no other country in the world

possesses. The proposed taxes on refined sugar. iron ore and coal are bounties pure and

simple. Yet the senate proposes to vote them or to make the country put up with the McKinley bill.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE SUGAR TAX. Why the Republicans Stick So Closely to

the McKinley Bill. It is obvious that the alluring shibboleth. "a free breakfast table." is the influencing cause of much of the opposition to the sugar tax in the pending tariff bill. There is a fascination in the idea that the essential elements of the poor man's matutinal meal shall be exempt from all elements that might add to its cost, and there is a more or

less widely diffused delusion that under the present law sugar is free from taxation. But, as a matter of fact, it is taxed to an extent without parallel. The two cents a pound bounty to the growers of raw sugar and the fivetenths of a cent tariff on all the products of the sugar trust combine to create an enormous levy, and, though it is collected on the clothing and blankets of the people, and is presented bodily to the beneficiaries, does not in the least degree alter the facts in the case. It is a tax just the same, and a tax that is criminal because it is an

unconstitutional robbery.

The plain truth of the matter is that because of republican profligacy and the inefficiency of the McKinley bill as a revenue law, the country is confronted by an impending treasury deficiency. To avoid such a calamity it is necessary to discover new sources of revenue. With that idea in view, the pending bill provides for withdrawing the unconstitutional gratuity to the sugar growers and the sugar trust and divert an equal amount of the money that is taken from the pockets of the people into the treasury. The bounty to the sugar growers will amount this year to about \$25,000,000. The "protection" to the trust is \$20,000,000, making a total of \$45,000,000 of taxation on sugar, comparatively little of which goes into the treasury. The pending bill will draw about an equal amount from the people, but every cent of it except that which goes for expenses of collection will go into the treasury and be available for the ordinary expenses of the government, relieving the people of taxes on other

to the sugar trust, but the democratic majority in the senate is so meager that the defection of a single vote would put the whole measure in jeopardy. The sugar trust, like all other trusts, is obnoxious to the democratic party, and any legislation that would destroy it would be welcome to the democratic people. But according to the best information attainable it is not possible to accomplish this result. One or two senators who hold title to their seats through democratic suffrage declare their intentions to bolt unless the odious concessions are made to them. The consequence would be the continuance of the McKinley bill. which is what the sugar trust and the republican party desires. The late Gov. Moses once said, by way of encouragement to his carpet-bag associates in the south: "There are a couple of years good stealing in the south yet." It is an analogous sentiment that influences the republicans to adhere to the McKinley bill with such marvelous tenacity. - Kansas City Times.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

--- Mr. Cleveland's recommendations appear to us eminently wise and proper in the present emergency. - Boston Herald

-McKinley is the Eugene V. Debs of American politics. He is the man who tied up the business of the country.-Kansas City Times.

-Debs' strike is the last misfortune of the republican panic of 1803. We are on the eve of an era of democatic prosperity.-St. Louis Republic. -Chairman Wilson's health is still

feeble, but it is gratifying to know that his weakness is not located in the vicinity of his backbone.-Boston Herald. --- President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson is manly and straight-

forward. The president says what he means and means what he says .- Buffalo Enquirer. -People shouldn't lose sight of the fact that the national treasury was about ready to go into the hands of a

receiver at the close of Benjamin Harrison's administration.-Kansas City Times. --President Cleveland's manly and straightforward letter to Congressman Wilson was made public at just the right moment. The democracy of the

nation is with honest Grover in this

matter.-N. Y. Morning Journal. -There is no doubt that Mr. Cleve land represents the sentiment of his party and the general sentiment of the country in his desire that the instructions upon which this congress was elected shall be faithfully carried out cost of manufactured products. The | -Philadelphia Times.

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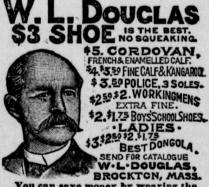
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## THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT, B. A.

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

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PROLOGUE.

"But don't you mean the woman must be discharged, doctor?' 'Yes; that's exactly what I do mean.

"There's no alternative."

"Well, but she's just as mad as when she first came into the asylum," exclaimed the first speaker, Mrs. Hoyle, the matron of the female side of Wadsworth lunatic asylum.

'Yes; I know that as well as you do," returned Dr. Batley; "but here's her release, and we've neither the right to question it nor the power to detain the woman.'

"But she's not fit to be at large. She's a murderess-nothing more or nothing less," cried the matron, indignantly.

"That may be," answered the doctor, dryly, "but the commissioners can't be expected to set up the question of a patient's sanity against a rule of red-tape. What has happened is this: The certificate on which this woman, Lucy Howell, has been brought in is invalid; the new certificate was to have been here, and hasn't come; consequently she will have to be set at liberty.

"What if she kills the first person she meets?

"So much the worse for the first person and the commissioners," replied the doctor, with a short cynical laugh. "But no blame can be attached to us."

"But Dr. Accring declares that hers is a subtle form of mania that is absolutely incurable. She has all the fancies of a murderess, and all the crotchets of a madwoman, hidden away under her gentle ways and soft

"Well, we can't help that. She'll have to go, and we may as well tell her at once.

"Then there'll be murder done before she comes back, and come back she certainly will," said the matron, as she left the room to fetch the woman of whom the two had been speaking.

She returned in a few minutes bringing with her a tall, handsome woman of about four or five and twenty, whose finely developed figure was rather set off than concealed by the somber dress

When the doctor spoke her name she looked at him closely and answered in a low, clear and rather sweet voice: "You want me, sir?"

"Yes; I sent for you to tell you you are to be discharged from here." "I am glad you see at last that I'm else." not mad," was the reply, calmly spoken

and with a confident smile. "I did not say I saw that," answered the doctor, dryly. "Well, so long as somebody sees it.

and I am liberated, I am satisfied. I "You will now be able to do what

matron, interchanging a rapid glance with the doctor. In an instant a light flashed into the

woman's eyes as she looked up and cried, with a touch of eager passion: "Yes, I'll-" But, catching the ex-

pression on the others' faces, she stopped as suddenly, and changed her with her look, adding: "Yes, I shall be glad to be at liberty again." The change in her manner had been

moment of excitement she had looked dangerous enough to suggest hidden depths of intense passion.

When shall you try and seek out the people who are following you about with knives!" asked the matron again. "That dark, good looking young vil-lain, who was your lover and deceived you, that you told me about?"

But this time the reference to her craze had no rousing effect. She had obtained complete self-mastery and answered quietly:

"I am sorry I have made such mistakes. I suppose that, being in a place like this, where everyone has fancies, I frightened myself. But, now I am going away, I shall leave them." "Where are you going?" asked the

doctor, disregarding her gesture. Lucy Howell thought for a moment, hesitating in her reply, and then she

Where I came from, sir-Mireley.'

"What are you?" "A silk weaver," said the woman.

"There are no sheds at Mireley," returned the doctor, quickly and suspiciously. "I am not bound to go back to weav-

ing, am I?" was the reply, flashed back in half anger; and then in a much milder tone she added: "I shall want a rest, sir, after the life here; besides, I have friends at Mireley, and I-they will want me." Well, you are to go out at two

o'clock this afternoon, and the man who brought you here will come for you at that time. You had better be "Thank you, sir," said the woman.

Without looking again at the doctor she turned and left the room, followed by the matron.

'She seems sensible enough, Mrs. Hoyle," he said, when the latter returned. "But, sensible or not sensi-

ble, she has to go." "Oh, she's as sensible as I am, and a precious sight more cunning. But if murder don't come of this business -well, it'll be a marvel to me."

> CHAPTER I. THE PROPOSAL.

"Miss Ashworth-Mary." A dark, pretty girl, dressed in black,

Bridge, started and turned round, and a slight flush showed for a moment on her features, as she heard her name thus spoken.

"Mr. Gorringe!" reverie?" asked the man. "But it is too great a pleasure to find you alone for me to resist the temptation of

speaking to you. You are not angry?" The speaker was a thick-set man of do," returned Dr. Batley; "but here's some thirty years of age, with large, the order from the commissioners for well-shaped, resolute features that spoke of great force of will; and he looked eagerly at the girl out of his keen, clear blue eyes, over which hung dark, bushy brows.

"No, I am not angry, but-" "But what?" he asked, as she hesitated.

She was silent a moment, and then, with a slight blush again tinging her cheek, she looked kindly at him and

"The 'but' was, that I think you had better not call me by my Christian name."

The man laughed a good-natured, hearty, self-satisfied laugh. "Nonsense, Mary, nonsense. Who-

ever heard of anyone objecting to such a thing hereabouts? I think of you as Mary-aye, and as my Mary, too, my lass, in spite of all you said last time; and what's more, I shall never think anything else," he added, very earnestly, as he went closer to her. "You forget, Mr. Gorringe, that you

are the manager of the mill, and I am only one of the work people."

"Nonsense, stuff and rubbish, Mary. I was a mill hand, too, wasn't I? and not so long ago, either. If I've made a bit of brass, where's the good of it, if I can't do what I like, aye, and have whom I like to share it. You'd better change your mind, lass, and say you'll marry me."

"I have told you-" she began, when

he interrupted her impetuously.
"Yes, yes; I know you've told me, and more than once for the matter of that," and he laughed again good naturedly. "And what's more, you'll have to go on telling me scores of times yet, before I shall believe you. You'll have to give way in the long run." "It cannot be, Mr. Gorringe."

"Reuben." he interposed; "you may as well call me by that name first as

"No," said the girl, decidedly. "To me you are Mr. Gorringe, my employer, and I cannot call you anything

"Stuff and rubbish. See now what it means. Seven years ago, I was a mill-hand. Five years ago, I had scraped up enough to start the old Winckley shed. Three years ago, I took the management of this old Walkought never to have been brought den mill; and to-day I'm ready for another move up. I can put my hand on a good bit of brass to-day, and I'm goyou wish to do, Miss Howell," said the ing to be a rich man, Mary; and if to worry you, Mary?" asked Tom Royyou'll marry me, you shall be a rich lance, when the two had been some litwoman."

The girl shook her head at this speech, which jarred on her.

"It's not money I care about," she

said. "What is it, then? Is it love?" he cried, in a voice suddenly full of pas-"Don't you think that I love sion. you? What can I do to persuade you? There are many things I hold dear in startling in its abruptness; and in the this world; success, money, reputation, power-but I'd give them all up, without a murmur, if to win you, Mary. I would, I swear I would," he said, vehemently. "Won't you trust me and be my wife, lass?"

His voice sank almost to a whisper and his eyes and face were alight with his love for the girl.

"I have told you it cannot be. I am very sorry," she answered.

He stayed a full half-minute without speaking, merely letting his hand rest on her arm, while his eyes were fixed on her face. "Why can't it be, Mary?" he asked.

Do you doubt me?" "No, no, Mr. Gorringe," she answered, impulsively: "but-but-it is hard for me to have to say this; I do not love-"

He interrupted her with a light laugh, and then seizing both her hands in his, he held her close to him and looked earnestly into her eyes.

"I did not ask you for your love yet, child. I can wait for that. I have plenty for both of us. Give me yourself; that is all I ask now. You trust me, and love shall soon come. I will take you, love or no love, and be only too thankful to have you, my dear."

"No, no!" cried the girl, vehemently, struggling to free her hands. "Let me go, please, Mr. Gorringe. You have no right to hold me like this."

He let her go instantly. "I am sorry," he said, quite humbly. "I forgot myself. I do forget myself, and everything else, when I am with you, Mary. But you must be my wife. I cannot live without you." Then he started, and paled a little. as a thought plagued him. "It's not-but, no, it can't be, or I should have seen. It's not that you care for anyone else, is it?"

He asked this in a firm, low voice. "What right have you to question me?" said the girl, blushing, partly with indignation, partly with confu-

The man looked at her keenly, knitting his heavy brows till they frowned ominously.

"Do you think I'm a man to be fooled lightly?" he asked, in a quick, stern tone. Then he changed again, and spoke quietly, without giving the who stood leaning upon a gate just in- girl time to reply: "There's no need side the mill village of Walkden for pretense between us two. You've drinking.

seen—you must have seen—the hold you have over me. I've made no secret that I love you. You can do with me what you will, for I'm a fool in your hands. But take care, my girl; such power as yours over me don't go without responsibility. It's a power that can move me for good or spoil me for life. With such as me there's no middle course; and you can do what you will; and, by —, if you fool me now for another man there won't be room for us both on this earth. That I swear," and he clenched his fist and brought it down heavily on the gate in front of them.

"I have listened to you too long." said the girl. "When you talk to me about 'fooling you' I see how stupid I have been."

"I'm sorry, I am; I swear I am; I didn't mean what I said. Ah, Mary, don't turn away like that. I'll go "Did I startle you out of a pleasant away if you wish it. But I can't trust myself when I think of losing you. Tell me I've no reason to think that."

"I've told you that I can never mar-

ry you; and I deny you have a right to put such a question to me." "I have the right that love gives me," he burst out vehemently again. "Now, I believe there is somebody. But you shall never marry anyone, if you don't marry me; that I swear on my soul,"

he exclaimed, passionately. "And you

know whether I'm a man to keep my word." Then, as the girl was turning away, he went quickly to her and seized her

arm rather roughly. "Will you swear to me that you care for no one more than for me?" he asked, angrily.

"Let me go, Mr. Gorringe; how dare you hold me like that?" she cried, angrily and excitedly, her face flush-

ing with feeling. He loosed his hold of her and walked on determinedly by her side.

"I mean to have an answer," he said, doggedly.
"You shall have no answer from me,"

she replied. "Then I'll watch you till I find out," he said, and then they walked on in

Suddenly as they turned a sharp curve in the road the man saw his companion start, and a troubled look came over her face; and then he noticed the color rise in her cheeks and deepen as a tall, upstanding, handsome

young fellow approached. "Why, Mary, what's the matter?" cried the newcomer, stopping in front of them. "Good evening, Mr. Gorringe," he added, turning for a moment

to the latter. "Matter, Tom? Why, nothing, of

course," answered the girl. "Good evening, Roylance," said Reuben Gorringe; "there's nothing more the matter than that Miss Ashworth-Mary, that is-and I have been for a walk together, and have had an interesting little talk. That's all." And while he was speaking, and after he had finished, he looked curiously from one to the other.

"Indeed," said Tom Roylance, cool-"Then, as Mary and I have an appointment it's my turn to go for a walk with her, and to 'have an interesting little talk;' and as I had fixed in the other direction for the walk we won't trouble you to turn back," and without saying anything more he took the girl's hand, tucked it into his arm and walked away with her.

CHAPTER IL THE SHADOW OF TROUBLE.

s the boss been savi tle time alone. "He looked black enough when I came up," and the young fellow laughed.

The question was a somewhat awkward one for Mary. She did not wish to make mischief between the two men. "Oh, no: only some nonsense or other he has in his head," she answered.

"Well, so long as he doesn't think talk with you?" "I was waiting for you at the gate

where we generally meet when he came up and began to talk about one thing and another." "Do 'you like Reuben Gorringe, Mary?" he asked, turning and looking

sharply into her face. "Like him?" she echoed, laughing, not quite at her ease. "What can it matter what a girl at the looms thinks he.

of the manager of the mill?" "Yes, that's all very well, if you don't want to answer the question,' said Tom Roylance, with more than a touch of jealous suspicion. "But if you do, I don't; and for half-an-inch of yarn I'll tell him what I think. I know too much about Mister Reuben Gorringe. He's a clever chap, no doubt about that; but he's just a baby in some things. He's an ugly customer till he

gets his way, though, and no mistake.' Tom Roylance was a lighthearted, careless, rather thoughtless young fellow, clever enough to have made rapid progress in his work, but, like many another, content to like fortune as it came, and lacking the strong determination to forego the pleasure of the moment in order to secure success. He was quick and shrewd, a good workman, steady and reliable, and capable, in the face of any great emergency, of showing plenty of free character. was a general favorite both in and out of the mill, and Reuben Gorringe himself had taken to him. But he could not help meeting all the bothers of life with a laugh and a jest. He was "Maybe I am. I've been thinkin careless enough to be his own enemy; my wasted life, an' I'm homesick." but too straight and true to be an en-

emy of anyone else. His relations with Mary Ashworth were characteristic. They had been together in the village from the time they were children; and there was a sort of tacit understanding between them that each belonged to the other, and that they were to be married some day; but nothing had ever been spoken openly about marriage. There were, indeed, hindrances to a marriage. Tom's father was alive, too crippled to work, and thus dependent upon him; while Mary's mother forced the girl to maintain her, being herself idle, thriftless, and given to occasional wild fits of

troubles, worries and hopes together in the frankest way. The man turned to the girl for advice in many matters; while there was not an act of life in which Mary did not try to act as she judged Tom would have wished her. She had never thought of any man as a possible lover but Tom Roylance, and shaped all her life to accord with the idea that when he thought the time fitting, he would arrange for their mar-

Neither spoke for a minute or two after Tom's last speech; he had no wish to carry the topic further, while Mary was anxious to get away from subject of Reuben Gorringe altogether; and when they spoke again it was of other matters, until the girl, thinking she could detect some symptoms of restlessness about her companion, began to question him.

TTO BE CONTINUED.

SAXON SWORDS Weapons That Are Always Found When a

Saxon Grave Mound Is Opened. Arms seem to have been borne al most universally by the Saxons-that is, by the freemen; serfs are believed not to have been allowed this privilege, which was held in some sort to be a badge of freedom, though no doubt they had rude arms served out to them during war; but if they returned home alive it is probable these arms had to be given over into the keeping of their lord until they were next required,

says the Westminster Review. We judge that personal weapons must have been very numerous, because it is seldom that a Saxon grave mound is opened without their being discovered; the things most commonly found are the heads of spears and a kind of javelin. They vary much in size and also in shape. There is the leaf-shaped, the lozenge, the barbed and the four-edged, all of which have been found in the grave mounds scuttered over various parts of Europe. The blades are of iron, and the length, as a rule, varies from ten to fifteen inches; but they were found at Ozingell, in Kent, twenty-one inches in length; swords are much more rarely found than spears, and axes are even

less often to be met with. In the illuminated Saxon manuscripts the barbed spear is often to be seen, but it is very rarely found in the graves. There is a very curious one in Copenhagen, being only barbed upon the other. The shafts appear to have skull, so often as to induce the belief that this was the recognized poare frequently found upon the breasts conical in shape, and often have the handle yet remaining across the inner

The shield itself is rarely found, the wood having, as a rule, moldered away. Most likely the reason that swords are so seldom found is because they were regarded as in some sort heirlooms, and passed from father to son; they would, therefore, be but very infrequently interred with the other weapons.

Practical Magic.

Two queer-looking creatures sat at a it over and over, dropped it, picked it up again, and, last of all, when he thought nobody was looking, he stuck it into the shaft of his boot. But the other man saw it, and then, delicately lifting a spoon in his turn, he said: "Gentlemen, shall I show you a pretty conjuring trick? I bet that I will place this spoon in my pocket (he suits the action to the word) and will take it out of this gentleman's boot." This too much about you I don't care. What he does. Whereupon he gravely took did he mean by having an interesting up his hat, bowed to the company and walked off.-N. Y. World.

Her First Thought.

A woman whose only son is about sixteen months old lives not far from a big mill in which there was a serious explosion a few days ago. A gentleman, calling upon her shortly afterward, inquired about her experience. "Did you really feel the shock?" said

"Yes, indeed!" she replied. shook the house from cellar to garret." "And what did you think was the

matter?" "I thought the baby had fallen out of bed," was the unexpected answer .-Minneapolis Tribune.

Hospitality Overdone.

King Oscar of Sweden once passed through a little town which was festively decorated for the occasion. Among the rest a huge transparency, affixed to a gloomy-looking edifice, attracted his attention. It bore the inscription: "Welcome to Your Majesin gigantic characters. "What building is that?" the king inquired. "That is the county prison, your majesty," replied one of the aldermen. The king laughed, and was heard to observe: "That is carrying matters a little too far!"

Sentiment.

"What's the matter wid yer, anyhow?" said Meandering Mike. acts like yer was goin' ter cry.' "I d'no," replied Plodding Pete "Maybe I am. I've been thinking uv

'Homesick! Well, I don't know but what it's natural. I'm gittin' kind o' that way myself. We hain't neither uv us been inside uv a jail for more'n six months."-Washington Star.

The Requisite Qualifications. "Sis, I think you had better shine my shoes, and wash the dishes," said a wealthy New Yorker to his sister, who moves in aristocratic circles.

"What do you mean by such non-

sense?" she asked. "No nonsense about it. I see you are flirting with an Italian count. If you are going to marry him you ought to be fitting yourself for the position."

ABOUT ANARCHY.

A Wonderful Bugbear Discovered by a New York Protectionist Organ.

The ultra-protectionist New York Press is improving the present occasion by uttering wild and silly calamity shrieks. It calls the half-fledged Wilson bill the "bill of anarchy" and credits it with all the numerous wage reductions, strikes and riots which have occurred under the McKinley bill rule during the past year. It says: "The difficulty out of which the disastrous conflict at Chicago has arisen was directly due to the war waged by Grover Cleveland and the free trade bourbons upon American industrial interests and the American standard of wages," It says "the tariff bill framed to enrich monopoly and to impoverish the northern working man has robbed hundreds of thousands of industrious wage earners of employment and forced them into the depths of destitution. It has closed a host of manufacturing establishments and compelled a sweeping reduction of pay in multitudes of others like Pullman." It says "the detestable bill" contains thanethat at Chicago," etc.

It is perhaps useless to suggest to

1. That its great and beloved McKinley bill guaranteeing high wages and steady employment to all is still in trade in carpets has become firmly esforce. Is this mighty bill unable to tablished and that one firm "of late cope with the mere shadow of the has alone shipped more carpets to Wilson bill?

2. That if the Wilson bill, which splits McKinly duties in two, is "framed to enrich monopolies" for what purpose

was the McKinley bill framed? 3. That the reduction of wages at Pullman had little or no connection with the tariff discussion. Hundreds of surplus cars having been manufactured to supply the needs of excursionists to the world's fair it was to be expected that this would be a dull year at Pullman.

4. That it will not impoverish the northern or any other workingman to reduce his taxes and to provide more work for him by giving free raw ma- bill it would be less than \$2,500,000. terials to his employers.

5. That it will not impoverish the northern farmer to give him cheaper are usually rich speculators often with clothing, food, shelter and tools and to open up better markets for his products, both at home and abroad.

6. That people who live in protected glass houses should not throw stones at those who are laying the foundation on one side and being leaf-shaped up- for a free trade house. It may be recalled that a few strikes and riots, like been usually made of ash. The spear-head is usually found lying beside the d'Alene mines, occurred before the detestible Wilson bill cast its shadow across the McKinley bill. Also that a sition in which to place it with regard list of over 500 wage reductions in proto its departed owner; bosses of shields | tected industries was published in 1892 as the result of the two years of Mcof the dead; these bosses are generally Kinleyism, and that wage advances were as scarce as hen's teeth. In fact, it may be recalled that wage strikes and riots were unknown in this country before the introduction of high protection about thirty years ago, which has given us monopolists, mortgages and tramps in proportions to make a most

unstable mixture in a republic. 7. That the McKinley bill was but the culminating act of republican and protectionist atrocity which has for thirty years been breeding anarchy and discontent by legislating wealth out of the pockets of the hard-working masses into the pockets of the dishon-

mines, forests and factories. The Press has gotten the shoe on the wrong foot. It is a high monopoly tariff and not free trade that is largely responsible for the present anarchistic conditions .- Byron W. Holt.

TARIFF REFORM GAINS.

Ad Valorem Duties-Free Wool-Free Lumber-Lower Duties-Income Tax. While it is too soon to estimate all of it is not too soon to declare that the gains will be greater, rather than less, than in the senate bill which is now in conference. What, then, are some of

the passage of the Wilson bill?

1. One of the greatest gains comes from the greater use of ad valorem instead of specific duties. It is not easy for those who have not given special attention to the subject to realize the great difference between these two methods of collecting taxes. Specific costly goods of the rich. A tax of \$1 a yard may double the cost of an inferior uit of clothing, while it adds but onetenth to the cost of a first-class suit. If the first-class suit wears three times as long as the inferior suit, the poor man who wears the inferior suit will pay three times as much taxes as the rich man who wears the first-class suit. The injustice of specific duties is so great that it would make them intolerable if they were applied to direct taxes where their effects would be seen by all. Thus, a tax of \$50 apiece on dwelling houses, which would bear lightly upon the palaces of our millionaires would make rebels and anarchists out of our millions of day laborers who live in houses that cost

from \$50 to \$500 each. It is not, however, because specific duties discriminate in favor of the rich that they are the rule in the McKinley bill. It is because they afford more certain and increasingly greater protection. Specific duties take no account of the natural decline in prices of goods. As prices fall the rate of protection increases. A duty of \$50 per ton when steel rails are selling for \$100 gives only 50 per cent. protection. The same duty gives a protection of 200 per cent. when the price has declined to \$25. The tendency of these duties to give increasing protection is demonstrated by the McKinley bill. In 1891 the average rate on dutiable imports was 46.28. valorem Walker bill the rate varied -Indianapolis News

only about 1 per cent. during the seven

years from 1848 to 1854.

2. Free wool and greatly reduced duties on woolens will be a boon to the ninety-nine out of 100 persons who have to consider prices when making purchases. Nor is it at all probable that free wool will injure the wool grower or the woolen manufacturer. It is quite certain to benefit the textile workers of this country by giving them steadier employment. Free wool will give new life to the woolen industry just as free hides, in 1873, gave new life to the leather dressing and leather consuming industries. Under protection the price of wool has declined until, under the McKinley bill, we have reached a free trade basis and are selling our wools in Europe. The farmer, therefore, even if he be a wool grower, has nothing to fear from free wool. If he is not a wool grower he most certainly will lose nothing and will save perhaps 25 per cent. in what he pays for woolen goods. Our exports of woolen goods, which have already begun under taxed raw materials, may be expected to increase many fold with free materials. The Wool and Cotton the seed of a hundred riots worse Reporter, of July 5th, tells us that during the first week in June and the last week in May we exported to Great Britain carpets valued at £2,610 (\$13,-000). This is at the rate of over \$300,-000 a year. It says that our export Great Britain than the English and Scotch manufacturers combined have sent to the United States." With free wool the demand for carpet weavers

will surely increase. 3. Free lumber will protect the home industry of building homes. While the benefits will be but slight in many parts of the United States, in some parts they will be considerable. All kinds of sawed, planed or grooved boards as well as shingles, laths, pickets, shooks, staves, etc., have been made free. The value of the dutiable imports of the wood schedule was over \$13,000,000 in 1893. Under the proposed The saving of duties will benefit all, except the holders of timber lands, who dishonestly acquired titles. If free lumber causes their land to decrease slightly in value it will still be worth, in many instances, several times what

they paid for it. 4. Reduced duties on all manufactares and raw materials, except on sugar, will lower prices and stimulate industry. While these duties have not been reduced as much as was expected they will still be light as compared

with the heavy McKinley duties. 5. The adoption of a tax on incomes will do much to equalize the burdens of taxation. This tax will never rest upon the poor who pay 75 per cent. of our tariff and internal revenue taxes. It has come to stay until supplanted by some better direct tax.-Byron W.

Holt. AN OBJECT LESSON.

Let American Protectionists Remember What Converted Sir Robert Peel. The English newspapers speak of the proposed tariff in somewhat disrespectful tones, and we admit that, considered logically, it is not a meausure worthy of immense commendation. And yet many measures that have at the time of their creation been considwhile talking, played carelessly with his spoon—a silver spoon. He turned est schemers who, by political jobbery and legislative bribery, control and have, as time passed on, secured for themselves a respect which they did not primarily possess. The constitution of the United States was a compromise, giving satisfaction to few, if any, of those who framed it, who plainly announced that they accepted it, not as satisfactory, but as the result of hard necessity. And yet we have succeeded in living under our constitution, and some later day commentators have gone so far as to pronounce it a masterpiece of statesmanship. We would not have it inferred from this that we the prospective gains to tariff reform, believe that the proposed tariff, which is essentially a compromise measure, and a compromise forced under hard necessity, will prove to be a species of legislation calling forth the admiration the distinct gains certain to follow of succeeding generations; but what we can say in favor of the Wilson-Gorman-Jones-Fall River-sugar trustsea-moss tariff is that it will serve its purpose in the necessary work of object teaching. We might point out to our English critics that it is as much of an advance toward freedom of trade as was made by the British tariff reduties collect as much taxes from the formers of 1833, and it was the wondercheap goods of the poor as from the ful success of the English 1843 protective tariff that made a free trader of Sir Robert Peel and many other Englishmen who had previously been hide-bound protectionists. -Boston Her-

Ought to Be Gratified.

ald.

The tax-dodgers and usurers and money hoarders, the corporations and the millionaires ought to feel very grateful to Senator Hill for his fight against the income tax. Of course the fight is a losing one; any fight led by Hill is bound to be. But in his zeal to defeat the income tax Hill has lost what few friends he ever had in the south and west. He has not only killed but damned himself politically. And for these sacrifices his owners ought to thank him.-Indianapolis Sentinel.

That Ancient Garment.

The Tribune waves the ragged remnants of the mildewed bloody shirt in an attempt to excite sectional feeling against the tariff bill because a majority of the conference committees are from the southern states. This is pitiful partisanship. The people will not object to accepting reduced taxes and free raw materials even from men who were "rebel brigadiers" thirty

years ago.-N. Y. World.

Hill's Folly.

It is really very foolish for Mr. Hill, after the months of dawdling for which he is not responsible, to step in at the In 1892 it had increased to 48.71, and in last moment and delay action when 1893 to 49.58. The tariff of 1883 be- every one else is ready to act. This is haved in the same way though it con- what Hill is doing in his hopeless attained fewer specific duties. With ad tempt to defeat the income tax. He valorem duties the rate of protection is can accomplish nothing. He must practically stationary. Under the ad know that he can accomplish nothing.

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.

When the women of Kansas will become harness makers, blacksmiths and carpenters? If not, will it not be will have been attained?

The past four years has shown that a tariff schedule prepared by the protected industeries proved to be a good thing for the tariff barons, but as a revenue measure it was a miserable facilities are unequalled by those of failure. When the Democrats pass a any other newspaper published in the made this Union? tariff bill it will be a revenue measure.

People who have compared Cleve-land with Buchanan will have to take it back and apologize. Mr. Cleveland's back bone is stronger in evidence and he has recovered much of his lost prestige by his prompt and determined conduct since the strike and rioting began-Hutchinson Headlight.

When the women of the Sunflower State shall have been granted the privilege to vote at any and all elections the names and address of a few peo-

riots were caused by Democratic tariff tinkering. Wonder what caused
the strike over the Missouri Pacific,
with six two-cent stamps to cover
the strike over the Dinkerton. several years ago, when the Pinkertons expense of mailing, etc. The reguland the bullet of the enemy; sleep in were brought into St. Louis to shoot lar price of these pictures is \$1.00, marshes; eat what could be gotten: down unarmed laboring men.

When female suffrage shall have been adopted in the State of Kansas, will men of the Sunflower has already received copies of above ordinates his love and affections for State become milliners and dressmakers, and women within our borders become tailors and shoemakers? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been se-

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Addresses the farmer as a business Being thirty miles the shortest road, members of the social family, male and female. If his affection for home, man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him you can depend on getting through wife and offsprings is greater than his how to farm, but how to sell, and on time. The line is run as straight patriotism, and he refuses to go when where and when, and keeps a vigilant as modern engineering could make it. catled, his neglect of duty is sufficient eye upon his rights as a shipper, a pro- Track is laid with heavy steel rails. cause to be court-martialed, and. prob ducer and a tax payer. All the news, No prettier, cosier and more comtoo, and plenty of "good reading" for fortable trains leave Kansas City the family. Now read in 100,000 farm than the two fast vestibulied daily ever be imposed upon women? houses. Fifty-two big eight-page expresses over the Santa Fe Route, Would these eel-tounged lady advonewspapers for 25 cents, To any one at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching cates of woman suffrage ever assume who sends the WEEKLY STAR five Chicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. No! who sends the WEEKLY STAR five Unicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. No! No! But in time of peace a yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 Superb accommodations, with respect to handfull of cranks is advocating a

#### DONAHOE'S FOR AUGUST.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Artemus Ward, pausing suddenly in one of his lectures, "there will now be an intermission of fifteen minutes, during which the lecture will proceed as usual." That is the way with the ceaseless stream of printed matter into the range (like Glenwood Springs) that flows from the presses of the will do. Did you whisper trout fishworld-it proceeds as usual during the intermissions, only to be swallowed up in a speedy oblivion. Now and then some strong, brave, true word is uttered which goes straight home to the people. In this month's Donahoe's there are many such, and they are rado and Utah resorts. Inquire of by whiskey. Think of the contensuch as to provoke thought and dispersed agent. cussion. Henry Latchford has someabout a barbarous and brutal feature of Class Day exercises at Harvard; P. Highland (Ill.) Journal: "Robert Matthing brilliant and forcible to say O'Neill Larkin throws a flood of light ti, of the firm of Matti Bros., leading stock raisers of Chase Co., Kas, called on the real workings of some Amerion his friend John Bardill, Friday. to pay for a 'resident' or a 'visit-can monopolies. Haworth; the actor, Mr. Matti is on his way to Europe ing' mother? And, if she can, will tells the pathetic story of John Mc- where he expects to spend a few such a one take the place of a real Cullough's last days; there are four delightful short stories, each with a lesson; the "Talks to the Typewriter" Four. for New York where he will as the m are brilliant as usual, and the series of articles on women's occupations is continued. A profusion of pictures makes the August number one of the most beautiful yet issued.

#### WILL NOT TESTIFY.

Witnesses will not answer the county Attorney's summons in liquor

A recent decision of the State Supreme Court declares that part of the Darwinism. prohibitory law unconstitutional which provides that the County Attor-

In order that no citizen of the get along without an amendment club. and remain in the place that God and Southwest may have an excuse for not ("Thank God, if we do.") nature have ordained to you. being posted on the developments of above mentioned questions: the interesting political cambaign made a special campaign rate of \$2.50 make the laws? for the daily and Sunday paper, and have been allowed the right to vote at 35 cents for THE TWICE-A-WEEK all elections in this State, will they TIMES until January 1. While THE ed therefrom. TIMES is an earnest and fearless supporter of Democratic principles, it is. inequal, and not equal, suffrage that and always has been, liberal enough to open its columns to representatives discussion of their views. In the set forth fully and fairly. Its news ject: Southwest. At the prices made either the daily or the Twice-a-Week edition should be in the hands of every man who holds to those economic principles for the success of which the Union?' people of the West are contending. Liberal terms to agents and postmasters. Sample copies free.

#### THEY WANT NAMES.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, desire been attained?

The Republican papers are quite sure that the recent labor strikes and pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the boundaries were endangered the men but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and dure the worst of hardships that war stamps promptly.

pictures and considers them really If his government calls upon him and 'Gems of Art."

COINC EAST THIS YEAR. Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. where he surely knows death will The service is as near perfection as meet him; and must surrender his inquickwitted managers can devise. dividuality for the security of all the

sleepers. Inquire of nearest agent.

YOU NEED A VACATION. the Rocky Mountains? No better it is fashionable to belong to the "admedacine exists than the dry, clear, vocates;" because they think it apbalseemic air of that region. Any-with Susan B. The passage of this where around Pike's Peak, or further amendment would be the most dangering? 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.

excursion tickets to all principal Colo-

Robert Matti, who left some days add to that the excitement of our

WOWAN'S SUFFRACE, NO. 2.

I am not an enemy to woman. I do which provides that the County Attornot write and labor against woman levied upon men and never upon woney can summons witnesses to appear before him and give what information male sex; but being convinced that I have produced, we are opposing they possess on the subject of liquor the proposed amendment is a degrad-the proposed amendment. Woman selling. The decision was generally ation of feminine nobility, and know-should be satisfied with her present expected, as lawyers thought the law ing that the demand for suffrage comes condition. Our Kansas laws, especially give woman special privileges, the proposed amendment is a degrad-the proposed amendment. Woman ation of feminine nobility, and know-should be satisfied with her present

way, she enlisted five voters and some children, some of whom did not know why a yellow ribbon had been attached to them. The club is prospering now; but we don't know who belongs and all women would march to dence against alleged violators of the dence against alleged violators of the prohibitory, law has he any right to prosecute these parties on the information he has in his possession? We think not; because, if he has no lead right to the properties of the polls would they not also be subject to the exciting scenes and controversies that politics produces all over the world? Surely they would, for they are not angels, they are, in amendment is defeated the same common with man, human. Would be a considered the same of this excitability propogating itself. legal right to the information; there- amendment connot be brought before not this excitability propogating itself fore, he has no legal right to prosecute under it.

"THE TIMES" CAMPAIGN RATES. Alaska, and our hamlet may have to friends, shake off this false vanity,

"Under a representative form of which is just opening, THE TIMES has government, such as ours, who should

> "The people."
> "Do the people make our laws?"
> "No; half of the people are exclud-Who makes our laws?"

"Men. "Do not the laws concern women?"
"Yes;" etc., etc.
To show the inconsistency of such

of different political opinions for the misleading questions, which have the bias intention to demonstrate that men are arrogant, assuming and even columns of The Times the important brutal, permit me to parallel these news of the campaign of 1894 will be

"Under a representative form of government, such as ours, who has

"The people."
"Did the people make this Union "No; more than half of the people excluded themselves therefrom. "Who is the guarantee for this

"Does this Union concern women? "Yes: because they enjoy the same blessing of freedom, for which men' have fought knee-deep through blood;

etc., etc. Here is the gist of the in equality of this proposed woman suf-frage amendment. The men have not. serve in prison, if captured by the enemy; in one word, men have to encan bring upon the human family. Note,-The editor of this paper No question whether or not man suborders him out, it grants him no choice, but commands him to stand in If so, the editor's advice is, take the line; to do what he is told by his government and its representatives: to go Has this tax ever been or can it

such duties and emergencies? No! the paper will be sent one year free. dining cars, free chair cars and measure that attacks the very foundations of our statehood. These parasities are poisoning the minds of inno cent people who, for lack of investigation into the dangerous consequen-Just a suggestion: Why not try ces, adhere to their preaching, because pears smart to vote against John ous, most fatal blow against the family that can be thought of. The fresh water springs that bring new supply for good society would be promise and soon shut off. The destruction of harmony in the family is a canon ball against good State institutions. More discord would arise at the fire side, if husband and wife both would The Santa Fe Route has on sale be charged with this political duty to vote, than there ever has been caused called family controversies; and if you campaign days, I humbly ask, with the famous woman Jeannette L. Gilder: "Who will look after the childder: "Who will look after the child-ren? Hired mothers? But can every woman with political ambition afford

> Think of these things, Kansas brothers, and vote, not with delusion as the motive. Remember again be-

being drafted into the army, by our In my article No. 1, on this subject, which appeared in last week's COURANT, the words, Darvim and Darvimism should have been Darwin and not, though they occupy them as freely as men do. These two taxes are expected, as lawyers thought the law on that subject was unconstitutional and would be so decided when a test case was brought.

Last week the County Attorney issued subpenas to a number of Emporia's prominent professional and business men to give evidence on a charge brought against an alleged violator of the law. The men refused to answer and are protected by the decision mentioned.—Empcria Gazette, July 20.

Now then suppose the County At-

#### A LEHNHERR.

CARD OF THANKS. The thanks of the undersigned are

extended to friends and the public for their sympathy and assistance during the illness and burial of our father, Benjamin Barrett.
PRUDENCE WALKER,
LUCINDA MAKIN,

GEO. BARRETT.

Benjamin Barrett, father of Mrs. Hardware, of Chase county, and George Barrett, of Lyon county, died, July 27, 1894, at 8 o'clock, p. m., aged eighty-five years, one month and thirteen days. Deceased had been bedfast for the past eight months, and during all his illness was cared for by his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs.George

#### Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending July 23rd, 1894.

TOWNSHIP FUNDS. Bazaar township general..... matfield township general.... Cottonwood township general.... "road.... Cedar township general.... ool, unapportioned SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS. 59, bond sinking
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21, s Total ......\$21,543 60 STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County,
I, David Grinitts, Treasurer of said County,
being duly sworn, say that the above and
foregoing shows the amount of money in the
Treasury of said county, and that the same
Treasury of said county, and that the same is correctly apportioned as I verily be lieve.

DAVID GRIFFITTS,
County Treasurer.
Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

Ounty Clerk. state
general
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sounty . ...... F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the plactice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting State. general general state....bond sinking..... OFFICE and private dispensary in the 27, bond sinking
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39, general Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gilletu's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. 150 00 Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, general..... (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Rono, Rice and Barton. fe23-ti THOS. H. GRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW 

bond interest.....

general..... bond interest.... bond sinking....

bond interest. bond sinking .

ond interest

#### Tabules. Ripans

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

SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, EYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. are BILIOUS. CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. f your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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

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

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

#### One Gives Relief.

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

#### McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

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

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

#### W. H. HOLSINGER.

Machinery

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

RECAPITULATION.

PHYSICIANS.

late office,

BROADWAY

CRISHAM & CREEN.

Will practice in all State and Federa

Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

al courts

Practices in all State and Feder

E. Y. GREEN

Tinware.

Farm

KANSAS.

10,191.60

Since our last report, we have received \$1 from Dr. W. M. Rich, on subscription; \$1.50 from James George, and \$1.50 from James Davidson. Will some of our delinquent general state bond interest overpaid...\$0.69

10 00 subscribers please to tell us how much we had left out of that entire sum after paying \$12 for paper and our hired help? If they will, perhaps, 12 00 they can then tell us why we have so often said in these columns, that we need money to pay our debts. We are in receipt of a handsomely bound copy of the "Report of the Kansas Board of World's Fair Man-

agers," containing the report of the "Board of Managers, Kansas Exhibit," from April, 1892, to March, 1893, and transactions of "Ransas Board of World's Fair Managers," from March, 1893, to December, 1893, together with illustrations and descriptions, in detail, of all Kansas exhibits and award's. The illustrations are very handsome.

#### MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 153 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 a Boom de ay, I Whistle 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. mcSml

#### CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

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





I take my meals at anerie's lunch counter.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

#### J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy o

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

WANTED.— A Representive for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$188. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work.

We pive you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to 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, Hitch-cock, 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 telling about Texas. RAND, M'NALLY & CO..

 
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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-

of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elected 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, was shall have resided in Kansas six months 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. 1st: 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 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 against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" said ballots shall be received and such votetaken, counted, canvassed and returus made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law, as in the case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

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

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1893.

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

STATE OF KANSAS.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-VENTION.

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

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

LOCAL SMORT STOPS.

Cloudy and a little rain, Sunday. Mr. Michael Stubenhofer, Sr., is

Dr. Byrne, Dentist, was in town, J. M. Kerr has received an increase

of pension. Mrs. T. H. Grisham has retuened home, from Colorado.

Harry Young was in town, Monday, on his way to Wichita. Henry Præger. of Jacobs creek, was

at Emporia, yesterday. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and children are visiting in Emporia.

Frank Hatch returned home, Friday night, from Kansas City, Anna Porter, of Emporia, is visiting at Mrs. H. L. Hunt's.

A. F. Lidzy, of Topeka, was in town, the fore part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murdock were down to Topeka, Monday. D. C. Morris, of Diamond creek, was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Ice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk. Mrs. Belle Holmes has been ap-

pointed postmaster at Elmdale. D. A. Gillett left, Monday evening, for his claim, at Enid, Oklahoma.

Mesdames C. M. Gregory and D. K. Cartter, were at Emporia, Monday, First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

A team and phæton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28 tf Henry Bonewell returned home, yesterday morning, from Kansas City. J. H. Mercer took a car load of cat-tle to Kansas City. Sunday night. Jabin Johnson and son, Guy, are in town, from their claim in Oklahoma. 101 degrees in the shade, Thursday and Friday, and 94 degrees, Saturday. Clay Shaft, of Clements, shipped a pound girl.
car load of cattle to Kansas City, last Mesdames

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

A communication from Elmdale was received too late for publication.

Mrs. Maurice Joice went to Emporia, Tuesday, on a visit to Mrs. Martin Kelley.

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

Do you wear pants? If so, step in

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's.

Matfield Green.

T. Tatum and family have moved back to town and into the house north

of E. F. Holmes'.

Miss Hattie Doolittle visited the family of H. S. Lincoln, at Matfield Green, last week.
You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-

office, in this city.

Mrs. Emanuel Copeland returned home, last week, from a visit in the east part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brantingham, of Emporia, visited Mr. and Mrs. M.
W. Heald, last Friday.

Mrs. Stella and Ivy Breese will go,

to-day, on a visit to their aunt, Mrs. F. R. Dodge, at Eldorado,
Henry C. Johnson returned home.

Friday, from a visit to his son, W. H. Johnson, in Morris county. J. D. Minick is having his store building at the corner of Broadway and Friend street, repainted.

Miss Minnie Wisherd, who had been very sick for the past month, is again able to be up and around.

FOR SALE .- A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. If you want your best girl to have

some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood I'alls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. j520tf

The young ladies of Cottonwood are requested to inform the young gentle-men that M. A. Richards is dispensing delicious ice cream.

past, was in town, Monday and yesterday, transacting business.

Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson and son of Coats, Pratt county, arrived here, Saturday night, on a visit at J. M.

Kerr's, the father of Mrs. Hutcheson. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines,

The Elmdale Suffrage Amendment male and three female.

Patrick O'Toole, the tailor, of Cotthe school-house, at Elmdale, on Monday night, Aug. 6th. Come every-SECRETARY.

Mrs. L. Holz and duaghter, Miss Alma Holz, returned home, Friday night from their visit, the former from Topeka, and the latter from Topeka and Lansing.

Richard Hunter, east of town, sow-

Richard Hunter, east of town, sowed 25 bushels of oats, this spring, and
has just threshed the yield from the
same, getting 739 bushels that weighed 38 pounds to the bushel.

For Sale or to rent, on reasonable
terms, a good hotel, well furnished
and centrally located, with good stable
attached. The hotel has a good trade.

Apply at or address Eureka House Apply at or address Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. je28 tf

The Santa Fe Route will sell round trip tickets from Strong City to Su-perior, Neb., for the G. A. R. re-union, on July 29th to August 4th, inclusive, at the rate of \$6.30 Good returning,

to and including August 6th. Mrs. John Madden and daughter and Prof. D. A. Ellsworth, brother of Mrs, Madden, left, this afternoon, for an extended trip through Colorado. They will make their headquarters at Leadville.— Emporia Republican, July

Atkinson, at that place, by a boiler explosion, that morning. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

The Santa Fe passenger department has served notice on the Western Passenger Association that it will sell tickets to the G. A. R. re-union, at Piltsburgh, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, from points west of the Missouri river, on September 7th and 8th.

son; leave Strong City at 5:20 a. m., arrive ar Kansas City at 10:45 a. m.; verse, has been my prayer in these returning train will leave Kansas City, at 8:30 p. m. Tickets sold at this rate are good only on the special train.

Hurrahl For the rain, Tuesday. The Santa Fe pay checks came last

C. J. Lantry was down to Emporia, Monday. Mrs. B. W. Dodge went to Council

Mrs. B. W. Dodge went to Council Grove. Sunday.
E. F. Jones. the pump man, moved to Emporia, Wednesday.
Monday night, the till of James O'Byrne was robbed of \$23.70.
Bob Roberts and Tom Morton were down from Council Grove, Sunday.
Born, on Saturday, July 28, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reifsnyder, an 11½ nound girl.

Mesdames C. J. Lantry, H. E. Lantry and H. S. F. Davis visited in Em-

poria, last week.
Wm. Walters, who has been in Kansas City the past nine weeks, re-

A. F. Fritze is beautifying the appearance of his drug store by putting a porch on the front.

J. B. Wilcox, of the Derrick, went to Council Grove, Tuesday, and return-

ed home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Maggie Senior and daughter,
Clara, who had been visiting at Topeka, have returned home. John Riley and Miss Dora Selleck drove up from Emporia, Sunday, on a

visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. E. P. Hickman and Miss McLain will leave, to day, for Manitou
Springs and other Colorado points.

delicious ice cream.

Barney McCabe, of Bazaar, who was so seriously ill, for several weeks past, was in town, Monday and yeswhich you would do well to call and A nine months' school was decided on,

Patrick O'Toole, the tailor, of Cottonwood Falls. had a narrow escape for his life, last Friday afternoon, while walking along the railroad track in this city. He had just stepped off train No. 113, and had started for the street car, which was on the other side of the track, and, in walking around the train, he stepped in front of train No. 42, which was just pulling out, and, before he could step back ing out, and, before he could step back off the track, the pilot of the engine struck him, rolling him to one side. Aside from a bad scare, and a severly bruised ankle and foot, he was otherwise uninjured.

CARD OF THANKS.

EDITOR CHASE COUNTY COURANT: -Allow me space in your good paper to express my thanks to the many good people and friends in and around Cedar Point, Kansas, for their assistance in time of trouble. At the same time let none infer the loss half sustained. Also, the Ladies Benevolent Society at Cottonwood Falls will please accept thanks for their donations. What a blessed, happy state is the life of the righteous. Please read Matt. 25:31:34. And what a grand and glorious privilege we have to know that we are right and that we They will make their headquarters at Leadville.—Emporia Republican, July 30,

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.

J. G. Atkinson left, Tuesday night, for his old home, at Mt. Vernon, Ill., in answer to a telegram announcing the death of his oldest brother, J. M.

They will make their headquarters at Leadville.—Emporia Republican, July 30, know that we are right and that we are Christians, indeed. Having obeyed, from the heart, that form (mould) of doctrine (teaching) we go on unto perfection, Rom. 6:17. Remembering that it is more blessed to give than to receive, Acts 20:35. "And again, God loveth a cheerful giver," 2nd Cor. 9:7

Now, kind friends, this is only a part of the Christians duty. Please read Acts 10th chapter; notice carefully the latter part of the 6th verse, also the 47th and 48th verses—Search the scriptures for in them ye think ye scriptures for in them ye think ye. the 47th and 48th verses—Search the scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life," etc, John 5:39. Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith, etc., 2nd Cor. 13:5. One Lord, one faith, one babtism, Eph. 4:5. One Church and no more, and Christ is the head over all of the Church—which I am a member of and am supremely satisfied with what is written, and claim man's only safety is to follow where the word of God leads, and. with the Psalmist, to hate every false way, Psalms 119:128. Again, please accept my many thanks, trusting each and every donator that God has so graciously given me, may be fully rewarded in this life, and, in the world to come, may have everlasting life. which is the gift of God—the best of all. Again, I exhort you to fear (obey) God and keep his commandments. and 8th.

The Chicago Ledger has struck the nail on the head by startling in its issue of August 1st a facinating love story entitled, "Caught in the Strike. It deals with the late A. R. U. strike, giving names and places familiar to many of our readers. Sample copy, giving first instalment of the story, will be mailed free on application to the Chicago Ledger, Chicago, Iil.

EXCURSION.

The Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets to Kansas City, on Sunday, August 5th, at a rate of \$2.60. A special train will be run from McPherson; leave Strong City at 5:20 a. m.,

**Belinquent Tax List of 1893.** 

State of Kansas, | s s Chase County, 5° 2°

I, David Griffitts, County Treasurer in and for the County and State aforesaid do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1894, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falis, Chase County, Kansas, so much of north side of each tract of land and town to thereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1893.

D. GRIFFITTS, County Treasurer.

D. GRIFFITTS, County Treasurer.

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The Mahon Bros., who have been holding revival meeetings at the M. E. church, left, last Monday morning.

Wallace Harvey, of Pueblo, Colorado, came home, Tuesday night, for a short visit with his parents, in this city.

Chas. Robinson and Mrs. Dunlap went to Quenemo, Monday night last, to attend the funeral of their grandmother.

Mrs. J. F. Kirker, who has been blind in one eye, for the past six years, has lost sight of the other, and is now totally blind.

Miss Minnie Sonderman, who had been visiting Mrs. Dusting in Coleman, who had been visiting first two weeks, left, last Saturday, for her home, at Hanover, Kansas.

Misses Emma Goudie and Edna Coleman, who had been visiting in School, and the council Grove, returned home, Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. J. S. Loy, of that city.

Walter Wiseman, the prominent young artist of this city, has received a job from Barney Lantry, painting all of his prayers, and the course of the past six was a series of this city, has received a job from Barney Lantry, painting all of his prayers, and the course of the past six was a series of this city, has received a job from Barney Lantry, painting all of his prayers, and the course of the past six was a series of this city, has received a job from Barney Lantry, painting all of his prayers, and the course of the past six was a series of the past six was a series of the course of the past six was a series of the course of the c

Walter Wiseman, the prominent young artist of this city, has received a job from Barney Lantry, painting all of his property, which he says will take him about a year.

The Cottonwood Falls and Strong City boys crossed bats, at the former's grounds, last Wednesday afternoon, and played only four innings, which ended in favor of the latter, by a score of 21 to 2

The Cottonwood Falls and Strong City boys crossed bats, at the former's grounds, last Wednesday afternoon, and played only four innings, which ended in favor of the latter, by a score of 21 to 2.

Prof. D. S. Kelly, of the State Normal, and President of the State Y. P. S. C. E. Union, gave quite an interesting talk about the C. E. convention at Cleveland, Ohio, about three weeks ago. He says there were 28,000 delegates present.

At the school meeting, last Thursday afternoon, held at the schoolhouse, A. F. Fritze, was elected Clerk for the ensuing three years. M. R. Dinan, the retiring clerk, made a most efficient officer, but did not desire a re-election. In the election of Mr. Fritze the district has secured the services of another good man for this office. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$900 in the treasury, and an other good man for this office. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$900 in the treasury, and an other good man for this office. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$900 in the treasury, and an other good man for this office. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$900 in the treasury, and an other good man for this office. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$900 in the treasury, and an other good man for this office. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$900 in the treasury, and an other good man for this office. The Treasurer's report showed by Maria Patton less that owned by Pinkston.27 20 6 8½ of se ½ of se ½

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MATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

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CARTTER'S ADDITION. SANTA FE ADDITION.

lots 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28..... NORTH ADDITION. ne% of ne% of sec-tion 20, township 19, range 8, not in-cluded in block 49 Blk | lot 2... MATFIELD GREEN. REED'S ADDITION Blk lots 16 and 18. REED'S SECOND ADDITION. RICHARD'S ADDITION. Blk ....7 lot 13..... Blk | all .... CEDAR POINT. Blk 1 e½ of lot 2...... 3 1 s 85 ft of w½ of lot 5 5

e½ of lot 3......

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS

The County Clerk of Chase county has received the valuation of railroads for taxation, made by the State Board of Railroad Assessors.

The 30.63 miles of main track and

switches, telegraph, depots and all other property belonging to the Santa

other property belonging to the Santa Fe in Chase county is placed at \$402-621 80, a reduction from last vear's valuation (\$414 286.67) of \$11.664 87.

The 29.35 miles of track and all other property belonging to the C. K. & W. R. R. Co., is placed at \$107.711.

30,a reduction of \$77.411 00 from last year's valuation (\$185,122 30)

The valuation of Pullman sleeping cars is placed at \$7.316 28 as against

cars is placed at \$7.316 28, as against \$8,300.68 last year, a reduction of \$984 .-

The total reduction in Chase county, from last year, is \$90,060 27.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 1,1894:

Mrs. Sarah Hull, John Lea, Miss Clara Mercer, Enos W. Mercer.

All the above remaining uncalled for, August 15, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

THOROUGHBRED ROOSTERS FOR SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply 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 Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas, for sale, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 13. Apply at the COURANT

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the infor-

ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the read-

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JANUARY 1.

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TILL JANUARY 1,

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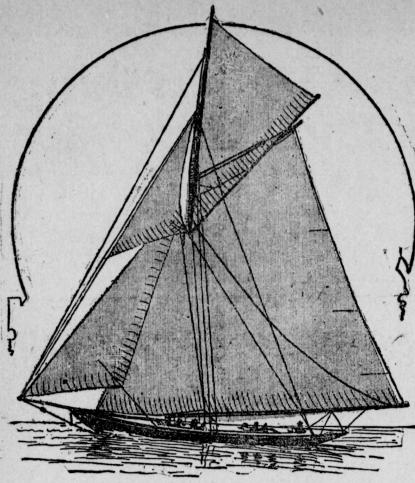
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AMERICAN TEN-RATER YACHT DAKOTAH

Has defeated the entire fleet of English and Scotch boats in every race she has entered thus far in British waters—five races (May 24, 25, June 1, 9 and 16) and five straight victories. The Dakotah, which is a fin keel, is 35 ft. on the water line, 50 ft. over all, 9 ft 6 in. beam, and 4 ft 4 t. deep.

#### THE STRIKE LEADERS.

Both Sides of the Conflict Led by Men of Nerve.

The Remarkable Career of George M. Pullman - John M. Egan's Rise in the World-Mr. Debs' Success as an Organizer of Railroad Men.

[Special Chicago Letter.] Now that the excitement about the great railroad boycott has subsided somewhat, it may not be unprofitable to familiarize ourselves with the men who conducted the great and destructive industrial battle. Historians assert that some of the most despicable tyrants and many of the coolest generals were distinguished by lovable traits. To-day there are thousands who look upon George M. Pullman as a monster of iniquity and other thousands pronounce Eugene V. Debs a traitor. And yet, when the careers of the two men are analyzed and their friends given a chance to be heard, there is much in each to appeal to our better nature. One was apparently misled by a sense of money power, the other by a determination to right alleged wrongs by stopping the traffic of a nation. The outcome of the whole struggle will be congressional legislation making arbitration between capital and labor compulsory-"a consum mation devoutly to be wished."

#### Mr. Pullman's Romantic Career.

But serious suggestions have nothing to do with an article devoted to personal chat. Whatever Mr. Pullman's faults or virtues as an employer may have been, the young people of the country have always looked upon him as one of the great self-made men of the century, and have respected him for making his way in the world in the face of discouragements and rebuffs. Known the world over as the inventor of the gorgeous sleeping cars which bear his name, there are but few who are aware of the fact that he was born in poverty, and that his education was limited to bits of knowledge picked up in the rural schools of Chautauqua county, New York. When fourteen years of age he became clerk in a country store, and three years later, learned the cabinet maker's trade. At twenty-two he engaged in the business of housemoving. In 1858, at the age of twenty-seven, he came to Chicago to pursue the same trade. At this period of his life, his inventive genius led him to solve the problem of comfortable railroad travel at night. He purchased



EUGENE V. DEBS.

two worn-out day coaches from a railroad company, and converted them into sleeping cars. From this small beginning has sprung Pullman's Palace Car company, the so-called model town of Pullman, and Mr. Pullman's private fortune of twenty-five million dollars. No one has ever accused the sleeping car magnate of being a humanitarian or philanthropist, although he has always contributed liberally to organized charlities. When, some years ago, the king of Italy bestowed an order of some kind or other on Pullman, he became known as the duke of Pullman. Some malicious persons have made the claim that the town of Pullman, which is conducted on strictly feudal principles. would never have been built had not King Umberto in an hour of elegant ease issued letters of nobility to the Chicago millionaire. Be that as it may, the fact that Mr. Pullman treats all species of humanity with considerable condescension is too well established to be disputed.

#### John M. Egan's Popularity.

On the other hand, Mr. John M. Egan. who acted as chairman of the general managers' strike committee, is a pleasant and approachable person. He is a practical railroad man and familiar with all the details of his profession. Although but forty-eight years of age, he has filled many positions of trust and honor. Some years ago he conducted the construction of the Canadian Pacific road across the continent. Later he was appointed general manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, and yet more recently he filled the position of president of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad. This post he lost three months ago, when the Maple Leaf's affairs were reorganized. Many fat years of prosperity have not changed Mr. Egan's easy familiarity. In moments of leisure he delights to speak of the time when he picked up a knowledge of railroading in the shops of the Illinois Central railroad at Amboy, Ill. Throughout the strike Mr. Egan claimed to be a true friend of railroad workers, and there are but few who accuse him of having been unfair. He believed the stand taken by Mr. Debs and the American Railway union to be a menace to the peace of the country and ruin to railroad property, and en-

tered the fight with the determination of routing the strikers. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Egan is an enemy of organized labor. On the contrary, he has at various times expressed himself as favoring the maintenance of conservative unions.

#### The Head of the Boycotters.

Before he inaugurated the great July boycott, Eugene V. Debs was looked upon as the most successful railroad union man in the United States. In the space of one year he called into life the American Railway union, with a membership of 150,000. His aim was to unite all railroad workers-from the humblest to the highest-into one powerful organization. His success in this direction was truly phenomenal, and had it not been for the conservative action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen the accomplishment of his object might have been attained early in the year. Mr. Debs is a resident of Terre Haute, Ind., where he was born in 1855. He has been city clerk of his native town, and when but twenty-six years of age was elected to the lower house of the Indiana legislature as a democrat. A speech, in which he nominated Daniel Voorhees for United States senator, established his reputation as an orator and leader of men. His career as a railroad man he began in the paint shops of the Vandalia railroad. Later he became a fireman on the same road. On his return from the state legislature he was elected grand secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and later founded the Locomotive Fire men's Magazine, of which he continues to be the editor. Disagreements with the officers of the United Order of Railway Employes led him to formulate plans for the organization of the American Railway union, which soon developed into the strongest labor society in

#### Grand Master Workman Sovereign.

The most devoted friend President Debs had during the strike was James R. Sovereign, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor. He is Terrance V. Powderly's successor, and a resident of Des Moines. He was labor commissioner for the state of Iowa during Gov. Boies' administration, although an ardent believer in the principles of the populist party. Although but forty years of age, Sovereign has for some time been prominent in labor circles. By trade he is a marble cutter. The conservative wing of the Knights of Labor opposed his election because he was considered too radical for the good of the order. However, the rules of the order in relation to strikes are very strict, and no matter how much the grand master workman may wish the men to quit work he can do nothing without a majority vote of the different local assemblies. To this legislation is due the failure of the Knights of Labor in many parts of the country to lay down their tools when Sovereign requested them to join the "great sympathatic strike."

#### AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SENATOR BRICE TALKS.

What Ohlo's Democratic Leader Thinks of of the Public Improved Highways.

The present widespread interest in the cates the tendency of the people of different communities to become more closely related both socially and commercially. The first step in the direction of civilization was the creation of means by which products could be transported from one section to another, and the degree of civilization attained in each part of the world since that time is clearly indicated in the advancement made in methods for easy and quick communication.

Soon after its organization as a State Ohio began to take rank with the foremost commonwealths then comprising the Federal Union, and I am happy to observe she has retained and strengthened her position among the first with each succeeding year. Her rapid development and ensuing prosperity was due to the heroic and painstaking efforts of her pioneers, who in a few brief years turned a wilderness into one of the most favored sections on the face of the earth.

The first of their efforts was the construction of roads. Through the forests pathways were formed, which later be-



SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE, OHIO.

came wagon roads, and subsequently the pike of modern days. Where there were swamps the old-time "corduroy," with all its bone-shaking features, answered the purposes of the pioneers, who met obstacles with plain and homely means, and without the aid of any consulting engi-

The old settler will recall the condition of that part of Ohio reaching from the middle and western portions to the lakes. It was a rich and fertile stretch of land. commonly known as the Black Swamp. owing to the softness of the soil. It was in this section that the early roadmakers found some of their most trying difficulties, but in the end they brought the communities together by passable roads. It was the fact that the early settlers of Ohio so speedily brought the several sections of the State into easy communication that caused it to rise so rapidly in tion that caused it to rise so rapidly in national importance.

Since those pioneer days much has been done in the way of improvements, but not all that could be asked. The lighter vehicles now in use facilitate transportation, but they are only useful where there are improved roads. With no other reason presented, economy alone demands of the public improved highways.

In any enterprise of this sort the question of expense is the leading feature. The repair and maintenance of roads falls largely upon the farmers. As a class they have been willing contributors, because their own interests have been so deeply involved. The agricultural classes of late years have borne heavy burdens in the way of taxes for local, state and national purposes. There is, however, a future of promise. The recent political revolution has called a halt upon administrative extravagance. Without partisan allusions or a disposition to lay the blame in any special quarter it has been plain that plethoric treasuries have stimulated unnecessary expenditures. State legisla-tures followed the example of open-handed Congresses, and the local officers of the municipalities, townships, and counties have kept up the pace set by the higher bodies. As under most systems of taxation the farmer paid the big end of the bills. Now we have heard their demand for a reform, and it will be enforced until relief from excessive taxation will be secured. With national and state taxes reduced there will be more for each community to spend around home, which are used for cooling the milk. Make is always a good place to put surplus money. With the opportunity thus pre-sented to improve the roadways without any increase in the present tax rate, I think the advantage will be seized upon. In good roads lies the prosperity of any agricultural country, and the better they are the more is saved in time, labor and money .- Senator Calvin S. Brice, in Good

#### Right of the Road.

The owners of bicycles and traction engines have the same right to use them on the public highways as they the wooden frame and the air will have to use other conveyances. Travelers on highways must turn to the right and give half of the road to anyone they may meet, whether he is riding a bicycle or driving in a coach. Where a person is riding a bicycle there may not be any occasion to give him half the road, but if the driver of any conveyance should fail to do so | illness in the cow. an accident should result from such failure he would be liable for the damages caused thereby. While the owner of a traction engine has the right to use it on the highway he must use care not to frighten horses being driven along such highway. The care required of the person using such means of conveyance would be greater than that required of a person driving horses.

#### The Bordeaux Mixture.

The Bordeaux mixture originated in France. It is the refuse dye matter for a second calf until her first calf is and was first used by a fruit grower at least four months old. near Bordeaux to render his fine trees untempting that his neighbors might loose all desire to steal his fruit. It 58 to 62 degrees, but different cream was soon noticed that the quality and often requires a different temperature. quantity of the latter improved and investigation followed. The mixture from whatever cause, either careless has stood the test of time and is large- or imperfect milking from the fault of ly used by all fruit growers, having the milker, or from the difficult task even made some headway in England, by reason of the anatomical construcwhere a strong prejudice against all tion of the udder, soon degenerate into sprayed fruits exists.

#### THE ART OF SALTING. ome Good Advice for Farmers Who Rus

If those of our readers who are making store butter or any cheap the Road Question-Economy Demands grade could follow it to the consumer they would be able to see things from another standpoint. And as it is a improvement of the public highways indi- fact that most of the butter is still made on the farm and also that it is inferior in quality as determined by the price received, the matter is surely worth looking into. Let us consider that portion of common dairy butter which is not classed as soap grease, but is clean and sweet and would have sold at creamery quotations but for defects which might have been remedied. The topic this time will be the salting. Of prime importance is the quality of the salt.

> Ordinary barrel salt is unfit for butter. It is coarse, narsh, hard to dissolve and impure. This should be sufficient to banish it entirely from the dairy, but it does not, and thereby a great loss is sustained. When the wholesaler gets a load of this butter he shaves it up thin and shokes out the salt. He doesn't do this for nothing. He then rechurns it in some skimmilk to impart a flavor, for the water which took out the salt left it flat flavored. Then he salts with good dairy salt, works and packs it and puts it on the market. All this is expensive, and even then the product is not as good as it would have been had this extra treatment been unnecessary.

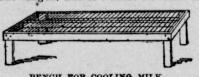
Under no circumstances use common salt. Get the best dairy salt. The Genessee is all right every time, and several other kinds are also good. Some experts have a preference for one kind, some for another, but in the private dairy a salt which is not only pure and soft (so it will not tear the grain), but dissolves quickly, is desirable. This is because the temperature of the common farm dairy room is not under control, and the butter may be injured by simply standing for the "slow" san to dissolve. On this account, the writer advises the farm butter-maker to learn to salt in the churn. It saves time, saves work, saves exposure and keeps the churn sweet, for salt is a germ killer with a power to keep sub-

stances from decomposition. Salt the butter as soon as washed. Sprinkle the salt over it, then slowly evolve the churn a few times and the salt and butter will be mixed. The moisture in the butter will speedily dissolve the salt, and then the surplus brine can be pressed out, and the butter "is finished." Salting in the churn saves working, for there will be no streaks to get rid of. But be sure the butter is in granular form when the salt is put in. If it is all in a lump then do as you please with it and be responsible for the result. It can be made good butter, perhaps, but it is a ticklish job, a job calling for hard work, and few there be that succeed. There is no sense in taking these risks, for it always means unnecessary work, and generally cheap butter. In churn salting, use more salt, because the butter is very moist, and a given amount of salt will be in a more diluted solution than it would with less water. About 1% ounces to the pound will give the same quantity of salt in the finished butter as one ounce to the pound when salted on a worker.-Orange Judd Farmer.

#### FOR COOLING MILK.

A Bench Through Which the Air Can Cir-

Cooling the milk as soon as possible after it has been taken from the cow is essential to successful dairying. In well-equipped dairies this is done by means of aerators, or by setting the milk in vessels containing fresh cold water. Where none of these means are at hand the same effect may be produced, although to a less degree, by using a bench such as is shown in the illustration. It can be of any convenient length, and it will be handiest to



BENCH FOR COOLING MILK.

have it just wide enough to hold two it as you would the frame of an ordinary home-made bench, putting in one support running lengthwise, half way between the two long pieces which connect the legs. Crosswise over this frame stretch heavy strong wires about an inch apart and staple them to the side pieces and also to the center piece. Light, narrow strips of iron placed at regular intervals will also answer the purpose. The two rows of vessels will then be placed upon metal having no chance to touch come in contact with all sides of them. The bench must be kept in a cool place.-Orange Judd Farmer.

#### DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

A Loss of appetite and a drooping head are among the first indications of

REMEMBER, it is the very best butter that brings the highest price, not that which is only average in quality.

WHILE wheat bran is a good feed for milk cows, it should always be fed with stronger grain to secure the best results.

It is a point in handling cream not to allow it to become too sour, for the butter takes and keeps the flavor of the cream.

To secure the best development with a young heifer she should not be bred

THE temperature for churning, according to the standard rule, is from Cows THAT are imperfectly milked

worthless animals. - Farmers Voice.

#### 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 year opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

#### Single Tax Coming Into Operation. ONTARIO

Has an act, which exempts from taxation the products of the farm, such as cereals, fruits and all live stock. Another act (optional) gives power to municipalities to exempt buildings, land and plants of new industries for a period of years. Several cities and towns in the province, exempt the machinery used for manufacturing purposes. A local option in taxation bill, was introduced in the assembly 1894-it was lost on division.

Nearly one hundred municipalities in Ontario have already expressed their approval of local option in taxation, by petition to the legislature during the session of 1894.

When the assembly meets next session the bill will be again introduced.

QUEBEC.

The city of Montreal does not tax incomes or personal property. The council recently passed an ordinance providing that in future land values and the Montreal Single Tax club, organ- assembly reads as follows: ized during the winter of 1892. Three important deputations, representing the Board of Trade, the Chamber du Commerce, and the Citizens' Tax association waited on the provincial ministers at the government offices in October last, to protest against the present method of levying taxation, and to suggest the adoption of a single tax. PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Has not been behind other countries in good legislation, particularly that which bears directly on agriculture. It is conceded that the agriculturist should be free from restrictive legislation which hamper their efforts, and keeping this in mind, the legislature of Manitoba did all that it could reasonably do, by enacting a law in 1890, which would relieve the rural districts from the burdens of taxation. following is the substance of the bill: "All lands in rural municipal counties, improved for farming or gardening purposes shall be assessed at the same value as such lands would be assessed if unimproved." It will be seen that the principle of the single tax has been recognized so far as municipal taxation is concerned. A great point has been and industry of the farmer is freed labor in building a house, sheds or making other improvements which will add to the value of his holding, and is not now fined by law for so doing. The best results of the single tax system have yet to come to the producer, when the system is put into practical operation generally, the effect will be to give better prices for products of the farm, shorter hours of labor, increased wage and more contented and luxurious surroundings. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

which are becoming well-known for troubles which ensued. their push and enterprise. The lands are exceptionally good for agriculture and fruit growing, possessing a fine climate. Magnificent woods are to be seen everywhere, and will afford homes for many thousands. One of the great ernment and in their economic laws. evils besetting new countries is land. The agitation was seen by the enactmonopoly. Speculators buy up and hold land out of use, forcing the actual producer to pay enormous prices for lands and consequently to bear all expenses of government besides.

A gentleman writing to the "New York Standard," four years ago says: includes buildings, machinery, stock "My objective points being British and other forms of taxation, and to de-Columbia, I arrived and began looking about for a home. Here, as elsewhere, I find the curse of land monop oly. Large tracts, mostly heavily wooded, are owned, not to use, but to keep out of use, but it is rendered similar agitation to the one mentioned practically a wilderness by the power paper titles given to those mostly dwelling in town who call it theirs. They beg for emigration, but before a home-builder can break ground, twenty-five dollars an acre is the lowest price asked, while forty or fifty dollars is frequently demanded. Once cleared, the land will raise almost anything." However, this evil is being done away

with by the system of taxation, which was first adopted in the year 1890. Hon. Theo. Davie, the premier at that time, in conversation with a newspaper correspondent, said: "Land monopoly was the greatest curse and bane of the west as well as the east, and his government has determined to do away with the evil. Their weapon of warfare against it would be the engine of taxation. They would tax the mere monopolist, the dog in the manger, out of existence."

The first attack was made in that direction. The legislature passed the 'Municipal Act Amendment Act," which empowered municipalities in that province to assess buildings, machinery and all other improvements on real estate at fifty per cent. or less of their actual value, while assessing land at its highest cash value.

The above act being optional, left the ordinance an open one, for any council to adopt if they chose to do so; a number of municipalities took advantage of the act. So satisfactory has the measure proved, that the legislature has gone further, and in 1892 passed an act which prohibits any municipality from assessing buildings and improvements at more than fifty cents on the dollar, whilst providing that the land must be assessed at its full value, which enables councils to further reduce or bolish all taxes on improve-

But in order to see the most beneficial results of the single tax system, the principle should be made to everywhere throughout British Columbia by abolishing all other forms of assessments and levying on land values for revenues. This province could thus easily raise all Accessary revenues, both provincial and municipal, and the effect would be to add revenue to the treasuries which rightfully belongs to them, instead of allowing private individuals and corporations to absorb the unearned increment which attaches to land. It will enable both provincial and municipal governments to undertake works of a public character, which will add to the advantages of the country as a place of residence, business and agriculture.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Northwestern Canada, though sparsely populated, has recognized in practical form the grand principles of the single tax.

The territories proper extend from the forty-ninth parallel to the North pole, and from Lake Manitoba to the Pacific ocean.

Throughout the vast district comprising the territories of Athabaska, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Alberta and the northwest territory proper, any municipality may relieve from taxation all buildings and improvements and personal property generally.

The five great tracts of country are grouped for legislative purposes into great district, under the general title of "The Northwest Territories," building values shall be assessed sepa- for which there is one legislative asrately. This change is largely due to sembly. Ordinance of the legislative

"For the purpose of assessment real property shall include lands, buildings and improvements theron; but the value of the land only shall be as-

sessed." "All buildings and improvements on real estate, stocks of merchandise, machinery, mechanics' tools and all personal property generally shall be exempted from taxation."

This ordinance is made optional by the following clause:

"The adoption of the ordinance by any municipality shall be optional, which must be decided by a two-thirds majority of the members of the council; or, upon receipt of a petition signed by one-half of the resident rate-payers of the municipality, the council shall adopt and carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance.'

QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

At the last session of both houses of legislature, held in the latter part of 1893, a law was passed enacting, that hereafter the land value system of taxation for municipal purposes should be adopted, fixing the amount of tax at 2d on the £, which is about 81/4 mills on the dollar. There is now no municipal gained thus far, the enterprise, thrift taxation upon improvements in that colony. The application of the prinfrom taxation, he is free to employ his cipal has more than realized expectations regarding revenue, while it has been found to considerably lighten the burdens on users of land. This showing is only a partial operation of the single tax system, what the full will be, when the whole principle of the single tax system is applied, can be judged fairly well by what has proved satisfactory so far.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This colony has experienced some very hard times as recent reports show. Many banks were forced to succumb. Which borders on the Pacific slope besides numerous loan and mortgage is a Canadian province which is yet companies. Business generally sufsparcely populated throughout its im- fered great hardships owing to the mense territory, though there are stagnation in trade; speculation in several growing towns and cities, land being the primary cause of the

> Words can not picture the terrible condition in which the mass of producers were placed. Immediately following the disasters a general demand was made calling for a change in govment of the districts assessment bill which passed the legislature of South Australia in 1893, which authorizes all local governing bodies (municipal councils), to reduce or abolish all taxes upon the products of industry, which rive local taxation from land values only, where they choose to do so.

> Many of the municipalities are taking advantage of this optional law. While the boom was at its highest, a was carried on for a local option law. The legislature on three different occasions threw out the bill. Had they enacted this law years ago the panic would have been averted, but the legislature would not listen, at last the disaster struck the colony, and then in their goodly wisdom passed this law to save the country from future stagnation and the evils of land speculation.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The London county council in their 'progressive" action have been constantly hindered by the lack of money. The ground rent of the metropolis is of enormous value, and goes on increasing, and yields little to the tax collector

The difficulty is to reach this by taxation.

After long enquiries and discussion the council have carried a resolution for the taxation of ground values, embodied in the following: 1. That the ground apart from build-

ings erected on it, should be assessed at its probable annual rent as a cleared site, if let for building by an owner in fee, allowance being owners' improvements.

2. That a new and specific rate should be laid on this site of value, starting at 1s. in the £, and rising if the council think fit, by 2d. annually to a maximum of 2s. in the £, or 10 per cent. 3. That these proposals be applied

to all municipal areas in England. These are practical proposals, on which a clear issue can be based. If the ground landlord can get at his rent, surely a municipality can get at the ground value of a given area. Every municipality is interested in this ques

What is created by the community should be shared by the community. (Condensed for Tax Reform Studies.)



The new head of the French Republic was a member of the chamber of deputies for many years. A few months ago he was at the head of the ministry. He served with distinction during the France-German war, receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor for his bravery.

### WASHINGTON TOWN TALK appreciation as well as she possibly

Some Good Stories Picked Up by Our Correspondent.

Sheridan and the Mule Driver-One of Ben Butler's Choicest Bits of Humor-Congressional Ball Cranks-Mr. Butterworth's Bright Boy.

[Special Washington Letter.] John C. Fay, a prominent lawyer of this city, formerly a member of the First New Jersey cavalry, narrated the following interesting story concerning Sheridan, the greatest cavalry general the world has ever known. It was just one week before Little Phil won immortal fame by his victory at Cedar Creek after his gallop "from Winchester, twenty miles away." Sheridan was in Washington upon important military business and took supper with a party of officers at a prominent restaurant in the national capital. The dinner was progressing in a satisfactory manner and everybody was happy, when suddenly Sheridan, the guest of honor, arose from his chair, looked towards the center of the table, raised his right hand to his temple, gave a

military salute, and resumed his seat. Everybody present called in chorus for an explanation of the remarkable performance, when Sheridan responded with a laugh: "I always salute in the presence of my superiors. I am a major general and am commanding the army of the Middle Military division, but that butter outranks me

#### Sheridan and the Mule Driver.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, late assistant secretary of the interior, was colonel of the Third Iowa cavalry, and served for a time under Sheridan. Gen y narrates an incident of the pugnacious character of the greal cav-alry general, which occurred long before he attained eminence as a commander of troops in the field. Sheridan was a captain doing duty as a quartermaster in southwest Missouri | the ball games. in the early days of the war. A provision wagon with a team of ten mules was stuck in the mud near Springfield and the driver began to unreasonably and unmercifully belabor the unfortunate mules. Capt. Sheridan, in fatigue uniform, without any insignia of his rank, mounted on a stout black horse, was driving along the left of the road when the blows and curses of the driver attracted his attention and he demanded the reason why the animals were being punished so severely.

The driver gave no reply but lifted his voice in utterance of oaths and curses, while he struck one mule a terrific blow with the heavy butt end of his whip. Capt. Sheridan shouted again to the driver and received in reply a profane threat that if he did not mind his own business he would get the same kind of treatment the mule was getting. Without stopping to state his rank and demand obedience, Capt. Sheridan slid from his saddle and grabbed the ruffian by the throat. Although a much shorter man than the wagoner, Sheridan was more athletic and scientific. In a moment he had the human brute upon his back in the mud, and then, twisting the whip from his hand, plied it liberally to the legs and arms of the mule driver until he howled for mercy. Sheridan allowed the frightened bully to arise, and, handing him his whip, said: "I am Capt. Sheridan, quarter master of this army, and if you don't get this wagon out pretty quick I will thrash you again."

The wagoner thereupon took hold of the wheel and called two other men to his assistance, and in less than a minute the wagon was on its way. In the meantime, Sheridan, having mounted his horse, disappeared in the woods.

#### One of Ben Butler's Jokes.

Amos Cummings, who heard the latter part of the above story, said that the beating which Sheridan gave to the mule driver was not half so humiliating as the intellectual drubbing which was once administered to Dr. Loring. Mr. Cummings said that at a banquet of prominent people in Boston, Dr. Loring, who was the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, entertained the company with several stories to illustrate his belief that the cow is the most intelligent and affectionate of domestic animals. Dr. Loring told in detail the story of a birth of a calf on his farm, at which he had brave boys; and he always loved Sheriassisted; and added that after the calf dan for his chipper and cheery manner was born, the cow looked at him with at that time of great danger and possiher big luminous eyes to express her | ble calamity."

could, and turning her head to the doctor, licked his hand.

"Oh, pshaw!" said Ben Butler, who was one of the guests at the dinner; "oh, pshaw! Dr. Loring, the poor cow merely thought that she had had twins."

#### A New Yorker's Baseball Story.

A very fine social seance was broken up, just as the good stories were being told, by Sereno Payne, of New York. That eminent and popular statesman appeared upon the scene, and said: "I want all of you overworked old boys to go with me to the baseball grounds this afternoon, and see the Washington club get a drubbing from the New York giants. Our club has suffered by the loss of old Roger Connor, the big first baseman; but it is a good enough club yet to chaw up the Washington leather chasers. Why, one day last May," continued Mr. Payne, "I saw the New York nine go to bat and they batted all around the entire team. twice. Conner made four home runs in that game, Ward made seventeen base hits, the bases stolen aggregated nine-ty-three, and"—here the entire meeting broke up in a chaffing row. Payne was claiming more than any member of the Ananias society could admit, and the crowd adjourned to the ball ground where the New York club received a terrible drubbing at the hands of erstwhile tail-enders of the baseball league.

#### Congressional Ball Cranks.

Senator Hill attends the baseball games sometimes. Big Tom Reed never goes to see a game. He says: "When I was a boy we used to play ball. We would hit the ball and chase it. Nowadays the game seems to be how not to play ball; how not to hit it; and how not to chase it. There is no fun in that Country Gentleman. for me, and hence I do not go to see games." Congressmen Cousins, of Iowa: Casey, of Delaware; Shaw, of Wisconsin; Jack Robinson, of Pennsylvania; Speaker Crisp; John Allen, of Mississippi, and many other statesmen attend

#### The Boy Knew His Papa.

While the ball game was in progress the other afternoon, jolly and popular, orany and powerful, big Ben Butter-worth came across the campus and made his way to the section occupied by his former colleagues in the house. As he drew nigh, John Allen said: "Here comes the only statesman who ever approached the other world and got back again to mingle with mortals. Tell us the story, Ben; and tell it so all the boys can hear it."

With a hearty laugh, and wiping the perspiration from his massive brow, Maj. Butterworth said: "You can watch and enjoy the game just as well, dead he nebber breathed agin." while I tell the story which Allen "Doan yo' go fur to threaten me, thinks everybody ought to hear. I Moses, kase I won't stand it. Mebbe while I tell the story which Allen was so ill four years ago that the physi- some of yo'r friends done told you 'bout cians said that I could not recover. I de way I knocked dat man to pieces did get well, however, in spite of the doctors and their medicines. When I him, an' he died." was convalescing, a number of friends "Hu! Look out fur me, boy. I'ze called to see me at my home in Le gettin' mad, and when de madness Droit park. One evening, several gen-tlemen were in my parlor congratu-jist a drove of mewls runnin' away, I lating me oh my return to earth and ar'." my little ten-year-old boy sat by the "I'ze heard niggers talk afo' dis, but fireside, a quiet listener of our conver-sation. I thanked the gentlemen for "Nigger! Who yo' callin' nigger? their call and for their expressions of Yo' is nigger yo'self an' yo' stole chicksympathy, and said to them that I had ens. been so near the other shore that 'I "What? Yo' say I dun stole chickcould hear the bells ringing over ens? Why, boy, I'll crack yo'r ribs in there.' My little boy injected himself a minute. I doan' 'low no common into the conversation with the inquiry: trash to talk dat way to me." 'Were they fire bells, papa?' The inference drawn from the innocent question caused peals of hearty laughter which greatly embarrassed the boy."

No Powder, But Lots of Patriotism Reverting to stories of Sheridan, Maj. Butterworth said: "Did you ever know that Sheridan was an Ohio man? I can assure you that he was born in Ohio, and appointed to West Point from the Buckeye state. Little Phil won the Sheridan was a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving a point of rushing a point of rushing at each other when Buckeye state. Little Phil won the heart of Rosecrans, on the third day of heart of Ro the battle of Stone river. His ammunition was exhausted, and his brigade disheartened on that account, but discipline was maintained. Riding out of the woods, into the presence of 'Old Rosy,' the young cavalry general sathe battle of Stone river. His ammu- diversion. Both realized it, and ad-Rosy,' the young cavalry general satown, kase he don't. Yo' jist keep luted, and said: 'Here we are, general, mighty quiet around heah, or I'll make reartridge boxes are empty, but our hearts are full of patriotism, and our blood boiling for a fight. Rosecrans soon had ammunition ready for those with the fight of the figh

SMITH D. FRY.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Currant and Raspberry Ice-Cream. -Half-pint currant juice; half-pint raspberry jam; one pint new milk; one thoroughly, and freeze.-Harper's Ba-

-When black walnut writing desks become defaced with spots of ink, they may be cleaned and restored by applying spirits of salts (muriatic acid) with a bit of soft cloth. Rub until the spots disappear, and then rinse well and immediately with water.

of lettuce. Fry a piece of fat ham or the wimmen were with the jumpin' bacon until brown, cut in small pieces. While very hot add nearly a teacup of vinegar. When boiling pour over the lettuce laid in a deep dish. Cover until wilted. Garnish with slices of hardboiled eggs.-Housekeeper.

-Cherry Tapioca.-Soak a cupful of cold water for several hours, then siminto a dish and set away to cool; serve comfortables. with sweet cream.-Good Housekeep-

-A Simple Salad Dressing .- Put the Turn the oil in at first drop by drop, then in a thin stream, stirring all the time with a fork. If it gets too thick pour in a few drops of vinegar to thin

half a pint of oil.—Prairie Farmer. -Beware, says an exchange, of the deadly top of the luscious pie-plant. A Pennsylvania parson's wife served a dish of greens of pie-plant leaves one day recently, and the parson, who ate rather heartily of it, suddenly departcause of his unexpected death.

-Canned Fruit.-If you find upon opening your canned fruit that it has not kept perfectly. but that there is slight fermentation, add a little water and sugar if it is not already well sweetened, and cook for a few minutes over a brisk fire. You will find it much improved; scarcely any trace of fermentation will remain.-Ohio Farm-

-Minced Veal.-Chop the meat very fine, season with pepper and salt. Put in the saucepan a little of the gravy or boiling water. Add the meat, and when thoroughly heated through stir slightly and arrange on a hot dish. like mad." Spread the mince upon them and serve

ing the sugar. Let them boil together round the house like flies." slowly for ten minutes, and when cool

#### BOTH ACHING FOR A FIGHT.

Two Desperate Men Restrained by a Lucky Occurrence.

On Hastings street, the other day, a young colored man about twenty years of age sat on a doorstep drowsing in with plan of campaign, as yet." man of about the same age carrying a cussion.—Detroit Free Press. cane. Of course he stopped and poked, and of course there were results. sleeper awoke and angrily demanded:

"Who dat pusson who kept techin' me all de time?"

cane "Julius, I'ze a mind to broke yo' in

two fur dat." "Shoo! Yo' couldn't hurt nobody." "Couldn't, eh? I let yo' know, sah, dat I killed a man ober in Chatham so

"Shoo, nigger! If I war jist to reach

out my han' yo' would fall dead. I'ze sorry fur yo'r po' ole mudder, an' dat's why I doan' reach."

"Now, I'ze mad. I'll gin yo' just one minit to flee fur yo'r life.' "Nigger!"

#### A GRASSHOPPER REMINISCENCE

The Man en the Cracker Box Tells Timely Story, "Talkin' of grasshoppers," said the man on the cracker-box, "reminds me

pint cream; one cup sugar. Mix all of the scoorge of 1872, when the country out have was overrun with them pesky critters. Nobody knew whar they came from, and nobody knew var they went to, for they come without warnin' an' they left in the same fashun. I I hed kept my weather eye peeled for a week, but nary a hopper did I see, when I heerd as how they was at Blair an' a-coming lickety split to Decatur."

-Wilted Lettuce-Wash two heads Jim, the stage driver. "Lor! how scared critters."

"It were afore I married the widder." continued the man on the cracker-box, "when I were livin' with my sister after she come out here, an' I had a right smart of cabbage in the field by the house, an' I warn't a-goin' to let mashed tapioca in twice its bulk of no pack of measly grasshoppers eat'em up, not if I knowed it. I heard after mer slowly in a pint of water till clear. sundown as they had struck Blair, an' Then stir in a cupful of stoned cher- I jes set to work an' covered every one ries, and sweeten to taste. Turn it of them cabbages up with blankets and

"An' I'll bet you didn't save a one, not a one," suggested Long Jim.

"It's right you are. I didn't. When I yolk of a raw egg in a soup plate with got up in the mornin' the field was as a quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard. bare as ef it had been struck by a cyclone; not a thing left of them cabbage but the stalks in the ground. The hopyers had jes eaten the coverin' an' the cabbage like so much provender an' it. The yolk of one egg will use up gone off to another country. I nearly cried over them cabbages.

> "Tell us about them in the cars," said Long Jim. "This gentleman from the

Long Jim. "This gentleman from the east ain't never seen the like."

"They stopped the cars more times than you could count on your fingers by gitting on the tracks, and makin them slippery, actin' like so much grease. And onet—gentlemen, you may not believe it, but it's gospel truth—they pulled the bell and the engineer stopped the car stock-still. It were this a-way, for I were there, and see it myself. The conductor came into the car when it stopped, and he says, says he:

"'Who pulled that bell rope?' Everybody was scared, 'cept me, and I spoke ap an' says:

Always On Time and Ahead of the Times Seems to be the motto of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., whose general manager, Mr. Henry A. Salzer, is now scouring the celebrated farm districts of Russia, France, England, Germany, Bohemia, Belgium, Italy, etc., in search of new and rare varieties of farm seeds, as also vegetable and flowerseed novelties. Mr. Salzer is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the American farmer and gardener, and he will be sure to obtain the very vest that Europe has to offer.

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The John A. Salzer Seed Co. makes a special vest of the American farmer and gardener, and he will be sure to obtai east ain't never seen the like." than you could count on your fingers by gitting on the tracks, and makin ed this life-the inference being that them slippery, actin' like so much the pie-plant leaves had furnished the grease. And onet-gentlemen, you may not believe it, but it's gospel truth—they pulled the bell and the engineer stopped the car stock-still. It were this a-way, for I were there, and see it myself. The conductor came into the car when it stopped, and he says, says he: body was scared, 'cept me, and I spoke

up an' says: " 'The hoppers did it?"

"'Don't talk foolishness,' says the conductor, 'I don't 'low no galoot to tend to my duties. When this train is stopped, I do it myself. Don't none of you ever tetch that bell rope agin.'

"I'd like to see ennyone tetch it now," says I, an' I pinted it out to him in a tablespoonful of butter, and if you weighted down with hoppers as thick please a little lemon juice. Toast some as a constrictor snake after it has swalsmall slices of bread, butter them lowed a calf, an' the car bell a-ringing

"'Holy Moses,' says I, an' looked at once. Garnish the dish with slices skairt, but it were a fact, just the of lemon.—Boston Budget. -Cherry Sirup.-This is a very pleas- the stage, and we sat there knee-deep ant beverage when added to a glass of in 'em. Scairt? No, not much to speak cold water. Pit the cherries, mash of. You see, them wasn't the seventhem, and allow them to stand in an teen year locusts with a big "W" on earthen bowl, in a cool place, twenty- their backs. These here critters were four hours. Then drain through a leetle slim things, kind of a browncoarse, linen bag and allow one pound green, but Lord, how they did eat and twelve ounce of granulate sugar things! We folks had skeeter nets in to each pint of juice. Put the latter our winders, and in two minutes after in a porcelain-lined kettle, bring it to them hoppers struck us it hung in strips the boiling point and skim before add- and threads, an' they were swarmin'

> "If they come agin," said Long Jim, were all dead I'd burn 'em and use 'em for fertilizers.

Yer mought," said the man cracker-box with a thoughtful look, "ifthey sent cards a-saying' they was comin'. But when they steal on yer like a thief in the night, you can't most always calkerlate just what you would do. I'm layin' for 'em this year, but

the sun. Many passed him by, but after a time along came another young haze of smoke that forbade further dis.

#### Not Definitely Determined.

Bangells, the bachelor, was suspected of being in love with a charming divorcee, and it was known that he "I s'pects yo' am looking right at had hay fever; so that when he left him, sah," replied the one with the town for the mountain resort, where the lady was also spending the season, there was general comment upon the

bearing of Bangells. "What's the matter with him, anvhow?" asked one of his friends.

"Blamed if I know," was the anxious reply; "but it is either hay fever or grass widow, and we'll have to wait to find out."-Detroit Free Press.

#### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS (	CITY.	July	30.
CATTLE-Best beeves \$	3 70	@ 4	65
Stockers	2 00	@ 3	30
Native cows	2 20	@ 2	45
HOGS-Good to choice heavy			
WHEAT-No. 2 red	44	m	45
No. 2 hard	43	@	441/6
CORN-No. 2 mixed	38	(en	38
OATS-No. 2 mixed	261	400	27.
RYE-No. 2	49		401/4
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 40		
Fancy	1 90		
HAY-Choice timothy	8 50	@ 9	50
Fancy prairie		@	
BRAN	55	@	57
BUTTER-Choice cream		@	
CHEESE-Full cream			11
EGGS-Choice			8%
POTATOES			
ST. LOUIS.			
	9 00		
CATTLE—Native and shipping			4 40
Texans	2 00		3 10
HOGS—Heavy	4 00	@	33

HOGS—Heavy 4 00 @ 5 35 SHEEP—Fair to choice 2 00 @ 2 75 FLOUR—Choice 2 00 @ 2 45 WHEAT—No. 2 red 474@ 474 CORN—No. 2 mixed 424@ 424 OATS—No. 2 mixed 273@ 28 RYE—No. 2 40 @ 41 BUTTER—Creamery 14 @ 16 LARD—Western steam 6 70 @ 6 75 CORN-No. 2.....

Highest of all in leavening strength.-Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

# Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

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

"I guess Jimmie Jones was mistaken about his brother being a college graduate. Mamma—"Why, what makes you think so?"
"Well, papa said they always know everything, and he couldn't even tell what our baby was cryin' about."—Inter Ocean.

"I've got a cold or something in my 'ead," was what the simple little chappie said. The summer girl, with roguishness demure, replied: "Oh! it must be a cold, I'm sure."—Boston Journal.

"De fust highway robber mentioned in de Bible," said Uncle 'Rastus, "mus' a' be'n Moses. He held up a brazen sarpent in de wilde ness."—Chicago Tribune.

Always On Time and Ahead of the Times

"Young Mrs. Eaton seems to take a great interest in all the current events." Mrs. Grasply—"Great goodness, why not! She took the prize last year for both the jelly and yiel."

#### Banish Care,

But do it consistently, wisely, and not with alcoholic stimulants, but by the reinforcement of energy, the renewal of appetite and the ability to digest, which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among tonics, produces. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints, constipation and nervousness are conquered by this victor over many allments.

CUTTAN THRUST—"That young Dumleigh has got more money than sense." Dulham Bluntly—"I didn't know he was rich." Cuttan Thrust—"He isn't."—Puck.

"My darling," whispered the Chicago man. "My life," she murmured. "You are the only wife I ever loved."—Detroit Trib-

"Is Hick's wife a nice housekeeper?" Mr

Hacks—"Well, I should say so. Why, half the time Hicks can't find anything that be-longs to him."—Demorest's Magazine. He-"Your friend, I hear, paints faces beautifully." She-"Only one."-Syracuse

HUNGER is the best sauce, but when you have no other it is fatal to the stomach.—
Truth.

EVERY bride and groom should have their pictures taken together. It affords such

sport for their grandchildren.

It is not strange that stove manufacturers should be fired by ardor for the grate

LIFE IN PIZEN CREEK.—Barber—"Somehow my razor doesn't seem to cut well this morning." Col. Whipsaw (of the Rattlesnake Ranch]—"Use my Bowie, podner; You'll find that all O. K. I tried the edge on Bill Chaparejo last night when he said I was er liar!"—Texas Siftings.

Upstreete—"Do you take any stock in the saying that money talks?" Frontpew—"I've known it to—er—have something to do with calls to preach."—Buffalo Courier.

"Useful Information" is the title of a pamphlet just received from the Prickly Ash Bitters Co., of St. Louis, Mo. An examination will show it to be all its name implies. It is full of "Useful Information." The chapters on "What to Do in Case of Accidents," "Antidotes for Poisons," "Health Hints," etc., are most valuable and are written in a plain English, common-sense manner, avoiding medical terms as much as possible. It also contains "Useful Information for Farmers, Housewives," etc. It is a book that should be in every house in the land. Write the firm above named for a copy, and when you get it read it attentively and keep it where it can easily be found in time of need.

CLERK—"Are you going to discharge me, then?" Druggist—"Yes; I think we can dis-pense without you."—Harvard Lampoon.

SEA air roughens the skin. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"What would you want first if you had a rest fortune?" Creedley—"A bigger one."

THERE are two many people in the world who mistake laziness for dignity.—Cleveland Plaindealer.



DIFFERENT TIMES
bring different methods. The big, bulky
pills such as our grandfathers had to put up
with won't do to-day. Medical science has
gone beyond them. It has given us something better—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets;
tiny as mustard seeds, but more effective
than anything you can take. That's because their methods are more natural.
They have a peculiar strengthening or tonio
effect on the lining membranes of the intestines, which gives a permanent cure. They
prevent, relieve, and put an end to Billousness, Constipation, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sour
Stomach, Sick or Billous Headaches, Indigestion, and every like disorder.

"Incurable" cases of Catarrh are cured, perfectly and permanently, by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The makers of this medicine guarantee it to benefit or cure, or money refunded. By all dealers in medicine



## THE TUB THAT STANDS ON IT'S OWN BOTTOM



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

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

## SAPOLIO

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



New York and Boston. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

Big Four Route. E. O. McCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN, CINCINNATI, O.

Big Four Route S1000 in money: also other valuable premiums to good gressers. BASE BALL Enthusiaste.

TO THE—

TO THE— PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asth ma, should use Piso's Cure fo Consumption. It has cure thousands. It has not inju-ed one. It is not bad to take It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION A. N. K.-D

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

state that you saw the Advertisement in this

### A DISASTROUS FIRE.

It Breaks Out In a Minneapolis Lumber Yard.

#### A COUPLE OF GAS TANKS EXPLODE.

Employes at the Risk of Their Lives Save Ten Locomotives and One Hundred Cars-Loss, Half a Million

Dollars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 31 .- The third disastrous fire in the history of Minneapolis broke out about 3:30 yesterday afternoon in the lumber yards of the Shevlin-Carpenter Co. on the bank of the Mississippi river at the foot of Eighth avenue north. It spread with remarkable rapidity and before it was ccatrolled destroyed property valued at nearly \$500,000. Besides 20,000,-000 feet of lumber the gas manufactfacturing plant of the Omaha Railroad Co., the round house, tool house, sand house and turn tables of that road, nearly forty freight cars, some loaded with merchandise, and the office building of the Shevlin-Carpenter company were burned. The saw mill, the planing mill, drying kilns and store house for molding and preparing wood, although in the very heart of the fire district, were saved by the efforts of the firemen, aided by a fortuitous change in the direction of the wind. Help was summoned from St. Paul and seven engines with full crews were sent over from that city. The insurance will be about \$350,000.

The fire caused the greatest excitement and brought tens of thousands of people to the scene from within a radius of a score of miles. It was not long after the blaze was first noticed when the heat became so intense that the crowds were forced back, and it was well they were, because in less than an hour two tanks containing gas used by the Omaha Railroad Co. in lighting their cars, under the Pintsch system, exploded with terrific force, hurling fragments of steel a long distance. One piece, weighing fully 500 pounds, was carried several blocks and dropped in the railroad yards. A stationary boiler also exploded, but

caused no loss of life. Employes of the railroad company at the risk of their lives, and with hands and faces blistered by the fearful heat, rushed into the fiercest of flames and saved ten dead locomotives and nearly 100 ears, many of them emerging from the sea of flame, charred and damaged by the maelstrom of fire through which they were brought. Incoming and outgoing trains were delayed several hours, the fire being a short distance from the Union depot.

Revised figures place the loss of the Shelvin-Carpenter Co. at \$210,000, with insurance \$160,000. The loss to the Omaha Railroad Co. including cars, nearly \$200,000, covered by blanket insurance. Losses on cars burned belonging to other companies will swell the total to upward of \$500,000.

#### PROTEST ENTERED.

Leading Populists Object to Its Being Used

for Any Purpose.
TOPEKA, Kan., July 31.—Robert Semple, secretary of the populist state central committee, who was a member of nouse in 1893, cholera appropriation, went to Secretary of State Osborn this morning and filed his protest against the action of the council in appropriating \$8,000 to the state board of health to be used for sanitary purposes. He says when the legislature granted the appropriation there was imminent danger that cholera would visit American shores, and the appropriation was regarded as necessary, but it was the understanding that not a dollar of the fund was to be touched unless there was an actual visitation of the disease in the country.

#### SHOPS AT OTTAWA RESUME. The Big Santa Fe Plant Opens with a Full Complement of Men.

OTTAWA, Kan., July 31.—The big whistle at the Santa Fe shops belched forth its noisy summons to work yesterday morning for the first time in three weeks. While the shops have been running in a dilatory way most of the time, no whistle was blown, and its blowing this morning is taken as a signal to the public that the shops are formally opened again. Investigation reveals that most all the departments have an almost full complement of men, a large majority of whom are strangers

#### JEALOUSY LEADS TO MURDER. George Raffert Shot by William Hasten, the

Man He Threatened to Kill.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31.—George Raffert was shot and fatally wounded Sunday night by William C. Hasten on the sidewalk in front of Mrs. Charles Wischropp's rooming house at 510 Independence avenue, in which they both resided. The shooting was the result of a quarrel arising from Raffert's objections to the attentions

which Hssten showed to Mrs. Raffert. Fruit Market Glutted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The fruit receipts here yesterday morning were unusually large. At the wharves alone over 24,000 boxes of fruit of different varieties were landed. The glut of the market was so great that peaches were disposed of at 10 cents per basket. Pears sold correspondingly low. Extra steamboats have been put on the Sacramento river, the capacity of the regular steamers not being great enough to move the rapidly ripening fruit crop.

An Chicago 2,500 men went to work at the Illinois Steel Co.'s plant on the 30th. The works have been closed down since the strike began. One thousand more workmen will be given earthquake on the 29th. It was de- half. Helpwas sent from Cedar Rapids employment by the company before the end of the week.

A terrific cyclone visited Watonga county seat of Blaine county, Ok., destroying many buildings, ruining crops and injuring a great many persous. The town was badly wrecked.

#### A BIG STORM IN THE EAST. A Cyclone Wrecks Summer Cottages and

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 31.-From o'clock yesterday evening until this morning this city was entirely cut off from the outside world by telegraph as a result of the most disastrous storm that has visited this section in years. The rain fell in torrents. For fortyfive minutes lightning played about the taller buildings in the city and did much damage, several churches and residences being struck.

At Lake Massabesic the wind developed into a cyclone. Eighteen or twenty cottages were partially wrecked and half that number nearly demolished. The end of a big dance hall was blown away and the entire section, about 70x30 feet, wrecked. There were scores of pleasure boats on the lake when the storm struck, and it is feared that some of them did not reach shore. Two small steamers were unreefed, another badly wrecked, and half a dozen smaller boats nearly swamped.

At Goffstown during the storm hailstones as big as walnuts fell and lightning did considerable damage. As far as can be learned no lives were lost, although several persons were injured, some seriously.

#### HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Minister Willis Recognized the Republic-

Sending Presidential Approval.
WASHINGTON, July 31.—The president to-day sent to congress another installment of Hawaiian correspondence, the most important feature of which is Minister Willis' recognition of the new

republic. The minister, after relating the proclamation of the republic and alluding to a communication from Mr. Hatch. Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, announcing the new step, and adds that on July 5 he replied to Mr. Hatch's note stating, that "I do hereby, as far as I have the right, extend to the republic of Hawaii the recognition accorded its predecessor, the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands. I do this in the belief that I represent the president of the United States, to whom, as the executive chief of government, my action in the premises will be promptly submitted for his necessary approval.

#### DIED OF YELLOW FEVER. John A. Murray, of Prohibitory Act Fame,

Succumbs in Mexico.
Topeka, Kan., July 30.—John A. Murray, the reputed author of the prohibitory act which bears his name, died yesterday forenoon of yellow fever at Nueva Topeka, state of Oaxaca, Mex. 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. How or where he contracted the disease is not stated in the brief dispatch to his family announcing his death. He left here about two

weeks ago. Murray achieved notoriety in Kansas as a member of the legislature of 1887, representing Sumner county. As chairman of the house committee on temperance he introduced the famous Murray temperance measure which gave to the state the present metropolitan system of police for the larger cities.

#### THOSE CONTRACTS.

They Are Not Cancled.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31 .- A. A. Hurd, the general solicitor of the Santa Fe for Kansas, this morning received the following dispatch from General Solicitor George R. Peck, who is at Coney island: "There is absolutely no truth in the rumor with respect to the cancellation of contracts with employes members of labor organizations. It is a malicious falsehood, started by some one to damage the company.

Mr. Hurd says there have been no contracts printed for the men to sign. The men have been requested to sign none, and that it has not been the intention of the company at any time to cancel its contracts with its employes. He, like Mr. Peck, says the story was started to injure the company.

Discharged for Not Leaving the A. R. U. CHICAGO JUNCTION, O., July 31 .-About 100 men who were employed at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops at this place are idle. They refused to comply with an order of the company to withdraw from the American Railway union and were discharged. The places of forty-five of the men have been filled by non-union men.

Train Robber Arrested.

Tulsa, I. T., July 31 .- Curtis Bayson, one of the seven men who held up the west bound 'Frisco train at Red Fork a week ago, was arrested near that place and taken to Fort Smith this morning. He admits his guilt and has given information that will doubtless of the gang.

The A. W. Little Case Continued. OLATHE, Kan., July 31.—Upon application of the state the A. W. Little case was this morning continued by Judge Burris until the September term of court. It will not, however, be tried in September, but will be set down for an adjourned session probably in November.

Leader of Tarsney's Tarrers Arrested. DENVER, Col., July 31.-Joseph Wilson, who is believed to be the leader of the party who tarred and feathered Ajt.-Gen. Tarsney at Colorado Springs, has been arrested near Nevada, Mo. It is reported that he has made a con-

The Britannia Beats the Satanita. FALMOUTH, England, July 31.—The Britannia and Satanita sailed over the Aspinwall course, 50 miles, to-day for a purse of \$360. The Britannia won by by sixteen minutes.

Los Angeles, Cal., was shaken by an scribed as a short shock, but not doing damage. At Santa Monico and San Pedro a tidal wave was looked for by the timorous, but no indication of one was noticeable.

Archduke William, of Austria, is

#### WIPED OUT.

Thriving Wisconsin Town Completely Destroyed by Forest Fires—People Seek Refuge from the Flames in the Lake— Many Lives Lost.

the Wisconsin from Phillips, Wis., says: to the government, which was made Three thousand people have been made the last day of June, contained a vast homeless there by the forest fires. Not amount of statistics concerning the a building is left standing in the town, pension business in this district, much and property valued at between \$1,500,- of which is interesting to old soldiers 000 and \$2,000,000 has been sweptaway. in particular and citizens in general. All day yesterday the flames surround- The statement showing changes in the ed the village. Hundreds of men bat- pension roll during the year ended tled with the fire, but without suc- June 30, 1894, contained the following cess. The pine forests were as dry as interesting facts: parchment, and the flames leaped The number of pensioners on the the fire reached the city it swept from rolled was 4,041; the total number of house to house, and in an hour had wrapped the entire village in flames. The people fled to Midway where trains were standing and they were hastily 171; by death, 1,804; by re-marriage, conveyed to neighboring towns. Nothing but a few personal effects failure to claim, 154; for other causes, were saved.

Families are separated, some members having been taken to one place and others to another town, and it is impossible to learn whether or not all rolls were 227. have escaped. The heaviest losses by Lumber Co., \$500,000, and Fayette year. Shaw, tanner, \$200,000.

A heavy loss of life resulted at Phillips from the fire. It is estimated that between fifteen and twenty-five persons were either burned to death or drowned in their efforts to escape from the flames that destroyed the town. The only refuge from the fire was the lake, and hundreds of people fled to the water to avoid death in the fire. In the rush the weaker ones fell down or were carried into the deep water and perished. Others, overcome by the heat and smoke, fell in the streets and

were burned to death where they lay. The entire northern part of the state is a sea of flame. The country is dotted with the homes of farmers and homesteaders and with lumber camps. There is no doubt that hundreds of these buildings have been burned, while the fate of the people is in doubt. Probably many have lost their lives.

#### NORTHERN PACIFIC WRECK. One Man Killed and Another Seriously In-

morning. An unknown man who was which the controversy arose. riding on the passenger engine was amputated. Engineer Robinson, of oria, Ill. Before it could be signalled the pasventing the headlights being seen. Engineer Robinson, of the freight, left his engine and has not been seen since. Had his train been stopped at the switch as ordered the accident would not have occurred.

#### A JAPANESE REPORT.

They Capture a Chinese Warship and Sink a Chinese Transport. YOKOHAMA, July 30.—The Japanese official statement of the recent engagement between the fleets of Japan and China:

In consequence of severe provocation, three ships of the Japanese large amount of money and valuables squadron were compelled to engage the Chinese fleet off Fontae or Round island. They captured the Chinese war ship Tsao Kian and sank a Chinese Chen Yuen, escaped to China and the and ten passengers were taken com Chinese torpedo cruiser, Huan Tae, es pletely by surprise. caped to Fusan, in Corea.

The three Japanese war ships enchiho, and the Hih Yei. They were without injury.

#### Children Smothered.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30.-Raymond, 9; Leroy, 7, and Freddie, 4, the children of James W. Ganion, a locomotive engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, who have been missing since Thursday evening, when they went to bathe in the Connecticut river, were found dead at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the A Destructive Fire, Attended with Loss of closet of a freight caboose standing on a side track near the roundhouse, not 300 feet from their home.

After numerous searches for two days, Chief of Police Bill ordered the freight cars and railroad property searched and the policemen were drawn to the caboose yesterday morning by the smell of decomposing flesh. lead to the arrest of the other members In the trainmen's closet, shut by a less damaged. The total loss will exspring lock, they found the three ceed \$250,000. The cause of the fire is bodies badly decomposed.

#### Pacific Rallroad Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Representatives Boatner, Harris, Snodgrass uel E. Mastin, Michael Fenton and and Cooper, the four members of the house Pacific railroads committee opposed to granting these railroads further extention of time in meeting their obligations to the government. signed a minority report Saturday, which will probably be submitted to the house to-day. In the minority bill the secretary of the treasury and attorney-general are instructed to proceed to foreclosure on the road at the first default in payment.

#### Business Portion Destroyed by Fire.

BELLE PLAIN, Ia., July 30.-A fire which started in a blacksmith shop last evening resulted in the nearly total destruction of the business part of the city. The losses will aggregate \$400,000, with insurance of perhaps and Tama, but lack of water prevented them from accomplishing much. weather has been dry for so long that everything burned like tinder. Many people lost all their possessions and are homeless. The two hotels and nearly every business house of any account were destroyed.

#### PENSION POINTS.

Some Interesting Figures Compiled from

Pension Agent Glick's Report. TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.-Pension MILWAUKEE, July 30.-A special to Agent George W. Glick's latest report

from tree to tree with such rapidity roll at the beginning of the year was that the air seemed on fire. The bak- 101,423; at the close of the year the ing soil sent up a gas that ignited and number was 104,917. During this year atmosphere seemed to blaze. When the number of original pensioners enpensioners added during the year was 7,039. The loss to the roll by allowance under act of June 27, 1890, was 188; minors by legal limitation, 166; by 762; by transfer to other agencies, 300; the total loss was 3,545. The number of restorations and renewals of pensioners that were dropped from the

The sum of \$381,678.90 was paid as the fire are those of the John R. Davis back pay to 1,229 pensioners during the

The reduction in rate of pensions

during the year amounted to \$8,127. One thousand, five hundred and forty-six pensioners have been increased during the year, the total amount of this increase being \$88,686.

At the end of the year there was only \$34,558.79 due for which no vouchers had been presented.

The number of pensioners in the various states and territories on the rolls of the Topeka agency June 30, 1894, was 104,917, and the total amount disbursed for pensions at the Topeka agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was \$14,763,462.45.

#### COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The Two Gentlemen Named to Act with Commissioner Carroll.

WASHINGTON, July 26. - The president last night appointed the commissioners to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employes in connection with the recent railroad strike at Chicago and the TACOMA, Wash., July 30.—The east-bound Northern Pacific overland pas- the commissioner of labor shall be one senger train ran into a west-bound of the commissioners and that another freight train at South Prairie Saturday shall be appointed from the state in

The commissioners will be Carroll D. killed. Fireman Clement, of the Wright, John D. Kernan, of New York, freight train, was injured and his leg and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Pe-

the freight, lost the compressed air Mr. Kernan is a well known lawyer while going down grade, thereby los- in Utica, N. Y., and a son of ex-United ing control of his train, which was States Senator Kernan. He has been a finally stopped with the hand brakes. particular and thorough student of the labor question and has written several senger crashed into it, a heavy fog pre- important contributions to the literature on this subject. He was chosen because of his undoubted thorough understanding of the subject and his well known sympathy with the laboring classes.

Nicholas E. Worthington is now a judge of Illinois in the circuit court. He represented the Peoria district in congress about eight years ago.

#### DARING MEXICAN BANDITS. Held Up a Stage Coach and Ro

Express Box and Passengers. PEROTE, Vera Cruz, July 26.-The diligence between this place and Tezuitlan was held up by bandits and a secured. The robbery is the first in Mexico in nearly ten years. The stage

coach met the trains of the Interoceanic railway and started for Tezuitlan. transport with soldiers on board. Un- While still in the great pine forests the fortunately, one of the largest Chinese diligence was attacked by seven armed ironclads of the northern fleet, the and mounted men. The driver, guard One of the passengers, a rich Spanish

merchant, living near Tezuitlan, was gaged were the Allitsushina, the Taka- robbed of \$4,000 in bank notes. The bandits then rifled the Hidalgo express box and the pockets of the passengers, two of whom were women. These were relieved of diamonds, rings and jewels, and the entire party was completely stripped of everything of value. Over fifty troopers are in pursuit and will probably make no captures, but kill on sight.

#### FATAL FLAMES.

Life, at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 26.-The Knox stables on B street, the Adams Express Co.'s stables, eight two-story nouses on the alley north of the Knox building and two small frame houses back of the Adams' stables were de stroyed by fire early this morning and six or eight residences were more or not known.

The bodies of the following named firemen, crushed to death under falling walls, have been recovered: Sam-Dennis Donohue.

The above were firemen of No. 1 company. A number of firemen were injured and one of the Knox stable employes was burned and may die. Fully a dozen firemen and policemen were overcome by heat and had to be carried to places of safety.

About 250 heavy draught horses. nearly all the companies' express wagons and the contents of the large storage building were burned.

Car Works Start Up. CHICAGO, July 26.—The Allen Paper Car Wheel works at Pullman started up yesterday with about a dozen men. The officials of the company say they have no connection with the Pullman company beyond renting power from it; that they have notified their employes to return to work, guaranteeing them protection, and that unless they return the company proposes to go ahead and operate the works with new men. There is no evidence of weakening among the Pullman strikers. They have a perfect bicycle patrol system, and keep all who show a disposi-

tion to return to work under espionage

#### CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly

Given-In the senate on the 23d the proceedings were highly interesting although resulting in the transaction of no business. The hall and galleries were packed to hear the speeches on the tariff bill conference. Mr. Gorman (Md.) was the leading speaker and for nearly three hours he severely denounced the president's action on the tariff bill and gave the reasons why the senate had amended and finally agreed to the house bill, and he urged the senate to adhere to the measure as passed. He was listened to with intense interest. Mr. White (Cal.) fol-lowed. About 3 o'clock, before voting on the motion of Mr. Hill to recede from the coal and iron amendment, the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned....When the house met the in interest in the debate in the senate overshadowed everything else and it being imssible to hold a quorum an adjournment was

THE interest in the senate continued on the 24th. The entire session was taken up in de-bate on the tariff bill, or rather on questions growing out of its consideration. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) spoke for over two hours and cham-(N. Y.) spoke for over two hours and cham-pioned the position of the president. The gal-leries were crowded, and Mr. Hill's remarks were a continuous stream of sarcasm poured forth upon his opponents. Mr. Caffery (La.) followed Mr. Hill. He favored a bounty on sugar and stated that he would have voted against the bill if sugar had been placed on the free list. Pending Mr. Caffery's remarks the senate adjourned....The house passed by a vote of 140 to 53 (a party vote) the bill for the reinstatement of railway mail clerks dismissed reinstatement of railway mail clerks dismissed between March 15 and May 1, 1889: also a large batch of other bills, most of them local in their character, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

THE senate on the 25th agreed to the confer ence report on the legislative bill. Mr. Allen offered a resolution calling on the attorney-general for all correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, that passed between the department and the railroads centering in Chicago from June 1 to the present time, which went over. Mr. Caffery resumed his remarks:on the tariff bill, defending the duty on sugar. At 2:30 the senate went into executive session...In the house, after the reading of communications from the French government on the assassination of President Carnot, the conference report on the legislative bill was agreed to and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

THE tariff was the absorbing topic that accu-pled the attention of the senate again on the 26th. Senator Vilas (Wis.) made the leading speech of the day and made a vigorous defense of the president. At the conclusion of his speech he explained that for reasons stated he withdrew his motion to recede from the one-eighth differential on sugar. Mr. Hill's motion to recede from the amendment placing a duty of 40 per cent. on coal and iron was defeated. Mr. Washburn then revived Mr. Vilas' motion instructing the conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on sugar and the motion was under debate at adjournment....The proceedings in the house were lifeless. conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to. Several unimportant bills passed and at 4:50 o'clock the house adjourned.

THE senate held an interesting session on the 27th on the question of agreeing to the request of the house for another conference on the tariff bill. The chair ruled Mr. Wash-burn's motion instructing the conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on sugar out of order. An appeal was taken and a mo-tion to lay the appeal on the table was lost by a tie vote. This brought the senate to a direct vote on the Washburn motion and the interes was intense: Mr. Washburn's motion was lost, however: on the same vote, the populists and Senators Hill and Irby voting with the republicans. The resolution to agree to a further conference was then agreed to and the senate adjourned until Monday....No quorum was present in the house and what business that was transacted was by unanimous con-sent. Pension bills were considered at the evening session:

THE senate was not in session on the 28th The house held a brief session and passed a number of private bills. A joint resolution was adopted extendidg appropriations to August 14, and the heat was so severe that an adrnment was soon taken.

#### SHE WAS ENGAGED.

Why the Pretty School Teacher Sought Definition from Her Class.

The pretty school teacher; for a little divertisement, had asked her class for the best definition of "wife." and the boy in the corner had promptly responded: "A rib."

She looked at him reproachfully, and nodded to the boy with the dreamy eyes who seemed anxious to say some

thing: "Man's guiding star and guardian angel," he said in response to the nod.

The helpmate," put in a little flaxen haired girl. "One who soothes man in adversity;"

suggested a demure little girl. "And spends his money when he's flush," added the incorrigible boy in

the corner. There was a lull and the pretty dark: eyed girl said slowly:

"A wife is the envy of spinsters." "One who makes a man hustle," was the next suggestion. "And keeps him from making a fool of himself," put in another girl.

sorrowful little maiden. "Stop right there," said the pretty

school teacher. "That's the best definition." Later the sorrowful little maiden sidled up to her and asked:

"Aren't you going to marry that handsome man that calls for you nearly every day?" "Yes, dear," she replied, "but with

us nothing will ever go wrong. He says so himself."—Toledo Blade.

#### Almost a Tragedy.

He loved her. He asked her to marry him. She had remained silent. He persuaded and pleaded for an an-She refused to reply.

Then he took his hat and started away angrily. "One word, Mr. De Smoot," she said in tragic tones, "before you go." He was awed and stopped.

"Well," he responded sulkily, "what is it? Speak quick, for I am going away forever.' "Yes." she murmured and her mother upstairs thought he wouldn't go away

forever. Such is love in large cities.-Detroit Free Press. Why He Didn't Want It.

#### Jones-I say, old man, have you a dollar you don't want? Smith-Yes, here it is. Take it. Jones-Awfully good of you,old man.

You are sure you don't want it? Smith—Yes, absolutely sure. counterfeit.—Truth. It's

Avoiding Temptation.

Cholly—Quick! This way! Here comes my tailor! Algy-I never knew you to dodge

your tailor before. Cholly-Yaas, but this time I have money, and might be tempted to pay him. -N. Y. Weekly.

#### THE WARDEN EXONERATED.

The Penitentiary Directors Files White-washing Report in Regard to Mr. Chase.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 27 .- A report was made to the governor yesterday by the directors of the state penitentiary giving the details of their examination of the charges filed against Warden Chase, and completely exon-erating that official. The report says: We find that Warden S. W. Chase kas per-formed the duties of his office in an efficient and proper manner, and that the state coal mine is and has been kept in safe condition, and that as to the item in relation to animals mentioned in the charges, the transactions of the warden were proper and that the state netted a profit of \$495.32 in that matter.

And that because of the neglect and omission of J. W. Yarroll whilst chief clerk a credit of \$25 to the state was left off the books until Warden Chase collected the same from the Armour Packing Co., on June 9, 1894, which eredit had been allowed long before on account-of rebate on bacon. And we thereupon, after getting all the evidence possible, exonerate Warden Chase from each and every charge set forth in the said charges and specifications made to your excellency by said Yarroll, Stonehocker and Bunn, and we refer you to the evidence as taken by B. F. Martin.

#### IDLE BLAST FURNACES.

Only 20 Per Cent. of All In the Country Are

In Operation.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The total production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1894 was 2,-717,083 gross tons, against 2,561,584 tonsin the last half of 1893, and 4,562,918 in the first half of 1893. Not since the dull year of 1885 has the United States. made as little pig iron in one year asin the last twelve months. The number of furnaces which were in blast on June 30, 1894, was 108 and the number out of blast 408. At no time in the recent history of the American iron trade have so few furnaces been in blast as

on June 30 last. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the first half of 1894 was as follows: Pennsylvania, 129,559; Illinois, 252,080; Ohio; 171,048; other states, 114,-767. Total, 667,454, against 2,092,000 tons in the first half of 1893; Bessemer steel rails of all weights and sections, 399,404 tons, against 704,240 tons in the first half of 1893.

#### THE PRIZE RING.

A Contest for the Championship Between Tommy Ryan and Billy Smith Won by

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.-The twenty-round fight at welter-weights for the championship of the world be tween Mysterious Billy Smith, of Boston, and Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, took place at the Twin City Athletic club before fully 4,000 people last night. Both men were in the ring together at 9 o'clock, the scales being placed in the center. Both men mounted in fighting costume, with the weights placed at 142 pounds, and neither lifted it. Tom West, Solly Smith and Ted Alexander acted as seconds for Smith, while Jerry Murphy, Harry Baker and Prof. Lewis acted in the same capacity for Ryan. Joe Chovnski was chosen referee by both par-

ties. At 9:12 the men shock hands. The men fought twenty rounds. In the last round, although not knocked out, Smith was declared beaten by the

#### ANOTHER COLORADO OUTRAGE Masked Men Wantonly Kill Sheep and

MEEKER, Col., July 27. - Masked men tied and blindfolded Gen. S. Alse and a deputy sheriff, whom Mr. Alsebrook had placed in charge of his sheep,. and stabbed and clubbed to death about 250 head of sheep, after which: they rode over to Smith & Trimmer's

camp and shot 101 fine blooded rams. The mob gave Alsebrook five days in which to leave the country, informing him that they had a secret organization of 300 members in Garfield, Routt and Rio Blancho counties, who were sworn to rid the country of such people.

Oklahoma War Over. GUTHRIE, Ok., July 27.—Gov. Renfrow left for Canada again yesterday, leaving Secretary Lowe acting gov-

ernor. Lowe at once wired the war department requesting that the soldiers be withdrawn from Enid and Pond Creek, as they are no longer needed. He also wired congratulations to the mayor Some one for a man to find fault of Enid on release of the citizens arwith when things go wrong," said a rested and taken to Kingfisher. The territorial administration has dropped the railroad and turned squarely to the cause of the people. Obeyance of the ordinance of Enid and Round Pond and erecting of depots was demanded of the railroad and the road had agreed to do. so if the people would cease their obstructions, so the trouble can practically be said to be at an end.

#### Mine Officials Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27.—At the Exeter shaft of the Lehigh Valley Co. at Pittston the bottom fell out of the carriage as it was descending the shaft to-day and Col, Mason, superintendent; Robert Mercer, assistant superintendent, and William Wilson, another official, were precipitated to the bottom. Mason was kalled outright and the other two were fatally injured. The men were going down into the mine on a tour of inspection.

#### Asks Leave to Reduce Pay.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27 .- S. F. Barnard, receiver of the Omaha & St. Louis road, which extends from Council Bluffs. to. Pattonsburg, Ma, and is operated as, the north end of the Wabash system, is in the federal court to-day asking to be authorized to cut the pay of the employes an average of 10 per cent. The employes are in court opposing it.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 27.—Joo Craig, an ex-policeman, killed his divorced wife, her brother, George Hunter; his father-in-law, William Hunter, and then attempted to shoot himself, but only succeeded in making a flesh

wound. His wife secured a divorce from him three months ago upon the grounds of eruelty, and Craig, who is reported to be possessed of a very quarrelsome disposition, has never lost an opportunity to make matters unpleasant for her. Revenge is thought to be the cause of the murders.