County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894.

NO. 39.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A REPORT in favor of giving to Col. H. L. Moore, the democratic contestant, the seat for the Second Kansas district, held by Funston, has been made by the sub-committee on elec-

THE house committee on pensions have decided to report a measure based on the bill introduced by Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, to restore to the rolls widows of soldiers who had been dropped because of remarriage and whose second husband had died,

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution have been introduced in the house by Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas. They call for the publication by the office of rebellion records of the revolution; the erection of tablets on historic spots revolutionary veterans shall receive the ty jail. same care given to the graves of rebellion veterans.

By the advice of his physician President Cleveland on the 14th started on a cruise down Chesapeake bay as far as the capes, in order to enjoy the sea breezes.

A TELEGRAM received at the interior department announced that four Winnebago Indians were stranded in London and are seeking funds to return to their reservation in Wisconsin. Secretary Smith has suggested that the state department advance the funds, to be reimbursed by the interior department, and if this cannot be done, arrangements will be made for their return by private parties, to be reimbursed later by the government. It is not known how the Indians reached London, but it is believed they were left there by a traveling show.

SENATOR COCKRELL presented a num-

ber of petitions in the senate recently from Missouri, asking that the tax on whisky be not increased in the pending

A PROVISION of the Indian appropriation bill prohibits all Indian children from attending any school more than 40 miles from their reservation until her from collecting money from conthey have gone to the school provided for them at home four years. This provision, if it is enacted into a law, will have the effect of reducing the number of Indians sent away to eastern schools and very materially increasing their home education.

As THE end of the fiscal year is only a few days distant, treasury officials are able to give a fairly accurate estimate of the net results of the treasury's operations for the year. Up to the 15th the receipts aggregate \$382,- inch of water fell. The crops are safe 204,721, and the disbursements \$356,197,-337, leaving a deficit for the eleven and one-half months of \$74,992,616.

non-interest-bearing bonds which Sen- sion. The convention will meet in biator Peffer introduced in the senate, ennial session in June, 1896, at Chathas been introduced in the house by tanooga, Tenn. The general offices of Representative Geary, of California. the union will be removed to Kansas An amendment has been added to make it compulsory for every state, territory, county and township to give work to every unemployed person in its limits at \$1.50 a day for common labor and \$3.50 for labor with a team, eight hours a day.

Ar Cramphill, N. J., Johann Kauff-man arose from his bed and with some sharp instrument cut the throats of his wife and three children. Then, washing the blood from his person, he dressed himself neatly and committed suicide by hanging. Late in the after-noon the five dead bodies were found. Poverty was the cause. THE pumphouse at the Alverton coke

plant of McClure & Co. at Greensburg, Pa., was blown up with dynamite shortly after midnight on the 14th. The explosion was terrific and the building was completely wrecked. The strikers are held responsible for the outrage and the perpetrators are said to be known. TERRENCE V. POWDERLY, ex-general

master workman of the Knights of Labor, has issued for private circulation among the members of the order, a statement containing the inside history of the movement which compelled his voluntary retirement. It forms a pamphlet of thirty-four pages, and is a review of the circumstances leading up to the events of last fall, which have proven so momentous to the Knights of WILLARD W. SAPERSTON, of Buffalo,

N. Y., the attorney of Kisminski, the Pole who returned to Russia and was sent to Siberia, has seen Acting Secretary of State Uhl and laid before him all the papers in the case in his possession. Mr. Uhl promised him that the United States government would push the matter and do all in its power to obtain the release of Kisminski.

DURING a street parade of a summer spectacle at Philadelphia a section of one of the terra cotta balconies of an office building fell upon the crowd on the sidewalk beneath, crushing the heads of an old woman and a little girl and injuring a number of other bystanders.

ERASTUS WIMAN was found guilty of forgery in the second degree at New

Dun's review of trade for the week ended the 15th said that woolen mills were closing, having scarcely any orders. Wheat was a fraction higher. At New York boot and shoe shops were stopped, but shipments from there are 10 per cent. larger for June thus far than last year.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended June 15 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 19.5; in houses. Three may die. New York the decrease was 26.9; outside, 9.8.

A MOB of 800 strikers stopped a train on the Youngwood branch of the Pennsylvania road at the point of guns and forced the engineer to take the train back to Strickler mines, the starting point. They then partially destroyed the Hecla and Youngwood bridge, after which they attacked a party of non-union workmen, badly beating two of them.

It was reported in Wall street that the national banks will in the near fu-ture furnish all gold for export. The last gold furnished by the banks was during the month of April.

JUDGE Ross, in the United States court in Los Angeles, Cal., sentenced the 170 'wealers who stole the train on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad at Barand battlefields, and that the graves of stow June 6 to four months in the coun-

> THE assignee of the National Co-operative Building and Investment association at Denver, Col., says the concern will not pay one cent on the dollar.

> AT a delegate meeting of the northern Illinois miners at Spring Valley, Ill., at which at least 1,000 miners were represented, it was unanimously voted to never dig a ton of coal until the operators restored last year's prices. From now on the operators will have not only the foreign miners to combat but English speaking miners as well.

> Horse stealing was reported going on at an alarming extent in Oklahoma and the Indian territory. It was said there was an organized gang, numbering over 200 men, who were located in every town in the territory and especially those remote from railroads. Twenty horses had been stolen in Q county in the last three weeks and run off. It was claimed that men thought to be of

good standing in their towns were con-nected in some way with this thieving. A surr in equity has been filed in the United States court at Los Angeles, Cal., by Loren Jones, of New York, against Mrs. Fremont, widow of Gen. Fremont, the pathfinder, to restrain gress for the seizure of land by the government belonging to her husband. The complaint avers that the land seized by the government was heavily 34 last year. mortgaged by Gen. Fremont and that the property was foreclosed under mortgage. The complaint severely Gen. Fremont's business criticises methods.

THE prolonged drought in South Dakota was broken on the 14th by a violent thunderstorm in which nearly an with an adequate rainfall hereafter.

MEMBERS of the Railway Carmen's THE Coxey bill for good roads and 14th and adjourned their annual ses-

Two hundred Coxeyites captured a freight train at Big Springs, Col. They were overtaken by deputies and arrested and taken to Omaha, Neb.

In Cincinnati the striking carpenters by a decisive vote, have declared off the strike which has paralyzed the building trades there for five weeks.

TEN boats, containing 250 Montana Coxeyites, arrived in Bismarck from Helena, Mont., recently, having traveled by the Missouri river. The city refused to provide food and the men threatened to leave their boats and

make their way over railroads. THE SOUTH.

THE Virginia republican committee inations for the fall elections.

AT Monroe, La., on the night of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY says there 13th fires were discovered in two va- is no truth in the published statement cant houses. Bloodhounds were put that he had decided to enter suit for on the trail of the party who had done \$171,000,000 against the Pacific bonded the work. After making a circuitous railroads, but had employed Attorney route, they went to the house of a Russell for the purpose of handling the white man named J. H. Day, a party who has been strongly suspected of having done such work before. Circommittee has decided by a vote of 3 to cumstantial evidence pointed conclu- 2 to request the vice president to cersively to him as having been the in- tify the refusal of H. O. Havemeyer and cendiary. Day was arrested and put J. E. Searles, president and treasurer,

THREE spans of the large trestle on the Georgia Pacific railway near Cardiff from the plague averaged 200 per day. were burned by armed men on the night of the 11th, making the seventh trestle within a week.

THE entire family of Felix Trough-25 miles from Clarksville, Tenn., has far as known was hurt. been poisoned by drinking water from their well in which, in some mysterious Wyo., ranchman, was shot while work-

AT Breedon, W. Va., five young women engaged in a fight the other night. Knives and pistols were used and Mrs. Lizzie Maynard was killed and Jennie Morris mortally wounded. It was thought that the affair originated from 12, and then ended his own life with a jealousy.

CHARLES KENDALL and Dave Smith bullet in his brain. CHARLES KENDALL and Dave Smith met a horrible death at Louisville, Ky., recently. Smith, a colored vault cleaner, had been lowered in a bucket and was overcome by the noxious gas. In trying to rescue him Kendall, who was white, failed to secure the rope about his body and when overcome was helpless. Both were dead when their bodies were recovered.

bullet in his brain.

In the senate on the 18th schedule M, pulp papers and books, was taken up and the committee's figures were adopted, and rates were fixed on many articles in the next schedule. Mr. Hill made a speech in support of free coal. In the house the commercial travelers' bill was passed, and then the antipotions bill was considered. bodies were recovered.

A St. Bernand dog, said to have been mad, bit seven people at Dallas, Tex.,

THE deputy city collector of Louisville, Ky., William P. Welch, while fishing in the reservoir met with a tragic death. He had gone out on a bridge and had on a pair of rubber boots reaching to his hips. He slipped from the bridge in the deep water, and the heavy rubber boots filling with

water, he sunk like a rock. GENERAL.

DON FREDRICO MADRAZO, the distinguished Spanish painter, is dead. Ir is stated that Signor Sonnino, minister of finance, takes a gloomier view than ever of Italy's financial situation. He is of the opinion that the deficit will continue to grow.

A MADRID dispatch says the results of the recent earthquake were more serious at Nacimienti than at first reported. Several people were killed and a number were wounded by the collapse of buildings. A church and some school buildings are a heap of ruins.

A FIRE at Yamagata, Japan, province of Usen, destroyed 1,200 houses, and thirteen people lost their lives during the conflagration.

A STEAMER from China brings news of a sanguinary fight between pirates and the villagers and soldiers at Tanchi. Thirty-two pirates were killed and three captured. Several pirates were drowned also in trying to escape. A DISPATCH from Castlebar, Ireland,

said that a passenger boat returning to Westport Quay from Achil island with eighty harvesters who were to be shipped to Scotland capsized and it is believed that fifty of the harvesters lost their lives. Eighteen bodies have already been recovered.

FIRE in Panama recently destroyed about 150 small cheap dwellings, causing losses of \$350,000.

CAPT. THOMAS on the 14th still held the Salvadorian refugees aboard the Bennington at La Libertad. The state department was waiting for the organization of some form of government there before taking action on the demand for the surrender of the refugees. LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, of England, died on the 14th.

THE failures for the week ended June 15 were 232 in the United States, against 313 last year, and 40 in Canada, against

ABDUL AZIZ has been officially pro-

claimed sultan of Morocco. An explosion took place in the Franziska mine at Karwin, Austria, causing the deaths of 120 miners. This was followed by four other explosions in which eighty more miners were killed and a rescue party of ten men which descended into one of the pits also perished. The ventilator shafts of several of the pits were destroyed union elected officers at Chicago on the and the fire spread in all directions. The galleries of the mines are still on fire and it is believed that the majority of the bodies of the victims will be | Fridays in the month.

THE revolution in Corea has assumed s serious aspect. The number of rebels is said to be over 60,000, and they have been drilled in modern style. The government troops have been routed in two encounters on May 16, losing 200 killed. This defeat completely demoralized the government forces.

THE Deckertown express on the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad ran into and demolished an electric street car at Paterson, N. J., on the 18th. Three of the passengers were fatally and five seriously injured.

COM. EASBY, U. S. A., died on the 18th, aged 75.

MRS. J. R. MILLER, wife of a leading merchant of Leadville, Col., and her has adopted a resolution stating that two children were probably fatally init deems it unwise to call congressional jured by being thrown down an emconventions in that state to make nom- bankment in a runaway while out driv-

in jail. Later in the night he was respectively, of the American Refining taken out and hanged to the limb of a Co., to the district attorney.

LATE news from Canton, China stated that the death rate in that city THE powder mill of Laffin & Rand, 1 mile from Platteville, Wis., containing more than 400 kegs of powder, exploded the other evening. The employes had ber, living just over the Kentucky line, just left the premises and no one so

RICHARD KING, a Carbon county, manner, poison had been placed. It ing in a field by soldiers who mistook him for an antelope. The ball passed through his body near his heart and he was in a critical condition.

CRAZED with grief at the death of his

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Prohibitionists nominated Hon. I. O. Pickering, of Johnson county, for gov-

ernor. The populists of the Sixth district have nominated Congressman Baker for re-election.

Rev. Samuel Warren delivered the annual address before the students of the Kanszs Wesleyan university. C. C. Osborn, who shot and killed

Lawyer Hamble at Holton, has been taken to Topeka for safe keeping. It is said that Hon. John J. Ingalls has received an offer to become editorin-chief of an important magazine pub-

lished in New York. Superintendent Snider, of the insurance department, has been notified that the Guardian Fire & Insurance Co., of London, which recently withdrew from business in America, has reinsured all its risks in the state with

the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Mrs. B. H. Phelps, has commenced a singular suit at Atchison in which she asks for a judgment for \$10,000 against the city and county for allowing saloons to be operated therein, thereby maintaining places where her husband buys whisky and becomes drunk.

E. L. Chapman, ex-receiver of the United States land office at Larned and Great Bend, committed suicide at the latter place the other evening by shooting himself through the head. He was despondent over ill health of himself

The first regular meeting of the executive committee of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union was to have been held at Topeka, June 14, but the only member of the committee to appear was I. E. Dean, of New York, and the meeting was indefinitely postponed.

While Mrs. Hadley and two daughters, Hattie and Lillie, were fording the Saline river south of Plainville the other Sunday, the wagon was capsized and Mrs. Hadley and Hattie drowned. Lillie saved her life by clinging to bushes. The party was en route to Sunday school. Recent rains had suddenly swollen the river.

Charles B. Hamble, a lawyer, was shot and instantly killed at Holton the other evening by Clinton Osborn, a saddler. Osborn, armed with a shotgun, met Hamble on the street and, it is stated, accused him of betraving his (Osborn's) daughter, who had been working in the law office of deceased, which the latter denied, when Osborn shot him.

A notice was posted at the Santa Fe shops in Topeka announcing that the shops would be closed Friday, June 15. The men feared that this was a fore- doubt of their ability to secure their the seven. The general manager, however, stated that no further reduction had been decided upon than two

A member of the soldiers' home recently brought habeas corpus proceedings in the United States court against Gov. Smith for illegally confining him at the home, retaining his pension money and compelling him to take the Keeley treatment and pay for same, under duress of imprisonment. Gov. Smith immediately gave Williams his freedom and pension money upon being served with notice of the legal pro-

Pensions recently granted Kansas veterans: Original, William Dellinger, Dodge City; James J. Dunkee, Wichita. Additional, Marshall McKnight, National Military Home. Supplemental, Edward B. Webb, Randall. Restoration, James L. McClure, Emporia. Renewal, Benjamin Sweet, Reubens, Increase, Joseph L. Conklin, Topeka. Reissue, John W. Cullimore, washington; Caroline King, Numa; Celia Strevel (mother), Fort Scott.

Joseph Jacobs, a jeweler of Atchison, left home the other morning for the purpose of hunting, and, not returning, search was instituted for him. His clothing was found on the bank of a creek about 4 miles south of the city, and the body of the dead man was taken out of the stream a short time afterward. A dog which Jacobs took with him was lying on his master's clothes when found. A son of Jacobs was drowned in the same creek about a

The crop bulletin issued from the weather bureau office at Topeka for the week ended June 11 stated that late rains had materially improved all | Erie grain elevator, was totally decrops. Corn is a good stand, clean and of good color and is growing rapidly. Wheat is being harvested in the south. The rye and flax are good, barley and oats fair. Pastures and meadows generally good, clover and alfalfa good, except in the bottoms along the Arkansas. Timothy is short. Cherries and early potatoes abundant. Apples promising.

Arthur Winner and Joseph W. Mc-Nutt were released from the penitentiary on the 9th, after serving twenty years. When quite young men they murdered a tramp at Wichita and burned his body in a building. McNutt had insured his life for \$5,000 in favor of Winner. The scheme was to make it appear that the dead man was Mc-Nutt and Winner was to collect the money. McNutt disappeared, but the plot was discovered and both arrested, tried and sentenced to be hanged. One of the last acts of Gov. Humphrey was to commute their sentence to twentyfive years, which for good behavior was reduced to twenty years.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Ex-Congressman Thomas M. Bayne Takes His Life.

WASHINGTON, June 18.-In a fit of despondency resulting from long and in-curable illness and depressed by a sudden and violent attack of dangerous symptoms, Thomas M. Bayne, for seven terms representative of the Allegheny district in congress, Saturday morning forestalled the end by sending a bullet through his head and killing himself instantly. At the time he was alone with the servants in his handsome and luxrious home at 1629 Massachusetts avenue, in the most ultra fashionable part of the city, his wife being temporarily absent in Pheladelphia.

He had been ill for a long time and ndeed it was his ill health that caused him to resign his labors in congress where he had earned a reputation as a clever, vigorous debater and an expert | formant. on the complexities of the metal schedule of tariff bills. About eighteen months ago he was induced to take a voyage around the world and when he returned last July it appeared that he had improved very much. The gain was but temporary, however, and he suffered greatly from fits of depression consequent upon the mutations of his disease which was consumption.

Mr. Bayne was one of the best known republican politicians in Pennsylvania president of the first national bank at and was on the ways and means committee in the last congress. He declined to run again for this congress on account of ill-health, and had since been out of active politics. He beinformed; also the night watch at the longed to the branch of the party of which Senator Quay is the head.

Mr. Bayne was born in Allegheny, Pa., just fifty-eight years ago Thursday last.

TO RESTORE PAY.

A Demand to Be Made Upon Several Roads for a Restoration of Wages. CHICAGO, June 18.—It is said one ex-

pected result of the convention of the American Railway union, now holding in this city, will be the demand in the near future for a restoration of pay on several roads running into Chicago. The convention has under advisement several plans for a mediation and adjustment of grievances and after the adoption of one it will be put almost immediately to practical use.

The local unions, composed of employes of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis & Chicago railway, and those of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, on wages reduced during the present with a view to concerted action. The men are thoroughly organized on both lines, having grown better acquainted during the convention and have no

evenings of the delegates have been occupied, in many cases, with the work of organization which, stimulated by the presence of so many leaders in this city, is proceeding with unexpected rapidity.

CONDITION OF PEACHES. They Will Practically Be a Failure-Apples Promising.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The report of the statistician of the department of agriculture for June says that a glance at the per centages of condition of peaches on June 1 is sufficient to show how disastrous the season has been thus far. The returns at this date relate principally to bloom in the more northern districts, and where conditions are high it would be too early to form an opinion as to crop results. As fruit does not recover from a low condition early in its history, as other products do, it is safe to construe the extremely low figures into a practi-

cal failure of the crop.

The condition for 1894 in the states producing the commercial crop, as compared with 1893, makes a poor showing for this year, as follows: New Jersey, 1893, 104; 1894, 95. Delaware, 1893, 93; 1894, 15. Maryland, 1893, 93; 1894, 21. Virginia, 1893, 63; 1894, 15. Georgia, 1893, 82; 1894, 7. Ohio, 1893, 74; 1894, 43. Michigan, 1893, 86; 1894, 70. California, 1893, 83; 1894, 85.

AN ABBATTOIR BURNS. Fire in Jersey City Wherein 5,000 Head of Sheep Are Cremated Alive.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 18.-The old but extensive abbattoir of the Central Stock & Transit Co., in Harsimus Cove, just south of Pavonia avenue and the stroyed by fire Saturday evening, the total loss reaching almost \$1,000,000. Built on piles, the structure of two stories was entirely of wood, but the machinery for the various utilitation piers was costly, while the amount of stock, including dressed beef, mutton and upward of 5,000 live sheep and

L. L. Lambert, a prominent official of the company, insisted might reach \$1,-Fall of a Grand Stand. PERRY, Ok., June 18 .- An accident

lambs, went to swell the loss, which

occurred here yesterday in which a little daughter of Hon. A. C. Potter was fatally injured and many were slightly wounded. While the Ponca Cyclones, an Indian baseball team of the Otoe tribe, and the Famous nine of Perry were playing a match game at neighborhood was crowded with Jerome park, the grand stand, on which were seated several hundred which were seated several hundred people, gave way and the crowd was thrown to the ground. The ltttle girl was crushed and mangled so badly been for the man, who was strugging with his captors near the premier's carriage and he would undoubtedly have been beaten to death had it not been for the prompt arrival of the that she will die.

REPORTED PLOT.

Washington Police Said to Have Discovered An Anarchist Plot to Blow Up the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- An anarchist plot to blow up the public buildings in Washington has been discovered by the district police. The leader of the anarchists is H. J. Jaxon, a half-breed French Canadian who has for years been closely identified with the Chicago anarchists, and whose office has been located in the Times building in that city.

For weeks past a house at 1921 Vermont avenue, in this city, where the secret meetings of the anarchists have been held, has been watched by the police, and a man named De Masters. known both as doctor and professor, and an ex-Episcopalian minister, has attended the meetings and is the in-

The formula from which the explosives were to be made has been obtained, the compound made and tested. It is the latest fiendish device of the anarchists and explodes from the heat of the sun, throwing out a deadly poisonous vapor. No arrests have yet been made and the police refuse to reveal their full information and have sought to keep the story from the papers. Knowledge of the plot became, however, too generally known to prevent a

Sergeant-at-Arms Bright of the senate was the first to receive any inforcapitol, and the speaker of the house. Secretary Carlisle was told of a plot against the treasury department, and the president was also informed of the situation. With the police working steadily on the case for weeks past, not enough information has been obtained upon which certainty of conviction could be assured, and for this reason the arrests have been postponed

day after day.

The information which De Masters brought was that Jaxon had expected to find no difficulty in organizing a strong association of anarchists here, and it was also expected that anarchists would flock in here from all directions with the opening of spring.

Shortly after this Sergeant-at-Arms Bright received a letter which was of such an earnest nature warning him of a plot to blow up the capitol and other public buildings that he decided to investigate. It was one of hunboth of which the men have had their dreds of letters that he had received, but the earnestness manifested year, have been holding daily meet- by the writer caused him to make an investigation. He consulted with Maj. Moore, superintendent of the district police, and the author of the letter was met per agreement, and proved to be the ex-preacher, De Masters, who runner of a regular lay off each Friday, demand for a return to the wage scale had been taken in by the anarchists. which would cut down their hours to of 1893 without the necessity of strik- De Masters was put under pay, and in-During the entire convention the He did so, and made daily reports to the chief of police.

> Even with the knowledge that the facts were to be published, the police refused to give out the information in their possession as to the extent of the plot or the names of the men who were associated with Jaxon. It is settled that eight men met regularly at 1921 Vermont avenue, but whether this comprised all those in the plot could not be learned. Jaxon will be remembered as chief lieutenant to Louis Reil in the half-breed Canadian rebellion. Last night it was believed all the anarchists had fled.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS DEAD. His Death Was Caused Primarily by Typoid Fever, Followed by Meningitis.

NEW YORK, June 18.-Ex-Minister William Walter Phelps died shortly before 2 o'clock Sunday morning at his home at Tea Neck, N. J. He had been ill a long time, and quite recently went south in the hope his condition would be improved. He derived but little benefit from his southern trip, and but a short time ago was so prostrated that his physician ordered absolute quiet. Gradually he grew weaker, and for the past few days his death has been looked for at almost any moment. His physicians paid their last visit at 10:15 Saturday night. He died a few hours later, surrounded by his wife and daughter and his two sons, John J. and Sheffield. The exact nature of Mr. Phelps' ailment was never definitely stated, but his illness was primarily from typhoid fever, which was followed by meningitis and other complications. He was not naturally of a robust constitution

falling into a slumber. Mrs. Phelps is prostrated, the result of her long watch by her husband's bedside. PREMIER CRISPI FIRED AT. An Assassin Makes a Desperate Effort to

and he inherited pulmonary troubles.

The end was calm, as though he was

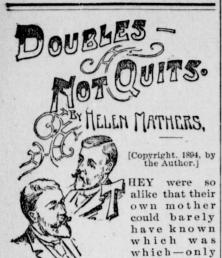
Kill the Italian Statesman. ROME, June 18 .- Premier Crispi was driving from his residence to the chamher of deputies in a close carriage Saturday, when a man loitering on the sidewalk put his hand into his breast, drew a revolver and dashed into the street to the carriage. He then lifted his revolver, took quick aim at the premier and fired.

Signor Crispi was uninjured and sprang out of his carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The latter, however, was almost immediately seized by a number of people attracted by the report of the revolver. In a moment the excited people. A rush was made for the man, who was struggling

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



handsome "boys" with bitterest tears

and sorrow. Both looked thorough "men about that of the other, yet, it always happened (their tastes in some respects being identical) that the same waistcoats and trouserings appealed to both, while their barbers appeared to have entered into a rivalry to cut and shave them, hair for hair, alike. Both attended all the principal race meetings, both loved music and a good play, each drove a carriage, and rode in the mornings, each had rooms in St. James' street, and, to cap the whole thing, they moved more or less in the same each other's secrets, thereby increasing | turned her sick with pain and longing, the respect and hatred of one man for and she could scarcely control herself the other, who in turn despised and to utter a commonplace greeting. scorned his double, making, however,

Pretty, trembling women would at race meetings, or under the trees in and once for all that she would never the park, or in the lobby of the opera, take himself as Jack's double, since whisper strange reproaches into Jack she could not marry Jack, and no one Inchequin's honest ears, and sweetfaced honest girls and wives would treat Blair Athol with a respect he forever now would remain unsaid. He most assuredly did not deserve, so that looked at the beautiful young lady often he did not explain the mistake at once as Jack did, thereby perhaps escaping trouble, though it was seldom his not to see that agony of shame in a woman's eyes that poor Jack alas! all too often had to face.

no effort to unmask him.

Thus they were circumstanced, a potent cause of discomfort to one another, and a real stumbling to their friends and acquaintances. Often a woman who liked Jack, yet in some Blair Athol, would see Jack driving up to her door, and tell the servants she was at home, only to see the other man walk in a few minutes later, with a smile that told how thoroughly he was at repeated failure to distinguish one quin." from the other, refused to bow to pointedly refrained from giving him a in courtier fashion and passed out.

There was only one sign by which the initiated became aware to whom bedroom, enjoying all the rapture and they were speaking. The right sort of newness of reading the first love letter a person in Jack's company had a sense she had ever received from the man of rest, of satisfaction, even of pleas- she loved. She pressed it to her lips, ure, while Blair Athol's inspired vague | she clasped it to her bosom, she held it uneasiness, and, among a certain class away from her and she held it near. of men, dislike. The inferior order of She laughed, she cried, and all but woman, the woman who is bound to went out of her senses for pure joy succumb to the fascinations of some that after all love had conquered one man or other during her life, in- pride - that mountains of hateful finitely preferred Athol to Jack, and money had not been able to bury her possibly he found satisfaction in the fact, for he availed himself of the pref"I fear it will all be uphill erence very thoroughly.

It did not at all lessen his enjoyment that Jack frequently got all the credit of his double's misdeeds, and that Kitty Dasent frequently frowned on the innocent victim of one of nature's there is almost no impasse out of which freaks, and would not listen to any explanations that might be offered to her.



But if love is sometimes blind, love can also on occasions see farther than anyone else, and Kitty had never confounded the two with each other; in darkest dusk she would have instantly known which was which. For she loved Jack, and it took most of her time to prevent his discovering a fact Blair Athol had long ago discovered, the latter's inflexible determination to marry her. Kitty was an heiress, and her principal charm lay in her money bags to Blair Athol, while the very existence of those bags were so abhorrent to Jack that they had hitherto proved more saluted and retired. an insurmountable barrier between

ian's house in Park lane, but Jack's tween the pictures and statuary with were like angels' visits, few and far which rich men of taste fill their gar, lily bulbs and choice shrubbery.

disparaging the absent man to the girl turn back. who loved him.

If Jack knew the truth, he deliberately shut his eyes to it, but if all her for- and for him"—and it is a fact that he If Jack knew the truth, he deliberatetune had one fine morning turned to never set foot inside those doors, or rainbow gold, he would have been by brought any letter to her again. her side as fast as he could get to her after hearing the news - meanwhile Moreover, Jack had got rather badly never by word or look did he betray himself.

him. saw nothing, but they saw a the matter to Mr. Stranbenzee, as great deal between her and Blair often women had so much more influ-Athol, who occasionally assumed airs ence over crusty old guardians than of annexation that were more patent their aspiring suitors. Kitty was preoccupied always with the thought independence of spirit common in of Jack-and Jack's coldness. Who shall say that the extraordinary

alike that their | not make her accept as a frequent visi- | willingly wait longer than that for her own mother tor a man whom she did not like, but Jack? who yet kept alive in her thevisible im age of Jack? She saw the latter so seldom, that it wanted a tenacious memory which - only indeed to remember him, but neither in the -th lancers, had done her the inboth those good her case nor in his did absence make women had died young, leaving their the heart grow fonder of somebody his hut at Aldershot-and his heart. else. The other lovers who came and went, some for her lovableness and loveliness, others who could not see town," each had a tailor who rivaled the woman behind the shining of her gold, were no more to her than the shadows at play at hide-and-seek on a mountain side, and Mr. Stranbenzee, her guardian, grew angry as she refused one great marriage after another and extended, apparently, a favor to Blair Athol that neither the man nor his fortune warranted. Matters were at this stage in the cold early days of February, when parliament, having assembled at an unusual time of the year, Mr. Stranbenzee was forced to be in town and assisting at these disset, and were both in love with the | mal sittings that, varied by uproarious same woman. There was, in fact, no | seenes, seem the fashion in parliament outward difference whatever in their to-day. Kitty was as incapable of dull-appearance, manner, and, so far as the ness as any other brightly intelligent world knew, mode of life, but there girl of twenty, but the winter months, was all the difference possible between | without news of or any sign from Jack, the heart and disposition of the two had tried her greatly, and when Blair men, as more than one woman could Athol came to call the familiar face, have told. Naturally, they knew all that so closely resembled the other,

Blair Athol was a far cleverer man than Jack, and he read her like a book, read her and realized distinctly would have guessed from his manner that the words he had come to say warily drawing her thread through the work in her hand, only looking up now and again to glance with a strange wistfulness at the trees in the park, and something-whether an emanation from his own evil heart or a direct prompting of the devil-inspired him with an idea that grew and grew, until lo! perfect in all its devilish proportions, was unfolded a scheme before him. He hardly breathed; he was vague intangible way mistrusted glad that she did not speak, as he

could not then have replied to her. Wondering at his silence, she pres ently looked up, and there was that in his eyes, introspective, almost clairvoyant, that chilled her. "What a misaware of the mistake that had led to take it is," she cried, suddenly, "to his admission. Many women furious suppose that you are like Capt. Inche-

Blair Athol smiled. The smile was from the other, refused to bow to Blair Athol smiled. The smile was either, or if accidentally drawn into a worse than the concentrated gaze of a convergence of the concentrated gaze of the conce conversation with Jack or Blair Athol, moment ago. He rose, kissed her hand pointedly refrained from giving him a in courtier fashion and passed out

Kitty sat on the floor in her dainty

"I fear it will all be uphill work, darling," came at the close of the letter, "as your guardian will never consent to your marrying a comparatively poor man, and you are under age and subject to his authority. Nevertheless, love cannot find a way, and if you love me enough and are true enough it may not be so very long before we are together. I am taking it for granted, my dear one, that you love me, for have I not seen in you those timid signs that a girl only gives to the man for whom she has a preference? And if you knew what a struggle it has been to repress all outward manifestations of my passion during the past year and a half you would indeed pity ne. Answer me, my dearest, as soon as possible. My servant will call at twelve o'clock for your reply. He will not give my name, but ask to speak to you privately. I know your guardian is not at home in the mornings."

The letter closed after the usual passionate manner (more or less) of lovers, and, as it had come by the first morning's post, Kitty had ample time to put all her heart and soul into the first love letter she had ever written long before noon.

At twelve o'clock she was told that a man wished to speak to her, and presently a smart soldier-servant was ushered into her boudoir, saluting her in military fashion as he entered.

Kitty blushed, and while handing him the precious missive said: "Ja-Capt. Inchequin is well?"

"Yes, miss. He asked me to tell you, miss, that since writing to you riots have broken out at Aldershot, and he but which did not weigh one jot against does not expect to be able to come to town for at least another week."

Kitty's heart sank, but she kept a brave front, and having given him a coin that for some unknown reason made him blush, Tommy Atkins once

But once alone in the corridor, his feet sinking without sound into the Both men visited her at her guard- velvet pile carpet as he passed be-

between, while Blair Athol came con- houses, his face changed suddenly, stantly, showing himself at his very and once he came to a full stop, hesibest, and never making the mistake of tating, as if he would have liked to

"What a beauty!" he said to him-

It was true enough about the riots. stoned, but such was his impatience to openly call Kitty his, that in his People who saw Miss Dasent with fourth letter he asked her to broach to the world than the girl who was nothing loth, having indeed that fine great heiresses, and moreover, if he did refuse, she would be twenty-one resemblance between the two men did in six months, and who would not

estimable honor of asking her to share Mr. Stranbenzee showed his apprecia

tion of the compliment by using co-

pious language and dancing. Now there is the dance of enjoyment, the dance of pain, and the dance of rage, and it was this last in which Mr. Stranbenzee indulged, and being almost as rich as his ward, and able to afford any little thing he fancied, he did his dance thoroughly-if without dignity. Possibly Kitty might have forgiven the exhibition if it had not

bespattered Jack with such epithets as

"fortune hunter," "half-pay beggar,"

on, and when in addition to this he an-

SHE SEIZED HIM BY THE SHOULDER.

young man saying he had received an offer for his ward that he concluded was intended for one of his honsemaids, Kitty arose in her wrath, called him a money grabbing old wretch, and rushed away, with just a pause in which to bang the door with all her might.

She took her maid (to whom it was no secret) into her confidence, and the passage of letters between the lovers was adroitly managed with the result that one black morning little more than a week from the receipt of Jack's declaration, two darkly cloaked and deeply veiled women left the house at Park lane almost immediately after Mr. Stranbenzee had gone out, and getting into a dense fog that filled every nook and corner of the dreary old church in which so many happy and sad marriages have been celebrated.

With all their haste they were late, as Mr. Stranbenzee had out of pure contrariety gone out half an hour later than usual, and it was not till they were close to the altar rails that they half saw the bridegroom, who moved at once towards them, and at the same moment the white robe of the clergyman loomed through the fog, and before a word could be exchanged between bride and bridegroom the service had begun.

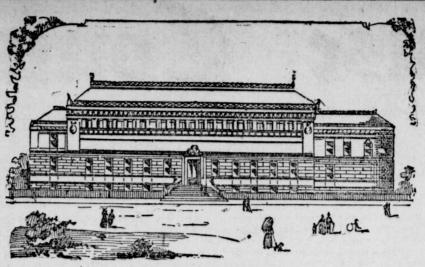
The bridegroom's voice was so low that when after the "I wills" were spoken, and the maid had responded to the inquiry of "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" his voice was quite inaudible when he pronounced his own name in making his vows to take his Kitty for better and for worse; and Kitty's was but a murmur when her turn came to utter his name and her own, and make also those vows to which she plighted her troth.

A sense of almost shame, of usmaidenly haste, of the almost criminal secrecy of the whole thing weighed her down: she had been overpersuaded. and she yielded. And somehow even her groom's presence beside her, his hand-clasp, did not cheer her. When he gave her the ring, and she laid it on the book, and the clergyman gave it in turn to the man, a strange shudder ran through her; he drew her hand towards him, but she snatched it away as one suddenly gone mad, seized him by the shoulders, and peering as at some frightful sight into his face, uttered one long shriek, and broke up into a

heap on the altar steps. In the confusion Blair Athol vanished, faded indeed out of London life, of the whole is the collection of jewels a ruined man, who caused gnashing of teeth among others besides his creditors. Steps were hurrying up the aisle-and it was Jack Inchequin who lifted the poor girl up, and soothed her in his arms, and called her by every fond and foolish word of love that he had resolutely held back so

"My man confessed the whole hell. ish conspiracy this morning," he said later; "he had been heavily bribed by that scoundrel, and I feared lest I should get here too late. We will servative estimate. come back to you, sir, before long," he added to the clergyman, "and I'll promise you it shall be the right man next time."

And it was.



CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

Jack?

To be erected in Washington, D. C., the corner-stone of which was recently laid. Located at New York avenue, Seventeenth and E streets, N. W. It will be about 250 by 140 feet in extent and consist practically of two stories and a basement. Its main entrance is on Seventeenth and consist practically of two stories and a basement. Its main entrance is on Seventeenth street, facing east, and overlooking the government reservation. The doorway will be a massive architrave, sheltered by a fine cornice and flanked by two bronze lions, now in front of the old gallery, and two bronze allegorical figures on short columns. Cost to be \$500,000.

Said to Be Worth Fully One Hundred Million Dollars.

Jewels and Crowns of Fabulous Value Rare Gems Which Have Never Seen the Light of the Day-A Throne with a History.

[Special Letter.]

"The treasures of the orient!" When one hears the phrase the mind at once reverts to those halevon days of childhood when the brilliantly tinted tales 'hand-to-mouth adventurer," and so of the "Arabian Nights" were still swallowed whole, when fancy reveled nounced that he should write to the in mountains of pearls and sapphires. in vaults and caves filled to the brim with shining gold. And the potency of the phrase survives our first youth and when come to man's estate one does know that the treasures of the Orient exist, for the larger part, in one's mind only, and like the fabled things serve merely the purpose of a pleasant fiction, yet so firmly do first conceptions cling to the cells of our memory that involuntarily one still half believes the fiction to be truth.

During my stay in the orient I saw, one by one, the glorious pictures which imagination and lying travelers' reports together have woven around the word "Orient" fade away and utterly disappear. Abject poverty and misery enough wherever the eye turned, ruin and desolation and unspeakable debasment, but of romance, of glowing wealth, of the nightingales and everblooming rosebushes mighty little. was, therefore, little prepared to find one day all that the most robust imagination could paint more than realized—at least in one particular.

"The treasures of the orient," I saw them and felt them in the shah of Persia's palace at Teheran. I had heard of his riches before, it is true, but I had put them along with the rest of the wonderful tales about the orient-into

the region of fable. Once every year, about the season of the great Persian festival of No Rouz, i. e., at the beginning of spring, his majesty Nasr-ed-Deen permits some favored few among the foreign representatives in his capital to view his treasures. I was one of a score of foreign visitors who, in 1886, on a special



THRONE ROOM IN SHAH'S PALACE.

Khan, were shown all his far-famed treasures. I had seen a number of similar collections before, among them the noted green vault at Dresden (whose contents are valued at \$20,000,000); but I must say that this collection of the Persian potentate surpassed all my previous experiences by far. Of late I have seen in the American press what purports to be a description of these reasures. I don't know with whom that description originated, but I may say that it is not in accord with the truth, and an unvarnished account by me as an eyewitness may, therefore, be of interest as well as sure to correct

erroneous statements. The total collection includes immense hoards of specie and bullion stored in the vaults below, estimated in money value at about \$25,000,000; also, a great number of curious and costly objects, many of them having a high artistic and intrinsic worth, such as vases and tables, plates and platters, cups and utensils, and stools fashioned out of lapis-lazuli, malachite, tourmaline, agate, etc.; but by far the most valuable and interesting portion and precious stones, both cut and uncut, the insignia of the crown and some other baubles of virtually priceless value. Estimates as to the entire valuation of this enormous treasure, expressed in dollars, vary greatly-and naturally so, since no appraisement of it by competent judges has ever taken place, but, making due allowance for all sorts of exaggerations and taking account of the depreciation of precious stones during the past twenty years, it is safe to say that \$100,000,000 is a con-

One of the most unique objects is the big marble throne which Nadir Shah captured in Delhi some 170 years ago. This throne measures about eight feet in depth and is not a chair, like European thrones are, but rather a couch. -The Netherlands furnish beet Eu. It is supported by two carved lions and covered on the sides with Arabic inscrip-

THE SHAH'S TREASURES. tions. These inscriptions are formed of precious stones, especially rubi's and emeralds, and some of these stones exceed a hazel nut in size. A few of the largest, though, were stolen years ago. Of historic interest, too, are the incrusted and bejeweled arms of ancient Persian rulers.

There are the swords and breastplates and bucklers of the great Sofee dynasty, as well as the weapons ci Timur, Shah Ismail and Agha Mohammed Shah, and the magnificent coat of mail which the wise Shah Abbas the Great once wore nearly three hundred years ago. These are alive with pearls and rubies and the choicest turquoise, such as the oriental



BOWL OF RARE PERSIAN PIPE.

is fondest of-pure cerulean blue. Upon a separate stand is noticed a globe made entirely of precious stones. This was constructed by Persian artificers during the reign and at the behest of the present shah out of uncut and cut stones in his possession. The wages of the men engaged in this work for a number of years amounted alone to \$320,000, while the money value of the emeralds, sapphires, diamonds, turquoise, topaz, etc., etc., composing this unique map of the world is thought to the backets of the world is thought to the world in the world is thought to the world in the world is thought to the world in the world in

At the upper end of the room, beneath glass cases, are a number of royal crowns dating from the Sofee dynasty to the present day. Among them is the mighty piece of headgear which was worn by the grandfather of first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted the present ruler, Feth Alee Shah. covered with pearls and with a flashing aigrette of diamonds in front. Here, too, is a serpent tiara manufactured by order of the present shah.

The three hugest and finest jewels owned by the shah are a big uncut ruby, once the property of Aurung Zebe, which glows on top of the Kaianian crown; a large diamond set in a ring, a present to Feth Ali Shah from one of his conquered vassals; and lastly the Daria-i-Noor (Sea of Light), the sister diamond to the Koh-i-Noor (Mountain of Light), now in the possession of the English crown. Both of these jewels are said to have descended from the dread Tamerlane to Mohammed Shah, whom Nadir conquered and then spared in Delhi.

Most remarkable, though, in some respects are the heaps of cut and uncut jewels piled up in glass cases and awaiting their day of usefulness. One of these cases, about three feet square with pearls, the finest and choicest and largest which the Persian pearl fisheries in the Persian gulf have yielded for 150 years past. Among them are pearls of all shapes and shades, but the handsomest is a pear-shaped one of roseate tinge and said to be the finest in the world. In other cases are turquoise, topaz, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and then there is the whole immense collection of objects, ornamental and useful, which are encrusted or enameled with precious stones. Not the smallest amount of curiosity among those is excited by the bridle and bit of Feth Alee Shah (used by the present shah on his favorite Turcoman horse at the great New Year's parade) which shows clusters of diamonds in the rough or imperfectly cut, some of which are the size of a pigeon's egg. Robes of honor (in Persia called Khalat), thickly spread over with diamonds and pearls and intended as special gifts for special occasions, and jewel-encrusted portraits of the shah form also quite a little collection by themselves.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

A Crank's Fate. Friend-That old crank, Whitehair, who always refused to have a doctor, died last night.

Dr. Dosem-I knew it. I knew it would happen. I prophesied forty years ago that he would die some time -N. Y. Weekly.

To Cleanse the System Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

"JOHNNIE," said the teacher, "is a jackass a biped or quadruped?" "Please, sir," said Johnnie, "that depends on the jackass."—Scranton Truth.

Climate and Crops Just Right.
Oklahoma has theorem of acres of the finest farming land in the world, waiting for you or anybody else with a little cash and lots of gumption. Clima e and crops are just right. Farms will cost more next year than this. To find out if this is the country you want, ass for free copy of Oklahoma folder. GEO. W. HAGENBUCH, P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, 1050 Un.on Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Two to Fifteen Days' Pleasure Tours. Forty-eight pages, six maps, describes fifty tours, costing from three to thirty dollars. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, to any address on receipt of two two-cent stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

"Johnny, add seven apples to two apples, and what will you have?"—"Colic, sir."—Harper's Bazar.

Dropsy is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving the companion of the success. full information

"No, Geraldine; a landscape done in oil isn't necessarily a keros(c)ene."—Buffalo

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c. A RELIC of a lost race—the empty pocket-ook.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Verdict for Hood's "I was in the army 4 years, was wounded and contracted sciatica and rheumatism. Have suffered ever since and lost the use of my left leg and side. I must say that of all the medicines I have evertried Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. It has done me the most good. I do not say

Losses parilla that it will raise a fellow from the dead; but it will come the nearest to doing it of ures Western Beed. any medicine I have ever known or T. H. Saunders, Osceola, Nebraska Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.. Has discovered in one of our common

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of

Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the

when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

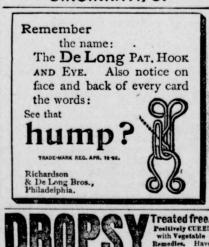
If the stomach is foul or bilious it will

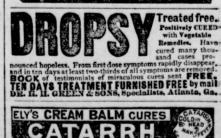
cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.



SEA SHORE. BEST LINE TO of these cases, about three feet square by five high, is more than half filled New York and Bostons: ASK FOR TICKETS VIA Big Four Route.

> E. O. McCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN,
> Passenger Traffle Manager, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agenty, CINCINNATI, O.





PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

AT NIGHT.

The darkness gathers, the wind sobs loud, I hear the weeping rain; The heaven is wild with scurrying cloud, And my heart with its old pain.

By my hearthstone 'tis lone-'tis lone; How is it, then, with thee, My love, my bride, on the cold hillside, In sound of the moaning sea?

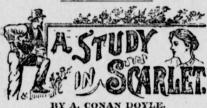
Around me stretches the bleak, wild moor Where I have made my home; The wind's hand rattles at the door, The wind's voice whispers: "Come."

The racing clouds in their mad flight Beckon me as they go;
The stress and purpose of the night,
Its end and aim I know.

Fast, fast go they, and all one way—Wind, rain and cloudy rack,
To weep and rave on thy lone grave, And aye to call thee back.

I open wide the rattling door— Wind, rain and cloud stream free; Across the miles of barren moor I fly with them to thee.

—Herbert E. Clark, in N. Y. Independent.



It was a bewildering route for any one who was not accustomed to face Nature in her wildest moods. On the one side a great crag towered up a thousand feet or more, black, stern and menacing, with long basaltic columns upon its rugged surface like the ribs of some petrified monster. On the other hand a wild chaos of bowlders and debris made all advance impossible. Between the two ran the irregular track, so narrow in places that they had to travel in Indian file, and so rough that only practiced riders could have traversed it at all. Yet, in spite of all dangers and difficulties, the hearts of the fugitives were light within them, for every step increased the distance between them and the terrible despot-

They soon had a proof, however, that they were still in the jurisdiction of the Saints. They had reached the very wildest and most desolate portion of the pass when the girl gave a startled cry and pointed upward. On a rock which overlooked the track, showing out dark and plain against the sky, there stood a solitary sentinel. He saw them as soon as they perceived him, and his military challenge of "Who goes there?" rang through the

rifle which hung by his saddle.

They could see the lonely watcher fingering his gun, and peering down at them as if dissatisfied with their re-

"The Holy Four," answered Ferrier. His Mormon experiences had taught him that that was the highest authority to which he could refer.

"Nine from seven," cried the senti-

garden. "Pass, and the Lord go with you," said the voice from above. Beyond

the horses were able to break into a the outlying post of the chosen people, and that freedom lay before them.

CHAPTER V.



THEIR COURSE LAY THROUGH INTRICATE

mate knowledge of the mountains enabled them to regain the track once more. When morning broke, a scene of marvelous though savage beauty seemed to be suspended over their for the barren valley was thickly strewn with trees and bowlders which and startled the weary horses into a

gallop. As the sun rose slowly above the eastern horizon, the caps of the great silent ravines, and was borne back to mountains lit up one after the other, his ears in countless repetitions. Again like lamps at a festival, until they he shouted, even louder than before, were all ruddy and glowing. The mag-nificent spectacle cheered the hearts the friends whom he had left such a of the three fugitives and gave them short time ago. A vague, nameless fresh energy. At a wild torrent which dread came over him, and he hurried the Holy Four for assisting the Ferswept out of a ravine they called a onward frantically, dropping the pre- riersaway." halt and watered their horses, while they partook of a hasty breakfast. they partook of a hasty breakfast. When he turned the corner, he came Lucy and her father would fain have full in sight of the spot where the fire something of this matter, Cowper. I Wife—A

9

track by this time," he said. "Everything depends upon our speed. Once safe in Carson, we may rest for the re-

mainder of our lives." During the whole of that day they struggled on through the defiles, and by evening they calculated that they were more than thirty miles from their enemies. At night time they chose the base of a beetling crag, where the rocks offered some protection from the chill wind, and there, huddled together for warmth, they enjoyed a few hours' sleep. Before daybreak, however, they were up and on their way once more. They had seen no signs of any pursuers, and Jefferson Hope began to think that they were fairly out of the reach of the terrible organization whose enmity they had incurred. He little knew how far that iron grasp could reach, or how soon it was to close upon them and crush them.

About the middle of the second day of the flight their scanty store of provisions began to run out. This gave the hunter little uneasiness, however, for there was game to be had among the mountains, and he had frequently before had to depend upon his rifle for the needs of life. Choosing a sheltered nook, he piled together a few dry branches and made a blazing fire, at which his companions might warm themselves, for they were now nearly five thousand feet above the sea level, and the air was bitter and keen. Having tethered the horses and bade Lucy



HE SAW THE OLD MAN AND THE YOUNG GIRL CROUCHING OVER THE BLAZING

adieu, he threw his gun over his shoulder and set out in search of whatever chance might throw in his way. Looking back, he saw the old man and the young girl crouching over the blazing fire, while the three animals stood motionless in the background. Then the intervening rocks hid them from his view.

He walked for a couple of miles through one ravine after another without success, though from the marks upon the trees, and other indications, he judged that there were numerous bears in the vicinity. At last, after two or three hours' fruitless search, he was thinking of turning back in despair, when, casting his eyes upward, he saw a sight which sent a thrill of pleasure through his heart. On the edge of a jutting pinnacle, three or four hundred feet above him, there stood a creature somewhat resembling a sheep in appearance, but armed with a pair of gigantic horns. The big-horn, for so it is called-was acting, probably, as a guardian over a walk back through the mountains upon flock which were invisible to the hunr; but fortunately it was heading in the opposite direction, and had not perceived him. Lying on his back, he rested his rifle upon a rock, and took a long and steady aim before drawing gun, and knew that they had passed the trigger. The animal sprang into the air, tottered for a moment upon the edge of the precipice, and then came crashing down into the valley beneath.

The creature was too unwieldy to lift, so the hunter contented himself with cutting away one haunch and a part of the flank. With this trophy over his shoulder, he hastened to retrace his steps, for the evening was already drawing in. He had hardly started, however, before he realized the difficulty which faced him. In his eagerness he had wandered far past the ravines which were known to him, and it was no easy matter to pick out the path which he had taken. The valley in which he found himself divided and subdivided into many gorges, which were so like each other that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other. He followed one for a mile or more until he came to a mountain torrent which he was sure that he had never seen before. Convinced that he had taken the wrong turn, he tried another, but with the same result. Night was coming on rapidly, and it was almost dark before he again found himself in a defile which was familiar to him. Even then it was no easy matter to keep on the right track, for the moon had not yet risen, and the high cliffs on either side made the obscurity more profound. Weighed down with his burden and weary from his exertions, he stumbled along, keeping up his heart by the reflection that every step brought him nearer to Lucy, and that he carried with him enough to in-

He had now come to the mouth of the very defile in which he had left recognize the outlines of the cliffs which bounded it. They must, he reflected, be awaiting him anxiously, for he was coming. He paused and listened for an answer. None came save his own cry, which clattered up the dreary,

cious food in his agitation.

evidently not been tended since his departure. The same dead silence still reigned all round. With his fears changed to convictions, he burried on. There was no living creature near the remains of the fire; animals, man, maiden, all were gone. It was only too clear that some sudden and terrible disaster had occurred during his ab sence-a disaster which had embraced them all and yet had left no traces be-Bewildered and stunned by this

blow, Jefferson Hope felt his head spin round, and had to lean upon his rifle to save himself from falling. He was essentially a man of action, however, and speedily recovered from his temporary impotence. Seizing a half-consumed piece of wood from the smouldering fire, he blew it into a flame, and proceeded with its help to examine the stamped down by the feet of horses the direction of their tracks proved that they had afterward turned back to Salt Lake City. Had they carried back both of his companions with them? Jefferson Hope had almost persuaded himself that they must have done so, when his eye fell upon an obbody tingle within him. A little way on one side of the camp was a lowlying head of reddish soil, which had assuredly not been there before. There was no mistaking it for anything but a newly-dug grave. As the young hunter inscription upon the paper was brief, so dangerous as himself.

JOHN FERRIER, FORMERLY OF SALT LAKE CITY. Died August 4, 1860.

The sturdy old man, whom he had left so short a time before, was gone, then, and this was all his epitaph. Jefferson Hope looked wildly round to see if there was a second grave, but there was no sign of one. Lucy had been carried back by their terrible pursuers to fulfill her original destiny, by becoming one of the harem of the elder's son. As the young fellow realized the certainty of her fate and his own powerlessness to prevent it, he wished that he, too, was lying with the old farmer in his last silent resting place.

Again, however, his active spirit shook off the lethargy which springs from despair. If there was nothing else left to him, he could at least devote his life to revenge. With indomitable patience and perseverance, Jefferson Hope possessed also a power of sustained vindictiveness, which he may have learned from the Indians among whom he had lived. As he stood by the desolate fire he felt that the only thing which could assuage his grief would be thorough and complete retrihis enemies. His strong will and unbe devoted to that one end. With a grim, white face he retraced his steps to where he had dropped the food, and having stirred up the smouldering fire, he cooked enough to last him for a few days. This he made up into a bundle, and, tired as he was, he set himself to the track of the avenging angels.

For five days he toiled, footsore and weary, through the defiles which he had already traversed on horseback. At night he flung himself down among the rocks and snatched a few hours of sleep, but before daybreak he was always well on his way. On the sixth day he reached the Eagle canyon, from which they had commenced their illfated flight. Thence he could look down upon the home of the Saints. Worn and exhausted, he leaned upon his rifle and shook his gaunt hand fiercely at the silent, widespread city beneath him. As he looked at it he observed that there were flags in some of the principal streets and other



DON'T MIND ME," SAID HOPE, FAINTLY

signs of festivity. He was still speculating as to what this might mean when he heard the clatter of horse's hoofs and saw a mounted man riding toward him. As he approached he recognized him as a Mormon named Cowper, to whom he had rendered services at different times. He therefore accosted him when he got up to him, with the object of finding out what Lucy Ferrier's fate had been.

"I am Jefferson Hope," he said.

'You remember me.' The Mormon looked at him with undisguised astonishment-indeed, it was difficult to recognize in this tattered, unkempt wanderer, with ghastly face and fierce, wild eyes, the spruce young hunter of former days. Having, however, at last satisfied himself as to his said: "Who can tell me the use of the identity, the man's surprise changed to collar bone?" consternation.

"You are mad to come here," he cried. "It is as much as my own life is worth to be seen talking with you. There is a warrant against you from

"I don't fear them or their warrant," rested longer, but Jefferson Hope was had been lit. There was still a glow-conjure you by all you hold dear to an-inexorable. "They will be upon our ing pile of wood-ashes there, but it had swer a few questions. We have almonth.—Detroit Free Press.

ways been friends. For God's sake don't refuse to answer me.

"What is it?" the Mormon asked uneasily. "Be quick. The very rocks have ears and the trees eyes.'

"What has become of Lucy Ferrier?" "She was married yesterday to young Drebber. Hold up, man, hold up, you have no life left in you."

"Don't mind me," said Hope, faintly. He was white to the very lips, and had sunk down on the stone against which he had been leaning. "Married, you

"Married yesterday-that's what those flags are for on the Endowment house. There was some words between young Drebber and young Stangerson as to which was to have They'd both been in the party her. that followed them, and Stangerson had shot her father, which seemed to little camp. The ground was all give him the best claim; but when they argued it out in council Drebber's showing that a large party of mounted men had overtaken the fugitives, and prophet gave her over to him. No one prophet gave her over to him. No one won't have her very long, though, for I saw death in her face vesterday. She is more like a ghost than a woman. Are you off, then?"

"Yes, I'm off," said Jefferson Hope, who had risen from his seat. His face might have been chiseled out of marject which made every nerve of his ble, so hard and so set was its expression, while his eyes glowed with a baleful light.

"Where are you going?"
"Never mind," he answered; and, slinging his weapon over his shoulder, he strode off down the gorge and so approached it, he perceived that a stick away into the heart of the mountains to had been planted on it, with a sheet of the haunts of the wild beasts. Among paper stuck in the cleft fork of it. The them all there was none so fierce and

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SOME BARBARIC FASHIONS. Ornaments Affected by the Women of African Tribes.

A tribe of West African women, who are forced to forego clothing on account of the heat, turn the entire attention of their personal decorative instincts to their heads, torturing their woolly locks into all sorts of fantastic designs. The "buffalo horn" is a favorite; the lock hair hangs in tight ringlets, and the front is divided into two rolls, and wound round long curved shells which stand nearly upright from the head. Another popular design is a halo round the head, formed of tightly braided little pigtails, which are held in position by a hoop of wood, which encircles the head. The hoop represents the nimbus of a saint, and the little tails the

beams of heavenly light. The women of another African tribe, the Manganjas, wear what is called a pelele. This is a lip ring, made of ivory, metal or bamboo, according to the means of its owner. The ring is about an inch thick, and its diameter varies according to fancy, three inches being the ordinary measbution brought by his own hand upon | urement. The two holes in the upper lip necessary for wearing these gracetiring energy should, he determined, ful ornaments are made when a girl is very young, and the wounds kept from closing by the insertion of wooden pegs, which are periodically replaced by larger pegs till the pelele can be assumed in all its glory.-Philadelphia

Animals as Barometers.

If a cat sneezes, or sits in the fender, r washes her head behind her ear,it is a sure sign of rain. Before the approach of a storm cats have frequently rubbed themselves against some convenient object, very often the writer's

The goat utters a peculiar cry before rain. If rats and mice make much noise it indicates rain. If a dog eats grass in the morning it will surely rain before night. If a bull goes to pasture first it will rain; if the cows precede him the weather will be uncertain.

Sheep are known in Wales to ascend the hills and scatter themselves before clear weather, but if they bleat and seek shelter snow is expected. Sailors do not like cats, and they have a saying that when a cat is frisky she has a gale of wind in her tail. When a dead calm becomes monotonous sailors have been known to throw a cat overboard

to raise the wind. Hogs run with sticks and straws in their mouths before cold weather, and carry leaves to make warm beds. There is an old proverb that "pigs can see the wind," as they are restless and squeal loudly before a storm. The sailors call a stormy northwester a 'cast nose."-N. Y. Journal.'

Believed in Early Rising.

Almost before dawn one morning last week a guest at one of the large world's fair hotels appeared as if by magic before the half opened eyes of the drowsy night clerk. The guest was tall and gaunt, his attire was rural, his speech nasal, and his chin beard like unto that of the pictorial Uncle Sam.

He rubbed his hands and said: "Good norning!" with the air of a man who hoped he was doing right, but was not quite sure of it. The clerk responded as most hotel clerks would under like circumstances.

"Yew folks get up kinder late," the guest continued, still ill at ease. "Me and my wife 'ave been up quite a piece. She's made the bed and dusted up the room and I thought I'd ask ye where tew throw the wash water."-N. Y. Recorder.

The Collar Bone.

In school was a diminutive boy called Dottie. The teacher had been having a little talk with the children about the collar bone. Finally she

Dottie's hand waved vigorously, and upon being asked, he triumphantly announced: "Ith's the bone your collar wethts on."-Youth's Companion.

A Financial Error. Stingy Husband (after moving)-Do you think, wife, you will like our new

Wife-Any quarters will be acceptable; I haven't seen even a dime for a

PLANS FOR A SILO.

Should Have One.

of perpendicular board walls with girts, shown in Fig. 2, between. There are no studding; the girts (and sill) are powerful wooden hoops made by cutthem together in two layers. The lower pieces make the silo an octagon outside, while the inner edges of both the upper and lower pieces make it sixteen-square inside. I cut the pieces for the lower course of such length | The tongue of the first 16-foot ceiling that a 14-foot joist made three pieces without waste, 4 feet 9 inches (nearly); and jointed to fit the angle at PO, was the same joist cuts four top piecesevery fourth piece being shorter at one end for the doorways at O O. For a

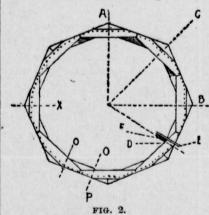
FIG. 1.—ELEVATION OF SILO.

larger silo 12 or 14-foot joists may be cut to make two lengths instead of three, thus: 6-foot bottom pieces make a 15-foot silo, and so on. Norway pine takes nails better than hard wood.

The mitre-box for sawing girt pieces with a cross-cut saw will be described in next paper. The mode of drawing the patterns for any diameter of silo is indicated by the lines and angles A B C, Fig. 2, the circles drawn from the common center serving as guides. The patterns were only used to fit a stop against one end and the saw against the other, in the bottom of mitre-box, and until hard wood guides were fastened to hold the saw in position. No further marking is required; the mitre-box "lays out the stuff." Two men with a saw in good order can saw the girt stuff for a silo in half a day. Tne angles of the bottom pieces should be exactly right, but the pattern for the top pieces may be a little short, as the inside edge is faced.

The sill, Fig. 2, should be made true to circle before the top pieces are spiked too solid. A strip of lumber as long as the diameter, reaching from face to face inside, will show where to strike with the sledge to true up.

We dug the pit about three inches larger than the sill, all round, gradually changing to a circle at the bottom. A couple of joists laid across the pit, and blocked up to the proper level, supported the sill which was then staylathed to the barn and a couple of



studs, so they can be raised as the concrete and stone are filled in behind. More about the wall, tile and cement floor in next paper.

When the wall is built up to the sill,

rest the sill, level, on 6 or 8-inch square strips of wood laid across. To build the girths, lay the corresponding pieces

exactly above those of the sill and nail them together. We sawed props (pieces of old rails) to space the girts, the lower ones 18, the next above 20 inches, and so on to 3 feet at the top. If the practice was abandoned sheep For staylath we set up fence boards 16 | could be shorn as soon as the weather feet long and securely staynailed the would permit and do away with the girt both sides, faces and corners discomfort to the sheep carrying their plumb above those of sill. The sec-fleeces until dry enough to be shorn. ond girt was nailed together upon the other, raised upon next set of props, off in hot weather.-R. O. Logan, Secnailed to staylath, as before, and so retary Merino National Sheep Associon to the top. Girts were so spaced

AGRICULTURAL HINTS. as to bring the center of lower pieces of one just 16 feet above bottom of ceiling. The spaces in this lap-girt, indicated by the dotted lines at X, Fig. A Cheap Yet Desirable Structure—Full 2, were filled by triangular pieces, Specifications Furnished by an Ohio Dai- sawed in the miter box, so as to join ryman-Every Well-Managed Stock Farm | the two courses of ceiling, 16 feet and 6, in one straight line around. The stay-The silo here described is 101/4 feet in | ing poles were set up in pairs against diameter, inside, and 271/4 feet deep; each corner, but staylathed together 51/2 feet of stone and cement in the and to the barn so as to stand indepenground, and for the other 22 feet a pair dent; and platforms put on as the height of work required.

The pine ceiling, thoroughly seasoned, was all cut by measure to two lengths, 16 and 6 feet for the two ting 2x6-inch joists to the lengths and courses, together 22 feet high; no piecangles shown in Fig. 2, and spiking ing. The making and applying of the 'fat paint" to the ceiling, both sides, tongues, grooves and ends before laying, will be explained at another time.

Parallel plumb lines were drawn from O O across all the girts to the top. being shaved off and the edge beveled nailed on the plumb line. This formed the jamb casing to the doors, and when the opposite one was fitted to its line all the doors were marked, beveled and jointed to the same width. The grooved edge of the ceiling

faces to the right; two men on the

staging outside, and part of the time

astride the girts, drive the tongue of the next piece home with a jointed

hardwood block a foot long, and a

heavy hammer, keeping the top end to

the line before nailing fast. If it will

not go, it is forced with the block and

key, seen in Fig. 4 from the inside.

The block is nailed to the girt with

short, heavy wire nails, then alternate

blows on the key and the (other) block soon make a joint. The block is knocked off, the nails driven back, and

The corners should be turned on two

joints; if the turn is all made on one,

in the corner, the tongue does not en-

are equi-distant from the corner.

They are shown wider than the others,

but they should be as narrow as prac-

ticable, as only the edges rest on the

girts. We supported them toward the

bottom with wedges riveted from 2-inch

it is ready for next time.

PART II.

CHAPTER IV.-CONTINUED.

ism from which they were flying.

silent ravine.

"Travelers for Nevada," said Jefferson Hope, with his hand upon the

"By whose permission?" he asked.

"Seven from five," returned Jefferson Hope promptly, remembering the countersign which he had heard in the

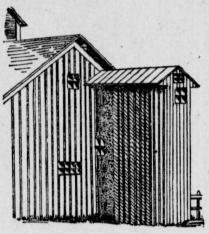
this post the path broadened out, and trot. Looking back, they could see the solitary watcher leaning upon his

THE AVENGING ANGELS.

All night their course lay through intricate defiles and over irregular and rock-strewn paths. More than once they lost their way, but Hope's inti-



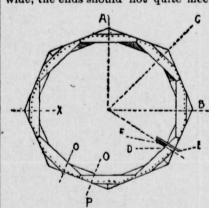
lay before them. In every direction the great snow-capped peaks hemmed them in, peeping over each other's shoulders to the far horizon. So steep were the rocky banks on either side of sure them food for the remainder of them that the larch and the pine their journey. heads, and to need only a gust of wind to come hurtling down upon them. them. Even in the darkness he could Nor was the fear entirely an illusion, had fallen in a similar manner. Even he had been absent nearly five hours. as they passed, a great rock came thun- In the gladness of his heart he put his dering down with a hoarse rattle which | hands to his mouth and made the glen woke the echoes in the silent gorges, reecho to a loud hallo as a signal that



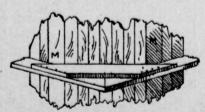
ter the groove enough. If the ceiling is made of different widths, 3, 4 and 5 inches, we can select in advance such widths as to bring the middle of a ceiling over the corner. The idea is given in Fig. 3, where the edges of M M

stakes. For w girt stuff, not yet sawed, one for each inside corner half way round, and when the wall was done that side we moved all but the end ones to the other side. These studs were set up on end against 11/4-inch blocks at D, not shown, tacked to each corner, and the studs held to the sill by strips E, tacked (nails not driven home) to the top of the sill and the side of the stud. Section of the stud at F, shows the position. After they are set up, one man on the sill with a plumb line and another in the pit with a heavy hammer soon bring the studs to a perpen-

dicular. An iron pin driven in the clay holds the bottom from slipping inwards. Use green lumber, surfaced, for the boards behind the studs, 10 or 12 inches wide; the ends should not quite meet



where they lap behind the edges of the

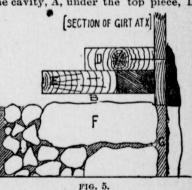


the barbarous practice of washing sheep, for it is certainly cruel to drive sheep several miles on a hot day and plunge them into a stream and would seem even more easy to give a proper estimate of the value, for the Sheep will do much better with fleees

lengths of ceiling.

Fig. 5 shows how to make an airtight joint where the ceiling meets the concrete. It will not do to "bed the sill in mortar" when it is first laid; the after-hammering breaks it up. The sill rests on the inch-square strips, and

to fill the space B, between F, E, we pushed the concrete in, from the outside, with the end of a short board and flushed it against the ceiling C, tamping it solid to the outside. We filled the cavity, A, under the top piece, D,



from the inside, after the ceiling was

partly laid across it, by throwing con-crete behind it with a "spoon trowel." The after two coats of cement at G. make the joist sure. Will give further account of drain, tile, floor, doors and painting in another paper .- J. W. Pike, in Ohio Farmer. Skin Diseases of Live Stock. Sulphur and salt, used in moderation, are valuable adjuncts to the

treatment of skin diseases, but without the simultaneous use of external

remedies they cannot be considered sufficient for the cure of scab in sheep. We have often spoken of the pernicious habit indulged in by stock owners of indiscriminately drugging healthy animals with a view of warding off disease; because, by thus interfering with the normal conditions of the body, healthy animals are often rendered more liable to disease, which is then more likely to result fatally than if the animals had not previously been subjected to, injurious medication. Salt and sulphur, given without limit in quantity or length of time, are certainly objectionable, because they have a tendency to cause intestinal irritation of a serious nature.

Abuse in Sheep Washing.

It is time now that humanity should

lift its voice in thunder tones against

then return carrying a heavy load of wet wool on their backs. The proper value of wool can as well be determined without the so-called wash, and it writer has seen wool in a worse condition after the ablution than before. tion.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The State Convention, by order of the State Central Committee, will be assembled on the 3rd of July, in Representative Hall, at the Capitol, in the city of Topeka, for the purpose of nominating a complete State ticket. The representation at such conven-

W. C. Jones, Chairman. The number of delegates in the above call are as follows for each

above can are as	TOTTOMB TOT CHOIL
county:	
Allen 4	Linn 4
Anderson 5	Logan 2
Atchison 10	Lyon 6
Barber 3	Marion 5
Barton 5	Marshall 7
Bourbon 7	McPherson 4
Brown 7	Miami 6
Butler 6	Mitchell 4
Chase 3	Montgomery 7
Chatauqua 3	Morris 4
Cherokee 3	Morton 2
Cheyenne 2	Meade 5
Clay, 4	Nemaha 7
Clark 2	Neosho !
Cloud 5	Ness
Coffey 5	Norton 1
Comanche 2	Osage
Cowley 7	Osborne
Crawford 7	Ottawa
Decatur 3	Pawnee 8
Dickinson 7	Phillips
Doniphan 5	Pottawatomie
Douglass 7	Pratt
Edwards 2	Rawlins
Elk 3	Reno
Ellis 4	Republic
Ellsworth 4	Rice
Ford 3	Riley
Franklin 5	Rooks
Finney 2	Rush
Garfield 1	Russell
Geary 4	Saline,
Gove 2	Scott
Graham 2	Sedgwick1
Grant 2	Seward
Gray 2	Shawnee
Greenwood 5	Sheridan
Greeley 2	Sherman
Hamilton 2	Smith
Harper 4	Stafford
Harvey 5	Stanton
Hodgeman 2	Stevens
Jackson 5	Sumner
Jefferson 6	Thomas
Jewell 4	Trego
Johnson 6	Wallace
Kearney 2	Wabaunsee
Kingman 3	Washington
Kiowa 2	Wichita
Labette 4	Wilson
Lane 2	Woodson
Tonumonth 12	Wwandotto 1

Leavenworth......13 Wyandotte

stant work he and his family were being monopoly is to extend the privilege to be a pronounced one protecting all The above are a few thoughts financially benefitted, or who had a cow or cows whose milk greatly assisted him

The above are a lew thoughts be a pronounced one protecting all home productions against the congathered during thunder showers in Populist platform, and it should prive solidated combines and monopolies, the last few days. It has cleared up in maintaining his family, if said man should absolutely neglect to furnish feed for the animals from which he was reaping such a benefit? Yes, what tax Kansas could today relieve the stringency within her borders by pledgwould you think of such a man? Do not many of the business men of this bills which would supply a currency town do almost identically the same thing? For instance, newspapers are great benefit to the community in which they are published, and many of the business men of this place fail to recoghize this fact in a substantial manner. Now, the editor of the Courant buys at least \$150 worth of meat every year, and there is surely some profit in that to the butchers, and not a one of them reciprocates in the way of advertising in the Courant; but they do subscribe for the paper, on which there is about sixty cents a year profit on each paper, provided every one who takes the paper paid his subscription, and that profit does not go very far towards paying clear, and take a pronounced stand on said editor's meat bills. The grocery and feed store men are in about the same category as the butchers, and yet the editor of this paper has to pay cash for all his edibles during a year out of shout three dollars profit on the papers taken by these men. Is this right? Is it just? Will such penuriousness prosper?

When women will have been granted the right to vote in the State of Kansas, will they go to the barber shop and get shaved, and raise beards like the men? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been secured?

When the women of Kansas will have been allowed to vote at all elections in favors remonetization and the free this State, will the statutes be so changed that they can dress in male attire whenever and wherever they please, and that men can dress in female attire ad libitum, without being offenders whelming disgust and disappointment because they know the widespread and overad libitum, without being offenders

The Chase County Courant, husband what to do and received the following advice: "Tell the person following advice: "Tell the person when she calls again that you will sign her petition when you no longer have any confidence in your husband, your father, your brother, or your son. Then, and not until then, sign the petition."-Saugerties Post.

WOMEN AGAINST WOMEN.

A movement has been started at Wichita among the women's clubs to wage combined war against the woman suffrage amendment, and most of the clubs in which women are interested have already signified their willingness tion from each county will be the same as it was in 1892.

I would suggest that conventions be called at the earliest convenient date, and if convenient, nominate at such convention an entire county ticket, so that the necessity of calling two conventions may be obviated, and the expense of holding two county conventions will be unnecessary.

Anthony, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Mrs. Laura S. Johns, the Rev. Anna Shaw and other suffragists when they visit Wichita, but the motion was buried under an avalanche of nays.

A VOTER'S DUTY. It is the duty of every man who is a Democrat to do his best to promote the welfare of his party. "But," says one, "we can't elect anybody, so there is no use bothering." True, we can't elect anyone in Kansas now, but this is no reason for not doing the best we can in the support of our belief. Political conviction is not amatter of winning at conviction is not amatter of winning at

the polls. It is a matter of principle.

Because a man honestly believes in
the Republican or Populist or Prohibition parties in Missouri, it does not follow that he should neglect his discharge of duty because his party can't win there.

Every citizen, who has made up his mind to what party he belongs or rather with what party he prefers to go, should think enough of his obligation to his county, his State and his Nation to append some time and give a prefer to go,

REPEAL THE TAX.

The Populist congressmen are making a mistake in opposing the repeal of the state bank tax. Their reasons are that they want the government alone to issue money. Theoretically, this may be sound, but practically it means the retention of the national banking sys-

The tax was fixed for the express purpose of giving the national banks a monopoly, and as long as it remains on the statutes it will be impossible to compete with national bankers. They pay a tax of 1 per cent. per annum on their issues, while a state bank must

pay 10 per cent.

There is no law against state bank issues. Any bank in Kansas can issue money and have it pass current in its community, but to do so it must pay a tax of 10 per cent. The national bank by its side can issue all it wants to by

paying a tax of 1 per cent.

If Populists were asked to repeal a .. 15 law enabling a state or private banks to stronger than their demand that the government alone shall issue money.

Even the states are deprived of the right to issue money without paying an ng the credit of the state to a series of

see fit to create a panic. We witness a curious sight when Wall treet and Populists combine to give national banks a perpetual monopoly Upon this issue Democrats are right and they should force the repeal against all opposition.—Topeka Press.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The Topeka State Journal (Rep.), in speaking of the platform adonted by the recent Republican State convention. savs:

lican State convention will commend itself to all in one particular -it's brief "The State Journal would stifle the

ourage of its convictions did we say

"The platform adopted by the Repub-

that the six planks formulated today constitute a great platform. the issues of the day.

"To be sure of success a party, like an individual, must be progressive must take a stand on the issues. Aside from the routing of the Populists, who have disgraced Kansas, the issues involved today are silver, prohibition and

sole reliable friend.

"The party needs new friends, new allies. It has discarded the aid so of the future.

"The silver plank is evasive and a glittering generality. When the English anguage affords such a model medium for a clear statement of ideas, it is unfortunate that the party does not us plain words and say square toed that it Bless God for the variation! coinage of American silver at 16 to 1

'The platform builders have counted

to female suffrage, has long been pestered to sign a petition circulated in favor of extending the suffrage to women. In despair, she appealed to her

SPLENDID SUGGESTIONS.

Offered the Democrats Before Assembling in State Convention by Capt. B. Lantry,

To the Editor of the DERRICK: Inasmuch as in the past you have often indulged me, I humbly ask that you publish the following in your paper for the benefit of our people and to draw out more light on the subject:

Now that the date of the democratic state convention (July 3) is drawing near it is high time for someone to talk out loud in meeting. In the first place, in unity there is strength, divided we fall. Let us get together harmoniously, knowing neither stalwarts nor fusionists, letting everything go that is gone, putting now in the field our candidates chosen from different parts of the state and not all from any one or two points, and showing proper respect to all. In the second place, formulate a platform free from isms, frank and patriotic, short and sweet and to the point, keeping in view at the same time the mutual interests of the whole people. In the third place, put in nomination men who are not continually seeking political teats to suck, or continually advertising themselves as politicians. Instead, let the office seek the man, all agree on that man and thereby we will have secured the proper materieasier and his services to his constitsame from more intelligent and better posted men than myself.

Now, my dear editors, I must come to the points in question or

bear in mind that if our producers before July 3d; I would like to hear shrinkage whenever the money sharks plank in our platform should be a day. Time will not allow as much tion made into the dollars of our very best interests for all concerned. daddies with a strong duty on foreign silver. Better bar foreign unlive in ourselves more than we do.

Now about our Kansas populist fad, woman suffrage. A plank entirely ignoring suffrage for them, but honoring them for the good they were created for loving wives and mothers, balance wheels of society, examples of morality and religion, loving companions of their husbands and homes, and queens of their households and all they survey. Excuse me, dear speech-making lamaster or her liege lord mistress. It

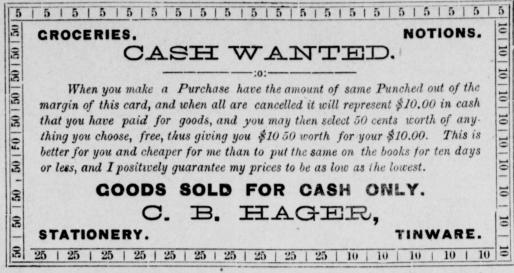
But I am straying from the platform, allow me to return. We are against the law? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained.

A lady in this village, who is opposed

A lady in this village, who is opposed

SOMETHING

Every day the latest is the feature of selling goods for cash, and giving the consumer a rebate amounting to the same as our loss on total sales when the system of selling on time is practiced. Go and get one of the cards, the fac-simile of which is given below, and receive the benefit:



Our stock consists of good, fresh Groceries. A good line of Notions, Tinware, Stationery, Confectionery and Tobaccos. Also a repair shop in connection, for the repairing of Bicycles, Guns, Revolvers, Gasoline Stoves, Sewing Machines, Locks, etc., etc.

Everthing guaranteed to be satisfactory. We solicit a trial order.

GOTTORWOOD FALLS

leave of absence or absent of their own make while they will always be present at roll call pay day and with to spend some time and give some effort to the furtherance of the principles and interests of the party of his choice, whether the party is in the majority or minority.—Paoli Spirit.

al for the position, because he will the cheek of a bronze statue draw their whole month's pay as meekly as if they had rendered services this matter is (barring exceptions) therefor. Something should be done that more energetic young men to protect the taxpayers against should be placed in office than has these frauds. I would suggest if been the practice in times past. Of proper that power be given the course old people haven't got long to president of the United States to stay; they have done their work; compel by law steady and faithful their duty would best be teaching services until their duties are comtheir sons how to handle the reins of pleted which they were sent there to government and profiting by their do and are paid for doing when own past experience. They certain- their work is completed be paid off ly would raise the grade of the offi- and go their several ways rejoicing. cer very much which would make The same would do equally as good the work of the young officer much applied in state and municipal governments. Our government and uents much more valuable. Please municipal chiefs to have this power note that the foregoing are only sug- would save lots of money now being gestions, which I hope will draw the as good as given away, and commence right in the democratic platform of the state of Kansas, July 3 next. It will not be too soon to right a great wrong now being perpetrated on the taxpayers and the different treasuries of our govern-

> for instance, the Kansas City stock- and I must close these lines and go yards and packing house monopo- ot corn fields. I hope to hear the lies and their duplicates. You will opinions of my fellow democrats are protected our country will al- from our old-time democrats and ways be prosperous. Another not leave all to be said on convention silver plank. Now while our circu- debate and consultation at convenlating medium is not sufficient, let tions as is necessary to organize and us have all silver of our own produc- formulate intelligently what is the

Now, while I have no axes to grind myself, I am at the services of coined silver entirely, protect home good conscientious men, who have industries, protect our own labor, at heart, like myself, the best interests of our state and people, a and we will soon be a happy, prosperdemocrat on principle, honor and justice to all, a politician for the purification of politics. democrat on principle, honor and

With love to all and malice to mone, I am very truly yours, B. LANTRY,

Strong City, Kans.

MEN WHO MAKE THE BEST

HUSBANDS. Every unmarried man thinks he would make a good husband; every married man knows he is the best husband in the world, of course and the man a woman loves possesses (in her estimation, at least,) the elements of an idea dies. You, too, imagine your call- husband. It is interesting, therefore, to know women suffrage.

"On two of the questions the platform ing as correct and necessary on your known men as Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Palmer known men as Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Palmer Cor. Bill Nye, Anthony Comstock, and George is silent. Prohibition is assailed by both opposing parties, and the Republicans have lost their opportunity of today in making themselves again its ing as correct and necessary on your known men as Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Palmer Cox, Bill Nye, Anthony Comstock, and George part. I do not think so. God crelicans have lost their opportunity of today in making themselves again its man that they should live, multiply some of which are very unique, and all well and replenish the earth. But as sly worth reading. Ice is an almost indispensable luxury in midsummer, but how few appreciate as you keep it on leaving them He the fore thought and enterprise that makes the will be powerful factors in the politics of the future.

never told woman that she should the politics of the future. then or at any future day become his storehouse and hoarded for the use of hu maraty! "A Day on an ce-Field" is pleasant and profitable reading; and the realistic illuswas never ordained to be. Why? trations, from photographs made specially for Too much variation, and may I say, the purpose, show the complete process of ice gathering. "Ocean Life in Inland Homes" is a highly interesting illustrated article, apropos to the seashore season, and tells how to make, tock, and care for an aquarium. "How to Play the Violin Without a Master" is another of the series of helpful papers for which this nagazine is so well known; there are a number of bright stories and poems; "Society Fads' will interest every woman, and so will "Bagging a Birthday." The housekeeper will find many exceller t suggestions in "The Arrange ment of Summer Draperies;" Sanitarian" con tains some specially good ideas in "The Adaptation of Food to Work;" and the other depart, ments abound with good things, while the illustrations are numerous and beautiful Demorest's has a beautiful new cover for July.

Larged, be sure to go and see the fine ers of the Courant to remember this surgestion.

Ripans Tabules.

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

YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES DISORDERED LIVER. - TAKE RIPANS TABULES. COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. FOR 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 by modern science.

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

One Gives Relief.

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

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

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

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

W.H. HOLSINGER,

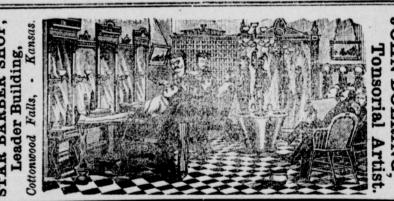
Hardware, Tinware Machinery

Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Hose and

COTTONWOOD FALLS

Stoves,

Fittings KANSAS.



NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS, WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOUGE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live Stock or Gardening.

No others need apply.

Addres SAMUEL WILCON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

Secretary.

FOURTH CONCRESSIONAL DEMO-CRATIC CONVENTION.

Emporia, on Tuesday, July 17, 1894, at the COURANT office, at 11 o'clock, t 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate a can- a. m., and it is earnestly requested didate for Congress, from said dis- that every member of the committee

tation in said convention, as follows: W. E. TIMMONS. Butler county, 6 delegates; Chase, 3; Coffey, 5; Greenwood, 5; Lyon, 6; Marion, 5; Morris, 4; Osage, 6; Shawnee, 11; Wabaunsee, 4; Woodson, 4.

H. S. Martin, Chairman.

M. C. SMITH. Secretary.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

On the day on which the Democratio A convention of the Democrats of county convention will be held in this the Fourth Congressional district of city, June 23, 1894, the Democratic Kansas is hereby called, to meet at County Central Committee will meet be present, as business of importance The several counties comprising will come before the committee.

said district are entitled to represen
J. R. Blackshere,

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the Geo. W. Harlan, the photographer, line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents suggestion.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lott he chips fall where they Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00, For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

LOCAL ENORT STOPS.

It was quite cloudy and rained a little, last Friday. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was

down to Emporia, Friday. Dice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk.

Geo. U. Young, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, Tuesday.

Earl Jackson, of Ottawa, is clerking in the store of J. M. Tuttle. Geo. George lost a fine Holstein cow, last week, by dry murrian. E. Bruce Johnston came in, last

Friday, for a visit to his family. J. R. Hughes, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Thursday. First-class room and board at the

Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Miss Maud Brandley, of Matfield Green, visited in this city, last week. Several yearling cattle have died in this county, recently, from blackleg \$25.00 will buy a New Steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill

G. H Burnett, of Matfield Green, took some hogs to Kansas City, last severing an artery. week.

R. S. Reed, of Cedar Point, is in town, attending the Teachers' Iusti-The street-car track at the lower

end of Broadway is being raised a Miss Ollie Fish, of Strong City, has

gone on a visit to her sister, at Kan-Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City,

and get prices on Coffins before going Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cuthbert, went to Kansas City, Mo., yesterday, on a

short visit FOR SALE. - One Aultman-Taylor Swing Stacker. Cheap. Apply to F.

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

Mrs. S. F. Perrigo and children will soon go to Chicago where Mr. Perrigo is now located.

David Biggam, of Strong City. shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last week. J. D. Jackson, of Strong City, is

again up and around, after a severe spell of sickness. You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-

office, in this city. Sid Rockwood, having secured a pohome, this summer.

W. F. Dunlap, of Matfield Green, went to Kansas City, Monday, with some very fine cattle.

Born, on Sunday, June 17, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mann, on Buck creek, a 14-pound boy.

The Rev. Mr, Simons will preach in the M. E. church at Matfield Green, next Sunday.

Mrs. Scott Winne, of Hutchinson is here visiting at her parents', Mr. and Mrs. Jacob North. Born, on Friday morning, June 15,

1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry McClean, of Strong City, a daughter. Jos. H. Hilton is located for the

practice of law in the office at the rear of the Corner Drug Store. Mrs. Al. Brandley, of Bazaar, has

returned home from a visit to friends and relations in Oklahoma. Ninety degrees in the shade is

about the way the mercury registers in the afternoon now-a-days.

Guy Johnson, after a short visit at his old home, returned, last week, to his home, at Pawnee, Oklahoma. Miss Carrie Breese went to Empo

ria, last Friday, where she will attend the Normal School, this summer. W. W. Sanders has had put down, in front of the north half of his resi-

dence property, a stone sidewalk. Herman Krenz, of Alberquerque, N. M., arrived here, yesterday, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. W. C. Giese.

Capt. B. Lantry, of Strong City, left, yesterday morning, for a visit to his mother, at Madison, Wisconsin.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. FOR SALE.-A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city. Miss Daisy Bookstore left, yester-

day, for a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. H. Smith, at Seward, Stafford county. Master Len Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, is here visiting at his grandfather's, Mr. John H. Scribner. Miss Eva Cochran, daughter of J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, has re-

turned home from a visit at Osage City Little Edna Allen returned home. last Friday, from a three weeks' visit at her Uncle J. S. Stanley's, in Emporia.

J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City. Kansas, arrived here, last Friday, on business, and to visit friends and rel-

C. D. Wood and family have moved from Abilene, to this city, and are now living in Mrs. Barbara Gillett's

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

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

The mud from the rise in the river, last week, so we have been told, killed many fish. Perhaps it was dynamite and not mud.

Riley Underwood, of Matfield Green, called at the COURANT office, last week, and added three dollars to our exchequer.

The young ladies of Cottonwood are requested to inform the young gentle-men that M. A. Richards is dispensing delicious ice cream. Dr. F. T. Johnson, now located in the north room of the Madden build-

up offices in the city. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, so we are told, got nine young coyotes and two young wild cats out of a cave on his place, one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P.Cochran and son, Sydney, went, last Saturday, to Kansas City, and from there to Excelsior Springs, Mo., on a ten days' visit. F. A. Volz, formerly of this city, is

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and

The household and kitchen furniture, as also the fine piano, at the Central Hotel, in this city, are for sale, either in bulk or by the piece. Apply at the hotel.

Mrs. Potee, the mother of T. M. Gunwell, who was visiting at that gentleman's, has returned home. She was accompanied as far as Kansas City by her son. While playing a game of base ball,

left hand, by a broken beer bottle, The Misses Maggie and Mary Ro-

migh, children of Louis Romigh, of Valley Center, Sedgwick county, are visiting at their grandparents, Mr. Mrs. W. S. Romigh.

The Strong City Derrick says: "The tiger quarries, on Monday morning, after a week's illness."

J. R. Drake, who was coming home off Prairie Hill, Tuesday afternoon, through the rain, says, he felt several warm gusts of wind, even though it was raining very hard at the time. The advisability of adding the name

of the COURANT'S new man to the "Fishing Club" is being discussed. The Holsinger Bros. are of the opinion that he has qualified for membership. At a meeting of the citizens of this place, held in the Court-house, Tuesday night, it was resolved, on account

Miss Zina Simmons, who is visiting season's produc at her grandfather's, Mr. M. P. Strail, celebrated the twelfth anniversary of her birth, last Friday afternoon, with a very pleasant party of her little

J. B. Capwell, the well known vegethe thanks of the COURANT for some sition in Lawrence, will not return of the finest beets and lettuce we have seen and eaten this year.

Mrs. F. A. Volz had the furniture of Central hotel shipped to Kansas ren will leave, to day, for that place, where Mr. Volz has a situation, and they will make it their future home.

now issued in a new make-up, a sixcolumn quarto, the same size as the COURANT. It, like the Messenger always has been, is handsomely printed

eral all over the State of Kansas. The hardest rain was in the afternoon; and it rained much more in the east part of the State than it did here,

We received a nice batch of items from Matfield Green, the other day, but as the name of the writer did not accompany them, we can not publish We must know who is the writer of a communication; not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith on his part, or the communica-tion will not be published in the COURANT.

What we said, last week, about Democrats attending all meetings of their party, from now until election day, and on election day working with an earnest to win, applies with equal, if not more, force to the members of the Central Committees, every member of which should attend, in person, every meeting of this committee, so that he may know just what is being done by the party to secure its final triumph at the polls, in the State of

Kansas. The second quarter of this year is drawing near its close, and there are some people who have not yet paid their postoffice box rent for the quar-ter. Would not their box look better to the public if they would pay at the beginning of the quarter and not at the end; as in that case, the "Box Rent Due" would not be forever staring them and the public in the face? And, besides, the postmaster is not a past 4 o'clock. paid for during the quarter. It is not a good advertisement for the city, for strangers to see so many "Box Rent Dues" in the boxes of the postoffice; therefore, a little home pride should "W. G. Patten has be the day.

All are cordially it enjoy a good time.

By order of comm

suggest that you pay your postoffice box rent more promptly in the future.

It has been a long time since we said anything to our friends about their now having the right to place their legal advertising in whatever paper they might select. The Sheriff has no control over where Sheriff Sales shall be advertised, unless the party directing the advertising fails to say where he wants it done. Much ing, has one of the most neatly fitted of this advertising has been given to other papers that the COURANT should have received, because our friends, at the time they had such advertising to do, have forgotten to give orders to have it done in the COURANT. Now, we do this advertising as cheap as it can be had done with any other paper in the county, and we hope our friends will recollect us in this matter; because, while it does not cost them a now at Kansas City, employed as cent more to have it done in the shipping clerk in the large brewing COURANT than in any other paper in establishment of Pabst, at that place. burdens of life, and makes us feel that we are remembered in a substantial way by our friends.

The Fourth of July will not be celebrated at Cottonwood Falls, but will be observed at almost every other town in the county. This spirit of patriotism is commendable, and we are glad to see it prevail so largely among the people of our county. Wherever these celebrations are given the people of each particular locality should be ready to offer encourage ment and assistance, and on the day every person should be in attendance at some celebration held in the county. By so doing the efforts on the other day, Will F. Rockwood fell the part of the committees in preparand received a severe cut in his ing the various amusements will be rewarded and the patriotic spirit will be kept alive in the hearts of our people. Some other preparations are also necessary in order to celebrate just as we should and get all the pleasure out of the day that is possible. When you attend a gathering where all the people are especially particular Hon. Patrick Stapleton resumed his position as chief manager of the Rit- possible advantage, as most people do possible advantage, as most people do when they attend a Fourth of July, you may naturally want to do the same. Now, nothing adds so much to the personal appearance of a gentle man as a good-fitting, well-made, stylish suit of clothes, a neat-fitting, comfortable pair of shoes, and "topped" with the new Fedora or straw hat. Also the wants of your boy should be looked after in this respect. He cannot enjoy himself if he has to wear an old suit of clothes that is not so good or does not look so well as the neighbor boys' suits with whom he expects to associate on that day. This is also true of his hat, of the stringency of the times, not to shoes, etc. All preparation of this have any Fourth of July celebration can be made very satisfactory at our can be made very satisfactory at our store, with the choicest styles of the season's productions and at the lowest

HOLMES & GREGORY. About 11 o'clock, Monday night, some parties went to the house of John A. Beilman, living on Rock creek, and began tacking up a notice table gardener, who is now delivering on the house, which awakened Mr. vegetables daily to his customers, has Beilman, and he inquired what they were doing, when one of them said: "Come out here, John," after which the door was pushed open and several parties entered the room, when Mr. Beilman began striking them with his City, this week, and she and her child- fist, assisted by his wife, when firing from revolvers was begun and seven shots were made, one taking effect in the lower part of the muscle of his J. P. Kuhl was up on South Fork, yesterday, putting diseased chinch bugs in the wheat field on Mrs. E. T. Baker's farm, now superintended by Baker's farm, now superintended by C. Handy. Mr. Kuhl is making fracturing her skull; and the children brused by being trampled upon. right arm, ranging upward and lodging W. C. Handy. Mr. Kuhl is making quite a success in killing chinch bugs.

It is not every day that 50 cent pieces can be picked up, but it can be done every day in Cottonwood Falls. For further information call on C. B. Hager, the groceryman. He will give you the information and the 50 cents. Send twelve cents in postage stamps home of his brother, John, he changed to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, horses and came to town, and swore D. C., and you will receive four copies out a warrant for the arrest of the of Kate Field's Washington, containing parties, leaving the names to be filled matter of special interest. Give name out by his brother, John; and Deputy and address, and say where you saw Sheriff L. W. Heck went out to Mr. this advertisement.

Beilman's, who filled in the names of the parties charged with the crime, The Eureka Messenger, our old the parties charged with the orime, friend Tom W. Morgan's paper, is Surfluk Geo Veger Ir Hopey Surfluh, Geo. Yeager, Jr., Henry Schrump, Wm. Judd and Fred Kaltenbacher were arrested, Tuesday, and taken before Squire M. C. Newton, The rains which visited this city and vicinity, Tuesday morning and evening, seems to have been very general all over the State of V. who bound them over for trial; after trial, at 2 o'clock, p. m., next Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Beilman are not danger-

The Fourth at Bazaar.

Song, America. Invocation by Rev Henninger. Declaration of Independence read by Miss Grace Hayes.

Song. Oration, Hon, John Madden. Basket dinner. Song.

Address' Dr. John McCaskill. Amusements of all kinds will then be in rder to wit! Glass ball shooting, foot rac s, progressive races, potato races, etc, etc. Horse racing at A Z Scribner's track to begin at 3 o'clock. Pony race, 300 yards.

Double team trot. Quarter mile run. Trotting & mile. Running race, ½ mile. Novelty running race, 1 mile, Bicycle race.

Fast horses are invited. First and second money witl be given for each race. Game of base ball between the Gladstone and Bazaar clubs to begin at half

millionaire, and cannot afford to pay this box rent himself, as he has to do directly south of the Bazaar depot. Mr The celebration will be held in the grove if he allows anyone to keep a box un- W. G. Patten has been chosen chairman of

All are cordially invited to come and

By order of committee.

Normal Institute.

Conductor, Dr Williams of Lawrence. Instructor, L. A. Lowther, of Lawrence,

Teachers in attendance: Cottonwood Falls-Misses Mary Ches ey, Sarah Austin, Girtie Estes, Mattie Upton, Jennie Upton, Amie Daugherty. Mamie White, Blanch Spear, Winnie Ellis, Theresa Byrne, Ella Gillett, Estella Breese, Anna K. Rockwood. Agnes Powers, Ella Springer, Velma McCandless, Nora Heald, Dolly B. North, Rachel Powers, Fannie Powers, Mamie A. Simmons, Lovernia Hazel, Nellie A. Sanders, Fannie Ward, Sadie E. Forney, Rena Hunt, Nellie Guthrie, Emma Vetter, Emma Siler, Mrs. Jennie E. Warren, Messrs. W. C. Austin E. C. Furman, George E. Capwell, Charles Davis, E. F. Rockwood, Hermie Hazel, Harry McCandless, B. F. Marten, Strong Ctty-Messrs. O. S. Wiley, Car-

roll Lucas, Misses Josie Fish, Cora John son, Katie Kerwin, Rosa Shelton, Bridgie Quinn, Emma Gondie, Annal Greeiish, Toledo-Messrs. James Stone, W. W.

Austin, Dan L. Wilson, L. C. Myser, Misses Laura L. Austin, Cora Stone, Mollie Albin.

Saffordville-S. E. Bailey, Misses Elizabeth Bailey, Lorena A. Swope.

Clements-George Stephenson, Misses Alice Dye, Josie Faris, Rena Watson. Elmdale-Messrs. E. W. Jeffrey, R. B. Breese, Prentice Thurston, Misses Gertrude Critten, Maude Thomas, Jennie Hayden, Ada Yoeman. Nellie Bishop, Mrs. Della Beck.

Cedar Point-R. S. Reed, C. T. Harrison Miss Ina Montgomery. Matfield Green-Misses Ruby Brandley Clara Brandley. Lizzie Madden, Josie

Banks, Lula Minnix, E. E. J. Cameron, M J. Cameron. Thurman-Minnie Nichol. Homestead-Frank Riggs, Mrs. Nellie 3. Thompson, Miss Francis Day.

Elba-Miss Lena Macy. Plumb-Misses Helen M. Proeger, Jose ohine Makimson. Josie Tinkham. Birley-Miss Ida Schimpff. Emporia-Sına Brantingham.

Wichita-Mattie Brew. Total number of teachers in attendance

Commissioner's Proceedings.

The board of county commissioners met as a board of equalization June 4, and and substantial, but the personal liberty made the following changes in the assessment of property for taxation:

ment of property for taxation:

The sw\(\frac{1}{4}\) of sw\(\frac{1}{4}\) of se\(\frac{1}{4}\) of set\(\frac{1}{4}\) of set\(\frac{1}\) of set\(\frac{1}{4}\) of set\(\frac{1}\ was lowered from \$620 to \$470,

A tract of land in nw1 of sec 29, 19, 8, belonging to F. B. Hunt, was raised from \$138 to \$203, also 37 acres in Falls town ship belonging to same was lowered from 3590 to \$492.

Personal property, livery barn, belong- given to an accumulated, million. The ing to J. S. Kellogg, in Falls township, was raised from \$90 to \$165, Et of block 28, N. Cottonwood Falls, be

longing to Isaac Alexander, was lowered from \$290 to \$215, on account of barn as sessed to Jess. Kellogg. All of sec 33, 21, 9, belonging to Western

Freehold & Live Stock Co,, was lowered from \$1,920 to \$1,600. The el half of sec 20, whof sec 21 and all of 22, in 22, 9, belonging to Cyrus Gordon,

has earned the nickel and he wants a glass of beer. He cannot import it, and under the law he cannot buy it. He is simply forced to forego a privilege was lowered from \$3,840 to \$3,200. Personal property belonging to Henry ledo township, raised \$730 to \$930.

The n1 of nw1 of sec 27, 19, 8, belonging to A. S. Howard, lowered from \$1,560 to \$1,260.

ingly in its support, but it demands the Personal property belonging to White & Wilcox, Strong City, reduced from \$630 right to substitute a private school over 300 Grand Views, Building on west 1 of block twenty nine N. Cottonwood Falls, assessessed to Geo.

Harlan (\$100) and deducted from the real estate belonging to Isaac Alexander. The assessment of Diamond Creek town ship was raised 10 per cent on the valua-

tion per acre. The assessment of Toledo township was lowered 10 per cent on the valuation per

The board adjourned as a board of equal ization and organized as a board of Commissioners and transacted the following business in special ses-

M E Hunt was appointed clerk of Cottonwood township vice D. Y. Hamil, noved from county.

Action on bids to erect a stone bridge across South Fork, at W. P. Evans cross

across South Fork, at W. P. Evans cross ing, was laid over to the July meeting.

O. H. Lewis was given permission to put gates across a certain road in Matfield township,

The County Clerk was directed to republish the notice for bids to buill a stone bridge across the South Fork, as soon as sooners.

Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across South Fork, at the W. P. Evans crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Juntil Monday, July 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. bridge across the South Fork, as soon as specifications are filed.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June Smith, John Malin Renfer, Fritz Sowers, Mrs. Annie Stone, James A. Smith, A. H. Stone, Albert All the above remaining uncalled for, July 4, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

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

ELKHART CARRIAGE and **HARNESS**



43.00

the convention.

W. E. TIMMONS,

Secretary.

Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday.

June 23d, 1894, for the purpose of

electing three delegates and three alternates to the State convention, to be held at Topeka, on Tuesday, July

3, 1894, and to elect three delegates

and three alternates to the Congress-

THE CERMAN LEACUE.

that the citizen is entitled to every in-dividual right which does not conflict

with the right of his neighbor. They

ask nothing whatever for Germans;

they simply urge that all citizens of

whatever nationality shall be free American residents. They are fighting for the rights of the native born as

Their four demands are not unreason-

able, and in only one can they be criti-

tion is perhaps one which their domes-

to them than to the average American.

They have the right to oppose female

Concerning prohibition, they are un-

every citizen. The poor man's nickel is

as much his as the rich man's dollar.

Economy is not a part of the question,

because the legislature has no right to

restrain extravagance or to enforce

economy. An earned nickel should be defended with the same force that is

militia should be called out to protect

it if necessary, for the principle involved is the same. If a mob attacks a palace the militia should defend. If a

political mob attacks a poor man's right

to squander his nickle the whole army should be called out to repress the mob.

not deprive the citizens of liquor, be-cause he can send to Missouri and ship

in all he wants is true to the man of

dollars. But it is not true in the case

and bears its pro rata tax unmurmur-

where German may be taught when the

expense is borne by the private citizen.

This is too fairly put to require argu-

-As to immigration, the Germans nat-

urally fear any radical measures which

could shut out their friends, relatives

or kindred. In this they are conserva-

tive for they are willing that reasonable

restrictions may prevail; they do not

demand wide open gates for paupers,

of the German-American League. Possibly different arguments may influ-

ence us on some points, but the rights

of the citizen to every liberty not incon-

sistent with his neighbor's privileges is good democracy, and that privilege should prevail.—Topeka Press.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

sioners.
Witness my hand and official seal, this 20th day of 'June, A. D. 1894.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-

DEXTER SHOE Co., Inc'p. Capital, \$1,000,000.
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DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

[SEAL.]

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

The Press can indorse the demands

lepers and criminals.

of the man with a single nickel.

which the constitution grants.

ment.

The statement that prohibition does

suffrage, and their arguments are sound

plea is not involved in this plank.

much as for those of adopted citizens.

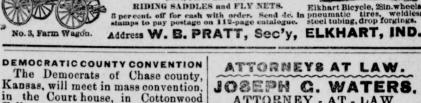
The German-American League argues

J. R. BLACKSHERE,

Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$500. \$5. Surreys, \$65 to \$100 same as sell for \$100 to \$130. Top Buggies, \$37.50. as fine as sold for \$5. Phictons, \$66 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

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S percent. off for eash with stamps to pay postage on 1



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Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. THOS. H. GRISHAM. CRISHAM & CREEN.

ional convention, the date for the holding of which has not yet been ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, made public; and to transact such Will practice in all State and Federal other business as may come before Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

> F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federi

PHYSICIANS.

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

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

cised as lessening instead of increasing personal freedom. The suffrage ques-DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. tic lives makes of more importance

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



al courts



I take my meals at Sauerie's lunch counter

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

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| First published in the Chase County Cour-ant, May 31st, 1894.] SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase,

In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas. Charles A. Strack, Plaintiff,

Esther L. Perrigo, S. F. Perrigo, as administrators of S. A. Perrigo, deceased, the State Exchange Bank, Carlos E. Hait, A. S. Manhard, Nettie J. Manhard, were Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judi-cial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

The seath half of lot number five (5) and the north half of lot number six (6), less one foot off of the south side of lot number six (6), all in block number fitteen (15) in the town of North Cottonwood Falls, according to their recorded plat thereof.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, May 29th, 1894.

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

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

The Farmer and the Land Value Tax.

The following is necessarily a con-

densation: MY DEAR SIR:-As secretary of the Grange of A., I have been requested to send you the following questions relating to the single tax. After a good deal of discussion, a number of points remain unexplained.

1. If the single tax is a tax on land. will it not fall heaviest on the farmer? 2. Under the single tax will not the

rich bondholders escape taxation? 3. Suppose the palace of a millionaire and the cottage of a poor man stand side by side on lots of equal value

4. What about made land, like the Back Bay in Boston, for instance. 5. Would not land gradually lose its selling value? How could the necessa-

would you tax the two men alike?

ry revenue be raised from it? 6. Would not the single tax mean confiscation?

To the Secretary of the Grange of A.

DEAR SIR: Your questions are those which are generally asked by intelligent men, when the single tax is first presented to them. Mr. George answers all your objections in his books and a little reflection will clear up the difficulties.

provements. It is not to be levied on City lots, manufacturing sites, choice grounds for residences—these represent far more value than farming land. At the present time you farmers are taxed on improvements which, from the nature of your property, can not be hidden or disguised. The owners of personal property in the cities dodge their single tax many poor farms would probably be exempt from taxation altogether, and in any case you would all benefit equally from the common fund, raised on land values created by the community.

2. Bonds are merely evidences of wealth. They have no intrinsic value. You could burn all the bonds, stocks and bills of exchange in the country in one vast bonfire, and the wealth of the country would be as great as ever to-morrow. But these papers represent wealth. Now wealth means things produced by man from the earth, no matter how much their original form may have been changed. they are merely the result of the application of labor to land. The single tax would, therefore, tax the bondholder, not according to the evidences of his wealth, but by collecting revenue from the raw material of his wealth, his lands and mines, the roadbed and franchise of his railroad, etc.

Have you ever seen the palace of a millionaire standing side by side with the cottage of a poor man? Such cases must be very rare, and can in any case only be accidental and transitory. But n could find an abnormal of this sort, why is it not right to tax both men alike? They enjoy exactly the same privilege. If the poor man can not improve his land, if he can not put it to the best use of which it is capable, he must yield the field to someone who can. He ought not to be exempt from taxation simply because he is poor.

4. Let me ask you: "Can anybody make land?" Man can dig up dirt from one part of the earth and dump it somewhere else; but he must have some place to cart it to, even if he is filling up a swamp or the bed of a river. There must be a bottom somewhere. The Back Bay district is not "made land." Of course in time the original and accrued values would tend to become inseparable.

5. We must distinguish exactly between the common and the technical meaning. In ordinary conversation any thing has value which satisfies man's needs or desires; in political economy only that which commands a price. Suppose Robinson Crusoe had found a monster gold nugget on his deserted island; it would have had great intrinsic value, in the common acceptation of that term, but it would have been worth absolutely nothing in the technical sense.

But restore the shipwrecked mariner to civilization, and his gold would have brought a fortune. So it is with air. for instance, and endless other necessaries of life. They have an enormous intrinsic value, but under ordinary cir cumstances you can not raise money or them, as you say.

Now, under the single tax economic rent would go into the treasury of the community, instead of into the pockets of individual landowners. If the whole of the economic rent were taken the selling or technical value of land would probably disappear. But the intrinsic value would remain as great as before land would be as indispensable as ever. and men would pay rent for its use as readily as they do now. It would lose speculative value, of course, since it would not pay to hold it for a rise. On the other hand, all land values would fall in equal proportion.

When you speak of "necessary revenue," you fall into a decided error. Have you, as an individual, a necessary revenue? Are you not obliged to trim your expenses according to your income? There may be, perhaps, a minimum expenditure below which it would be painful to go. But there is no danger that this limit would ever be reached under the single tax. Computations have been made which show that the economic rent of the United States is fully able to pay for all legiti- A. Messer, Lecturer National Grange. mate expenses of government. Besides, you must realize that we are in- try to find the principles of political dulging annually in an almost incredible waste of public revenue. The ex- taxes.

up a large proportion of the resulting income. Think of the monstrous extravagances suggested by our spoils system, by the river and harbor appropriations, by the army any navy.

Land values rise as the prosperity of the community increases; they sink as the community grows poorer and needs less revenue.

of men was wrong; that was enough produced, and no man can produce of the household. land. He can improve it, and the improvements are his, but not the land.

The ultimate ownership of land, is to this day vested in the whole people; not only in England, where the crown, as blackmail the democratic majority. the representative of the people, is the owner, but also in the United States. this coast. The single tax would only be a return to the principles of our fore-

confiscation when changes are made in a republican deal. the tariff? And yet the burdens and profits are undoubtedly shifted about by every such alteration. You do not quite understand that the only men who would lose by the single tax are in both houses were ready and anxious does not have for its object better prothe mere land owners. Certain wealthy families live upon the unearned incre- erally devised tariff law. The full can interests than is secured by it." ment of their lands; certain speculating monopolists sit about waiting for popu- put forth for obstruction. lation to increase, that they may reap the profits. Can you tell me what function in the economic world these mere land owners perform?

It is the land owning class who have 1. The single tax is not a tax on land, been confiscating the equal rights of they were fighting in the hope of pre-but on land values, irrespective of im-provements. It is not to be levied on which we were all born. If there is have done is to hold their ranks solid the support of favored and pampered all land, but only on valuable land. to be any question of compensation, let it be the land owners who shall compensate the landless masses, whom

they have robbed these many years. If we single-taxers did not believe that the farmers would be great gainers by the introduction of our reform. we would stop our agitation in its behalf.-W. D. McCracken, in Arena, taxes with the utmost ease. Under the Specialy Revised by Him for Tax Reform Studies.

> Send to the Editor for a Free Copy. [7] We have received a seven-page pamphlet entitled "Mortgage Taxation: How it acts on the Farmer." We give the gist of the argument advanced. This is, that farmers have great difficulty in borrowing money on mortgage at a reasonable rate of interest, because the lender is afraid he will have to pay taxes on his mortgage. With the assurance that his mortgage could not be taxed, money would be plenty at four or five per cent., whereas it is now very difficult to borrow money on farm lands at six per cent. If all our farmers were trying to borrow money. this argument might have some weight, but we should be sorry to believe that one-fourth of them have mortgages on their farms or desire to mortgage them. So we fail to see that threefourths of our farmer taxpayers can be made to see that they should consent to pay heavier taxes than they now do. in order that the other fourth may be enabled to borrow money on mortgage at a lower rate of interest. And the assumption that the farmers as a class are either in debt or desirous of getting in debt, is an insult which deserves rebuke.-Marlborough Record.

[Well, those of the farmers who are lenders will be equally benefitted, as it will relieve them from the dishonest competition of those who dodge their taxes on the mortgage. If they neither lend or borrow, at least the possibility of doing so will add to the salable value of their farms. This is a matter which deeply affects farmers. They ought to get right on it .- Ep. 1

What Smithie Says.

Adam Smith speaks of income as enjoyed under the protection of the state;" and this is the ground upon which the equal taxation of all species of property is commonly insisted upon -that it is equally protected by the state. The basis of this idea is evidently that the enjoyment of property is made possible by the state-that there is a value created and maintained by the community, which is justly called upon to meet community expenses. Now, of what values is this true? Only of the value of land. This is a value that does not arise until a community is formed, and that, unlike other values, grows with the growth of the community. It only exists as the community exists. Scatter again tha largest community, and land, now so valuable, would have no value at all. With every increase of population the value of land rises; with every decrease it falls.

If that is so diamonds should be worth as much in the Sahara, less transportation charges, as they are in London. Perhaps they are.-Ed.

The Window Tax in the United States.

EDITOR MORNING ADVERTISER: What is the difference between our method of taxation and that of England a century or so ago, when the windows were taxed? The more windows the more tax. I have twenty windows in my house and you tax the house \$30. The \$3,000 house would probably have thirty windows. You would tax it \$45-therefore your tax is practically \$1.50 a window. If that isn't the ancient window tax, what is it? Yet if it was called a "window tax" how long would it be tolerated? Does our calling it a tax on the value of my improvements make it any the less a window tax?

H. R. STARKWEATHER, No.42 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn,

Might Try.

Why not try the farmers a little while as legislators? Less of politics and more of common sense in legislation, is the crying need of the hour .-We think the grange would at least economy before legislating about line

penses of collecting our taxes swallow | REPUBLICAN OBSTRUCTIONISTS Delay in the Senate Caused by Fat-Frying

Protectionists In dealing with the tariff the cardinal sin of the senate has been obstruction, and the sinners are the republicans

Through many years of experience

Republicans have in a compact body

In Massachusetts, for instance, titles Brice, Gorman, Smith and Murphy needs occasionally to replace the old to land can always be traced finally to care about the cutlery and hardware one with a stouter to support its the commonwealth which settled upon schedules? What do they care about flabby, overfed weight. Having concotton cloth? The hand of Quay is tituted themselves the especial guardi-Every state has a right to alter its signed his name to the cotton amend- for what they have received, and never methods of taxation. Do we talk about ments. The Gorman combine has been a regret for what it has cost the coun-

> If the business men who are anx- for more. iously awaiting a settlement have had their eyes open they must have seen they, "any attempt to repeal or months ago to give the country a libstrength of the republicans has been

> any honest theory of conviction on the | tected monopolists. tariff. The republican senators knew to be passed. They could not say that clare their desire to advance protective bulldozing tactics. The easterners weight of unconstitutional taxation

THE BUCKEYE EPHRAIMS. An Earnest of What the McKinleyites Pur pose to Accomplish.

Dyed-in-the-wool McKinleyism had the floor and everything else at the recent Ohio republican convention. The promised shading of opinion in favor of some recession from the extreme in Coxeyizing schedules the republic- policy of protection, named in honor an senators have become a close trad- of the governor of Ohio, was not ap-6. Confiscation! Did you think about ing corporation. With specific duties parent in any direction. On the other confiscation when you freed the slaves they have acquired expertness in ar- hand the Buckeye republicans not of the south? The private ownership ranging duties so that low tariffs fall only stood out on the advance line and on the grades of goods which are not hurrahed for McKinleyism, but, enfor you. Land is not property, for property is something which has been tariffs on the great staple necessaries tion in congress, they dared to push out still further.

That is the logic and the history of resisted all progress toward a vote. It protection. It is never satisfied. Its is they who have given to Gorman and appetite thrives lustily upon in-Brice about all the power used to dulgence. The extreme protection of to-day is insufficient to-morrow. As And republicans were in every deal | the infant waxes fat it leans less upon Brice and Gorman made. What do its legs and more upon its crutch, and seen all through the metal classifica- ans of extreme protection, the Ohio tion, and Aldrich would as well have republicans, with never a thank you try to pay the price, raise a shrill cry "We condemn and denounce." say

that the great majority of democrats amend it (the McKinley act) which tection to American labor and Ameri-In the republican vernacular, "better protection for American labor" is a Nor can the obstruction come under euphemism for bigger bounties for pro-The Ohio republicans, sounding the keynote of Gov. that a law of some kind was certain McKinley's presidential campaign, defor obstruction while the Gorman dem- interests, to impose upon the burdened ocrats did the work of the lobby by taxpayers of the country a yet heavier

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF.



17 IS A SAYING OF CONFIDENCE MEN THAT "A NEW 'SUCKER' IS BORN EVERY MINUTE."-Chicago Herald.

they wanted for certain special interests, and got it through Gorman and his band. Then they were willing to negotiate for a roll call. All this four months of obstruction, in committee power. and on the floor, has not been to save the McKinley law, but to capture as much swag as possible for favorite

The commercial weltare of the country has been sold out through an entire spring season to get concessions for a few establishments. And it must not be forgotten that the industriescotton, for example-which have won the most of this plunder employ either

very little labor or pay very low wages. Obstruction has been republican from first to last. The Coxeyizing democrats have been republicans in the tariff deal. There has been no resemblance between them and the democratic majority. There has been no sympathy or cooperation between them and the democratic majority. Their gains have been obtained by junction with the republicans and in combat with a democratic force which the people had not made large enough.

If the western states had been represented by democrats, a genuine reform bill would have been passed before March .- St. Louis Republic.

-Senator Sherman's plea for a tariff commission was the last despair ing cry of the protective buzzard. It would have served to prolong the robberies for a few years longer, but the democrats are not to be caught by such chaff. Commissioners for purposes of legislation are not recognized by the constitution, and congress has properly determined to discharge its duty according to law, even if it doesn't reach public expectation in the character of the measure it enacts. But the pending bill is better than nothing, and may be regarded as the beginning of the end of protection plundering.-Kansas City Times.

--- Republican gall needs no medicine. Offering free sugar amendments after the democrats have agreed upon a schedule is about as near good political economy as the parents of the su-St. Louis Republic.

who lead the republicans got what | of the many for the benefit of the few It is a fair warning. This is what repulicanism aims at. This is the purpose of protection. This is what the party of McKinley will do if it gets the

After the election of 1892 republicans were disposed to apologize for McKinleyism and to admit that it might have gone a little too far. When divisions began to appear among the democrats in congress, the republicans took heart and resented and resisted all propositions to scale in any way the extreme McKinley duties. Now that treachery has done its utmost in congress to discredit and defeat the cause of tariff reform, the apologists of two years ago boldly declare that the McKinley wall is not high enough, and that they mean to crown it with a fancy coping of still bigger profits to their chosen wards.

Protection, for four years on the defensive, has assumed the aggressive. Not satisfied with the measure which the people have twice condemned at the polls, it invites a square issue between lower taxes on the one hand, and yet higher bounties on the other. If the democrats cannot rally upon an issue like that, then treachery and cowardice have struck deeper than anyone has ever supposed. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Truths About High Tariff. High tariff quarantines all open narkets.

High tariff asks labor to take monop-

olv on tru . Cold facts show that high tariff has killed more sheep than the dog tax can pay for.

High tariff's attention is directed to the democratic fact that no unprotected industry has imported any "Huns." There doesn't seem to be any more genuine protection in Carnegie's armor plate than in McKinley's tin helmet.

It may be incidentally remarked of high tariff that it not only wants to "get there with both feet," but with both hands as well.

Now that the senate has heroically investigated itself and impartially found itself not guilty of bribery the sugar trust, high tariff and all other gar trust could be expected to come. - disinterested parties may take a long breath.-Chicago Herald.

DEMOCRATIC PREDICAMENT.

Some of the Ways Out of It_Retain the Income Tax—Pass Separate Bills Making Sugar, Coal, Iron, Etc., Free, and Abolish All Duties That Serve Only as Trust Pro-

From present appearances the democratic party intends to lose the political race in which it expects to engage next fall. In fact some of its representatives in the senate are coaching it for the "booby" prize by loading it up with the same ism that broke the back of the McKinley party in 1890 and 1892. It is no use for democrats to deny it. The present senate tariff bill differs from the odious McKinley bill only in degree. Both are fuil of protection to trusts which dictated them. The Gorman bill has the advantage in that it makes free one or two important raw materials that were heavily taxed by Mc-Kinley and in that its protective duties are usually not so high, though often just as protective. The McKinley bill has the advantage in that it (being entirely in the hands of its protectionist friends) got through congress with less scandalous exposure of its liaisons with trusts and in that it is not the result of hypocrisy-it having never been intended as a purely revenue bill. As regards the tariff features of the

two bills it now seems quite certain that the genuine McKinley bill will put up the best race. Honest men hate rypocrites. The democratic bill, which promised so much and realizes so little, has so disgusted hundreds of thousands of free traders that they will stay at home or vote for some third party rather than stultify their principles by sanctioning the hypocritical senate surrender bill. The non-compromising and honest tariff reform and free trade democrats, such as were the most of those who fought the hard battles of 1890 and 1892, prefer McKinleyism straight, if they must accept protection, to the milk and water mixture prepared by Gorman, Brice & Co. They "rather than have another protective bill, let the McKinley bill continue to work out its own damnation."

But there is one feature of the senate bill that will go far towards saving the party responsible for the bill. The income tax attached to the bill will popularize it in all parts of the country. The masses of the voters undoubtedly favor this method of collecting revenue from those who now escape their fair share of taxes. If the voters of New York city could have an opportunity to express themselves on this question they would declare with an overwhelming majority in favor of an income tax. And this, in spite of the fact that New York has about 1,200 millionaires and multi-millionaires and that the income tax sentiment is repressed by every New York daily, except the World. This fact has become evident from several mass meetings held in New York. the Reform club, to ask for the immediate passage of a tariff reform bill "with or without an income tax." Some of the speakers spoke for, and others against, an income tax." The audience demonstrated that it was ation. Another meeting, called by the direct taxation.

peratic party to redeem some of its tariff reformer from conviction. pledges to the people. It can never can do this in two ways. (1.) By so reducing such highly protective duties as those on collars, cuffs and shirts, on woolens, glass, etc. (2.) By accomplishing this same result by separate ter bill could not pass because they rebills passed as soon as this dicker contrivance is out of the way. Either of these plans, if carried out, would give the democrats a good fighting chance this fall with excellent prospects for 1896. If, in addition, it could pass a many of the leading trusts absolutely free, its prospects of success would be much brighter. Many duties upon such products produce no revenue and are retained for the sole purpose of protection to offensive trusts and combines. Some of these are the steel rail, steel beam, linseed oil, borax, standard oil, match and agricultural implement trusts. Often these trusts sell their products cheaper abroad than at home and depend upon the otherwise useless duties to prevent the re-importation of their products. Remove these obnoxious duties and put our markets. It will be a most popu-

lar move. Protection is becoming more and It is only, by a combination of circumstances such as can be brought about tection can possibly hold out a few years longer. The people have already branded it as unconstitutional robbery, and their decision will not be reversed except by those who misrepresent and betray them. If the democratic legislators will stand by the people in this fight, they will not desert the democratic party. If not, there is likely to be a shaking up of parties, and it may be some time before the democratic party will come back to its own.

BYRON W. HOLT.

CARING FOR TRUSTS.

The Compromise Tariff Bill Briefly An-

Among the many merits of the compromise tariff jumble enumerated by Senator Gorman is this: "It is businesslike because it provides sufficient revenue to meet necessary expenditures without further issue of bonds." Undoubtedly the bill, if enacted, will

produce sufficient revenue in process of time, but how soon? It would be businesslike to answer these questions.

The necessity for issuing gold bonds work

will arise again if the gold reserve becomes dangerously small. The reserve has already been reduced to about \$80,-000,000, and if gold exports continue for four weeks more at the rate of the last four a bond issue will be imperative. The exports are due largely if not wholly to the fact that the government expenditures exceed the receipts to the extent of \$5,000,000 or more monthly. This excess comes out of the treasury balance. It is so much taken out of the treasury vaults and put in eirculation; it is so much inflation, causing or accelerating the outflow of

gold. If the pending revenue bill should pass to-day would it protect the reserve? It would not take effect in any part until the first of July. The only tariff provision which would produce more revenue is the one relating to sugar. That does not go into effect until January 1, 1895. Until then it would not bring an additional dollar into the treasury. It would not bring in much after that for months, because the refiners would import enormous quantities of free sugar during the interval to avoid the duty.

Other tariff provisions will produce less rather than more revenue. For instance, wool will come in free after July 1, cutting off \$8,000,000 of revenue. while woolen goods will bear McKinley rates for a whole year and naturally will yield less revenue, because with free wool the duties will be more

nearly prohibitory. As for the internal revenue provisions, the income tax will produce nothing until some time after January 1, 1895, for the incomes of the present calendar year are the first that will be taxed. There will be a considerable increase at once in the revenue from spirits, because distillers are allowed at least a month to withdraw spirits from bond before the increase tax will go into effect. There will also be some revenue from playing cards. But these two items will hardly compensate for the loss resulting from the transfer of wool and other articles to the free list and the reduction of duties on manu-

factures other than those of wool. It does not appear, therefore, that the bill is so "businesslike" that it will prevent the necessity for issuing more bonds to replenish the reserve and provide for current expenditures. There is a fair prospect for a deficit for the first eight months of the next fiscal year, if not longer. The bill is "businesslike" in caring for the sugar trust, the woolen manufacturers and other "interests," but not so much so in other respects.-Chicago Herald.

GORMAN'S SPEECH.

He Shows Himself to Be a Protectionist from Self-Interest.

The speech in which Senator Gorman defended the course of himself and his One was called under the auspices of fellow "conservatives" in forcing his surrender bill as a substitute for a democratic measure was not marked by his customary plausibility and adroitness. The only thing in it that bore the genuine Gorman trade-mark was the attempt to throw upon Mr. Clevestrongly in favor of this kind of tax- land the responsibility for the protectionist concessions. This was "smart," Manhattan Single Tax club, to express though somewhat beneath the dignity indignation at the delay in the tariff of what was intended to be a serious reform legislation and to ask for a speech, but of course it will deceive no radical tariff bill, declared unani- one. Mr. Gorman did not learn his promously (except for four votes) in favor tection doctrines from Mr. Cleveland. of resolutions declaring against all He has been pulling back during the tariff taxation and in favor of an in- entire time that Mr. Cleveland has been come tax or some other better form of leading his party forward in the tariff reform fight. He is a protectionist. But it is not too late yet for the dem- from self-interest. Mr. Cleveland is a

Mr. Gorman's excuse for the surrenmake amends for its tardy action, but der bill is that neither the Wilson bill it can wipe out the more obnoxious nor the finance committee's bill could and disgraceful features of the bill. It pass the senate. He omits to explain why. Such an explanation would have amending the bill that it will give us involved the confession that it was befree sugar, free coal and free ores; by cause he and his fellow "conservareplacing and increasing the number tives" blocked the way. They hold of ad valorem duties, and by greatly the balance of power in the senate. And they used this power to force concessions disgraceful to the party to which they profess to belong. A bet-

fused to allow it to pass. The people are clearer-sighted in this matter than Mr. Gorman likes to believe. They understand the bill and they understand him. They know that his only idea of statesmanshin is that separate bill making the products of when men differ on any question of politics they should sit down and dicker and trade until they can get together on some mutually profitable "compromise." They know that he has no convictions and that he wouldn't recognize a political principle if he metit in the middle of the road. They know that he is a combination of Art-ful Dodger and Oily Gammon.—N. Y.

> Not Much Reform Left. As the Courier-Journal has often said, the passage of a tariff bill of some kind

of any kind-is more important to the business interests of the country Americans on a par with foreigners in just now than are the trifling differences in rates over which the senate is now wrangling. There is not enough of tariff reform left in the bill to make more unpopular. It is on its last legs. it worth fighting for, and it is of such close kin to the McKinley measure that we don't see why the republicans want only by greed and corruption that pro- to fight against it.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Do Something.

It is time for congress to do something. We cannot afford to lose month after month in this way. The people want to know the worst at once. They will then settle down to business and make the best of the conditions forced upon them by the trusts and their attorneys in congress. Almost anything would be better than the present uncertainty.-Atlanta Constitution.

Getting Nervous.

That the people of the United States,

irrespective of party, are most earnestly and desirous of release from suspense by the passage of a tariff bill is beyond question. Nobody expects that a bill satisfactory to all parties, or to all members of any party, can be passed. No such bill ever has been passed .--Washington Post.

-We cannot entirely agree with Mr. McKinley that making gold pap bot-tles for infant industries will furnish all the unemployed with good-paying

Judge John M. Rice Tells How He Was Cured of Rheumatism.

Crippled for Six Years with Sciatica in Its Worst Form—He Expected to Die But Was Saved in a Marvelous Mazner.

[From the Covington, Ky., Post.] The Hon. John M. Rice, of Louisa, Lawrence County, Kentucky, has for the past two years retired from active life as Criminal and Circuit Judge of the sixteenth Judicial District of Kentucky.

He has for many years served his native county and state in the legislature at Frank-

fort and at Washington, and, until his retirement was a noted figure in political and Judicial circles. The Judge is well known throughout the state and possesses the best qualites which go to make a Kentucky gentleman honored wherever he is known.

About six years ago the bodily troubles

which finally caused his retirement at a time when his mental faculties were in the zenith of their strength, began their encroachment upon his naturally strong con-stitution. A few days ago a Kentucky Post reporter called upon Judge Rice, who in the following words related the history of the causes that led to his retirement. "It is just about six years since I had an attack of rheumatism, slight at first, but soon developing into Sciatic rheumatism, which began first with acute shooting pains in the hips, gradually extending downward to my

feet.
"My condition became se bad that I eventually lost all power of my legs, and then the liver, kidneys and bladder and in fact, my whole system, became deranged. I tried the treatment of many physicians, but re-ceiving no lasting benefit from them, I had recourse to patent remedies, trying one kind after another until I believe there were none

I had not sampled.

"In 1888, attended by my son John, I went to Hot Springs, Ark. I was not much benefited by some months stay there when I returned home. My liver was actually dead, and a dull persistent pain in its region kept me on the rack all the time. In 1890 I was reappointed Circuit Judge, but it was impossible for me to give attention to my duties. In 1891, I went to the Silurian Springs, Waukesha, Wis. I stayed there some time, but without improvement.

"Again I returned home, this time feeling no hopes of recovery. The muscles of my limbs were now reduced by atrophy to mere strings. Sciatic pains tortured me terribly. but it was the disordered condition of my liver that was I felt gradually wearing my life away. Doctors gave me up, all kinds of remedies had been tried without avail, and there was nothing more for me to do but resign myself to fate.
"I lingered on in this condition sustained

almost entirely by stimulants until April, 1893. One day John saw an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the Kentucky Post. This was something new, and as one more drug after so many others could not do so much harm, John prevailed upon me to try the Pink Pills. It was, I think, in the first week in May the pills arrived. I remember I was not expected to live for more than three or four days at the time. The effect of the Pills, however, was marvelous and I could soon eat heartily, a thing I had not done for years.

an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness eitherin male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

HE KNEW HIS RIGHTS.

How the Paid Minion of a Grasping Monopoly Was Outwitted A westbound train had just pulled

out of the union station, and the conductor was harvesting tickets. All the seats were taken and several passengers were obliged to stand up. Among the latter was a diffident

looking, mild mannered man, who, much to the conductor's surprise, refused to give up a ticket.

"When I get a seat you get a ticket," he remarked mildly but firmly. "You ing it them. The lady and her daughare probably aware that the company cannot collect fare from passengers whom it does not provide with seats." "Oh, come now; that don't go. I

want your ticket, see?" Thus spoke the conductor in a tone that indicated that he believed he would intimidate the mild mannered man. "No seat, no ticket," laconically ob-

served the latter. "We'll see about that," growled the conductor, who was becoming quite

warm in the region of the collar. "I would if I were you," remarked the passenger, still mildly, smiling

Then the conductor hustled around and finally found a brother conductor, who was going up the road a way, whom he induced to give up his seat to the mildly firm passenger.

"There's a seat for you; now give me that ticket," said the conductor in a ferocious tone.

"Certainly, here it is." And the mild but firm passenger handed out a pass good to Chicago.-Albany Morning Express.

Precautionary Measures.
The teacher had notified Hiram Plunkett he would be expected to remain after school was dismissed as a punishment for misconduct. Hiram was one of the big boys, and there was a perceptible tremor in his voice as he came awkwardly up to her desk and

said in a low tone "Miss Jones, I wish you'd keep Mamie

'Why do you wish to have Mamie McGinnis kept in?" asked the teacher.
"I don't want her to git jealous agin," said Hiram, scratching the floor with the toe of his shoe. "Th' other time you kept me in after school she wouldn't speak to me fur a week."— Chicago Tribune.

the discussion which followed Mr. Bassam, Maj. Conder and Canon Girdlesam, Maj. Conder and C

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The Electrical Review states that there are rumors affoat that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Co. has begun seriously to consider the advisability of electrically equipping its system.

-In Russia a lady was saved from premature burial by means of a microphone placed over the heart, which enabled a medical man to detect a faint beat, which had escaped the ordinary

-One of the features of interest in the Antwerp exhibition will be a number of exhibits illustrating the history and progress of the various forms of artificial illumination. All kinds of lights, from the early Pompeiian and Roman lamps down to the most modern forms of electric lamps, will be rep- birch bark canoes enjoyed themselves resented.

small electro-motor, which makes six or little, brief or extended, according hundred turns a minute. The sensa- to the numbers and desires of the parunder its influence, and awakes free tomb of Washington, and to Marshall from pain.

nois, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. tional capital constantly that they The general offices of the new company and its factory are in Chicago. The steamers to the almost total exclusion telephone of this company is said to be of the people of Washington. But on adapted to exchange work as well as Saturday nights and Sundays our peoprivate lines, and is a magneto system ple go by thousands to these popular requiring no battery. The transmitter resorts. There are other excursion is adjustable, and can be adapted to the height of the user. The chief business ure and rest down the river to Point of the company will be manufacturing Lookout, a place just at the widest non-infringing apparatus for telephone point in the Potomac river before it work generally.

the northwest the felling of trees by excursionists from this city to Fortress means of electricity has come into use Monroe and Norfolk; a trip which occuto some extent. The method has been pies two nights and one day. The found to be not only a saving of time and labor, but also decidedly convenient. It is done by means of a platinum wire stretched between the poles of the circuit, which, when the current to pleasure resorts upon the Atlantic is on, becomes incandescent, and this coast. use of an incandescent wire has been ly charred materially tends to preserve having an outing. wire.

put down an experimental road. The details of the latter system, it is reported, have been examined by the engineers of the Traction Co., and, on the strength of their favorable report, a deed, while the heat in the city is well-The liver began almost instantaneously to perform its functions, and has done so ever since. Without doubt the pills saved my life and while I do not crave notoriety cannot refuse to testify to their worth.

The reporter called upon Mr. Hughes, the Louisa druggist, who informed him that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been very popular, since Judge Rice used them with such benefit. He mentioned several who have found relief in their use.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as loconau nufailing specific for such diseases as loconau

STUCK ON HER HAT.

one of our high police officials that will they disappear in the gloom of the amuse you, I think. She is really a lovers' lanes extending all along the very beautiful woman, and a magnifi-river front. When the shrill whistle cent "dresser," quite outshining the other ladies in the neighborhood. But one-half the excellent effect she might produce by her splendid gowns, so well set off by the magnificence of her figure, she spoils by her self-evident delight at wearing something so much better than her acquaintances. She is always desirous of letting people know that she has a new gown or a new hat-so anxious, in fact, that her desire often becomes obtrusive, and causes now and then a quiet smile. The other day she had a new hat, a

beauty, I believe, and called on some people with the patent desire of showter, whom she went to see were, as the saying is, "on to her game," and resolved not to show by word or action that they noticed her new acquisition. She became nervous at their apparent lack of interest, and finally rose, somecaller, and, turning suddenly about, never come. she exclaimed with a beaming smile:
"I trimmed it myself. I got the flowers at So-and-So's and the bonnet at smoking and chatting, occasionally Thingumbob's, and did the rest myself. shouting or guffawing when some It cost ---," and sitting down she good story is told, you might reawent into a detailed, itemized account sonably presume that they are bachof her new hat. She had thought, it elors; all of them single gentlemen was very plain, that the lady in speak-leading lonely lives. I happen to know, ing of flowers meant those on her hat however, that there are wives and and had taken the chance offered. children of these men sweltering in the Now there is a quiet little laugh going city, because their husbands and faabout, for these stories are too good to thers "cannot afford the expense" of keep quiet.—Boston Post.

The Ancient Idea of God.

T.G. Pinches, of the oriental department any reflections upon that particular of the British museum, described some results of his examination of the Babylonian tablets. He showed from one of these, of about the period 650 B. C., that the king used the word God as a that the king used the word God as a the thought of the dog generated itself monotheist would; and even so far back as 3000 B. C. the tablets bore the same expression in the same sense. Evidence which engages the attention of the has, indeed, accumulated of late which ticket-seller on the wharf. Boys of McGinnis in, too. She done just as much whisperin' as I did. I saw her has, indeed, accumulate the Babylonian tends to show that the Babylonian Pantheon, supposed to include thirteen smoking cigarettes, carrying willowy Pantheon, supposed to include three discussion which followed Mr. Bassam, Maj. Conder and Canon Girdlesam, Maj. Conder and Canon Gir

COOR OLD WASHINGTON.

The Heat in the National Capital Makes Life a Burden

Tho Only Relief Its People Have Is Elds on the Potomac-Night Excur-sions Seem to Be the Only

[Specal Washington Letter.] Green walled by the hills of Maryland and Virginia, the placid Potomac beyond description. In the olden time before the yawls and shallops of John Smith and his companions found the head waters of this beautiful stream, the aborignal inhabitants in their rowing and sailing upon its peaceful vibrating helmet for the cure of nerv- of civilized man and woman in this strips of steel, put in vibration by a the Potomac. These excursions are big tion, which is not unpleasant, produces ties interested. Regular steamers make drowsiness; the patient falls asleep two daily trips to Mount Vernon, the from pain.

—The Gilliland Telephone Co. has been organized under the laws of Illibeen organized under the laws of Illiare so many strangers visiting the naork generally.

—Up in the great timber regions of steamers, for a very small sum, carry

A number of steam launches owned found to be much easier and far more by private individuals carry select expeditious than that of a saw. Not parties down the Potomac to Indian only is the work reduced, but there is Head, Fort Foote and other popular another advantage, inasmuch as there resting places, or else they steam up is no sawdust, and the fact of the sur- and down the river without landing face of the severed trunk being slight- anywhere, merely for the purpose of

It is estimated that in the matter When the days are hot and the nights of time consumed, the comparison is unendurable here thousands of our as about one to eight in favor of the people spend half the night upon steamers which ply the Potomac solely -The Metropolitan Traction Co., of for the purpose of furnishing fresh air New York, has withdrawn its offer of and artificial breezes to the excursion-\$50,000 for a new conduit system, after ists. The ferryboats which run reguputting hundreds of inventors to great larly between this city and Alexandria expense in preparing to compete for are also extensively patronized for the the prize. It is officially stated, how- same purpose. It takes half an hour ever, that two of the large electrical to go from city to suburb on these companies, one of which is the Sie- ferries, and during the entire summer mens-Holske Co., have made offers to they are crowded from early morn till

Marshall hall, while the pavilion is less bass drum; and, under these circrowded with dancers, these happy A Hub Woman's Method of Forcing a Com- young noodles occupy tables in the outskirts of the crowd and eat ice cream Here is something about the wife of until they can eat no more, and then



MOONLIGHT ON THE POTOMAC.

what in a huff, to go. There were of the steamer announces that it is some flowers in the room, and as the about time for the return trip these lady started out the one on whom she happy spooners gradually gather again was calling said: "How lovely those in groups upon the boat, each and all flowers are?" "Oh, yes," cried the of them praying that midnight may

summer night excursions for their families. The dog in the manger was an exceedingly selfish animal, but, after A specially interesting subject occu-pied the Victoria institute recently. Mr. better. I would not intentionally cast

wrongs. The captain does not go inte detail upon the subject, as Mr. Black-stone did, but his lecture is an effective

A few colored people make their appearance; but they are quiet and unpretentious. There are steamboats especially devoted to the entertainment of colored folks, and they run to certain resorts down the river which are set apart for and patronized wholly by the race of freedmen. Many colored girls who are nurses for white children in the summer moonlight is beautiful and young men who are favorite servants of prosperous men accompany their masters and mistresses, although they do not hesitate to declare that they would rather be with their own

As the time draws near for the steamer to start, the crowd grows more -A French physician has devised a bosom. To-day the greatest enjoyment | dense, and the ticket agent has to earn his salary in a hurry. The cable cars, ous headache. It is constructed of vicinity is derived from excursions upon electric cars, carriages and cabs bring people by the scores and hundreds. All kinds and conditions of men and women, armed with newspapers, novels and packages, flash by the ticket-seller somewhat like the shifting of the glasses in the kaleidoscope. For fifteen minutes it goes on without a



break, and then the warning whistle of the steamboat gives out a long wailing note, which strikes terror to those late comers who are several blocks distant. The watchman goes to the gates, and, as they close, a score of people rush breathlessly by and tumble over each other in their anxiety to get away from the maddening crowd of the city; but, like the foolish virgins of the Scripture, they are "too late." The gates, once closed, do not open. To the belated excursionist, upon a hot night, the gates ajar make a beautiful

sight. There is one thing about these moon light excursions which might be dispensed with by the best people; but they are in the minority and must submit to a continuous bore. Upon the cabin deck of the steamer an alleged brass band endeavore to play enlivening music during the round trip. Each individual player may be secretly RYE—No. 2. 45
aware of the fact that he cannot play a FLOUR—Patent, per sack. 1 40
Fancy 1 90 little bit; but the band collectively acts as if it knew itself to be the peer of mony between the trombone and the tuba; there are contests for supremacy between the flageolet and the piccola; the volume of sound is badly swollen by the tinkling cymbals and the soul less bass drum; and the soul less base drum; and the soul less plays "Annie Laurie," and "Annie Rooney," too. The men who practice before the bar on the boat claim that the band drives them to drink. It is enough to drive them to the brink of drink, anyway.

Occasionally the band stops to take its breath, and then somebody inside the cabin touches the keys of a piano, and some young lady lifts up her voice on Occasionally the band stops to take some young lady lifts up her voice on high sometimes as high as high C; and the loungers enter to hear the vocal muther the vocal muther to hear the vocal muther the vocal muthe any rate, not so bad as the band.

Very often on these excursions we have some entertaining concerts either aboard the steamer, or down at Manager 1 and 1 a some entertaining concerts either aboard the steamer, or down at Marshall hall, for our vocal and instru-One evening last week the Mandolin BUTTER-Creamery..... and Guitar club went down the river and took their instruments with them. They not only played down at the hall, but kept their instruments going nearly all the way back to Washington, so that the band didn't play "Annie

Laurie" nor "Ta-ra-rah!" By the way, on the trip homeward bound, as the witching hour of midnight approaches, there is a drows sense of ease and comfort so pervading the entire company that men and women here, there and everywhere drop their chins upon their breasts; and some of the older folk grumble forth really, truly, sure enough snores. Occasionally a weary head of some young lady which might better be upon its pillow at home falls upon the shoulder of a young man who may or may not be worthy of such confidence. Mothers may be awfully in the way sometimes; but it would do no harm if every girl could have a mother with her everywhere, even late in life when the girls themselves become mothers of girls as wayward as themselves and as self-willed. Even mothers might improve upon themselves sometimes. I once knew a mother who permitted and encouraged her daughter, scarce seventeen years of age, to go down the Potomac river on excursions with strange young men whom the mother had never seen; encouraged the child to go driving with strange young men, until midnight; and yet that mother would thank God that she was not as other women were. But if we talk any more about moonlight excursions, we will be preaching; and that is some thing which never occurs on such occa-SMITH D. FRY.

The Paradox of the Penniless. Alas! Howe'er adventurous
Through shifting scenes I range,
My life is still monotoneus— I have so little change.

The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. Royal Baking Powder makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, 数如9年在我也9年在我也9年在我的9年在我的9年在我的9年在我的9年在我的9年在我的9年在

A round husband on his honeymoon trip has given the conductor two cigars so he would keep other passengers from his coupe. At the next station the conductor opens the door and exclaims: "I must let in other passengers—I tried one of those cigars,"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"I LIKE to see a man think a good deal of his home," said old Mrs. Jason, "but when he stays out all night to brag about how happy a home he has, I think it is carrying his affection a little too far."—Indianapolis

Time: Five a. m.—First Milkman—"Say, what yer got de two lamps on yer wagon fer?" Second Milkman—"Dey makes de load lighter—see?"—Harvard Lampoon.

"Is your new maid competent?" Mrs. Muchcoin—"I can't tell whether she's that or French, she talks so brokenly."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Knocked Out of Time

Rnocked Out of Time

By that able blood depurent, Hostetter's

Stomach Bitters, the young giant, rheumatism, withdraws beaten. In maturity it is
harder to conquer. Attack it at the start with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and save yourself years of agony and constant danger, for this malady is always liable to attack the heart. Potent in malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint is the Bitters.

Lover—"I assure you, Herr Meyer, I cannot live without your daughter." Herr Meyer—"Oh, you overestimate my—income."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A THING as insignificant as a banana peel has caused the downfall of strong men.

Why is a hexameter like a June bug? Beause each has six feet.—Fliegende Blaetter. THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 19. CATTLE-Best beeves......\$ 3 70 @ 5 00

 Stockers
 2 00 @ 3 60

 Native cows
 2 20 @ 3 15

 HOGS—Good to choice heavy
 4 00 @ 4 75

 WHEAT—No. 2 red.
No. 2 hard.
CORN—No. 2 mixed.
OATS—No. 2 mixed. HAY—Choice timothy..... HAY—Choice timothy
Fancy prairie.

BRAN.
BUTTER—Choice cream.
CHEESE—Full cream.

cumstances and conditions, the band plays "Annie Laurie," and "Annie WHEAT—No.2 red. 54 @ 54 % PORK.. 12 70 @12 75 CHICAGO.

Agnes (reading of the death of a friend)—
"How true is the saying: 'Man proposes and God disposes.'" Her Elder Sister (sighing)—"I wish that were more than half true." Agnes—"Why, what do you mean? Which half is untrue?" Her Elder Sister—"—Man proposes."—Brooklyn Life.

"Dan's a good deal in mekin' a judicious ch'ice ob yoh field ob endeavor," said Uncle Eben. "Industry an' perseverance and gwine ter he'p de hand-organ grinder 'at plays in front ob a deaf an' dumb asylum."—Washington Star.

If Grown in Texas, It's Good.

The Texas Coast country vies with Callfornia in raising pears, grapes, and strawberries. The 1:93 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, T. x., who ra sed nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. Will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated phamphlet telling about Texas. Geo. W. Haeenmuck, P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, 1050 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

While the schoolgirl has, of course, a great many things to make her happy, there is no doubt that chewing-gum contributes as much as anything to her jawousness.

HALF-CURED eruptions will return. Eradle ate them with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents

"How no you like your new watch dog?\Bragg—"He's first class. The least little noise attracts his notice, and instead of barking like most dogs he just crawls under the bed."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

George—"Amelia, dear, do you believe that love is blind!" Amelia—"Yes, George, darling." George—"Then, dear, I do not see any need of keeping the gas burning."— Harvard Lampoon.

JIMMIE—"My little sister knows the Ten Commandments." Robbie—"Frumph, that's nothing; I'll bet my little sister knows twenty of 'em."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

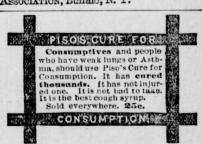
THE HEART



is liable to great functional disturbance through sympathy. Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, often causes it to palpitate in a distressing way. Nervous Prostration, Debility and Impoverished Blood, also cause its too repid pulsations. Many times, Spinal Affections, cause it unduly. Sufferers from such Neryto labor unduly. Sufferers from such Nervous Affections often imagine themselves the victims of organic heart disease.

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, as Pa-ALL NERVOUS DISEASET, as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, or Fits, St. Vitue's Dance, Sleeplessness, Norvous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Melancholia and Kindred Ailments, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Steff of the Invalids' Hotel. For Famphlet, References, and Particulars, enclose 10 cents, in stamps for postage.

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SAPOLIO

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

CRAZY DRUNK.

A Man Flourishes a Revolver on -a Depot Platform.

HE IS SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Sloux County, Neb., Visited by a Cyclone-A Woman Struck by Lightning-Farmer's Skull Crushed-A Brakeman's Fate.

MOBERLY, Mo., June 19 .- Dan Gambol, aged about 20 years, who came here from Salisbury, was shot and killed at an early hour yesterday morning by police officials whom he had assaulted. Gambol arrived here at 12:50 o'clock yesterday morning, and on alighting from the cars pulled a revolver, and flourishing it in his hands, he walked up and down the platform. Depot Policeman Palmer tried to quiet him, but was unable to do so, and seeing the man was crazed with liquor, called Policeman Reynolds to his aid. Gambol broke away from Reynolds, pulled his revolver again and holding it against his breast fired. The ball set fire to his necktie and scratched his left shoulder. He then shot twice at teries. Policeman Penn, one ball hitting Penn in the shoulder. Penn fired at him five times and Reynolds once, one shot striking Gambol near the heart and he died in a few minutes. His folks live in Kentucky.

SWEPT FROM THE EARTH. HARRISONBURG, Neb., June 19 .- The northern part of Sioux county was visited Sunday by a cyclone which was terrible in its severity, but comparatively small in its territory. It was about 20 rods wide and 5 miles in length. Everything in its path was swept from the earth. A log 14 feet in length and 15 inches in diameter was picked up and carried a distance of 60 rods. The barns, sheds, wagons and implements of D. W. Woody were completely demolished and 10 rods of wire fence was swept clear. Rufus Woody and his horse in a shed were picked up and carried through the open roof and landed again about 200 feet away. Neither received any serious damage, although Woody's face was considerably bruised by the flying sand and gravel and his clothes torn from him. No other reports of damage have vet come in.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND KILLED. Joplin, Mo., June 19 .- Yesterday ofternoon, during a heavy rainstorm, the wife of J. Allen, a farmer living southeast of Joplin, was struck by lightning and killed. Her 10-months' baby, which she was holding in her arms, was shocked and slightly in-

FOUND WITH HIS SKULL CRUSHED. SALINA, Kan., June 19 .- A farmer by the name of John Shannahan was found dead on the railroad track early yesterday morning. His head was badly crushed and as he was near the track it is supposed that he was killed by the cars.

A BRAKEMAN'S TERRIBLE FATE. Nеореяна, Kan., June 19.-John Thompson, a 'Frisco brakeman, was killed at Beaumont last night while switching. His body was cut in two, both hands cut off and one leg crushed.

HEAVY STORMS.

Parts of Kansas Visited with Rain and Hail,

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., June 18.-A very heavy rain and electrical storm visited this section of the country yesterday from 8 to 9:30 a.m. The rainfull was tremendous, and the lightning struck a number of buildings in the city. It is reported that some stock was

WELLINGTON, Kan., June 19.-This section was visited yesterday afternoon by an exceedingly heavy wind and rain storm, accompanied by a heavy hail. At Belle Plaine, a few miles north it assumed the dimensions of a waterspout and the rapidly rising streams have washed out bridges in every direction.

WICHITA, Kan., June 19 .- A terrific cloud-burst occurred in the southern part of Sedgwick county yesterday afternoon, but, owing to the wires be ing all down, no details can be secured from there. It is related that 7 feet of water was on the streets of Mulvane at one time. The big Arkansas bridge at Derby was swept away by the sudden

COLUMBUS, Kan., June 19 .- During a severe storm yesterday afternoon the large barn on the Windsor stock farm, 7 miles southwest of this city, was struck by lightning and totally consumed. The barn was the largest and costliest building of the kind in the state. Loss, \$15,000; partly covered by

EMPORIA, Kan., June 19.—The heaviest rain seen here for years has been falling almost steadily since Saturday evening, doing much damage to grain ready to cut. At Madison, a few miles south of here, heavy hail fell yesterday morning, cutting whole fields of corn to the ground.

SENECA, Kan., June 19 .- About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a heavy hail storm passed a few miles north and east of this city, doing considerable damage to the growing crops. The roaring of the falling hail could be plainly heard here. The exact amount of damage is not known yet. The best rain of the season fell here yesterday.

No Truth in the Report. WASHINGTON, June 19. - Attorney General Olney said yesterday that there was no truth in the published statement that he had decided to enter suit for \$171,000,000 against the Pacific bonded railroads, but had employed Attorney Russell for the purpose of handling the suits.

A Possible Receiver.

OMAHA, Neb., June 19 .-- In railroad circles it is believed that E. McNeill, general manager of the Iowa Central, is to shortly become receiver of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

Late news from Canton, China, stated that the death rate in that city from the plague averaged 200 per day. of crops.

CHARTERS NOT REVOKED.

The Missouri Supreme Court Decides for JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 19.-Some charters of the bond investment companies at St. Louis, Sedalia and Nevada. To-day Judge McFarlane filed properly incorporated and had a right to continue business. Judges Sherwood and Burgess dissented, and Judge Brace did not sit in the case, but as it was passed upon by the entire

Judge McFarlane gives the companies this bill of health: We are unable to see that there is even a suggestion upon the face of the certificate of incorporation that the proposed business is illegal, either in its charter or the manner of conducting it. There is nothing illegal in the issuance of bonds nor selling the same upon installments if done in a lawful manner and time of the redemption or payment should naturally be left to the corporation issuing them. There is no suggestion on the face of the pleading that respondents are abusing or misusing the franchise of incorporation for the purpose of conducting a lottery or other unlawful business and until such abuse or misuse is shown

we cannot interfere to declare a forfeiture The attorney-general says that if tempt of the court. The sentence of the companies attempt to resume business he will prosecute them as lot-

ness, and until such abuse or misuse is shown

WILL MOVE THE TOWN.

The President of the North Enid Company Makes a Liberal Offer. NORTH ENID, Ok., June 19. - This morning Jacob Guthrie, president of the North Enid Town Co., issued the following proposition to the citizens of

the government townsite:

I agree to remove every building in South
Enid to North Enid, give every citizen the
same number of lots in North Enid with warranty deeds as they have in South Enid, pay all expenses of removing and setting up hous and moving stocks of goods and household effects if the citizens of South Enid will join with North Enid in building up one form with North Enited in building up one town and bring the fight to a close. As a guarantee that I will carry out the promises in this agreement I will deposit in any bank the citizens of South Enid may designate a certified bond for \$50,000 that every provision of this bond will be faithfully performed.

JACOB GUTHRIE, President.
A meeting of the citizens of South Enid has been called and the famous town fight may be ended.

A BASE FABRICATION.

The So Called Plot to Blow Up the Capitol

Is So Regarded in Washington. WASHINGTON, June 19.-Every police, secret service and treasury official here regards as a pure fabrication the story published in the Post yesterday that a grave anarchist conspiracy had been unearthed. Honore Jackson affects indignation that his name should have been used in connection with the story. Jackson's landlady is indignant that she should have been brought into the fiction by having the street and number of her house given, and she does not scruple to say that Jackson wrote the article himself. De Masters, upon whose statements the article is supposed to be based, is regarded by Chief Hazen, of the secret service, and by the police detectives as utterly untrustworthy.

Breckinridge Will Not Act. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- Breckinridge,

of Kentucky, reported the deficiency bill to the house to-day from the committee on appropriations, but the fact that it has at length been definitely have determined that his candidacy will not enable him to attend to the bill. If he holds to this the threatened sensation will be avoided.

Gen. F. W. Rutterfield Dead. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19 .- Gen. F. W. Butterfield, who had lived in Kansas City nearly twenty years, died this morning at Excelsior Springs. He had been suffering with a severe case of diabeeis for some time and went to Yesterday he had two severe convulsions. He died suddenly this morning. Dr. Keith, who attended him, says death was due primarily to heart fail-

ure, but really was a culmination of

his disease. Sandersites All Guilty LEAVENWORTH, June 19 .- The jury in the Sanders "commonweal army" case before the United States district court at 3:15 p.m. to-day brought in a verdict of guilty of obstructing and retarding the passage of the United States mails, as charged in the indictment. The verdict applies to the entire "army" except Gen. Sanders and Engineer Lewelling, who are out on bond. The jury was out only one hour. Motion for a new trial was overruled.

Com. Easby Passes Away. WASHINGTON, June 19.-Com. John W. Easby, United States navy, retired, is dead, aged 75 years. He was an inspector of government gunboats during the late war and subsequently became a naval constructor. During President Garfield's administration he was appointed chief of the bureau of construction and repair, navy department. with the rank of commodore.

Returning to Work. Ріттявикен, Ра., June 19.—The set tlement of the great coal strike in this district and the return to work to-day of 15,000 of the 20,000 miners in western Pennsylvania, has given an impetus to all kinds of business and the situation is more hopeful than at any time for

A Veteran of Three Wars. DENVER, Col., June 19.-Gen. Ellis, of Columbia, Mo., died at the home of his daughter, in this city, of old age Gen. Ellis was a pioneer, and took an active part in the Seminole and Mexican wars, as well as in the rebel-

McKinley Detained by Strike Troubles TOPEKA, Kan., June 19 .- A private dispatch from Columbus, O., says Gov. McKinley cannot fill his engagement at Ottawa, Kan., on Thursday, but if the latter should be renominated. that if the mining troubles in Ohio be settled to-morrow, he will be there on

Friday. A hailstorm near Brighton, Cal. Saturday destroyed thirty square miles

FOUND GUILTY.

Judge Thomas Lays Down the Law to The Proceedings of the Week Briefly

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 14 .- Judge time ago the attorney-general brought Thomas, of the United States district suit in the supreme court to vacate the court, found Capt. John A. Ralston, Color Sergeant Frank E. Woods and Commissary Ed Hart, leaders of the band of Coxeyites who seized a Union an opinion holding that they were Pacific train at Watkins, Col., and were captured at Ellis, Kan., guilty of contempt in that they interfered with a road in the hands of receivers.

It was argued by the attorney for the defendants that there was no contempt court the opinion of Judge McFarlane of court inasmuch as the defendants were guilty of no actual violence and had no notice that the railroad was in the possession of receivers, but were merely stealing a ride.

Judge Thomas held that the actions of these "commonwealers" in boarding a Union Pacific train in large numbers over the objections of the train men and in insisting upon riding on the train after being ordered off was equivalent to actual force and constituted an interference with the operation of trains in the hands of the receivers which could not be tolerated and that these acts amounted to a conthe court will be announced hereafter.

PROHIBITIONIST TICKET.

The Complete Ticket of the Kansas Prohi-

EMPORIA, Kan., June 14.—The following ticket has been nominated by the Kansas prohibitionists in convention here: Governor, I. O. Pickering, of Olathe: lieutenant-governor, H. G. Doughart, of Hiawatha; secretary of state, J. M. Howard, of Wichita; associate justice, Judge Silver, of Topeka; auditor, J. P. Perkins, of Columbus; treasurer, James Murray, of Baldwin; attorney-general, M. V. Van Bennett, of Cherokee; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. A. Alison, of Cupa; congressman-at-large, Maj. Holsinger, of Rosedale.

The platform declares in favor of the dens; for woman suffrage and liberal pensions; for money issued by the government in sufficient quantities; for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1: against national banks: for a tariff as a defensive measure only; for government control of railroads, telephones and express companies, or ownership, if necessary; for national and state aid for irrigation, and against the issuance of government stamps to wholesale and retail liquor dealers.

SWEPT AWAY BY FLOODS. The Village of Grant, Ore., Carried Into the

Columbia PORTLAND, Ore., June 14 .- A telephone message from the Dalles yesterday morning states that almost the entire village of Grant in Sherman county, has been swept away by the flood. Only the elevator and a few buildings on the high land remain. The distillery owned by Goodall, Walker & Co., went out yesterday. Twelve men were in the building when it was carried off its foundations. All were saved, one man, after the buildings were well out in the streams, being rescued by boatmen who saw him floating with the build-

Grant is a place of about 200 inhabitants, located on the Columbia river on determined that he shall not manage it on the floor deprives his action of the Union Pacific railroad, 111 miles east of Portland. The distillery was east of Portland. The distillery was important significance. He is said to built about eighteen months ago and ant was worth in the neighborwill make such demands upon him as hood of \$75,000. Its capacity was 250 gallons of spirits per day.

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

A Frightful Disease That Is Carrying Off VANCOUVER, B. C., June 14.—The steamship Empress, of Japan, which

arrived last night brought alarming reports of the spread of the plague in Canton and Hong Kong, China. The Excelsior Springs last Wednesday. disease is similar to the great plague in London in the seventeenth century. Hundreds have died in both cities and scores were dying daily when the vessel left. The plague paralyzed business, as many leading steamship lines refuse to take either passengers or cargo from Hong Kong.

Without premonitory warning in the shape of a chill, there is a sudden onset of fever, rising to 105 degrees or over. There is much headache accompanied by stupor. In twelve or twentyfour hours a glandular swelling occurs in the neck or arm pit, increasing to the size of a fowl's egg. With or without the decline of fever, the patient sinks into a condition of coma and dies at the end of twenty-four or forty-eight hours. If six days pass recovery is possible.

DECOY LETTERS.

A Decision Which Will Make It Difficult to Catch Postal Thieves CHICAGO, June 14 .- Judge Grosscup,

of the United States court, rendered a decision which will make it more difficult for post office inspectors to obtain evidence against violators of the postal laws. It was in the case of James Palmer, a letter carrier, who was charged with stealing from the mails. The court decided that a test or decoy letter, which was used to entrap Palmer, was not in the mails in the legal sense at the time it was alleged to have been taken by the carrier. The jury was instructed to bring in a verdiet of not guilty, and Palmer became a free man. The letter in this case was not regularly transmitted through the mails and was not postmarked.

Gen. Basil Duke Against Breckinridge. LEXINGTON, Ky., Jnne 14.—Gen. Basil Duke, of Louisville, editor of the Southern Magazine, and brother-in-law and chief of staff of Gen. John Morgan, the famous confederate raider, has assured Maj. Henry Clay McDowell that he will stump the Ashland district for him and against Breckinridge Maj. McDowell lives at Ashland, Henry Clay's estate, his wife being a grand-

CONGRESSIONAL.

Given.

In the senate on the 11th Mr. Quay, on a question of privilege, denied certain newspaper stories of his connection with a street railway deal in the District of Columbia and gave a few important facts that gave rise to such news-paper comment. He moved to refer the newspaper article to the "scandal" committee, which was done and the tariff bill debated until adjournment....There was but little interest shown in the house proceedings. The day was claimed by Mr. Heard for District of Columbia

claimed by Mr. Heard for District of Columbia business, but a quorum could not be kept in at-tendance and legislation went to sleep. The senate further considered the tariff bill on the 12th, if long-winded speeches might be called "considering." Of the eight hours the senate was in session Mr. Quay spoke four in continuation of his speech commenced five weeks previous, and which had already taken up four days. Messrs. Pettigrew, Power and Peffer also spoke. A resolution was introduced to bring Chapman, the Wall street broker who refused to answer questions asked by the investigating committee, before the senate for contempt and at 6 o'clock the senate adjourned. After passing a bill setting aside \$100,000 from the fund belonging to the estates of de-ceased colored soldiers for the purpose of erect-ing in the District of Columbia a national

home for aged colored people, the house further considered the Indian bill. WHEN the senate met on the 13th Mr. Perkins spoke briefly in defense of the late Senaand the series of the late Senator Stanford and defended him from the charge
made by Representative Geary in connection
with the Stanford university. A resolution offered by Mr. Morgan calling on the secretary
of the treasury for certain information in regard to gold receipts and bond issues was
adonted. A resolution from Mr. Hoar was adopted. A resolution from Mr. Hoar was adopted calling upon the president for infor-mation as to whether certain foreign governments contemplated retaliation on account of the proposed imposition of a discriminating duty on sugar. Then the debate on the wool schedule of the tariff bill was resumed....The house disposed of several bills of a local nature and then took up the Indian appropriature and then took up the Indian appropria-bill which was under consideration at adjournment.

THE senate on the 14th passed a bill to pay oseph Redfern, one of the Ford theater victims, \$2,748; also a bill to authorize the appointment of women as public school trustees in the District of Columbia; also a bill for the development and encouragement of silk cul-ture, and then resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the wool schedule being discussed until adjournment....The house had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole, but did not complete

suppression of the liquor traffic and of lotteries, policy shops and gambling against free wool. The wool schedule coupled WHEN the tariff bill was taken un in the sen the attention of the senate all day. Every amendment offered was voted down...The house had the Indian bill under consideration all day and in the evening gave some attention

to pension bills.

The senate on the 16th completed the wool schedule of the tariff bill, all amendments being voted down. Considerable progress was made on the bill and several private bills passed. The senate adjourned at 4:50 o'clock.....The house further considered the Indian appropriation bill and reached a final vote at 3 o'clock, when the bill passed—156 to 33, and the

PASSENGERS STILL WONDER. They Can Only Guess What High's Wife Had to Say. Two cronies who evidently had not

seen each other before that day for many a year were going home the other night on a limits car. They had been to the "lodge," or many lodges, and were a little over the line used as a boundary of the condition known as "comfortable." They appeared well to do, with gray beards. They were unmindful of the other persons in the crowded car, and had not imparted to one another quite all the information they had in store.

"I'm not a millionaire," said the taller one-call him Mr High: "no, I'm not a millionaire."

The smaller man-call him Mr. Short thought for about fifteen seconds, which is a long pause in a conversation, and responded: "No, you're not; neither am I."

The car rolled ahead about a block. "But I've got a nice home, though; yes I've got a nice home and a nice wife. I've got a flat of seven-no, six-rooms and I've got ten thousand dollars' worth of books in 'em."

"That's so," chipped in Mr. Short, for want of something better to say.

"Yes, sir," continued Mr. High, raising his voice, though no one in the car had lost a word of his previous conversation. "Yes, sir, I've got ten thousand dollars' worth of books and a nice wife and a nice flat, but I'm not a millionaire, Short, I'm not a millionaire. They come up there, though, millionaires do, and they say to me: 'Why, High, what a beautiful place you have a perfect dove coop—yes, sir, a dove coop.' That's what they say, Short,

millionaires do.' Then ensued a long silence unbroken by the smiling passengers. Short and High gazed intently ahead at nothing, their chins resting on their neck-

High broke the silence at last. "I wonder," he said, "what my dear little wife would say if she could see her darling William now? What could she say? Say, Short, what will she say?" The conductor put his head in the door, called "School street" and then took Short and High by the shoulders

and said again "School street." The two dignified old gentlemen then arose, stumbled to the door, shook themselves together as they stood on the cross-walk, and passed out of sight. And the question uppermost in the

minds of all the other passengers has been ever since that night: "What did she say?"-Chicago Trib-

"What did the Englishman say to vou, dear?" "He said he was beastly hungry."

"And you said?" "That it was quite natural for him to be so."-Truth. A Coney Island Lunch.

Lady-Give me a glass of sarsaparilla and one of those fried cakes. Waiter (calling)-One sass an' crawler.-Judge.

Domestic-Please, sir, the grocer and outcher and baker and milkman are lown stairs, and they say they won't leave until they are paid.

A Liberal Offer.

Mr. McAuber-Hem! Very well; tell them that if they will continue to supply me with provisions, they are welcome to stay here and board it out .- N. Y. Weekly.

-Mrs. Jennywing (to distinguished foreign visitor)-"That piece my daughdaughter of Clay, and he has practically consented to be the republican candidate if Breckinridge should be renominated. Gen. Duke is a stalwart impossible!"—Hallo.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Work of the State Convention at Topeka.

Gov. Lewelling Again the Leader-The Re mainder of the Ticket Selected-The Platform as Finally Adopted -Central Committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 13 .- The third state convention of the people's party met in Hamilton hall, this city, at 10 o'clock yesterday and was called to order by Chairman Breidenthall, of the state central committee. Ben S. Henderson, of Cowley county, was chosen temporary chairman and C. S. Davis, of Junction City, temporary secretary. After the appointment of the usual

committees the convention was addressed by several delegates, and also by several of the women speakers, among them Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session the committees were named as

follows: Credentials-First district, W. A. Billings, J F. Gish and A. R. Smith; Second. H. M. Greene, J. F. McDonald and M. L. Thompson; Third, H. S. Harvey, Millard Kimball and S. Marshall: Fourth, J. W. Lyons, J. Rucker and William Pertle: Fifth, H. N. Boyd, John Tufts and S. B. Laid: Sixth, W. W. Metler, W. W. Aldrich and M. D. Eaton; Seventh. A. S. Hunter, W. J. Crumpton and C. H. Maxwell.

Permanent Organization-First district, F.J. Permanent Organization—First district, F.J. Close, J. F. Rahlem, W. D. Trapp; Second, R. M. Chenault, A. F. Allen, E. I. Blair; Third, J. R. Charlton, A. H. Jennings, W. A. Tonksley; Fourth, Peter Paulson, W. H. Thomas, Lee Wright; Fifth, G. E. Ross, James B. Lockard, William Rundle; Sixth, Joseph Darling, W. A. Menter, P. F. Heller, Serveth S. F. Leeben, M. A. Mount, B. F. Hilton; Seventh, S. E. Joslyn, A. A. Dunmeyer, J. R. Bonsall.
Rules and Order of Business—First district,

James Duley, J. P. McGuire and Felix O'Neal; Second, S. K. P. Barker, E. B. Gill and C. S. Ritter; Third, G. H. Cannon, I. N. Watson and S. W. Baxter; Fourth, W. T. Tipton, W. T Coffman and Hugh Lawless; Fifth, J. J. Kugler T. W. Bartley and J. T. Ingram; Sixth, J. F

T. W. Bartley and J. T. Ingram; Sixth, J. F. Hale, S. L. Balby and J. M. Finney; Seventh, Sam Cole, A. C. Lamb and B. F. Milton.

Resolutions—First district, J. W. Tanner, C. B. Hambill, F. Huffman; Second, P. P. Elder, J. P. Ranney, Mrs. Eliza Hudson; Third, William Cook, E. R. Ridgley, J. A. Wiley; Fourth, F. G. Johnson, S. A. Martin, C. C. Gardner; Fifth, A. C. Patee, S. C. Wheeler, Wellington Doty; Sixth, J. T. Hicks, J. F. Kimmell, T. B. Ferguson; Seventh, W. O. Bashore, W. Cal-Ferguson; Seventh, W. O. Bashore, W. Calhoun, W. L. Brown.

The committee on organization reported the name of J. M. Dunsmore as permanent chairman and Ben C. Rich as secretary, which report was adopted. After more speeches and a report from the credentials committee showing every county, except one, represented another adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock.

Upon meeting in the evening the committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the convention proceeded to raise money for the campaign fund. The roll was called by counties and subscriptions and cash were received to the amount of \$1,-685.80.

The new state central committee was then selected, two members from each congressional district and one at large, in part as follows: Second, D. C.
Zercher and Ross Williams; Fourth,
Taylor Riddle and W. T. Tipton; Fifth,
liberty and the pursuit of happiness. C. L. Baker and W. J. Dunnucks. Sixth, O. D. Smith and J. F. Hale: Seventh. H. Rupe and J. J. Barnes.

At this juncture the committee on resolutions sent word to the convention that it would be unable to report

Second Day.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 14.—Chairman Dunsmore called the convention to order shortly after 8 o'clock. The central committee was announced as completed as follows:

First district—J. P. Sams, of Nemaha county, and James Pickens, of Jefferson county; Second—D. C. Zercher, of Johnson county, and Ross Williams, of Bourbon county; Third—C. L. McCaslin, of Elk county, and T. J. Fitch, of Montgomery county; Fourth—W. F. Tipton, of Coffey county, and Taylor Riddle, of Marion county; Fifth—D. C. Cranston, of Dickinson county, and W. J. Dunnock of Marshall county; Sixth-O. L. Smith, of Phillips county, and J. F. Hale, of Jewell county; Seventh—Rufus H, Cone, of Sedgwick county, and J. J. Barnes, of Pratt county; member-at-large and chairman, John W. Breidenthal, of Shawnee county, the pres-ent incumbent. Breidenthal's election was made by acclamation

The report of the committee on resolutions was called for when P. P. Elder stated that the committee had failed to agree on the suffrage question and would submit two reports. Mr. Brown, the minority report. The minority indorsed the majority report but recommended that a suffrage plank be added.

After a debate of three hours the suffrage plank was adopted by a vote of 337 yeas to 269 nays.

By consent the following resolution was introduced, and by a unanimous vote was ordered incorporated in the financial plank:

We reiterate our opposition to all banks of issue, whether national or state, and demand the establishment of postal savings banks by the national government for the protection of small depositors, and call attention to the widespread distress caused by the large num-ber of bank failures during the past year whereby thousands of depositors suffered the loss of all their savings as evidence of the ne-cessity of this demand. cessity of this demand

J. F. McDonald, of Cherokee county, offered the following, which was also

adopted: The people's party of Kansas, having learned with deep regret that a new element has arisen up in our country, and we believe for the purpose of creating discord in the ranks of our party and for the purpose of disrupting all labor organizations; its purpose is to ar-raign one class of citizens against all others on

account of religious faith.

Resolved, That the people's party, as its name implies, is a party of the people, and hence the enemy of oppression and tyranny in every form, and we do most emphatically condemn such conduct as un-Christian, un-American and as totally opposed to the spirit of the ican, and as totally opposed to the spirit of the constitution of our country, and we pledge our best effort to defeat the principles of such organization and to protect as far as we are able every individual of every religious creed or political belief in his sacred right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

A resolution favoring state control of the liquor traffic was voted down. Nominations for associate justice of the supreme court being in order. Wil-

ty; G. C. Clemens presented the name of Judge W. C. Webb, of Shawnee

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Clark, 305; Webb, 235; Nicholson, 70. Before the secretaries could figure up the returns several counties changed their votes to Clark, which

gave him the nomination. When the nomination for governor was reached, Mr. McKesson, of Elk, presented the name of Gov. L. D. Lewelling and he was chosen by acclamation. *

Lieut.-Gov. Daniels, of Crawford county; D. J. Furbeck, of Shawnee; J. Cole, of Reno, and J. W. Randolph, of Lyon, were placed in nomination for lieutenant-governor. A ballot resulted: Furbeck, 418; Daniels, 144; Randolph, 22; Cole, 22. The nomination of Furbeck was made unanimous and the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock. Upon reassembling, A. C. Gallagher,

of Crawford, offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved. That the people's party, in convention assembled promise their support now and in the future to assist the miners of Kansas in their lawful undertakings and the enforcement of the law in which they are directly inter-

Dr. Dykes, of Smith county, nominated J. W. Amis, of that county, for secretary of state and he was chosen

by acclamation. For auditor Van B. Prather (present incumbent) and Henry F. Harbaugh, of Sumner, were placed before the convention, but Harbaugh's name was withdrawn and Prather nominated by

acclamation.

Then W. H. Biddle, for treasurer; John T. Little, for attorney-general, and H. N. Gaines, for superintendent of public instruction (present incumbents) were successively renominated

by acclamation. T. J. Close rose as an ex-union soldier, and placed before the convention the name of Col. W. A. Harris, an exconfederate, for renomination as congressman-at-large. He closed by ask-

South Dakota populist convention, the railway men in session at Chicago and after speeches by many persons the convention about 10 o'clock adjourned.

The Platform. The resolutions as finally adopted are

as follows: We, the representatives of the people's party of Kansas, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the principles enunciated in the Omaha platform and point to the record of our representatives in congress as an evidence of their loyalty to that platform. We meet at this time under conditions which see every prophecy then made fulfilled, and every indictment which was made therein against the republican and democratic

parties proven. Our sympathies go out to the unemployed, homeless and landless people of the country who have been brought to their present condition in a great measure through the vicious. un-American financial policy of this govern-ment; and, we hold sacred the declaration of independence that all men are created equal.

We most heartly commend our present state officials for their wise and economic administration of state affairs, that has saved to the tax payers thousands of dollars, and the populistic legislators for their efforts to enact into law every demand of the state platform adopt-

ed at Wichita in 1892. means so much to the wage earners and producers of our country.

We reiterate our opposition to all banks of

issue, whether national or state, and demand the establishment of postal savings banks by the national government for the protection of small depositors, and call attention to the widespread distress caused by the large number of bank failures during the past year, whereby thousands of depositors suffered the loss of all their savings as evidence of the necessity of this demand.

We condemn the unwise and cruel policy of all the government parties in this nation whose

legislation has favored capital and oppressed labor, and we hereby declare our sympathy with all toilers in their efforts to improve their condition, and demand such legis-lation as will remove some of the burdens of toil by shortening the hours of labor without lessening their daily wage.

We demand national and state boards of arbitration to settle and adjust differences between the employers and the employes; and we further demand that where the property of a corporation has been placed in the hands of a receiver, the wages of the employes shall be a

first lien on its earnings and effects; and we denounce the appointment of officials or parties interested as receivers of any corporation would submit two reports. Mr. Brown, of Kingman, read the majority report and Mr. Ridgeley, of Crawford, read to the same consideration as the man who wore the epaulette, and said law to be so framed that it will place forever beyond the power of any official who is unfriendly toward the union soldiers and sailors to change, suspend or in any way deprive the soldier of his just dues which this government owes him for defending with

his life our country and flag. We favor a state irrigation department to incourage more extended irrigation.

We demand a freight rate law based on the line of the maximum rate bill passed by the senate and afterward defeated by the republican house, and quote in proof of the need of such law the plank of the republican-platform adopted at their state convention in 1892, which we adopt and make a part of this lemand, to-wit:

We insist that the great transportation companies, which derive their corporate existence from Kansas laws, and their financial exist-ence from Kansas trade and commerce, owe to the people of Kansas fair, equitable and honest treatment in the matter of freight rates, and we are opposed to the inequitable and oppress-ive discrimination in the adjustment of such rates by said corporations whereby the merchants, shippers and consumers of other states are enriched at the expense and to the injury of the people of Kansas, and we demand of the next legislature the utmost diligence in enacting appropriate legislation providing therefor to the end that agricultural, mercantile and other interests of Kansas shall be placed on a footing of equality, so far as freight rates are concerned, with the like in-terests of adjoining states; believing all power is vested in the people and that all laws of vital importance should be initiated and approved or disapproved by them. Therefore, we indorse the initiative and referendum system. Whereas. The people's party came into existence and won its glorious victories on the fundamental principles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, therefore be in resolved that we favor the pending constitu

tional amendment, but we do not regard it as a William Deering, the harvest machine manufacturer, has given \$50,000 to the liam Calhoun placed George W. Clark, medical school of the Northwestern

of Rice county, in nomination; R. H. university at Chicago to be used in Kane, of Dickinson county, named Judge N. B. Nicholson, of Morris counding a new professorship in honor of Dr. N. S. Davis of that city.