

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

NO. 38.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The bill to appropriate \$200,000 for the Atlanta exposition has been favorably reported to the house from the committee on appropriations.

A bill for adjusting labor differences through a national board of arbitration has been formulated by Representative Kiefer, of Minnesota.

WALTER GASTON, the wire manufacturer of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was before the senate investigating committee on the 5th and was examined as to the story that he had overheard a conversation between members of the sugar trust and senators as to the necessity of protecting sugar in the tariff bill. He did not refuse to answer questions, but to a great many he said simply that he did not know.

SENATORS have been appointed a committee in compliance with the resolution of Senator Blackburn, agreed to in the senate, to receive petitions and hearings on the existing industrial distress, viz: Vilas, Smith, Blackburn, Gallinger and Patton.

LEWIS WILLIS, president, and Samuel E. Jones, secretary of the McKinley Tariff League, have issued a call for a convention of colored republican clubs to be held at Whitehall hall in Washington July 2.

The house committee on railways and canals has agreed to report the compromise bill drawn by Representative Ryan, of New York, for the survey of a ship canal route from the Ohio river to Lake Erie.

The bureau of immigration at Washington has received from official sources personal descriptions of 217 anarchists of various nationalities who have been expelled from France from time to time since 1890. Commissioner Stump has sent copies of these descriptions to all immigration officials. Copies will be sent to police officials throughout the country to assist them in identifying criminals.

The case of J. W. Lynch vs. Keaton et al., involving the title to part of the townsite of Ponca City, Ok., has been decided at Washington in favor of Lynch. A hearing was denied the protestants on the ground that their allegations failed to come within the rule in cash-in-cases. There are also 600 residents on the quarter section involved, including various business properties, to the estimated value of \$500,000.

SENATOR McPHERSON, of New Jersey, was reported quite ill on the 8th. His ailment was said to be some affection of the nerves of the stomach.

It has been decided by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to report to the house a bill for the acquirement of the Nicaragua canal by the government and for carrying on the work to completion.

#### THE EAST.

The tube works at McKeesport, Pa., were taken possession of by strikers on the 5th and the non-union workers driven out, the men fleeing for their lives, those that were captured being severely used.

FIVE boys, inmates of the Catholic Sisters of Mercy home in Terrytown, N. Y., have died from the effects of eating a poisonous herb, mistaken for leafy root, picked on the playground of the institution. Seven more boys were critically ill from the same cause.

A mob of strikers attacked the Duquesne, Pa., tube works on the 6th and drove all the men at work out of the plant, drew all the fires from the furnaces and ran the hot metal out on the floors. There were probably 300 men hurt during the rioting, some of them seriously.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International union have voted to hold the next convention in Boston. The platform adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its Chicago convention was endorsed.

EX-GOV. RODMAN M. PRICE, of New Jersey, died at his residence, Oakland, Bergen county, N. J., on the 7th. He was a participant in raising the American flag by Commodore G. G. Sloat at Monterey, Cal., July 7, 1846. He was formerly an officer of the United States navy.

DUN's review of trade on the 8th said that the outlook for business seemed a little better on the whole, but the improvement was not great. Railroad tonnage was larger in live stock and cereals than a year ago. Wheat and corn had risen in price. Pork prices were unchanged.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended June 8 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 22.2; in New York the decrease was 27.3; outside, 16.0.

#### THE WEST.

JUDGE EWING, of Chicago, rendered a decision recently that a citizen of the United States cannot acquire title to real estate by inheritance when the inheritance has to be traced back through alien ancestry, for the reason that such alien ancestry is without inheritable blood, which is necessary to transmit an inheritance from one person to another.

THERE was a battle at Little's coal mine, near Pekin, Ill., on the 6th, between a sheriff's posse and a gang of strikers. Two men were killed and several wounded. It was feared that a number of miners in the shaft were suffocated. The sheriff was forced to retreat.

The election for chief and second chief of the Seminole nation came off on the 5th at Enfield, I. T., and the present chief, John T. Brown, was elected by nearly 200 majority. Holbutta Harjo was elected second chief without opposition.

The German national bank, of Denver, Col., did not open its doors on the 7th. It was one of the oldest banks in the city. At one time the bank's stock sold for \$335 a share. The bank was closed during the panic last summer, but subsequently reopened on an agreement with the stockholders.

R. B. LANGDON & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., have secured a \$2,000,000 canal contract in Arizona. The country to be irrigated is 400,000 acres, mostly in Maricopa county, and the water is to be obtained from the Rio Verde. The canal will start above Phoenix and will be 110 miles long.

THREE hundred commonwealers, composed of Poles, Bohemians and Austrians, started from Chicago on the 7th for Washington. The aggregation was commanded by Joseph Rybakowski, who claims to be a Russian nobleman. The army was escorted from the city by a detail of police.

MARSHAL LODERBACK and a detachment of police, of Brazil, Ind., have arrested six strikers who are supposed to be implicated in the killing of Engineer William Barr, east of Harmony on the Vaadalia, and the injuring of two other trainmen, and the arrests of twenty-five others are expected to follow. It was said one of those arrested had made a confession divulging the names.

THE Dawes commission addressed about 2,000 Indians on the 7th at Durant, I. T., urging the necessity of accepting statehood. The addresses made a favorable impression. The commissioners, who were all present, were treated to an old-fashioned Indian barbecue.

BILL DALTON, the notorious outlaw, was killed at Giddings' ranch, 30 miles north of Ardmore, I. T., on the 8th. A NUMBER of Coxeyites were recently drowned in trying to navigate the Platte river in Colorado. Of one boat load of eight, six are said to have been lost. Many others are believed to have been drowned from boats being wrecked at the bridges.

MAIN street, of Bonner's Ferry, Ida., was reported on the 8th as under water from 5 to 10 feet. Bonner's Port, where all the business houses are located, was completely deserted. The old town was a big river, with a terrific current down the street. More than twenty buildings have been washed down the river.

G. W. FOVAL, proprietor of a large harness store at Webster, Ia., was burned to a crisp on the morning of the 8th. While intoxicated he was placed in the city jail, which he set on fire, with the result noted. He has twice before attempted the same thing.

THE village of Foster, Ill., was excited over a death from poisoning and several more threatened. Mrs. Sophia Dwelling, wife of a prominent farmer, died from drinking coffee supposed to have been poisoned. A number of neighbors also drank the coffee and were almost immediately prostrated.

#### THE SOUTH.

THE other afternoon fifty-two commonwealers at Parkersburg, W. Va., went to the Baltimore & Ohio yards and took possession of a freight train that was being made up there. They defied the sheriff, and he telegraphed for troops and with an increasing force of deputies he succeeded in arresting all of the army.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Atlanta, Ga., traction street car line recently. Two cars collided, killing one motor-man and mortally wounding another. Eight passengers were hurt.

GEORGE and Newton Ladd, uncle and nephew, met recently in the road in Mary county, Tenn., and engaged in a pistol battle, both being fatally wounded. The cause was supposed to have been a family quarrel.

NOT a car load of coal had arrived in Lexington, Ky., for the week ended the 8th and there was a positive coal famine there.

GOV. McCORKLE, of West Virginia, received a telegram from the sheriff of Marshall county on the 8th stating that 200 strikers had taken possession of a Baltimore & Ohio train at Boggs run, near Wheeling, and asked for troops. The dispatch stated the men had refused to surrender the train, declaring they would hold it in spite of the sheriff or military. The telegram also stated that the number of miners about the train was constantly increasing. The governor ordered five companies to the scene.

The second annual meeting of the Texas Equal Right Female Suffrage association was in session at Fort Worth on the 7th. Reports of officers showed the movement for woman suffrage to be gaining ground in the state.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE spoke at Frankfort, Ky., on the 4th to an enthusiastic gathering of 4,000 people. He was received with such applause that he could not commence his speech for fifteen minutes. He spoke about an hour and a half and made one of the most eloquent efforts of his life.

The old man, supposed to be Alex Stewart, who was asphyxiated by gas in Baltimore, Md., recently, was said to be none other than Edward Lillie, at one time one of the most notorious confidence men, forgers and boarding-house thieves in the country. His photograph adorns the pages of "Criminals of America."

AN attempt was made to hold up and rob the northbound Santa Fe train near Gainesville Tex. Three policemen on the train ordered the men to throw up their hands. The outlaws opened fire and for a few minutes an exciting battle was waged. One robber was mortally wounded. The others escaped.

ISAAC KEMP, a negro who murdered Deputy Sheriff Ned Carver in Westover, Md., was taken from jail by a mob of about 400 men and shot to death.

#### GENERAL.

LADY SOMERSET and Miss Francis Willard were about to start for the continent on the 4th. Their mission was to present to the kings of Italy and Greece petitions from the Women's Christian Temperance union dealing with the social evil.

The acting president of the republic of Bogota has just announced that several millions of dollars in currency were clandestinely issued in 1890. A searching investigation is under way.

PREMIER ROSEBERY's colt Ladas won the English Derby on the 6th in a canter by a length and a half in 2:45 4-5. The Derby is worth \$25,000 in gold coin to the winner. It is a 3-year-old race over 1 1/2 mile course.

The black plague at Canton, Hong Kong and elsewhere in China has spread with great rapidity and both natives and foreign colonies were reported in a state bordering on panic. The ravages of the pest had been aggravated by a drought extending over eight months.

The steamer Ocean collided with the barge Kent near Sister Island light, Lake Ontario, and both vessels were sunk.

THIRTY thousand miners on the island of Sicily on the 7th were reported starving and hopeless of an improvement. They were threatening to burn the crops on the various estates, and declare that if they are condemned to die of hunger others shall share their fate.

A DISPATCH received from Vienna says that a terrific hailstorm on the 7th devastated the park gardens. Several people were killed and many injured during the storm.

The United States revenue cutter Bear was reported on the 7th as being fast on the rocks at the entrance of the harbor of Sitka, Alaska, and was being rapidly battered to pieces by the waves.

A UKASE has been issued appointing Gen. Terevina a special officer for the protection of the Russian imperial family.

DR. CURRIE, who was attending ex-Minister William Walter Phelps, said that his patient was not, as had been stated, suffering from Bright's disease. He had intermittent fever and was considerably debilitated. Having a strong constitution, Mr. Phelps' chance of recovery was good, provided he had no hemorrhage.

THE failures for the week ended June 8 were 216 in the United States, against 322 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 27 last year.

#### THE LATEST.

IN the senate on the 11th Mr. Quay rose to a question of privilege and sent to the clerk's desk what he characterized as "a lying statement for which Senator Chandler is given as authority." It proved to be a Washington dispatch alleging that a Philadelphia syndicate was trying to get control of the surface roads of Washington through congressional legislation and Mr. Quay was the active agent. The wines and cotton schedules were completed. In the house several bills were considered, but no action reached on any of them on account of a lack of a quorum.

SID FOWLES, David Johnson and Fred Jones started from Selma, Ala., on a fishing trip, carrying as they thought a demijohn of whisky. At the house of Paul Frazier the latter took a drink and died in a few minutes. Johnson, the owner of the demijohn, then gave his supposed liquor to his companions to show that the old man died from other causes, but not liking the taste, they both spat it out. Johnson then took a big drink and in ten minutes was dead. Acouite had been placed in the jug in place of whisky.

THE deputies broke camp at Cripple Creek, Col., on the 11th and started for Colorado Springs in accordance with the agreement with Gen. Brooks and Sheriff Bowers. The mines will now be reopened and the militia will act as guards as long as protection is needed. The mine owners will pay \$3 for eight hours' work.

The scale committee of miners and operators at Columbus, O., announced on the 11th that an agreement had been reached. The agreement was submitted to a joint conference at night and ratified.

The Canadian Pacific express train plunged into the Mattawa river about 15 miles west of Fort William, Man., on the 11th. Fire had destroyed the trestle bridge. The wrecked cars took fire. Two persons were drowned and several severely injured.

IT was reported from West Superior, Wis., on the 11th, that by the first part of August there would not be wheat enough at the head of the lakes to supply the mills.

THE news of the death of the sultan of Morocco caused a great sensation on the Spanish bourse. News received at Tangier is to the effect that the sultan died on June 7, and that his son, Abdul Aziz, was shortly afterward proclaimed sultan by the army and by the ministers who accompanied the late sultan on his journey.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Populists of the Fifth district have renominated John Davis for congress. The turners met in their sixth annual convention at Topeka the other day.

Five tramps who robbed a farm house in Nebraska were recently captured at Hiawatha.

Senator Peffer made an argument in the senate on June 1 in favor of a bounty on sugar.

Edward Shuwell, of Atchison, has been granted a patent for a combined pulverizer and planter.

Baker university at Baldwin City sent out a class of twenty graduates at its recent commencement.

A gasoline stove explosion resulted in the destruction by fire of Taylor's restaurant at Armourdale.

There were 23 graduates of the Leavenworth high school, at the late twenty-fourth annual commencement.

Portions of western Kansas have lately been blessed with heavy rains, greatly improving the crop prospects. At the Missouri Valley Turnfest in Topeka, the Marysville society won the first prize on turning and Topeka the first for singing.

The explosion of a lamp in the Union depot at Hiawatha the other afternoon started a fire which totally destroyed the building. Loss, about \$20,000.

The millers of Kansas met in convention at Topeka on the 4th. Measures were taken to introduce Kansas hard wheat on the New England market.

It is stated that Sanders' men now in prison camp at Fort Leavenworth are getting tired of prison life and would readily disband if allowed to go free.

The assignment of the house of Steele & Walker, wholesale grocers at St. Joseph, Mo., causes the branch house at Wichita to close, although the latter was reported to be doing a good business.

A collision between a freight car and engine in the yards of the Memphis road at Kansas City, Kan., the other day resulted in the death of Dan Loan, fireman, who was caught between a box car and the engine.

The Arkansas river at Hutchinson was recently on the rampage, and had not been as high but once before in the history of the city. The damage to the Kansas Salt Co. was great, 40,000 barrels of salt being submerged and ruined.

Sixty thousand more cattle have been received at Kansas City, Kan., since January 1 than there were received during the same period last year. The increase in the number of hogs received for the same period was 265,000 head.

Henry Johnson, Lyman Luke, Willie Hess and Rolla Barnes, all about 18 years of age, last April stole a surry from a hitch-rack at Eldorado, and driving to the Indian territory sold it. They were captured, taken back and pleading guilty, Johnson was given five years, Luke and Hess three years and Barnes eighteen months in the penitentiary.

For the week ended June 4 the official bulletin, issued from the agricultural weather bureau at Topeka, stated that much rain had fallen in the western division of the state, as well as in portions of the middle and central divisions, which materially improved the corn and potato crops. Wheat, generally, is fair. Early cherries are abundant. In the western division alfalfa is in fine condition. Meadows, pastures and rye are generally good.

Pensions lately granted Kansas veterans: Original, Calvin B. McAllister, Belle Plaine; Harrison H. Hampton, deceased, Topeka. Increase, James Suddarth, National Military Home; John M. G. Maver, Rossville; Henry Freed, Wichita; Alexander Kirkpatrick, Wichita. Reissue, Sanford A. Stephens, Coville; Thomas Newland, Andover; Richard J. Duncan, Meriden; William P. Gates, Wakefield. Original widows, etc., Harriet Jameson, North Topeka.

The Kansas Millers' association at Topeka adjourned without taking any action on the New England hard wheat flour scheme which was worked up by Robert A. Gault, of Boston, by which Kansas flour was to have been put on the market there in competition with Minnesota flour. This decision grows out of the general financial depression and the impending danger to the wheat crop of the state. The next meeting will be held in January next at Wichita.

The president on the 4th sent the following nominations of Kansas postmasters to the senate: Sarah Blair Lynch, at Leavenworth; P. A. Pearson, at Kinsley; John W. Clendennin, at Anthony; Joseph B. Fugate, at Newton; Harry McMillan, at Minneapolis; Warren Knaus, at McPherson; Frederick N. Cooper, at Lyons; John E. Ireland, at Jola; J. M. McGowan, at Emporia; David Swinehart, at Dodge City; William A. Strum, at Caldwell; Edgar C. Post, at Atchison, and Timothy Sexton, at Augusta.

A Topeka special states that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. will probably force a test of the constitutionality of the state law requiring railroad companies to accept the sworn weights of shippers at points where there are no company scales, becoming responsible for shortages. The Missouri Pacific has refused to pay shortages on certain shipments at Hudson, Stafford county, and the matter has been referred to the state board of railroad commissioners. The law will probably be tested through a quo warranto proceeding.

## BATTLE WITH STRIKERS.

Fight with Deputies at Uniontown, Pa.—One Striker Killed and Two Mortally Wounded.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 11.—The truce is ended and armed deputies in the coke region had to kill or be killed. One striker killed in his boots, two others dying and another shot through, is the result of the battle yesterday morning at Lemont. There were six deputies on one side and a mob of strikers on the other. The circumstances that led up to this latest of the many tragedies of the coke region were developing since Saturday afternoon and are as follows: Four American workmen, John Delany, Oliver Atteley, John Britt and James Furlough, who live at Leisenring, have been working at the Frick Coal Co.'s valley works for some time. They came to New Haven Saturday afternoon, where they were to take the Leisenring electric road for home, where they had not been for a month.

As soon as they alighted from the train at New Haven, they were surrounded by a mob of several hundred strikers from Trotter and other works in the vicinity. The strikers first beat the four workmen and then put tags on them bearing the inscription, "Black legs," also covering them with chalk marks. They then marched their prisoners to the Leisenring works and from there to the Trotter, Morrell and in fact to all the works on the line from New Haven south, holding them up as decorated samples of "scabs" for the revilings and abuse of strikers everywhere.

The Frick Coal Co. heard of the perilous position their workmen were in and called on Sheriff Wilhelm to release the men from the custody of the mob. Field Deputy Matt Allen and six men were sent to New Haven on the evening train. They were misled by false information, the friends of the strikers baffling them at every turn, but they followed every clew they could find and were scouring the country all night in search of the mob.

About daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

ABOUT daylight the deputies encountered the strikers at Lemont and a fight took place which resulted in the killing of one striker and mortally wounding of two others. The firing then ceased on both sides.

## LAST OF BILL DALTON.

The Notorious Outlaw Shot and Instantly Killed by an Officer in the Indian Territory.

PARIS, Tex., June 9.—After a continuous chase of over three weeks, the Longview bank robbers were rounded up near Ardmore, I. T., yesterday, and Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, train and bank robber, was killed by the officers in their efforts to arrest him.

It had been given out that the pursuit had been abandoned, but the mysterious movements around the office of United States Marshal Williams showed that he was in the possession of valuable information. Monday night he left here with several trusted deputies for a point on the Canadian river.

It transpires now that on Monday two men went to Duncan, I. T., a town on the Rock Island railroad, and made a number of purchases. They paid for the articles in bills on the looted bank. The bills looked to be new, but they had been wet and creased. A telegram was sent to Longview giving the number of the bills, and the answer promptly came that they were the missing bills. Officers were posted at once, and went on their trail.

Thursday a man and two women went to Ardmore and bought a lot of guns, ammunition and other things. They were in the wagon purchased by the two men at Duncan on Monday. The man had plenty of money. He was known there as a worthless fellow, who never had a cent. An officer peered into the wagon, found a five-gallon keg of whisky, and arrested the man and woman as whisky peddlers, and held them.

A strong detachment of officers immediately took the back track of the wagon, and yesterday found Dalton. He was taken by surprise but made an effort to fight, but the officers were too quick for him and shot him dead. Instructions were sent from the marshal's office last night to have the body embalmed, as there is a reward of several thousand dollars on Dalton's head. The deputies who killed him wired they have positive proof that it is Bill Dalton, and that he committed the robbery.

Bill Dalton was the third son in a family of ten children. He, with his brothers, Bob and Grate, killed at Coffeyville, October 5, 1892, and Emmett, now in the Kansas penitentiary, made a record of crime not second even to that of the James and Younger brothers. They will probably never again have equals in this country. The march of civilization will prevent the opportunity.

The Daltons were Missourians by birth, but moved to Kansas, settling near Coffeyville in their youth. They bore but mediocre reputations as outlaws until in October, 1892, Grate, Bob and Emmett Dalton, Dick Broadwell and Bill Powers attempted to loot the Condon and First national banks at Coffeyville. The raid resulted in the death of four citizens, the serious wounding of three others, the killing of Grate and Bob Powers and Bradwell, and the wounding and capture of Emmett.

GAVE FALSE FIGURES.

A Testing Machine Used by the Carnegie Company So Manipulated.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Lieut. Albert Ackerman, of the United States navy, was heard yesterday by the house committee on armor plate frauds. He was one of the naval board which investigated the first charges of fraud. His evidence covered in detail the irregularities in treating specific armor plates. He had heard that Superintendent Schwab and other officials and employees had an interest in the Carnegie company, and had, therefore, a motive in passing plates not up to the standard. Lieut. Ackerman told of the manner in which his suspicions had been excited as to the irregularity of the work. He found that certain lines of work would be stopped when he entered a shop. One of the superintendents, Mr. Kline, had misled him on various details of the work.

His general distrust of the manner of making armor at the Carnegie works had influenced him to look with suspicion on every plate. His own experience and the affidavits of informers had corroborated these suspicions, and he had assessed damages against the company as a result of his own knowledge and his suspicions.

Lieut. Ackerman told of the investigation of the second or supplemental charges. This testimony developed a new branch of irregularity as to the manipulation of a testing machine used by the Carnegie company. The machine was operated so as to give false figures. Disclosures were also made as to serious defects in two plates of the Monterey and one in the Machias. Lieut. Ackerman said blowholes were a positive defect and could be avoided. In this opinion his statement differed from other naval officers. The witness described the serious blowhole in 13-inch armor of the Monterey. A wire 4 feet long had been inserted in the hole.

Fought with Sword Canes.

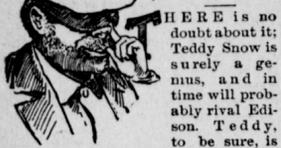
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 9.—Millionaire J. A. McLeary, ex-justice of the supreme court of Montana under Cleveland's first administration, and Col. W. H. Brooker, a one-armed ex-confederate cavalry officer, had a sword and cane fight on the streets yesterday.

The trouble arose over a case now pending in the federal court. Friends interfered before much damage was done.

The Missing Simsrott Found.

CHICAGO, June 10.—William A. Simsrott, the missing secretary and treasurer of the Switchmen's union, has been found. He wandered into sight last night as mysteriously as he disappeared three weeks ago. The trouble with him may find an explanation in the fact that he now occupies a padded cell in the Washingtonian home, the hospital for mebriatics.

# TEDDY'S BURGLAR- ALARM.



HERE is no doubt about it; Teddy Snow is surely a genius, and in time will probably rival Edison. To be sure, he is not much of an electrician, but he understands a good deal about electricity, and is always inventing something for the alleviation of trouble in his family. His last invention was a burglar-alarm, and what a success it was the story will tell.

Several houses in the vicinity had been broken into by a gang of thieves, and silver and valuables amounting to quite a large sum had been stolen; and Teddy's mother possessed some silver which she prized highly. After Mrs. Brown had been relieved of her diamonds, and Mrs. Gray's baby had been almost carried away by the burglars, the Snows commenced to be frightened. "Ted, you're the only member of the family who has brains," said Alice one day; "why don't you go to work and invent something to alarm the house if burglars should break in?" "Humph!" replied Teddy. "That's been tried before now. There's the scheme of having a bathtub full of water at the foot of the stairs, into which the burglar is meant to fall, and which Mary Ann always tumbles into after she has been out sparring on the sly; then there's the dinner bell connected with a cord that's concealed somewhere about the sideboard, which the burglar should pull unknowingly and which the cat always rings by playing with the cord, and so alarms the house unnecessarily. Those schemes are decidedly unpleasant. I don't want to be awakened in the middle of the night and go groping around in the pitchy darkness without the least idea where the burglar is." The Snows' house was situated on the outskirts of the city, and had no connection with the gaspises.

After thinking awhile Teddy came to the emphatic conclusion that it would be folly, under the circumstances, to invent a burglar alarm to alarm the household; what was wanted was an alarm for the burglar—something that would frighten him before he had a chance to break into the house. There would then be no need of anyone staying awake at night to listen for an intruder, and the unpleasantness of handing a fellowman over to the hands of the law would be abolished.

So he cudgled his brains for a few days, and finally hit upon a satisfactory plan. He purchased some toy pistols, bought some large caps, and then, with the help of what he knew about electricity, set to work to adjust the alarms. He made a minute examination of the house to see where a man could possibly force an entrance, and came to the conclusion that the front door was as safe as it could be made; a burglar wouldn't attempt an entrance in that way, anyhow. The kitchen door was a very heavy one, and had plenty of bolts to keep it shut against a great deal of pressure, or burglars' tools. All of the windows on the first floor were guarded by strong and solid wooden shutters. On the second floor there were several weak spots; in fact, all the windows needed alarms. The spare room was accessible from the roof of the piazza, which a man could easily gain by climbing up the pillars of the piazza. Mr. and Mrs. Snow's room could be easily entered with the assistance of a long ladder. Just outside of Alice's window was a large tree which made her room unsafe; and as for Teddy's room, the windows opened on the roof of the kitchen porch.

So he fixed the alarms, and, after tea that night, the family was invited to examine them. "You see," explained Teddy, "they're very simple indeed. All there is to each one is a couple of these small pistols. Now, the trigger of each pistol is attached to the end of this wire, which is fastened to the window and if the wire is jostled, off go the pistols, just as an electric bell rings when you press the button, and the sound will scare the thief off. They're only loaded with caps, but the caps are big ones, and sound almost like a shot. Aren't they fine?" Mr. Snow laughed. "You're a genius, indeed, Ted," he replied, "but I don't care to have those appliances in my room. If a man takes all the trouble to borrow a ladder and climb in one of the windows there, he deserves to get in. And after he gets in I'll settle him with a larger weapon than your alarm. You can try your invention on the other windows if you like."

"Not on mine," cried Alice. "I wouldn't even touch one of those things with a ten-foot pole. Put 'em in your own room." "I will," said Ted, "and in the spare room, too, for that's the easiest place to get in. Just like you girls to be afraid of a little toy pistol, because it makes a noise!" "The spare room will be an excellent place for your invention," interrupted Mrs. Snow, "and I've no doubt that it'll scare dozens of burglars away. We always bring the silver upstairs at night and keep it in our room, and the thief would naturally come in the spare room window, especially if he knew our room connected with the spare room. I believe your plan will work admirably, Teddy, dear, and I shall sleep more soundly for knowing that we are guarded so well."

So Teddy undertook in this way to guard the house, and volunteered to remember to disconnect the two wires from each window in the morning and connect them again at night. He had often "invented" things before, not always with much success, but he was confident that this plan would work well.

The burglar scare had nearly subsided, when one day the Snow family, with the exception of Mr. Snow, who went to a neighboring city on business, went into the country to spend a day, leaving Bridget, the trusted maid-of-all-work, to take care of the house. Teddy carefully set the alarms before he mounted the seat beside Patrick, and all felt safe in leaving the house under the care of such vigilant guards as Bridget and the alarms. They spent a very pleasant day, and came back just before dark. As the carriage turned a corner about three blocks from the house, Teddy heard the sound of bells, and immediately scented a fire. "Just in time!" he cried. "I'm so glad it didn't happen before we got home. I wonder where it is?" "There goes the hook-and-ladder down G street," said Alice. "And an ambulance is just coming around the corner," said Mrs. Snow. "Some one must be hurt."

"And the police are running as fast as they can go. Why, mother, they're all going for our street! I wonder—" "Patrick, drive quicker!" gasped Mrs. Snow. "Our house may be on fire."

Patrick whipped the horses, and in a minute they were as near the house as was possible, for the street was so crowded that a carriage could not go far. What a sight met Teddy's eyes! Three fire engines, a hook-and-ladder wagon, hose cart, fire patrol, two ambulances, and a squad of police congregated as near the Snows' house as they could, and several of the firemen were trying to force an entrance. Teddy was in their midst in a second, and breathlessly asked what was the matter. "Fire in here," said one man, shortly, hitting the door with his ax. "Get out of the way."

"Held on!" shouted Teddy. "I live here; here's the key," but the door was partly broken before he spoke. Then the firemen went all through the house to search for the fire, but not even a bit of smoke was to be seen. "Who sent the alarm?" wrathfully asked one. "I'd like to get hold of him."

"Where's Biddy?" queried Teddy. She was easily found. On the floor by the spare-room window lay Biddy in a faint. After pouring considerable water over her she revived, slowly opened her eyes, and gasped: "Fire! burglars! murder! police!" "That's her," said one of the policemen. "She waved her arms and cried 'Fire' from the window, and I sent in the alarm."

After the engines and ambulances and policemen had been persuaded to depart, Bridget related how she had thought to clean the windows while her mistress was out. She progressed very nicely until the spare room was reached. She started to open one window, when, as she expressed it, two men with pistols fired at her. She screamed: "Fire—burglars—murder—police!" In her fright, and well-meaning citizens had sent the different alarms as they heard her scream. In a second a crowd had collected and the engines came, and this, on top of "the man who foired th' pistols," upset poor Biddy completely. She was the one person whom Teddy had neglected to instruct about the burglar-alarm. Biddy gave notice, and nothing would persuade her to stay, until Teddy explained the whole thing to her and humbly begged her pardon for not telling her before. But that catastrophe was not the worst, though the broken door and the mud tracked all through the house was enough to discourage any housekeeper. A day or so after this excitement Teddy came home from school with a bad headache and went to bed early. Before doing this he carefully set the burglar-alarm as usual.

The next morning no silver was to be found. It had been taken up to his father's room as usual, but had mysteriously disappeared in the night. The police were notified and great excitement prevailed. "I wonder how the thieves got in," said Teddy, ruefully. "I must have overlooked some weak place when I put the alarms up. Nobody heard 'em in the house, did they?" "Perhaps they didn't mind the alarm," called Alice from the front room. "Why, Teddy, look here; these pistols must have gone off in the night without waking anyone!"

Teddy immediately investigated. Both caps in the pistol guards of one window had been fired, sure enough, but fastened to one of the pistols he spied a dirty piece of paper on which was written, in a scrawling hand: "Thank for the silver. Tri Torpeters. nex Time."—Outlook.

**Trying an Experiment.**  
A prominent Houston journalist recently applied for the fifth or sixth time to a wealthy friend for a temporary loan.

"Don't you know," was the reply, "that it is very painful to be always lending money?" "No, I didn't know that," replied the journalist; "I never did anything of the kind in my life, but if you will let me have twenty dollars, I'll lend some feller a nickel just to see if what you say is so."—Alex Sweet, in Texas Siftings.

**Beyond His Limit.**  
Featherstone—I suppose, Harold, you are very fond of your brave father, the hero of so many battles? Harold Leadenhail (son of the general)—Yes, sir. Featherstone—Is he home? Harold—No, sir. He went out this morning to give mamma a chance to discharge the cook.—Truth.

**In Proportion to His Means.**  
Prospective Guest—What are your weekly rates? Hotel Clerk—Twenty dollars for table board.—Prospective Guest—At that rate I'll take a toothpick, please.—Halo.

**Well Informed.**  
Teacher—Boy, what is a peninsula? Boy—A point of land extending into the water. Teacher—Good! What is a strait? Boy—Ace, king, queen, jack and ten-spot.—N. Y. World.

**Equal to the Emergency.**  
She said: "I cannot kiss you, sir." While he her cheeks the color flew. "Well, never mind," he said to her; "You just keep still and I'll kiss you."—N. Y. Press.

**A Good Squeezer.**  
Mildred—I believe Jack Scribley is a member of the Press club. Millicent—He must be, to judge by his actions with Mabel in the conservatory last evening.—N. Y. World.

**Close.**  
Wiggins—And do you think that Skinfint is a miser? Drump—Miser! Why, that man would propose to a woman by postal card.—Truth.

**The Conundrum.**  
When a burglar asks the conundrum: "Where's your money?" it is generally the wisest plan to give it up.—Pick-Me-Up.

**She Was Waiting.**  
"I've been awake all night. I haven't closed my eyes," remarked the rich old man who had married a young widow. "Then mamma would get a new silk dress," said the widow's little girl by a former marriage.

"What do you mean?" asked the venerable stepfather. "I heard her say as soon as you closed your eyes she was going to have a new silk dress and diamonds and things."—Alex Sweet, in Texas Siftings.

**The Difference.**  
Five-year-old Flossie had been battling with her mother all day. "There, child," said the latter, putting the child to bed, "sleep well, and don't be so cross when you wake up." "I notice," retorted little Flossie, "when it's me you say 'cross,' when it's you you say 'nervous.'"—Pearson's Weekly.

**Needless Regrets.**  
Boy—Want any stamps? Stamp Collector (looking them over) You have no stamps that I want, I am sorry to say, very sorry. Boy (generously)—Oh, don't worry about that, mister. It's all right. Some other fool will buy 'em.—Good News.

**One of Two Reasons.**  
Mrs. Gradley—I saw young Bingley on the street to-day. He was drunk; and you know he hadn't touched a drop since he promised to reform for Clara Jenkins' sake. That cruel girl has broken the engagement, or else— Mr. Gradley—Married him!—Puck.

**Her Feelings Find Vent.**  
"Mr. Editor," wrote the soulful maiden, "here are some verses I have written to express my deep grief over the loss of my pet canary. If you think they are worthy of publication please send me two dollars for them."—Chicago Tribune.

**An Impulse of Revenge.**  
Hobbs—Why didn't you holler to that man when you saw that piece of falling scantling was going to give him a thump? Nobbs (grimly)—He's my dentist—had just finished working on me.—Chicago Record.

**The Casual Stroller.**  
Soon 'mid the rocks upon the shore, With grief that pierces through you, You'll hear those echoes words once more: "I'll be a sister to you."—Washington Star.



THE MODERN DAILY NEWSPAPER.  
A choice assortment of advertisements and holes after the coupon fiend gets through with it every morning.

**An Unkind Reply.**  
"Do you know," said Miss Prim to Miss Giddey, "that people are beginning to talk about your actions with Mr. Codling?" "I don't believe it," replied Miss Giddey. "It's all your imagination; and you forget that you were young yourself once."—Judge.

**Medical Attention.**  
There was a fight on a street in New York. A crowd gathered around a prostrate man. A kind-hearted gentleman examined the wound and said: "For Heaven's sake, send quickly for a doctor; the man is not quite dead yet!"—Texas Siftings.

**Something She Would Stop At.**  
"I don't believe that horrid Miss Bolton would stop at anything." Bob—Did you ever try her with a soda fountain?—Inter Ocean.

**A MYSTERY SOLVED.**  
Miss Bleeker—I'm so interested in our reading club. I wasn't at first, but I never miss a meeting now. Miss Beacon—What are you reading? Miss Bleeker—Well, we're not reading anything at present. We're making preparations to give a dance.—Puck.

**As Well as His Wrongs.**  
"Even an Injun," said the noble red man of the forest, preparing to join in the ghost dance, "has rites which the white man is bound to respect."—Chicago Tribune.

**In New England.**  
Miss Oldie—Mr. Schoolton, what does "amo" mean? Mr. S.—I love—Miss Oldie—Oh, Mr. Schoolton, this is so sudden. You must ask papa.—Detroit Free Press.

**A Slander to the Tribe.**  
Bilks—Why did you reprove me for saying just now that Soakers drinks like a fish? Jilkers—Because fish don't drink more than they need.—Chicago Record.

**IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.**  
—The pressure of the air on the outside of the bulb of a 2,000-candle power incandescent lamp having a surface of 300 square inches is about 1.34 tons.

—An electric railway, 300 miles long, to cost \$2,000,000, and connecting Boise City and Lewiston, Idaho, via White Bird, Little Salmon and the Weiser Valley is in contemplation.

—An inventor has brought out a rocking chair that is actuated by electricity. The sitter can at the same time receive gentle currents by grasping metal handles or by resting the bare feet on metal pedestals.

—Bernese Chevalard Railroad Co. is contemplating the substitution of electric traction for steam, the scheme 200-horse power locomotives, with ten trains on the line simultaneously, water power being used as the source.

—At Omaha, Neb., they are discussing the feasibility of making that city a manufacturing center by means of water power generated seven miles distant from the city and transmitted thereto by electricity or compressed air.

—The Bell Telephone Co. has a bill before the Dominion parliament, which gives it authority to issue bonds or debentures to the amount of 75 per cent of its paid-up capital stock. As this is \$2,400,000, the new issue would amount to over \$1,700,000.

—If Boston is to have the Meigs system, it is queried by many, is steam or electricity to be used. The Meigs is a steam road, and a steam road, it is argued, should not be run through the city. No doubt electricity as a motive power can be used on this system.

—In France a new system of treating wires by passing currents of electricity through them has been officially tested and reported on favorably. This treatment is found to mellow and preserve healthy wires, and to arrest deterioration in those beginning to give way.

—The newest thing pertaining to electric elevators is that they are being placed under push-button control, so that the elevator man, instead of working a lever or opening a valve, merely presses the row of three buttons. This is not all, as a new device is being introduced by means of which any one waiting in the halls on any floor can signal the next elevator coming his way to stop for him.

—A new application of electricity to manufacturing purposes is reported from Germany in connection with the use of metal plates for pressing and finishing woolen goods. Such plates, which require to be heated, have hitherto usually been warmed in an oven or by means of steam, but both these processes are troublesome, and involve loss of time, besides leading to uncertainty as to the temperature obtained. It is now proposed to heat the plates by electricity.

Mr. R. E. Crompton, in a recent interview with the Pall Mall Gazette of London, gave some facts and figures in regard to electric cooking and heating. On a 100-volt circuit, he said, it took twenty-five amperes to heat up a small family oven, which would then cook for nearly an hour. A frying pan requires two and one-half amperes, and it costs one-third of a cent—with electricity at eight cents per kilowatt—to heat an ordinary tea kettle. A flatiron takes from two and one-half to three amperes of current, and a soldering iron one and one-half amperes.

**IT WAS AWFULLY CHIPPY.**  
The Meal Which Two Girls Cooked and Ate.  
In a college boarding-house was recently heard the following story: Two girls have recently come to Bates to board themselves and discuss conic sections and the ablatives absolute. They took rooms where two girls fought it out a year ago. They cook and they eat there, and they study there, and they don't go out nights, and they don't hang on the front gate with any Adolphus or any George, dear. They just eat to live and live to learn.

In the pantry the departed girls left some paraphernalia which they willed to their successors. "I'd like some oatmeal," said one of the girls, last Wednesday. "There's some in the pantry that Mable and Susie left," said the other. They cooked and ate it. It went down hard. It didn't seem superlatively good. "I—I" gasped one of the girls—"I don't think this is real good, do you?" "No," said the other, doubtfully, "but you put lots of milk on it and it goes." It went. The next day they saw the other girls. "We are indebted to you," said they. "We ate some of your oatmeal that you left." "We leave oatmeal! I guess not, sissy," said they. "We left nothing eatable." "Why, what was it, then?" "What was what?" "Why, that stuff in the brown paper parcel, on the second shelf, 'way back. Quick, what was it?" "That? You never ate that? What! Why, that was bran and sawdust that dear old ma sent us some eggs in." Two girls looked pale and wan. One said: "I thought—bah—I thought it tasted (ooch shiver) awful chippy." The other said: "Girls, I've got it!" "Got what?" "Appendicitis," said she. But there is a moral, and that is that girls that can discuss "Paley's Evidences" on a diet of sawdust can make a broad pathway down the corridors of life if you give them a chance. So look out for our sawdust girls.—Lewis-ton (Me.) Journal.

**Could Take His Pick Then.**  
Proud Young Woman—No! I wouldn't marry if you were the last man in the world. Fond Youth (rejoiced but not crushed)—You can bet your sweet life you wouldn't! I'd have too good an assortment to select from.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

**COLOR HEARING.**  
A Physician's Interesting Theory About the Relations of Sounds to Colors.

John Locke's blind man, who hazarded the guess that the color scarlet was probably something like the sound of a trumpet, is generally thought to have simply spoken according to his lights, but it appears from Dr. W. S. Colman's articles on this subject that we have now laid the foundation of a science of color-hearing. The term is defined by him as applying to the special case in which a color sensation is excited by some auditory stimulus—as, for example, by the pronunciation of the vowel sounds. It is not a matter of association, as in the case of the "shrill squeak" evoked by the filing of a saw or the drawing of a slate pencil down a slate. Dr. Colman estimates the number of people who possess the faculty of color-hearing as under twelve per cent., and mentions a case described by Flournoy, in which the vowel "i," awakened the impression of an orange circle with an "i" in black in the center.

Theophile Gautier, under the influence of hashish, heard the sound equivalents (whatever they may have been) of various colors. The notion is, at all events, of respectable antiquity. Dr. Colman cites as believers in color-hearing Hoffman, Goethe and Hans Sachs, and refers to the case of St. Catherine, of Siena, who had a "bright red color sensation whenever she saw or thought of the Host." The Lancet, which comments learnedly on Dr. Colman's theories, feels disposed to think that the red ribbon which adorns the dark blue bonnet of the female members of the Salvation army is a parallel case, and not difficult to explain on the principles of conventional metaphor.—London News.

—Without good company all dainties lose their true relish, and like painted grapes, are rarely seen not tasted.—Massinger.

—Togoland, in German Guinea, produces a very large amount of ginger.



**"I Feel It a Duty"**  
To tell the world that Hood's Sarsaparilla has saved my life. I had dizzy spells, nausea and pains in my side, caused by bad condition of my liver and kidneys. Soon after I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began to feel better. I took four bottles and I now consider myself a well woman. Mrs. P. COLLINS, Rusk, Buffalo, Iowa. Get Hood's.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

**Big Four Route**  
TO THE MOUNTAINS LAKES and SEA SHORE.  
BEST LINE TO New York and Boston.  
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA Big Four Route.  
E. O. McCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agents, CINCINNATI, O.

**Positively you have the genuine De Long Patent Hook AND EYE if you see on the face and back of every card the words: See that hump?**  
Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

**Our 1894 Perkins' Steel GALVANIZED POWER AND PUMPING MILL**  
With GRAPHITE BOXES and STEEL TOWER.  
Price satisfactory. Warrant covers all points. Investigate before buying. Catalogue free. PERKINS WIND MILL CO., 5 Bridge St., Mishawaka, Ind.

**\$85.00 Waverley**  
28 in. Scorchers, 28 lbs. clincher pneumatic tires. Fitted with G. & J. equal to any bicycle built, regardless of price. Catalogue free. Agents wanted in every town. Indiana Bicycle Co., No. 12 S. Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

**ELLY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH**  
PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS.  
YOUNG MEN learn Telegraphy and Railroads Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. HIGGINS, Socialist, No. 323 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE OLD DESIRE.

There kindles within my breast  
Ever the old desire,  
When wavers along the west  
The maple's beacon fire.

It's oh! to be out on the hills  
Over the dead, dull plain,  
To hear the autumn rills  
Echo the far refrain:

To pluck the milkweed's down  
From its pillow within the pod,  
And mint the gold for a crown  
From the ore of the golden rod;

To taste the oil of the nut  
That is racy ripe at the core,  
And the tang in the flagroot shut  
By the racing rillet's shore;

To drain from a bounteous crust  
The purple wine of delight,  
To drench the feet of the Muse  
Are twinkling along the height;

To gather all gracious gain  
In slight, in secret, and in song,  
Against the winter of rain,  
And the ruin white and long.

I see it along the west,  
The maple's beacon fire,  
And there kindles within my breast  
Ever the old desire.

—Clinton Scollard, in N. Y. Independent.



## A STUDY IN SCARLET

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

### PART II.

#### CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

"But they won't let us leave," his daughter objected.

"Wait till Jefferson comes, and we'll soon manage that. In the meantime, don't you fret yourself, my dearie, and don't get your eyes swelled up, else he'll be walking into me when he sees you. There's nothing to be afraid about, and there's no danger at all."

John Ferrier uttered these consoling remarks in a very confident tone, but she could not help observing that he paid unusual care to the fastening of the doors that night, and that he carefully cleaned and loaded the rusty old shotgun which hung upon the wall of his bedroom.

#### CHAPTER IV. A FLIGHT FOR LIFE.

On the morning which followed his interview with the Mormon prophet, John Ferrier went into Salt Lake City, and having found his acquaintance, who was bound for the Nevada mountains, he entrusted him with his message to Jefferson Hope. In it he told the young man of the imminent danger which threatened them, and how necessary it was that he should return. Having done thus, he felt easier in his mind, and returned home with a lighter heart.

As he approached his farm, he was surprised to see a horse hitched to each of the posts of the gate. Still more surprised was he on entering to



"THERE ARE TWO WAYS OUT OF THE ROOM," CRIED FERRIER.

find two young men in possession of his sitting-room. One, with a long, pale face, was leaning back in the rocking-chair, with his feet cocked upon the stove. The other, a bull-necked youth with coarse, bloated features, was standing in front of the window with his hands in his pockets, whistling a popular hymn. Both of them nodded to Ferrier as he entered, and the one in the rocking-chair commenced the conversation.

"Maybe you don't know us," he said. "This here is the son of Elder Drebbler, and I'm Joseph Stangerson, who traveled with you in the desert when the Lord stretched out His hand and gathered you into the true fold."

"As He will all the nations in His own good time," said the other, in a nasal voice. "He grindeth slowly but exceeding small."

John Ferrier bowed coldly. He had guessed who his visitors were.

"We have come," continued Stangerson, "at the advice of our fathers, to solicit the hand of your daughter for whichever of us may seem good to you and to her. As I have but four wives and Brother Drebbler here has seven, it appears to me that my claim is the stronger one."

"Nay, nay, Brother Stangerson," cried the other; "the question is not how many wives we have, but how many we can keep. My father has now given over his mills to me, and I am the richer man."

"But my prospects are better," said the other, warmly. "When the Lord removes my father, I shall have his tanning-yard and his leather factory. Then I am your elder, and am higher in the church."

"It will be for the maiden to decide," rejoined young Drebbler, smirking at his own reflection in the glass. "We will leave it all to her decision."

During this dialogue, John Ferrier had stood fuming in the doorway, hardly able to keep his riding-whip from the backs of his two visitors.

"Look here," he said at last, striding up to them, "when my daughter summons you, you can come; but until then, I don't want to see your faces again."

The two young Mormons stared at him in amazement. In their eyes this competition between them for the maiden's hand was the highest of honors both to her and her father.

"There are two ways out of the room," cried Ferrier; "there is the door,

and there is the window. Which do you care to use?"

His brown face looked so savage, and his gaunt hands so threatening, that his visitors sprang to their feet and "cut a hurried retreat. The old farmer followed them to the door.

"Let me know when you have settled which it is to be," he said sardonically.

"You shall smart for this!" Stangerson cried, white with rage. "You have defied the prophet and the council of four. You shall rue it to the end of your days."

"The hand of the Lord shall be heavy upon you," cried young Drebbler; "He will arise and smite you!"

"Then I'll start the smiting," exclaimed Ferrier furiously, and would have rushed upstairs for his gun had not Lucy seized him by the arm and restrained him. Before he could escape from her, the clatter of horse's hoofs told him that they were beyond his reach.

"The young canting rascals!" he exclaimed, wiping the perspiration from his forehead. "I would sooner see you in your grave, my girl, than the wife of either of them."

"And so should I, father," she answered, with spirit; "but Jefferson will soon be here."

"Yes. It will not be long before he comes. The sooner the better, for we do not know what their next move may be."

It was, indeed, high time that some one capable of giving advice and help should come to the aid of the sturdy old farmer and his adopted daughter.

In the whole history of the settlement there had never been such a case of rank disobedience to the authority of the elders. If minor errors were punished so sternly, what would be the fate of this arch rebel? Ferrier knew that his wealth and position would be of no avail to him. Others as well known and as rich as himself had been spirited away before now, and their goods given over to the church. He was a brave man, but he trembled at the vague, shadowy terrors which hung over him. Any known danger he could face with a firm lip, but this suspense was unnerving. He concealed his fears from his daughter, however, and affected to make light of the whole matter, though she, with the keen eye of love, saw plainly that he was ill at ease.

He expected that he would receive some message or remonstrance from Young as to his conduct, and he was not mistaken, though it came in an unlooked-for manner. Upon rising next morning he found, to his surprise, a small square of paper pinned on to the coverlet of his bed, just over his chest. On it was printed in bold, straggling letters:

"TWENTY-NINE DAYS ARE GIVEN YOU FOR AMENDMENT, AND THEN—"

The dash was more fear-inspiring than any threat could have been. How this warning came into his room puzzled John Ferrier sorely, for his servants slept in an outhouse, and the doors and windows had all been secured. He crumpled the paper up and said nothing to his daughter, but the incident struck a chill into his heart.

The twenty-nine days were evidently the balance of the month which Young had promised. What strength or courage could avail against an enemy armed with such mysterious powers? The hand which fastened that pin might have struck him to the heart, and he could never have known who had slain him.

Still more shaken was he next morning. They had sat down to their breakfast when Lucy, with a cry of surprise, pointed upward. In the center of the ceiling was scrawled, with a burned stick, apparently, the number 28. To his daughter it was unintelligible, and he did not enlighten her. That night he sat up with his gun and kept watch and ward. He saw and heard nothing, and yet in the morning a great 27 had been painted upon the outside of his door.

Thus day followed day; and as sure as morning came he found that his unseen enemies had kept their register, and had marked up in some conspicuous position how many days were still left to him out of the month of grace. Sometimes the fatal numbers appeared upon the walls, sometimes upon the floors; occasionally they were on small placards stuck upon the garden-gate or the railings. With all his vigilance John Ferrier could not discover whence these daily warnings proceeded. A horror which was almost superstitious, came upon him at the sight of them. He became haggard and restless, and his eyes had the troubled look of some haunted creature. He had but one hope in life now, and that was for the arrival of the young hunter from Nevada.

Twenty had changed to fifteen, and fifteen to ten; but there was no news of the absentee. One by one the numbers dwindled down, and still there came no sign of him. Whenever a horseman clattered down the road or a driver shouted at his team, the old farmer hurried to the gate, thinking that help had arrived at last. At last, when he saw five give way to four and that again to three, he lost heart, and abandoned all hope of escape. Single-handed, and with his limited knowledge of the mountains which surrounded the settlement, he knew that he was powerless. The more frequented roads were strictly watched and guarded, and none could pass along them without an order from the council. Turn which way he would, there appeared to be no avoiding the blow which hung over him. Yet the old man never wavered in his resolution to part with life itself before he consented to what he regarded as his daughter's dishonor.

He was sitting alone one evening pondering deeply over his troubles, and searching vainly for some way out of them. That morning had shown the figure 2 upon the wall of his house, and the next day would be the last of the allotted time. What was to happen then? All manner of vague and terrible fancies filled his imagination. And his daughter—what was to become of her after he was gone?

Was there no escape from the invisible network which was drawn all about them? He sank his head upon the table and sobbed at the thought of his own impotence.

What was that? In the silence he heard a gentle scratching sound—low, but very distinct, in the quiet of the night. It came from the door of the house. Ferrier crept into the hall and listened intently. There was a pause for a few moments, and then the low, insidious sound was repeated. Some one was evidently tapping very gently upon one of the panels of the door.

Was it some midnight assassin who had come to carry out the murderous order of the secret tribunal? Or was it some agent who was marking up that the last day of grace had arrived? John Ferrier felt that instant death would be better than the suspense which shook his nerves and chilled his heart. Springing forward, he drew the bolt and threw the door open.

Outside all was calm and quiet. The night was fine, and the stars were twinkling brightly overhead. The little front garden lay before the farmer's eyes, bounded by the fence and gate; but neither there nor on the road was any human being to be seen. With a sigh of relief Ferrier looked to right and to left, until happening to glance straight down at his own feet he saw to his astonishment a man lying flat upon his face upon the ground, with arms and legs all asprawl.

So unerved was he at the sight that he leaned up against the wall with his hand to his throat to stifle his inclination to call out. His first thought was that the prostrate figure was that of some wounded or dying man, but as he watched it he saw it writhe along the ground and into the hall with the rapidity and noiselessness of a serpent. Once within the house the man sprang to his feet, closed the door and revealed to the astonished farmer the fierce and resolute expression of Jefferson Hope.

"Good God!" gasped John Ferrier. "How you scared me! Whatever made you come in like that?"

"Give me food," the other said, hoarsely. "I have had no time for bite or sup for eight-and-forty hours." He flung himself upon the cold meat and bread which were still lying upon the table from his host's supper, and devoured it voraciously. "Does Lucy bear up well?" he asked, when he had satisfied his hunger.

"Yes. She does not know the danger," her father answered.

"That is well. The house is watched on every side. That is why I crawled my way up to it. They may be darned sharp, but they're not quite sharp enough to catch a Washoe hunter."

John Ferrier felt a different man now that he realized that he had a devoted ally. He seized the young man's leathery hand and wrung it cordially. "You're a man to be proud of," he said. "There are not many who would come to share our danger and our troubles."

"You've hit it there, pard," the young hunter answered. "I have a respect for you, but if you were alone in this business I'd think twice before I put my head into such a hornets' nest. It's Lucy that brings me here, and before harm comes on her I guess there will be one less o' the Hope family in Utah."

"What are we to do?"

"To-morrow is your last day, and unless you act to-night you are lost. I have a mule and two horses waiting in the Eagle ravine. How much money have you?"

"Two thousand dollars in gold, and five in notes."

"That will do. I have as much more to add to it. We must push for Carson City through the mountains. You had best wake Lucy. It is as well that the servants do not sleep in the house."

While Ferrier was absent preparing his daughter for the approaching journey, Jefferson Hope packed all the eatables that he could find into a small parcel, and filled a stoneware jar with water, for he knew by experience that the mountain wells were few and far between. He had hardly completed his arrangements before the farmer returned with his daughter all dressed and ready for a start. The greeting between the lovers was warm but brief, for minutes were precious, and there was much to be done.

"We must make our start at once," said Jefferson Hope, speaking in a low but resolute voice, like one who realizes the greatness of the peril, "but has steeled his heart to meet it." The front and back entrances were watched, but with caution we may get away through the side window and across the fields. Once on the road, we are only two miles from the ravine where the horses are waiting. By daybreak we should be half way through the mountains."

"What if we are stopped?" asked Ferrier.

Hope slapped the revolver butt which protruded from the front of his tunic. "If they are too many for us we shall take two or three of them with us," he said with a sinister smile.

The lights inside the house had all been extinguished, and from the darkened window Ferrier peered over the fields which had been his own, and which he was now about to abandon forever. He had long nerved himself to the sacrifice, however, and the thought of the honor and happiness of his daughter outweighed any regret at his ruined fortunes. All looked so peaceful and happy, the rustling trees and the broad, silent stretch of grainland, that it was difficult to realize that the spirit of murder lurked through it all. Yet the white face and set expression of the young hunter showed that in his approach to the house he had seen enough to satisfy him upon that head.

Ferrier carried the bag of gold and notes, Jefferson Hope had the scanty provisions and water, while Lucy had the small bundle containing a few of her more valued possessions. Opening the window very slowly and carefully, they waited until a dark cloud had somewhat obscured the night, and then one by one passed through into the little garden. With bated breath

and crouching figures they stumbled across it and gained the shelter of the hedge, which they skirted until they came to the gap which opened into the cornfield. They had just reached this point when the young man seized his two companions and dragged them down into the shadow, where they lay silent and trembling.

It was as well that his prairie training had given Jefferson Hope the ears of a lynx. He and his friends had hardly crouched down before the melancholy hooting of a mountain owl was heard within a few yards of them, which was immediately answered by another hoot at a small distance. At the same moment a vague, shadowy figure emerged from the gap for which they had been making, and uttered the plaintive signal cry again, on which a second man appeared out of the obscurity.

"To-morrow at midnight," said the first, who appeared to be in authority. "When the whippoorwill calls three times."

"It is well," returned the other. "Shall I tell Brother Drebbler?"

"Pass it on to him, and from him to the others. Nine to seven!"

"Seven to five!" repeated the other, and the two figures flitted away in different directions. Their concluding words had evidently been some form of sign and countersign. The instant that their footsteps had died away in the distance, Jefferson Hope sprang to his feet, and, helping his companions through the gap, led the way across the fields at full speed, supporting and half-carrying the girl when her strength appeared to fail her.

"Hurry on! hurry on!" he gasped from time to time. "We are through the line of sentinels. Everything depends on speed. Hurry on!"

Once on the high-road they made rapid progress. Only once did they meet anyone, and then they managed to slip into a field and so avoid recognition. Before reaching the town the hunter branched away into a rugged and narrow footpath which led to the mountains. Two dark, jagged peaks loomed above them through the darkness, and the defile which led between them was the Eagle canyon in which the horses were awaiting them. With unerring instinct Jefferson Hope picked his way among the great boulders and along the bed of a dried-up water-course, until he came to the retired corner, screened with rocks, where the faithful animals had been picketed. The girl was placed upon the mule, and old Ferrier upon one of the horses, with his money-bag, while Jefferson Hope led the other along the precipitous and dangerous paths.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## HER RETORT COURTEOUS.

How a Woman's Wounded Vanity Was Healed with Ease.

Once on a time a lady who lived in Harlem went early in the morning into the yard behind the house to look after some plants, nominally flowering plants, but in reality just plain plants that grew there. After not much looking, she decided to transfer them to pots and take them indoors, out of harm's and frost's way. That, so transferred, they would be in the way of a good many other things—and people—did not occur to her, but this, too, is immaterial.

Action followed decision, and it was while so employed, after gloves and skirts had suffered from too great intimacy with garden trowel and garden soil, and after Harlem breezes had grievously disheveled the Harlem lady's hair, that the Event (insistence on the capital is still maintained) came to pass.

Looking up, she saw at a window in the next house, and watching operations with interest, another lady, who happened to be a friend as well as a neighbor. Now the fact that the ladies were acquainted, being neighbors, is in itself sufficiently remarkable, considering that the scene is New York, to be called an "event," but it is not the capitalized one.

"Don't look at me," called the lady in the garden to the lady in the window; then with a downward glance she added: "Did you take me for a servant?"

"Not a bit of it," replied the other, and, without an instant's delay, "I took you for Cinderella."

And that was the event—the neatest compliment ever paid by a woman to a woman, worthy to go into history with the best half dozen that men, helped by genius, have invented to please queens.—N. Y. Times.

## Transmitting His Order.

He entered the restaurant with the air of a man of elegant leisure, declined to take the seat which the head waiter indicated; but, after a survey of the room, chose one which suited him. He sat down, smoothed his napkin across his knee, adjusted his eyeglasses and carefully read the bill of fare from beginning to end. Then he glanced toward the waiter, who stood silent at his elbow, and by that sign indicated his readiness to give his order. The waiter slightly inclined his right ear, and the diner said:

"You may get me a slice of nice ham, neither too thick nor too thin, very little fat on it, and broiled over a charcoal fire. Also give me two eggs, new laid, fried in butter, on one side only. Be very particular to get them prepared properly."

The waiter strode haughtily away to the kitchen and yelled to the cook: "Ham and!"—Puck.

## It Reminded Her.

The young man was prematurely gray and was proud of it. "Looks quite poetic, don't you think?" he could not forbear asking of the young woman he was calling on.

"It does remind me of a certain poem, I must admit," said she. "And what poem is that?"

"When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin."

And his hair went on whitening at a more rapid rate than ever.—Indianapolis Journal.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

### THE BRONZE TURKEY.

Best of Breeds But Objectionable on Account of Size.

The bronze is always placed at the head of all the varieties of turkeys, on account of its being the largest and the most hardy. The breed was produced by a cross of the wild turkey upon the common turkey hen, the produce being improved by careful breeding and selection. The plumage is mostly black, and shows in a bright light reflections of the most brilliant bronze, with rich and changeable colors.

The bronze turkeys are good layers, very easily raised and make rapid



MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY.

growth, the chief objection to them being that of size. The gobblers of the improved bronze breed, generally known as the mammoth bronze, average forty pounds when full grown, and the hens from twenty to twenty-five pounds, so that a moment's thought will convince anyone that they are unsuited to the average family.

Where the market demands birds of such size it will pay to raise the mammoth bronze, but generally the smaller breeds are more in demand. The hard times which were so much felt during the past winter seriously affected the market. Large birds were practically unsalable, and for the smaller ones prices were disastrously low. Cold storage alone saved the market from utter demoralization.

A shipment of turkeys was recently made to England, and it is hoped that this is but the entering wedge, and that an outlet has been found which will relieve the market and send it booming upward.—N. Y. World.

### BLACK LANGSHANS.

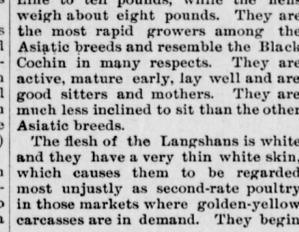
Description of One of the Best Fowls for the Table.

The Langshan is a Chinese breed of fowls which has been known and appreciated in England for the last twenty-five years, though their introduction into this country is comparatively recent.

The Langshan is a strikingly handsome as well as a most useful fowl. In color they are a jet black, with a beautiful greenish tint on neck and back. The male carries himself well up and has a well-spread tail, with long sickle feathers also of a green tint. The average weight of the cocks is from nine to ten pounds, while the hens weigh about eight pounds. They are the most rapid growers among the Asiatic breeds and resemble the Black Cochon in many respects. They are active, mature early, lay well and are good sitters and mothers. They are much less inclined to sit than the other Asiatic breeds.

The flesh of the Langshans is white and they have a very thin white skin, which causes them to be regarded most unjustly as second-rate poultry in those markets where golden-yellow carcasses are in demand. They begin

to lay at about five months old, the eggs being of a good size, generally of a rich brown color, and it is claimed, the best flavored of all eggs. As winter layers they are equal to the Brahmas, whom they rival in many other respects. The Langshans stand confinement better than most breeds, are quiet, gentle and very hardy. As table fowls the pure Langshan is equaled only by the Dorking and some varieties of game.—N. Y. World.



BLACK LANGSHANS.

### NOTES ABOUT HORSES.

While good breeding will not of itself sell a bad individual for a good one, it is a wonderful help with good ones.

HORSE BREEDING is profitable to those who cater to the wants of their local markets instead of trying to raise stock to suit themselves.

QUININE, judiciously administered, is a great remedy for a horse seized with a sudden cold or fever. It is equally efficacious for man, horse or dog.

HORSESHOEING is as much of a science as any of the learned professions that require not only adaptability but close study on the part of the successful practitioner.

ACCORDING to the current Year Book 143 sons of Hambletonian, 89 sons of George Wilkes, 83 sons of Almont and 50 sons of Belmont have sired standard performers.

If colt handlers realized their responsibilities more fully there would be more well-broken, really useful horses. By kindness, firmness and perseverance the horse can be taught to do almost anything.

## POULTRY RAISING.

Why It Is One of the Most Pleasant Occupations in Life.

What is more pleasant than to make a visit to some grand poultry farm, where all varieties are bred in their purity? The man engaged in this occupation is generally happy, looking after his fowls, seeing that each breed is kept to itself, and that the little ones are not run over by the larger ones. He passes his flock of Light Brahmas with admiration. He loves their peaceable disposition and large size. He keeps the White Crested Black Polish for their beauty, the Games for their majestic appearance, and the Hamburgs and Leghorns for their activity and egg production. How amusing it is to watch a happy family of young chickens "gathering home in the evening around the family hearth," and seeming to talk over the day's labor, how some may say they caught a bug, a cricket, a grasshopper, or saw a snake, or smelled a skunk.

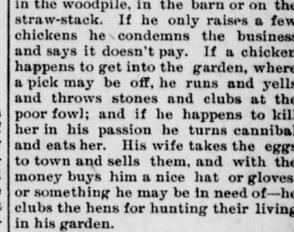
The man who has all pure bred fowls generally calls his wife by loving names, and his children are happy, too. But is it any wonder there are so many cross men and women when they see so many dung-hill fowls around their places? The man who keeps this class of fowls does not call his wife by tender names, and he receives no profit from them. If they lay at all they lay in the woodpile, in the barn or on the straw-stack. If he only raises a few chickens he condemns the business and says it doesn't pay. If a chicken happens to get into the garden, where a pick may be off, he runs and yells and throws stones and clubs at the poor fowl; and if he happens to kill her in his passion he turns cannibal and eats her. His wife takes the eggs to town and sells them, and with the money buys him a nice hat or gloves, or something he may be in need of—he clubs the hens for hunting their living in his garden.

A man who does not like fowls, and take care of them, is not safe for a young lady to wed. In conclusion, I wish to cheer up our poultry raisers, and do not always look on the dark side of life's pathway. Give your boy a chance to care for fowls; teach him to love and care for them—and when he grows up he will call you blessed. There is always room at the top of the ladder.—Haron J. Felthouse, in Poultry Keeper.

### SHEPHERDS ON STILTS.

Peculiar Habits of the Peasantry in the South of France.

On the barren, sandy "Landes" in the south of France the sheep and pigs do not live in clover, nor does the shepherd fare luxuriously. They are full of queer notions. They assert that potatoes cause apoplexy, that milk is



LANDES SHEPHERDS AND THEIR FLOCKS.

unhealthy, that wheat bread spoils the stomach, and that onions, garlic and rye bread a week old, in their country, is the best and most healthy diet. The shepherds walk on stilts, eat on stilts, and if they do not sleep on stilts, they rest on stilts for hours together by means of a stilt rest. This is a long, stilt-like stick, having a crescentic curve at the top to fit the back. Thus with the stilts stretched out to right and left, and this stick in the rear, they are well braced. The stilt-walkers manage to go through the deep and shifting sands at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. The dress of the shepherd is rough and quaint. He wears a sheepskin with the wool on, in the form of a loose, hooded coat.—A. S. Ericus, Landes, France, in American Agriculturist.

### Feeding Fowls in Summer.

During the summer months the feed of poultry should be changed from that which was fed during the winter. Less heating foods are needed as the spring opens and the weather grows warmer, and the fat-producing foods should gradually be lessened in quantity. Fresh grass and vegetables may be fed generously, instead of so much grain, and chickens should be given the range of the barnyard and field to pick up seeds and insects. In the hot summer time but little corn and grain should be fed, for these are so heating they are apt to cause disease and death. The best food that can be given to poultry at this season is all the fruits, vegetables and green things, including seeds and insects, they can eat.

### Straight Ditches the Best.

In tilling a sough or marshy place on the farm where there is an abundance of willows and other trees it is best to make the ditches straight, as the tiles can be made to fit together much more closely. If the joints are not reasonably tight, the roots of the tree will enter and cause clogging. Where the roots are very thick it is sometimes necessary to lay the joints in water-lime cement. Most of the tile manufactured is sufficiently porous to admit the entrance of water if the joints are tightly closed. The same precaution is necessary where the tile drains cross or run near hedgerows.

The advice to make the hen work for her food cannot be too often given. Scatter it among straw where she must scratch for it, or make her work in any other way that may suggest itself.

The non-sitting breeds lay pure white eggs.

The Chase County Courant.

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.

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.

W. C. JONES, Chairman.

The number of delegates in the above call are as follows for each county:

Table listing delegates for various counties including Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chataqua, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Clark, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Ford, Franklin, Finney, Garfield, Geary, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greenwood, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln.

What would you think of a man who had a horse or horses from whose constant work he and his family were being financially benefitted, or who had a cow or cows whose milk greatly assisted him 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 would you think of such a man? Do not many of the business men of this town do almost identically the same thing? For instance, newspapers are a great benefit to the community in which they are published, and many of the business men of this place fail to recognize this fact in a substantial manner.

The Kansas City Gazette wants to know why the Northern Democrat always yields to the Southern Democrat. If he does it may be for the same reason that Western Republicans always yield to the Easterners.—Olathe Herald.

The last Democratic national platform declared: "We favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers their widows, and dependents; but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly."

When women have been given the right of suffrage, will a woman, when she meets a gentleman acquaintance, or a lady acquaintance with a gentleman, have to, through deference to the gallantry of man, raise her hat to her acquaintance? If not, will it not be unequal and not equal suffrage that will have been secured?

It should be remembered that in the year of our Lord, 1894, after thirty years of high protection and the fourth year of the McKinley high tariff, the country is filled with idle men, tramps are found everywhere, and Coxeys armies are marching through the country demanding government support.

When female suffrage becomes a part of the fundamental law of Kansas, will the women of the Sunflower State, when they attend theaters or other places of amusement or any other places where men want to see as well as hear the speakers, will they, like the men, have to take off their hats? If not, will it not be unequal and not equal suffrage that will have been secured.

The Republicans are now in position to play their old game; they will talk against prohibition and woman suffrage at Leavenworth, Atchison and Kansas City, Kansas. In the rural districts they will shed tears over the crimes of the joints and the liquor traffic and sympathize with the poor lorn spinster because she can't vote.

We will call the attention of our readers to a remarkable fact regarding the average business man. Have you ever noticed the satisfied, free-from-care expression that always rests upon the face of the liberal user of printer's ink? They are the men who do the business, and they feel contented and at peace with all mankind. They can afford to sell goods at a small profit, on account of the vastly increased sales arising from the use of the columns of the home papers.

Democrats, remember that the county convention to elect delegates to the State and Congressional conventions, will meet in this city, on Saturday afternoon, June 23d, instant, and be sure to be in attendance. Kansas is now passing through a crisis, and it behooves every true Democrat to be in attendance at every gathering of his party, in his county, township, ward, precinct or school district, from now until the day of election, and on that day to be at the polls and work and vote to the end that Kansas may not be placed in that condition that the Republican party may be so entrenched in the public offices of the State, of high and low degree, that they may never again be defeated at the polls.

SCENE IN THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The Modoc club was singing "John Brown's Body Lies Moldering in the Grave." Nine hundred Republican delegates present. "Let the delegates rise and wave their handkerchiefs while we sing the last verse," says Mr. Fox. "And if you have not got a handkerchief, wave your shirt tails," says Tom Anderson. Fortunately they were supplied with handkerchiefs, otherwise the waving of so many Republican shirt tails, in a crowded hall, would have been a terrible strain on the olfactory nerves and delicate modesty of invited guests, and the color of the sanguinary garments might have been mistaken for Chinese mourning badges.—Hutchinson Headlight.

NO DIFFERENCE. The Republican arguments against Populism will be the paternalism advocated by the latter party, but they keep right on urging voters to stand by the Republican party in order that the government may raise wages and give employment to the people. They say that Populist paternalism is seditious and socialist, while protective paternalism is patriotic and reasonable. If they can make the voters believe this distinction without a difference they may win the election.—Lincoln Sentinel.

IT IS TIME. Congressmen now receive no pay if absenting themselves from the House without permission. To save his salary, it is charged, Jeff Hudson reported himself sick when Coxeys came to Washington, and then spent his time in the police court defending him. "Sick" on the records of the House, but able to make windy speeches in the police court. If this charge against Hudson is true, he surely is a windy fako.—La Roy Reporter.

PENNY POSTAGE.

A reduction of letter postage to one cent would greatly aid. When we have it, it has been the policy of the government to make the postal business simply pay its own way—serve the people at cost. Post rates are so adjusted that the receipts will approximately provide for the expenditures in the postal service. As this vast business enlarges from year to year with increasing receipts, postal facilities are extended or the rates of postage are readjusted by reductions. The volume of postal business diminished greatly during the financial depression of the past year, and the receipts were less than normal, and not equal to the expenditures. But when properly returns there will be a very large increase in the receipts, sufficient to cover the cost of the postal service. All will welcome that day.

Not content to wait for it to come about in the usual and proper way, some self-interested people are now engaged in a movement to prevent this reduction by increasing the rates on other kinds of mail matter. They demand that the rate on second-class matter be increased from one cent to two cents a pound. Second-class matter embraces newspapers and periodicals "published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, to the sciences, arts or some special industry." A self-appointed agent has been traveling over the country representing merchants and stationers that the only impediment in the way of one-cent letter postage is the low rate on second-class matter from one to eight cents a pound. It is the opening wedge for an increase on other kinds.

It is an absolute misrepresentation that the second-class postal rate stands in the way of one-cent letter postage. To reduce one postal rate by raising another does not benefit the general public. It is an attempt to benefit the writers of private and business letters, at the expense of subscribers of periodical publications. If second-class postage is increased, publishers must advance subscription rates to correspond, and subscribers will indirectly pay the increased postage. Publishers emphatically oppose this proposed increase, because an increase in the price of their publications, particularly in this day of downward prices, will greatly decrease circulation. It is a direct blow at their business.

Let everyone who reads who desires to protect himself against an imposition, and is willing to do a favor for the publishers of his periodicals, write at once to the publisher from his district and the senators from his state, and protest against any increase in postal rates.

Write three letters. Address one to your congressman, "House of Representatives," the others to your senators, "Senate Chambers," Washington, D. C. The following form is suggested, with the addition of your reasons for protesting against increased postal rates, briefly stated:

HON. Dear Sir:—I respectfully urge you to oppose any increase in postal rates on any kind of mail matter.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GRISHAM & GREEN, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts of the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc. OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

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

J. W. MC WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad and Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. - - AND LOANS MONEY. - - COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

SOMETHING NEW!

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:

CASH WANTED. When you make a Purchase have the amount of same Punched out of the margin of this card, and when all are cancelled it will represent \$10.00 in cash that you have paid for goods, and you may then select 50 cents worth of anything you choose, free, thus giving you \$10.50 worth for your \$10.00. This is better for you and cheaper for me than to put the same on the books for ten days or less, and I positively guarantee my prices to be as low as the lowest. GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. C. B. HAGER, STATIONERY. TINWARE.

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, Gun, Revolvers, Gasoline Stoves, Sewing Machines, Locks, etc., etc.

C. B. HAGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS

Ripans Tabules.

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A DISORDERED LIVER, TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, 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 TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, azziness, 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.

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 to do so. They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill. SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PEDIGREE SEEDS

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS. WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOGUE, 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.

Our Little Men and Women.

The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading. "A DOZEN GOOD TIMES," by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johnson will make the charming pictures. Clinton Scollard will contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in school. Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity. Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural History wonders.

OUR KINDERCARTEN.

A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, the well-known kindergarten authority, will be introduced. This department of our magazine is for the children. No technical instruction will be undertaken; but the children will be given the best of Froebel's beautiful training. The best-known workers and writers in the kindergarten field will help. Well-known authors will write poems and and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists. Sample copies for two cents in stamps. Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number. D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A Representative for the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$108.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

WORK FOR US

A few days, and you will be started at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of the earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address, TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

MARLIN SAFETY REPEATING RIFLES. Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest, strongest, easiest working, safest, simplest, most accurate, most compact, and most modern. For sale by all dealers in arms. Catalogue mailed free by The Marlin Fire Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

PICTURE FREE. A superb mammoth tintograph in 12 colors by the distinguished artist, Mand Humphrey, it is 2 feet long and 14 inches wide and will be sent free if you tell your friends, relatives, write to "OUR VESTRIS," and show a beautiful, dimpled darling clad in a warm, rich, fur-lined cloak, basket and umbrella in hand; she pulls a snow covered latch, while her golden hair shimmers in the sunlight, her complexion is pink with health and vigor and her roguish eyes sparkle merrily. Write to the artist, her name and address, and we will send you a copy of the picture free, postpaid. If you promise to tell your friends and send in 100 names, stamps, or silver for a three month trial subscription to THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE WHOLE FAMILY. An illustrated monthly magazine with stories, anecdotes, fashions and all articles of interest by best authors and cash question columns, monthly. Russia, Pop. Co., 106 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. Handbooks of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

DETER SHOE CO., Inc. Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. A dollar saved is a dollar earned. This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Shoe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your size, we will fit you. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Special terms to Dealers.

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor may; How to the line, lest he chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.50. For six months, \$3.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Table with columns for destinations (Saffordville, Ellinor, Strong, Elmdale, Clements, Cedar Grove) and times for various routes (MEX., CAL., TEX., etc.).

CARSON'S.

Indigo blue calicos at 4c per yd.

That's what we are selling them for. Best quality apron check gingham at 5c per yd.

That's all we ask for them.

JUST IN! A lot of those ladies Juliet shoes, high cut, patent leather trimmed, the most stylish shoe made at \$3.50 per pair.

The large City Stores sell them at \$4.50.

We have ladies Newport ties from 75c to \$2.50 per pair.

GEO. B. CARSON Cottonwood Falls.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. The stone saw mill at Clements is again running.

Riley Funk is lying quite sick at the Eureka House.

Miss Nellie Zane is visiting at her aunt's, Mrs. Hinote.

Last Friday, J. H. Mercer shipped his hogs to Kansas City.

Mrs. E. W. Tanner returned home, from Lawrence, Monday.

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

Mrs. J. S. Shipman has moved back to Cedar Point, from Marion.

John Miller, of Strong City, is improving his residence property.

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

S. A. Breese started, Tuesday afternoon, for Barber county, on business.

\$25.00 will buy a New Steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill man.

Miss Emma Goudie, of Strong City, visited friends in Council Grove, last week.

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

County Attorney F. P. Cochran has been quite sick with the past week from overwork.

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

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGinley, of Emporia, are visiting their old friends in Strong City.

Guy Johnson, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, came up, last week, for a visit at his old home.

F. L. Drinkwater, of the Ocean Springs (Miss.) Leader, is visiting at Cedar Point.

J. H. Hilton, a brother of W. B. Hilton, has located in this city, for the practice of law.

Mrs. L. A. Hemphill is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Wright, of Kansas City, Mo.

Born, on Sunday night, May 27, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. John McCallum, of Strong City, a son.

Mrs. Patrick Raleigh and children, Fred and Teresa, were down to Emporia a few days ago.

John F. Campbell, of Elmdale, was a pleasant caller at the COURANT office, a few days ago.

A. L. Morrison took three car-loads of cattle and a car-load of hogs to Kansas City, Monday.

Miss Nellie Peoples, of Matfield Green, has returned home from a visit at North Star, Mo.

Last week, Capt. B. Lantry, of Strong City, sold a fine bull to Senator Dumbald, of Lyon county.

Miss Edna McKay, of Kansas City, visited the family of H. S. Lincoln, at Matfield Green, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Funk, of Emporia, visited Mr. and Mrs. Riley Funk, on Sharp's creek, last week.

Clement Lee and Will Penny, of Clements, were sick, last week, with diphtheria and bilious fever.

David Crookshank, of Kansas City, visited at his father-in-law's, James Hazel, in this city, last week.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Geo. B. Carson.

Frank Holz, formerly of this county, is now one of the officers at the penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jones enjoyed a visit, last week, from Mr. and Mrs. Bert Brickell, of Toledo township.

Sunday morning next, at the M. E. Church, "Children's Day" exercises will be held, instead of the sermon.

Ray and Harold Blackshere, of Elmdale, who were attending college at Emporia, returned home, Saturday.

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.

C. W. White, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, Tuesday night, on business, and returned home last night.

Eighteen carloads of cattle went through here, Monday, for grazing purposes in the south part of the county.

Mrs. Alice Willey and daughter, Miss Martha, returned, Tuesday, from a month's visit at Wilsey, Morris county.

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

THOROUGHbred ROOSTERS FOR SALE.—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the COURANT office.

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 see.

A. A. Allen, of Plymouth, Lyon county, while in town, Tuesday, paying his taxes, called at this office and renewed his subscription for another year.

The new liveryman at Strong City, J. A. Costello, has added one of the prettiest and most substantial carriages in the county to his already fine line of vehicles.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Smith returned, Sunday, from their visit in Missouri, and have gone to housekeeping in the neat cottage recently purchased and furnished by Mr. Smith.

Business has been quite dull during the past two weeks. Even the stamp sales and money order business at the postoffice have fallen off considerably since the beginning of June.

Mrs. T. S. Jones and son, Edgar W. Jones, clerk of the supreme court, of Oklahoma, who were here visiting at Mr. J. H. Doolittle's, returned, Monday, to their home at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

James Lawless and family, of Newkirk, Oklahoma, came up to their old home, on Diamond creek, because of the serious illness of the aged mother of Mr. Lawless, who is expected not to live much longer.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.

With the exception of Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, the People's party renominated the present State officers.

D. I. Furbeck, of Topeka, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and J. W. Amis, of Smith Center, was nominated for Secretary of State.

The People's Party State Convention, at Topeka, yesterday, inserted a woman's suffrage plank in their platform, by a vote of 349 for to 260 against; but they, like the Republicans, left prohibition so that they can make one kind of a talk in the rural districts, and a different kind of a talk in the larger cities.

John Doering, the popular tonsorial artist, proprietor of the Star Barber Shop, has been making extensive improvements in his place, and now, with new furniture, pictures, and wall paper, it is the handsomest shaving parlor that Cottonwood Falls has ever boasted.

Mr. Doering is ably assisted in serving his customers by Tom Baldrige.

On Monday night of last week the neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. John Madden, of Bazaar, to the number of about thirty, gave their son, Jerry Madden, a most agreeable surprise birthday party, the twenty-ninth anniversary of his birth falling on the Sunday previous. They took edibles along with them, and dancing and card playing afforded the amusements of the evening.

Bazaar will celebrate the Fourth in a manner highly appropriate to the commemoration of the independence of the United States.

A meeting was held Monday last at Gaddy's store for the purpose of making arrangements for the Fourth.

P. M. Oles was elected chairman and L. L. Chandler secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to secure grounds: J. C. McCabe, F. Gaddy, D. Hays, Committee on Stands and Amusements: Chas. Perrigo, Z. W. Davis, L. L. Chandler. Committee on Program: J. Madden, Put Evans, P. M. Oles. Committee on Races: A. Z. Scribner, Geo. Yeager, Nate Russell, B. Skakin. The secretary was instructed to attend to the advertising, and the program committee empowered to select the chairman of the day.

About 6 o'clock, last Saturday morning, there was a slight shower of rain in these parts, but about noon it began raining very hard, and continued raining until Sunday morning, which caused all the streams in this county to rise very rapidly.

South Fork was higher than it had been for a number of years. Cal. Pendergraft, who lives on South Fork, lost eighteen fat hogs, by the rise. The Cottonwood ran, on Sunday, very near even with the mill dam at this place, although on Saturday one could almost wade across it without getting his feet wet.

Monday it began to fall, and went down quite rapidly. M. W. Gilmore, Keeper of the Poot Farm, lost a mule by lightning, and Phillip Uhl, of Prairie Hill, lost two calves by lightning.

Aside from these, and a few other losses, the rain did much good to the growing fields.

Friday last "doggers" were distributed around our city and posted in the postoffice, announcing that a meeting of the citizens of Cottonwood Falls would be held that night at the Court House to make preparations for the proper observance of the Fourth of July.

Burning with the zeal which should inspire the heart of every true American, whether he be to the manor born or by adoption, the COURANT's new man wended his way to Chase County's magnificent temple of justice to attend the meeting and secure a report of the proceedings for the many readers of his paper.

On arriving at the Court House our representative discovered that he was probably a little early, as no lights were to be seen, and the building appeared to be deserted.

Not doubting that a large number of the patriotic citizens of the city would soon be present, he seated himself on the steps to await their coming, but for over an hour the only living thing he could see was the glow of the firefly, and the only sound to be heard was the buzzing of the "skeeters."

Becoming tired of such company, our man at last decided to hold a preparation meeting all by himself. He was elected chairman and secretary by unanimous vote, and the meeting resolved that Independence Day should be celebrated in Cottonwood Falls at any cost, even if every member of the

meeting, from chairman down, had to go to Strong City for the purpose. The meeting then adjourned. Moral: What doth it profit a business man to spend his shekels in having "doggers" and circulars printed, distributed and mailed when no attention is paid to the people it through the newspapers. Had the announcement calling for a meeting appeared in the papers of our city there is no doubt but that one would have been held, but—

THE NORMAL INSTITUTE. The Normal Institute of Chase county opened in the High School, of this city, Monday, June 4th, 1894, with Dr. J. P. Williams as conductor and Prof. L. A. Lowther as instructor.

Eighty-three teachers have already been enrolled, but many more are expected to be present. A full list of the names and residences of teachers will appear next week.

Dr. Williams, the conductor, is a veteran in school institutes. He is well known to the teachers of this county, and his presence here is a guarantee of thorough and earnest work.

Prof. Lowther, the instructor, was a most successful teacher in this county, and in our institutes a year ago. He has been most thoroughly preparing himself for this great work of the instruction of the young, by years of study, at our State University, where he will graduate this year.

The history of the Normal Institute in this state shows the valuable work it has done for the cause of public instruction. The exalted position of our public schools is more largely due to this factor than to any other agency, and too great praise cannot be given to County Superintendent W. B. Gibson for his efforts toward making Chase county's Normal Institute such a real success.

Several of the teachers have brought some of their most advanced pupils with them, and this spirit should be encouraged every session.

During the hours of rest before the opening in the morning and the closing in the evening, of the Institute, our streets present a very attractive sight, with the bright, happy, smiling countenances of the many young lady visitors. A stranger can readily see that Kansas has every right to the claim of having more beautiful girls than any other state in the Union.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 13, 1894: E. F. Buffalo, G. D. Canner, L. Cooper, T. Jacobs.

All the above remaining uncalled for, June 27, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. Geo. W. Harlan, the photographer is agent for the enlarging of pictures, and he has some fine specimens at his gallery. If you want pictures enlarged, be sure to go and see the fine work he can show you.

McKinley to Speak at Ottawa. A vacation combining rest and instruction is offered by the Chautauqua Assembly, Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, June 18 to 29. You don't have to travel many miles to reach it, either. Santa Fe Route will take you there quickly, cheaply and comfortably.

Rate is only one fare for round trip. Tickets on sale June 16 to 29, limited to return June 30.

While every day of the Assembly will be good, care has been taken to obtain special attractions for Grand Army Day, June 21. Gov. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, the renowned statesman and orator, has agreed to deliver the chief oration. There will be numerous local speakers, less famed but scarcely less eloquent.

Inquire of Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R. as to cost of trip, expense of camping out, etc.

FOR SALE. A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GRESH, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

NOTE.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really "Gems of Art."

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. A convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional district of Kansas is hereby called, to meet at Emporia, on Tuesday, July 17, 1894, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate a candidate for Congress, from said district.

The several counties comprising said district are entitled to representation in said convention, as follows: 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.

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

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.

Advertisement for Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co. featuring various horse-drawn vehicles and harnesses with prices listed.

Funeral of David Sydney Ellsworth. The remains of David Sydney Ellsworth, a former resident of this city, were interred in the family lot, by the side of his mother, in Prairie Grove Cemetery, Monday last.

The Complete Series (16 numbers) will constitute a Large and Beautiful Oblong Volume, 11x13 3/4 inches. Illustrated with over 300 Grand Views.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. 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, until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, June 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock, p. m.

ROAD NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1894, a petition signed by N. J. Shellenbarger and forty-two others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State at said, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point south of the south-east corner of section fourteen (14), township nineteen (19) south, of range nine (9) east, twelve chains and eighty-seven (87) links; thence south 12 1/2 degrees, west 8 1/2 chains; thence south 78 20 degrees, west 1 3/4 chains; thence south 56 30 degrees, west 2 1/2 chains; thence south 53 45 degrees, west 6 63 chains to junction with old road. And to re-establish the road vacated from the beginning to this road to the ending of it, or as vacated at time of establishment of the road prayed to be vacated.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: William Norton, Thomas Butler and David Moody as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Topeka, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

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

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

STATE OF KANSAS. County of Chase, ss. In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

Charles A. Strack, Plaintiff, vs. Esther L. Perrigo, S. F. Perrigo, as administrators of S. A. Perrigo, deceased, the State Exchange Bank, Carlos E. Hitt, 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 Judicial District, in and for Chase County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JULY, 1894, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front floor 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 south half of lot number six (6) and the north half of lot number six (6), less one foot out of the south side of lot number six (6), all in block number fifteen (15) in the town of North Cottonwood Falls, according to their recorded plat thereof.

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

### THE BILL.

To Regulate Assessments and to Provide for Home Rule in Taxation.

The People of the State of —, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all assessors and officers performing the duties of assessors, in assessing real property of any kind, to assess the value of land, separately from all buildings, fences, structures, drains, crops, plants, trees and other improvements thereon, and to state in separate columns this assessed value of each piece of land and the entire improvements thereon.

Sec. 2. The board of supervisors in each county in this state may, in their discretion, direct that all taxes in such county (other than those which such county may be required to collect for state purposes, and other than city taxes, concerning which an express direction may have been given under the authority of section 3 of this act) shall be levied exclusively upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements and personal property, taken together.

Sec. 3. The common council in each incorporated city of this state may, in their discretion, direct that all taxes in such city, collected exclusively for city purposes, shall be levied upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone including land and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements and personal property, taken together.

Sec. 4. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as diminishing the proportion of the state tax which any city or county may be required to pay into the state treasury, under existing laws or under any law which may be hereafter enacted; but in every city and county the value of all real and personal property shall be assessed and returned in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law; and every city or county in which any species of property may be exempted from taxation by virtue of the powers hereby conferred, shall nevertheless pay the same proportion of state tax which it would be liable to pay, if no such exemption were made.

### Reform.

Those in this city and state who believe in changing our system of taxation by doing away with the present tax upon personal property are making a vigorous fight, both before the legislature and the city government. We wish that it was possible to apply the local option plan of taxes in this state; to have, for example, the state treasurer announce that the portion of the state tax falling to the city of Boston was, say, \$2,000,000, but that the city could raise this tax in any way that it saw fit. If such an option was granted to us, the proper course would be to impose a regular tax upon real estate, a tax of large dimensions upon personal property left in the form of legacies and successions, and, if this were not enough to pay current expenses, interest upon debts and state and county taxes, then impose a tax upon incomes, and, if need be, have this tax a progressive one. In this way an encouragement would be given to trade and manufacture of all kinds that would stimulate business in Boston as to soon force the cities and towns of the state to adopt the same form of obtaining public revenue. When one takes into account how much more favorable the tax laws of New York and Philadelphia are than those of Boston, how the governments of those two cities by their tax methods hold out inducements to merchants, capitalists and manufacturers to settle within their borders, while in Boston the only encouragement given is to abandon the place and go elsewhere—when, we say, one takes into account these varying conditions, it becomes a matter of surprise that we have retained so many of our trade interests.—Boston Herald.

Why not levy the whole tax on real estate values? If we did this the question would be not how to supply the deficiency but how to dispose of the surplus.—Ed.

### Ohio.

I quote from the Ohio tax commission report:

"If taxes are taken from capital then the source from which income is derived is cut off. An apparent exception to this rule will occur to every one. Land is taxed which produces no income. This is justifiable upon the ground that it has a potential income. This land is held from the market in the expectation of a rise. If the owner would he could derive an income from this property. He is content to forego this in the expectation of larger profits from an anticipated rise. Society has a right to say: If you choose to do this you must pay to the commonwealth taxes proportionate to the value of the property."

The Eagle has led the democratic hosts in the fight for pure local government. Now lead us in the fight for honest taxation. Let the public press lead us in the fight to take that which the community creates (the value of land) for the use of all the people, and show us that it is wrong to tax a man for building a house or for putting a coat of paint on his barn.—C. P. Cooper, in Brooklyn Eagle.

## REAL ESTATE TAXATION.

The Mortgage Note Question.

There was a large attendance at the hearing before the committee on taxation on the proposed repeal of the law exempting from taxation notes secured by mortgages on real estate.

Daniel Eldredge, representing the cooperative banks, said he was authorized to enter the earnest protest of ex-Gov. Brackett against the proposed legislation. In the co-operative banks of the state there are about 12,000 people who are now paying for their homes, on whom this bill would levy a direct tax. If a man has a home worth \$2,500, on which he has a mortgage of \$1,500, under the proposed bill he would actually have to pay a tax on \$4,000.

Russell Reed, commissioner of foreign mortgage corporations, speaking from a private standpoint, protested against the bill in his own behalf and in that of the people of Burlington.

Joseph Bennett said that in 1879 he drafted the bill that is now sought to be repealed. He had given the matter much attention, and is familiar with the arguments of the advocates of repeal. There can be no denial, even in theory, that it is a double taxation to tax the mortgage note.

If the bill does not exempt existing mortgages, it will impose an additional tax on the mortgagor, who, under the terms of all mortgages, is obliged to pay all taxes in whatever way assessed on the property or the debt secured by it.

Hon. John C. Ropes said he is interested on both sides of the question. He now owes on a mortgage of \$142,000, and to tell him that the present law does not lower the rate of interest is like telling him that the sun does not shine. As trustee he holds many mortgages, and the interest on them was reduced as a result of the passage of the law.

Mr. Ropes contended that, for example, in the case of one resident of a town lending money, taken from a deposit in a savings bank, to another resident of the same town, on a mortgage of real estate, not one cent is added to the valuation of the town. But a town is not to be taken as a unit in looking at the broad question, and there must be an investigation of the working of the law over the whole state.

### As Bad Here.

The extent to which industry is hampered and ordinary daily occurrences obstructed by vexatious duties and licenses may be illustrated in a homely way.—John Smith, the licensed peddler, being engaged to be married to Mary Jones, the licensed refreshment house keeper, purchases the marriage license, and agrees with a licensed house agent to take a house—the agreement for which has to be stamped. On the wedding morning, after chaining up his licensed dog, he hires a licensed cab, driven by a licensed cabman, and goes to the chapel in the company of his best man, who is a licensed tobacco dealer. At the chapel they meet the bride, who is accompanied by her uncle the licensed game dealer, and her aunt, the licensed pawnbroker. After the ceremony has been performed, the wedding party adjourns to a licensed hotel where a meal has been prepared, taxed beer being brought for the gentlemen and taxed wine for the ladies. The breakfast over, the gentlemen light up their taxed cigars. The bride and bridegroom once more have recourse to the licensed cab to be driven to the station.—English "Democratic Budget."

### Not a Tax on Land.

A tax upon the value of land irrespective of any improvements upon it; it is not a tax on land according to area, but value. The force of this distinction is seen when farming land is considered. For as farming land has not near the value of land or lots in the city, its share of tax under this tax would be much lighter than now. In removing the tax from buildings, more and better ones will be built; this would make competition among houses and stores and would reduce rent.

### Farmers Anxious to Pay More Taxes.

Senator Reynolds, of Kings county, N. Y., spoke in favor of his bill providing for exemption from taxation of all mortgages bearing five per cent. interest. Isaac E. Deane opposed the bill. He said the farmers demanded that more personal property should be taxed instead of less; five per cent. mortgages should pay taxes as well as the farms that raised low-priced wheat.—F. U. League Ad.

### Tax the Farmer, Not the Farmer.

Demagogues are very fearful lest men with salaries of \$4,000 a year and upward shall pay a tax thereon. But they have no objection to assessing the farmer for painting his house, fixing up his fences and improving his premises. They are quite willing and anxious to tax personal property when in the latter form, but not in the former.—Orange County Farmer, N. Y.

### Because It Is Equality.

A tax by value and not a tax by quantity is the tax of equality. A tax on an acre of land of \$1 when the land is worth \$100 an acre, and on another acre of land of \$1 when the land is worth \$1 an acre, is a tax to burden the poorer part of the community one hundred times more than it does the richer part of the community.—Roger Q. Mills.

### A Leader Ahead of His Party.

Mr. Ainsworth, the majority leader of the assembly in New York, although a representative of an agricultural county, appeared before the assembly committee on taxation at a hearing given last Thursday and urged that the local option tax bill be favorably reported.—Farmers' Union League Advocate.

### The Great Temptation.

George Washington never told a lie; It gives his country joy To think its father should have been So fine a little boy. Yet at the assessor's desk, I think From truth he might have turned, When duly called on to declare Each penny he had earned.—Palander Johnson. (Adapted)

## A BUNCO GAME.

How Protection Robs the American Producer of His Profits.

"The republican farmer is ignorant or vicious, usually both." This may sound harsh, but it is true. To the farmer, protection offers a bunco game; to the vicious farmer it offers green goods; to the honest farmer it offers nothing. It has no use for intelligent men, or honest men. It denounces them impartially as 'hirelings bought by British gold.'

The "bunco" game which protection played upon the simple-minded republican farmer would not have deceived an intelligent child. It was called the home market. The farmers in 1880 raised twenty-five per cent. more food than could be eaten in this country; the manufacturers produced \$600,000,000 less than the number of hands required. The demand for the \$300,000,000 mill goods was supplied by farm labor, the surplus products being exchanged for foreign mill goods. The mill-owners said to the farmers: "What you require is a 'home market.' You lose by sending your product abroad. America for Americans. Foreigners must be shut out. Foreign pauper labor in foreign countries is ruining the United States. Keep out the foreign product and we will make it here and you can feed our workmen instead of the foreign workmen. Then you will be better off. You fight for a 'home market,' we will fight for a 'home market,' and everything will be lovely when we get it. You will not have to export; we will be able to sell here all we can make."

The republican farmer did not stop to think—it would have been useless to have done so, because he did not know how. But here and there an intelligent farmer, a democrat, did, and he recalled these economic truths:

1. All products of American labor must be enjoyed here by the producer, unless he goes abroad and takes them with him.
2. The exchange of products among men cannot affect this in any way.

farm labor. The reason was easy to find.

The profit in labor is in the wages. Farming is normally the most profitable when land may be had for the taking, because the total value of the product is the wages. There is practically no raw material to buy. What the farmer sells his crop for he puts in his pocket—it is the wages he gets for his work over and above the cost of food. The capital required and the actual expenses are less than in any other business—practically nothing.

Mill labor is normally the least profitable of pursuits, for the total value of the product is mainly made up of the cost of raw material, interest on plant and other expenses. The wages are only a small fraction of the product. In 1880, in all manufacturing industries, the cost value of the total product was \$5,369,579,191, while the total wages it represented were much less than one-fifth, only \$947,953,795.

This is the reason why cooperative mills will never prove profitable—the wages or earnings are too small for the labor involved. If all the profit made in all our mills should be divided among the workers there would be no appreciable difference in their general condition. The division of the profits among a very few mill-owners, the employers, alone makes manufacturers "pay." If the employes owned the mills in equal shares and did their own work, it would pay them less than any other investment of their money and labor. The profit in mill work comes from what the employer can squeeze out of 100 or 1,000 workmen, from \$3 to \$10 each per week, and from what he gets for the "wages" of his machines. Divided among his workmen it would amount to but little for each; massed in his pocket it is an enormous income.—N. Y. World.

### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—In spite of the smoke that hangs over the field of the tariff battle, it is becoming plainer day by day that protection is making its last fight. A few years hence we shall look back to this session of congress and say that it marked an epoch—a period remarkable

## TARIFF CATECHISM.

A Queer Way of Looking at Very Queer Things.

The following short catechism was found among the papers of George Otis, a wealthy American recently deceased. It is published here to show what a queer way he had of looking at things. Still, that may have been because things are so very queer.

Q.—What is the meaning of the word "tariff?"

A.—It is so called because, hundreds of years ago, sea pirates at Tarifa, Spain, forced every passing vessel to pay for the privilege of going into and from the Mediterranean sea.

"What is its meaning now?"

"A certain sum forced from the people by land pirates."

"Why do you say taken by force?"

"Because congress says to the people: 'Stand and deliver.'"

"Stand and deliver to whom?"

"To the manufacturers, etc."

"In which part of the constitution does congress find power to pass a law compelling the poor to support the rich?"

"In no part."

"Then where did it find the power?"

"In the Bible."

"Give the book, chapter and verse."

"Matthew, 13th chapter, 12th verse: 'For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundantly; but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that which he hath.'"

"Is such a law republican in the sense of being democratic—a government in which the people rule?"

"It is aristocratic."

"What do you mean by aristocratic?"

"A government wherein the few rule the many; where the many work to support the privileged few."

Explain how the tariff law establishes an aristocracy in a democratic government?"

"Congress says to the poor: Because this or that man is rich and produces iron, or cotton goods, or woolen goods, you shall pay him so much money for so many yards or pounds, or go naked and work without tools."

"What reason does congress give for such a tyrannical law?"

"Congress says, 'the law is a differentiation of industrial function,' which means that industry is the function of the poor, and the difference goes to the rich."

"Is that the only reason congress gives?"

"No. It says the tariff is intended to foster infant industries at home."

"Are the iron, cotton and wool industries infants?"

"No. They are hundreds of years old."

"What date has congress fixed for these industries to become of age?"

"When Gabriel blows his horn. One congressman did move to make the time later, but when reminded that asbestos was not protected, he said he would withdraw his motion 'as it would do no good after Gabe blew.' He sighed and sat down."

"What is the meaning of a protective tariff?"

"Protection of the rich from getting poor, and of the poor from getting rich."

"What is the difference between the tenants in Ireland and the farmers in America?"

"None. In both cases the tax gatherer lives in the east and the sheriff is after both."

"Is there any other similarity in the condition of many of the Irish tenants and American farmers?"

"Yes. The tenants are too poor to stay and the farmers too poor to leave."

"Is that the only benefit the protective tariff confers upon the poor?"

"No. It improves their morals, keeps them contented, keeps down useless desires."

"How does protection produce such happy results?"

"The poor have to work so hard to support the rich they have no time for mischief. Having no time to leave home or travel, they see nothing, and their desires are kept dormant. That brings contentment."—Montreal Herald.

### FALSE FIGURES.

The Senate Committee's Misleading Comparisons.

The senate finance committee must, indeed, think that we are a nation of chumps. Do they hope to delude the people by the "official" comparison between the duties of the McKinley act and the senate and house bills, into believing that the average duty in the senate bill is 36.75 against 35.52 per cent. in the house bill? Do they expect this comparison table will be accepted as fair and just, and that it will make their bill acceptable to the people? While perhaps technically accurate, the comparison is unjust. The figures published do not begin to represent the great difference, from the standpoint of protection, between the house and the senate bills. They are grossly misleading in at least two respects:

1. In the senate bill duties are included on very important articles which are free in the house bill. Here are three of the articles, and the value of imports each in 1893:

Sugar and molasses	\$44,862,222.55
Iron ores	1,244,333.75
Coal and coke	3,701,642.36
Total	\$48,808,208.66

The average of 35.52 per cent. for the house bill is computed upon imports valued at about \$300,000,000, while the 36.75 per cent. average for the senate bill is computed upon imports valued at about \$500,000,000. To the people who asked for relief from burdensome tariff taxes, this difference is about \$65,000,000—\$5 per family. A fairer comparison would include the same articles in both averages. Thus, if we include in the dutiable lists of both bills all articles that are dutiable under either bill, we will have about \$500,000,000 of dutiable imports. Under the house bill we would get about \$129,000,000 of revenue and under the senate bill about \$184,000,000. The average ad valorem duty under the house bill would be about 25½ per cent., against 36½ per cent. in the senate bill. The senate bill duties on articles actually imported are therefore

44 per cent. greater than the house bill duties.

2. Many duties that produce no revenue are higher in the senate than in the house bill. The protective features of such duties have been greatly increased, but no effect has been produced upon the average of duties. Thus the house duty of 20 per cent. on steel rails, equal to less than \$4 per ton, has been increased to 7-20 of a cent per pound, equal to \$7.84 per ton. Either of these duties will be as prohibitive of importations as is the McKinley duty of \$13.44. The steel rail trust in either case will fix prices below the importing point. The senate bill simply gives 100 per cent. more protection, and will enable the trust to fix prices \$4 per ton higher than would be possible under the house bill.

In the same way the house duty of 30 per cent. on structural iron and steel is increased about 80 per cent. in the senate bill. The duty on starch is increased from 1 to 2 cents per pound; the duty on linseed or flaxseed oil, from 15 cents to 20 cents per gallon. The duty on boracic acid, wash blue, vermilion red, strychnine and on many other chemicals have been increased, though they were already prohibitive.

In fact, the majority of the 400 increases in the senate over the house bill are increases of protective and non-revenue-producing duties, which would produce a scarcely perceptible effect upon the "average" ad valorem duties on all schedules.

The unfairness is conspicuous in the comparison of the rates in the sugar schedule. The rate in the house bill is given as 28.43 per cent.; in the senate bill as 39.59 per cent. As is well known, the house bill makes all cane and beet sugar free. The 28.43 per cent. represents only the duty on confectionery and on glucose, or grape sugar. The total value of these imports in 1893 was \$53,019. The senate duty of 39.59 per cent. represents the duty on the total imports of all kinds of sugars. These in 1893 were valued at \$118,285,047. The house duty would produce \$15,073, while the senate duty would produce \$46,839,050 in revenue. It will be observed that the discriminating duties of one-eighth and one-tenth cent per pound on refined sugars cut no figure even in bringing up the average rate of duty in the sugar schedule.—Byron W. Holt, in N. Y. Post.

### THE METAL SCHEDULE.

It Is Strongly Tinctured with Pure and Simple McKinleyism.

The metal schedule as arranged by the surrender amendments is McKinleyism pure and simple. Its open increases of rates and its changes from ad valorem to specific duties are for the purpose of leaving the iron manufacturers the masters of the American market and of the pockets of the American consumers.

The main object of the duty on iron ore, for example, is to close New England furnaces. It is in the interest of Pennsylvania, but of no other section of the country. Under the protective tariff war is waged not only on foreign producers but on domestic manufacturers whose competition is unpleasant to the favored section. A duty on iron ore is hostile to all who use finished forms of iron and to the manufacturers themselves. It was generally conceded that in any revision of the tariff iron would be placed on the free list. That was done in the house, but the "conservatives" insist that the New England furnaces shall remain closed and that ore shall be taxed 40 cents a ton. So far as all the persons interested and the government are concerned, the tax might as well remain at 75 cents. The reduction will not be a material relief to any American interest.

The same may be said of the reduction on pig iron from \$6.72 to \$4 a ton. Both rates are prohibitive. The proposed tax on steel rails is also prohibitive. Under the McKinley law the tax is \$13.44 a ton. The Wilson bill proposed an ad valorem rate of 20 per cent., which at present prices would be equal to \$4 a ton. The surrender amendment fixes the rate at \$7.84 a ton. This specific rate is equivalent to an ad valorem tax of 39 per cent., which is equivalent to an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the ratio proposed by the house.

These are fair samples of the new metal schedule. Most of the iron and steel duties are practically prohibitive under the law as it stands, and they will remain so under the law as it will be if the senate bill passes.

Not a tool or a joist or an anvil or a machine will be made cheaper to the consumer by this pretended reform of McKinleyism.—N. Y. World.

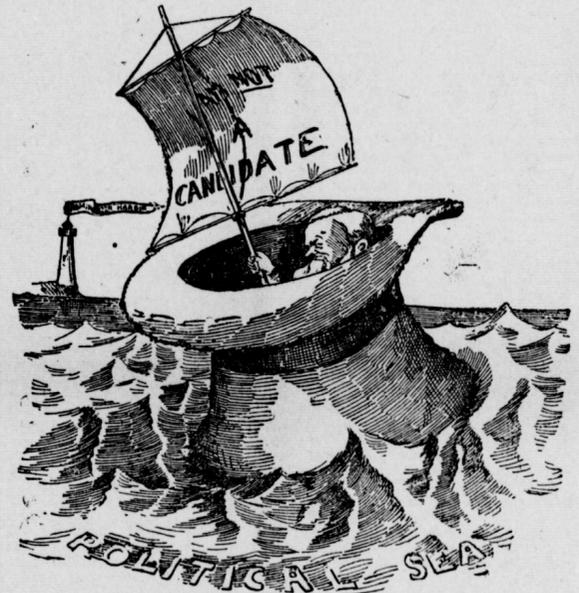
### Tariff Reform a Certainty.

Tariff reform will come forward again and will keep on coming forward until the people fence their senators and representatives to obey their will and dissociate this government forever from the idea that it is a part of a government's functions to "protect" one set of Americans at the expense of another set of Americans. Our government is founded upon the idea that all men are equal before the laws and that the laws shall bear equally upon all. To legislate so that one set of Americans must pay another set of Americans two prices for all that they buy in order that the latter set of Americans may make fortunes is a total negation of this idea and is tyranny pure and simple. We repeat that the corrupt senators may beat tariff reform in this congress, but it will come back and will never cease its cry until the cry is heeded.—Richmond Times.

### Come To Time.

The only excuse for tolerating further delay is disposed of. That excuse was that the democrats were not quite sure of their ground. They are now as sure as they ever will be.—Chicago Herald.

—It is possible to do the right thing at the wrong time. No fault can be found with Senator Hill's effort to put lead on the free list except that he makes it when he knows he must fail. Yet lead ought to be on the free list, and coal and iron ore.—Philadelphia Record.



SIMPLY DRIFTING.—N. Y. World.

Whatever a farmer may exchange his corn for—whether greenbacks or a coat—becomes by the exchange the product of his labor. He may make fifty exchanges before he reaches the final exchange for the thing to be used or enjoyed, but that last thing is the product of his labor and the final payment for his work.

3. By no juggling can any profitable or business exchange of products with a foreigner pass any product of American labor out of the country or pass any product of foreign labor into the country. When corn is exchanged (sold) for something the foreigner has, the corn ceases to be the product of American labor. What it has been exchanged (or sold) for becomes the product of American labor, and is enjoyed by the American as "the fruit of his toil." Foreigners give us nothing, and no American can get possession of any product of foreign labor except by stealing it. The protectionist who talks about our use of the products of foreign labor assumes that we are a nation of thieves, and that what we import is the result of piracy.

4. What we may lawfully enjoy as Americans must be the result of American labor only. The joint labor of all produces the total of what we eat, what we drink and what we use and enjoy. All the mill goods we use may not be made in this country, but to get them we must make something else—farm products—of exactly their value to a cent, which we exchange for the mill products, and the farm products, passing out of the country, become, by the exchange products of foreign labor, while the mill products, passing in, become, by the exchange, the products of American labor on our farms, taking the place of what our farm labor produced in exchange for them.

The intelligent farmer could see that there was in it no question of foreign labor; that it was a question of farm labor or mill labor, and that the only thing to be considered was whether it would pay him to give up his foreign trade. Why could the mill-owners not compete on equal terms with the farmers in supplying the demand for mill goods? Why did they require protection, for their assertion that they competed with foreigners was a palpable lie? The only competition they had was in the exchange of the surplus farm products for mill goods—surplus

ble for events of great subsequent influence. We shall then be able to see clearly that the present muddle was inevitable, that it was only one of the many milestones along the irresistible march to free trade.—Pack.

Shaving and sweating gold coins seem to be establishing itself as an infant industry in which there is a good deal to be made. The necessity of protecting it should be called to the attention of Maj. McKinley.—Detroit Free Press.

If people hear a grating noise that cannot otherwise account for they may take it for granted it is a result of the friction between Mr. McKinley's nerves and the persistency of Indiana statesmen in trying to keep their forefeet in the trough.—N. Y. World.

—There doesn't seem to be any difference of opinion among business men, whether they belong to one party or another, as to the necessity of speedy action in the senate on the pending tariff bill. It is a pity that republican senators should not in this respect reflect the will of their constituencies. The whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific is sick and tired of delay.—Philadelphia Record.

The Chicago Tribune speaks of the shortage in the government revenues as a "condensed statement of ten months of unadulterated democracy." But that is just where the Tribune makes its mistake. The democracy of the country for the past ten months has been a good deal adulterated, notably by republican filibusters, who stand in the way of democratic reforms which would give the country sufficient revenues.—Detroit Free Press.

—As the senate proceeds with the purchase of votes by "concessions" to protect interests we do not see how the people can fail to be impressed with the fact that the whole system of protection is a system of bribery. Even the republican senators, in assailing the bill, charge that protection is given to certain interests in order to pay for campaign contributions, or for special services to certain senators, or because certain senators are directly interested in the protected article. This is exactly on a line with the famous letter of a republican senator, who proposed to "fry the fat" out of the protection beneficiaries unless they contributed liberally to the republican campaign fund.—Indianapolis Sentinel



U. S. SENATOR JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL, of Vermont.

Known as the patriarch of the Senate. He was born at Stratford, Vt., April 14, 1810. Was a merchant in his younger days, and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits. Was elected to the United States Senate in 1867, and has served ever since. His present term of service will expire in 1897.

THEY LOVE EACH OTHER.

Engagement of the Czarevitch and Princess Alix of Hesse.

Romantic Stories Told in the Capitals of Europe—They Should Be Taken with a Grain of Salt, However—Who the Bride-to-be Is.

(Special Letter.)

The cable is kept busy with telling the people of the United States all about the engagement of the czarevitch of Russia to Princess Alix of Hesse. We are expected to believe that the marriage of these young people, which is to occur in the autumn, will be a love match pure and simple, in which statecraft and diplomacy are not mixed.



ALEXANDER III., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

up. The czarevitch himself has thus far considered it infra dig. to either deny or affirm these pretty tales. Perhaps he has never heard of them, in which case Cupid is entitled to summary satisfaction. Love in royal circles is not an epidemic affection. The members of ruling families are usually married to suit the requirements of the hour. Princesses, particularly, have frequently been hawked about from court to court; sometimes, sad to relate, without finding a bidder for their presumably fair hands. One of the duke of Edinburgh's daughters went to Roumania a few years ago—not because she loved the profligate heir-apparent to the shabby throne at Bucharest, but because "politics" demanded a closer alliance between Great Britain and the Balkan country. The German emperor—champion match-maker of Europe—managed that affair; and there can be no reasonable doubt that the same monarch is responsible for the "romantic" Romanoff-Hesse engagement.

The Czarevitch and His Fiancee.

As heirs presumptive go, the czarevitch, otherwise known as Grand Duke Nicholas, is a nice sort of fellow, even though he has been a little fickle as far as lovelornship is concerned. A short time ago he was reported as being infatuated with the flax-haired sister of the German empress, and still later he thought of marrying Princess Helene d'Orleans, daughter of the Comte de Paris. As the orthodox Greek church forbids marriages between cousins he had to give up the charming Helene. Nothing daunted, his imperial highness looked around once more, and discovered in the pretty granddaughter of Victoria in the sleepy little "residence" of Darmstadt. At the wedding of the grand duke of



THE CZAREVITCH.

Hesse and Princess Victoria at Coburg the czarevitch and Princess Alix met, and before the royal guests had left the quaint old town Emperor William was able to make a formal announcement of their betrothal. Like the most of the Romanoffs, the bridegroom-to-be is a handsome specimen of

mankind. He was born on May 1, 1868, at St. Petersburg. He is commander in chief of all the Cossacks of the Don, besides being colonel of several Russian and foreign regiments. The bride, Princess Alix Victoria Helena Louise Beatrice of Hesse, was born at Darmstadt June 6, 1872. She is the youngest of four sisters of Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, who was married a few weeks ago to his cousin, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Her eldest sister is the wife of Prince Louis of Battenberg; her second sister is married to Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, and the third, Irene, is the wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William. They were the daughters of Princess Alice, the favorite child of Queen Victoria.

Must Change Her Religion.

To become the bride of a Russian grand duke is not unalloyed happiness to a woman who has pronounced religious views. When Princess Alix assumes a Russian title she must also change her faith. She has already begun to study the fundamental teachings of the Greek church, and will be ready to renounce the religion of her childhood before the arrival of the wedding day. It will be remembered that when her sister Elizabeth, wife of Grand Duke Sergius, became "converted" a few years ago the act was hotly denounced by her German relations, but in the case of Princess Alix it will be considered indispensable and quite the correct thing. The people of Russia are pleased with the readiness displayed by their future empress in the matter of religious change, and have celebrated the betrothal by elaborate thanksgiving services.

The Romanoff Family.

To be czarina of Russia means a great deal. The Russian empire covers fully one-sixth of the firm land of the habitable globe, and contains a population of over 100,000,000. Over them the czar rules absolutely. But to be a member of the Romanoff family is not quite so desirable. This dynasty was founded



PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE.

by Michael Romanoff, czar of Muscovy, in 1613. Its foremost representative was Peter the Great, who ruled from 1689 to 1725. He reorganized the army, established a navy and conquered many provinces. In his youth he worked as a ship carpenter and blacksmith in Holland and England, and for some months studied the sciences so that Oxford gave him the degree of D. C. L. His reign was one of bloodshed. He began his career by thrusting his sister Sophia, the princess regent for his brother Ivan V., into a convent, and compelling the rightful heir to abdicate, and ended it by putting to death his son Alexei on the ground of treasonable conduct. The family now reigning in Russia can lay no just claims to the Romanoff name, as that dynasty became extinct in 1733 in the person of Empress Elizabeth, who died without issue. It was succeeded by the dynasty of Holstein-Gottorp. The first representative of this family was Peter III., a son of Peter the Great's daughter Anna, who had married a duke of Holstein-Gottorp. This unfortunate monarch married Princess Catharine of Anhalt-Zerbst, who had him deposed and strangled, and afterward ruled as Catharine II. It is doubtful if any reigning house mentioned in history has so terrible a history as that of Russia; and any woman thinking of entering the Muscovite family circle should look upon the dark side of the picture before being carried away by the dazzling prospects of unlimited power.

Red Is Bad to Wear. It is a great mistake for most women to wear red in any shade. If there is any color in the face the least bit of red near it will bring out a dreadful brick shade in the complexion that is most ugly. Those who are excessively pale, on the contrary, will find vivid scarlet will make very snow queens of them. It should be adopted in profusion by the pallid and by them alone.—Philadelphia Press.

Optimistic. Billy Bliven asked Miss Parseigh how old she was? said one girl to another. "Did she get angry?" "No, she was flattered. She thought she must look very young or he'd never have dared."—Washington Star.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Breakfast Cake.—Two tablespoons sugar, two of butter, two eggs, one cup sweet milk, one small cup graham flour, one teaspoon soda, two of cream tartar. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Bananas in Sirup.—Heat in a porcelain kettle a pint of currant and red raspberry juice, equal parts, sweetened to taste. When boiling, drop into it a dozen peeled bananas, and simmer very gently for twenty minutes. Remove the bananas, boil the juice until thickened to the consistency of sirup, and pour over the fruit. Serve cold.—Good Health.

—Eggs a la Tripe.—Put into a stewpan three ounces of butter, and when melted stir in one tablespoonful of flour; when smooth add four large onions that have been boiled and minced; simmer slowly five minutes, stir in two tablespoonfuls of cream, and cook five minutes longer. Slice six hard boiled eggs and lay in this sauce. When hot through send to table.—American Agriculturist.

—Bean Sandwiches without meat are a pleasing variety, and are acceptable to children and to many persons who for various reasons are meat abstainers. Bean sandwiches are relishable in cold weather. Cook beans with pork, mash and mix them to a smooth paste with sweet cream and a little vinegar, and season lightly with mustard. Then spread the mixture between thin slices of buttered brown bread, sprinkle some chopped celery on each.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Cream Muffins.—One quart of rich milk, or, if you can get it, half cream and half milk; a quart of flour, six eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one of lard, softened together. Beat whites and yolks, separately, very light; then add flour the last thing as lightly as possible, and have the batter free from lumps. Half-fill well-buttered muffin rings, and bake immediately in a hot oven, or the muffins will not be good. Send to table the moment they are done.—Christian Inquirer.

—To Fry Sweet Potatoes.—Peel and cut them lengthwise into slices, not too thin, throw them into cold water for an hour, drain and put them into a frying pan with very little more lard than you would use to fry batter-cakes. Cover the frying pan and let them cook for ten minutes; turn them over now and then to prevent burning. When done, remove the cover, and cook until they are a light brown on both sides. As they are removed from the frying pan, sprinkle with salt or sugar, as preferred. In the South this is a favorite breakfast dish.—Home.

—Oyster Patties.—One pint of cream, one quart of oysters, one tablespoonful of corn starch, the yolks of two eggs, well-beaten, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mace, salt and pepper to taste. Let the cream come to a boil. Mix the corn starch with a little cold milk and stir into the boiling cream. Add the seasoning. While the cream is cooking, let the oysters come to a boil in their own liquor. Skim carefully and drain off all the liquor. Cut each oyster in three or four pieces. Add the oysters to the cream and boil up once. Stir in the beaten yolks and take from the fire. Fill the patty shells and serve. The quantities given will fill twenty shells.—Boston Budget.

BENEFITS OF YAWNING.

One of the Most Useful and Natural Means of Relaxation.

One of the very best of relaxing exercises is the yawn. A good stretching of arm invigorates the entire body with a wave of energy, followed by complete relaxation. The yawn is the body's natural cry for reinforcement, and in that very cry comes an answer in part, or every time that a part of the whole of the body is relaxed, even for a moment, there is added some portion of vital energy.

Yawning helps to conquer your nervousness and insomnia. So, when fretted, anxious and nervous, try the yawning exercise.

Sit easily, with your back supported, take a long, full breath through the wide-open mouth, at the same time gradually energizing the whole body, stretching the arms above the head and the legs outward in front. This should produce a yawn. Repeat the exercise until the yawn becomes quite involuntary.—Philadelphia Record.

For a Fountain Pen Pocket.

A most convenient little case for the fountain pen is made out of a bit of black gros grain ribbon, a trifle less than half an inch wide and five-eighths of a yard long. Cut a strip of the ribbon eight inches in length, and baste it into a slightly pointed shape at one end, graduating the point for the space of half an inch. Take another strip eleven inches long and hem at both ends with a half-inch hem. Double this piece, overhand together at one side, and then join the pointed piece to it, overhanding in the same way. This makes a little pocket, in which the pen fits easily and securely. Turn the loose end of the ribbon over a tiny black safety pin, sew it firmly, and ornament with a little bowknot and ends made of the remainder of the original five-eighths. The case may be pinned to the dress wherever will be found the most convenient, and forms a safe and easy way of carrying the pen, which a literary or business woman finds so useful and indispensable.—Harper's Bazar.

Red Is Bad to Wear.

It is a great mistake for most women to wear red in any shade. If there is any color in the face the least bit of red near it will bring out a dreadful brick shade in the complexion that is most ugly. Those who are excessively pale, on the contrary, will find vivid scarlet will make very snow queens of them. It should be adopted in profusion by the pallid and by them alone.—Philadelphia Press.

Optimistic.

Billy Bliven asked Miss Parseigh how old she was? said one girl to another. "Did she get angry?" "No, she was flattered. She thought she must look very young or he'd never have dared."—Washington Star.

HOW THEY USED TO PITCH.

Those Were the Days When Baseball was Worth Seeing.

"It's a square, mainly game," said the captain, as we clambered through the turnstile, "a noble game, but not what it was a decade ago—"

"Why, captain, the game has steadily grown—"

"Steadily what? Talk about science! The pitchers, the whole battery of today don't compare with those old—"

"What were their strong points, captain?"

"Delivery. We talk now about the curves and out curves and up and down shoots, but did you ever see a 'hook' pitch?"

"No."

"Ha, ha. Then you know a heap about baseball."

"How was it delivered?"

"Well, the best hook pitcher I ever knew was Jim Bang, of the Gotham terror. Jim had to have a special catcher, for an ordinary mortal wanted to wind onto his hook—"

"What was it like?"

"Like! It was a sort of compound curve. The ball left Jim's hand as if shot from a thirteen-inch Armstrong, swerved rapidly to the right or left, and just as the befuddled batter struck at it with all his might it made a sudden rapid twirl around his neck, starting back toward the pitcher. This was also called the boomerang pitch."

"But how did the catcher get the ball?"

"Always in front of the batter, unless Jim gave him the signal and put on an extra twist, when the ball would whirl around the batter's neck twice, and the pitcher'd get it—"

"That must have been remarkable work."

"But not so remarkable as the 'bunt' pitch of Cracker Jack Short, the Cyclone of the Schuylkill."

"You mean bunt hit, don't you?"

"Who said I meant bunt hit. I meant bunt pitch."

"How was it done?"

"Well, in this throw the ball went right at the striker like an avalanche, and—"

"Straight or curve?"

"Straight—"

"Why, captain, I could hit any straight ball, however swift."

"Not Jack's. Just as the ball got almost in reach, and the batter swung himself to smash it over the fence, the ball stopped as suddenly as if striking a stone wall, and fell straight to the ground—"

"And the batter would strike at it?"

"Always."

"And how would they get him out?"

"Three strikes, every time."

"Remarkable pitching, captain; but how can it be accounted for?"

"Easy enough. I asked Jack about it. Pitching is a science, you know. Jack pitched the ball in such a perfectly straight line that the hole it bored in the atmosphere caused a vacuum and consequent suction behind it, and its speed made a fire resisting air cushion in its front. As it flew onward the lengthening hole in the atmosphere increased the suction and lessened the front resistance pressure, and so nicely did Jack calculate that the ball always dropped just in front of the plate. Baseball is a study, a science. But here's my car now. I'll see you tomorrow afternoon at Sunday school."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Assumed.

"Her appearance is as fresh as a schoolgirl's."

"Yes—but it's all put on."—Truth.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, LARD, and POTATOES across different cities like KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, and CHICAGO.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders. The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food. That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food. Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

BARBER—"If my plan was adopted, there would be no more bald heads." Customer—"I have tried a number of preparations and they are all humbugs." "My idea can't fail." "What is it?" "Wear a wig."—Texas Siftings.

"Can a man serve two masters?" inquired the pastor of the mild-eyed deacon. "He has to, sometimes," confessed the deacon. "I think not." "You never had boy twins at your house, did you?" inquired the deacon, softly.—Detroit Free Press.

WANTED IT VERIFIED.—He—"I heard a fellow say the other night that he thought almost anyone could kiss you." She—"The wretch! Did you knock him down?" He—"No. I thought I would call and see you about it first."—Brooklyn Life.

THEY MUST GLEAM.—Stage Manager—"What is delaying the performance?" Prompter—"The villain is out of tooth powder, and he swears he will not go on without being properly made up."—Truth.

THE ONE THING NEEDED.—"Have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me five dollars?" "Yes, certainly I have the confidence. But I haven't the five dollars."—Truth.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

"I MAY NOT be able to elevate the stage permanently," muttered the highway robber, "but you bet I can hold it up for a few minutes every day."—Buffalo Courier.

Hidden Shoals Wreck Strong Ships. The good bark health, with the brave mariner hope at the helm, is drifting on concealed reefs if you are troubled with inactivity of the kidneys. Shift your course by the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will pilot you into the harbor in safety, and save you from Bright's disease, diabetes or dropsy. The Bitters checks malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Do you men in the dry west want to go back and make hay as they do in Rhode Island—Rural New Yorker.

THE people who wish they were dead are awfully careful, we have noticed, of what they eat.—Aitchison Globe.

RHEUMATIC Pains are greatly relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

ADVERTISING is a sovereign remedy for dull times.—Troy Press.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.—She was reading over the column of marriage notices. "It can't be true," she said, "that marriage is a lottery." "And why not?" asked the young man with her. "Because there is a law against advertising lotteries, and look at this," she replied, handing the paper to him.—Detroit Free Press.

SMALL favors have long memories.—Chicago Herald.



KNOWLEDGE Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—D 1504. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

READ A FACT TAKE A HINT. GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION WHEREVER TRIED. CLEAN WHITE SOAP. SOLD EVERYWHERE. MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS. THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

# STRIKE SITUATION.

## Much Trouble Feared at Canal Dover, O.

### AFRAID OF BRIDGES BEING BURNED.

#### The Four Workmen Taken Prisoners by Strikers Are Rescued by Deputies—Bridge Blown Up by Dynamite—Quiet at Manow.

MIDVALE, O., June 12.—All was quiet here last night. No miners were in sight, as troops were expected. The road is transferring passengers at burned bridges. The company feared for the safety of its bridges at Canal Dover last night, where a large crowd was gathered. Passenger train No. 39 was ordered back to Canal Dover. The officials were afraid it would get caught between burned bridges.

The Associated press representative was told by the New Philadelphia police that desperate characters are being enlisted to destroy bridges near Canal Dover. A message has been received here that Gov. McKinley wired Sheriff Dole at Massillon that he would direct troops to guard the bridges north of Massillon. Sheriff Adams, this county, has been notified by Gen. Howe that he has sent him 500 troops and a Gatling gun battery.

#### THE FOUR AMERICANS RESCUED.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 12.—The four American workmen, who were taken prisoners by a mob of foreigners at New Haven on Saturday, were overtaken at Fair Chance and rescued at noon yesterday by the deputies. The deputies met with no opposition, owing to their numbers. When found the men were still bearing the placards and were chalkmarked from head to foot.

#### BRIDGE BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—A telegram from Birmingham, Ala., says the big iron bridge on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, at Carbon Hill, was blown up with dynamite early yesterday morning. The explosion of the dynamite occurred only a few moments before the morning train reached the bridge. Bridges at Patton, Mabel Mines and other points have been burned within a few days and several attempts have been made to burn a long trestle. All these acts are charged to strikers whose purpose it is to prevent the transportation of coal. The sheriff has gone to Carbon Hill to make arrests.

#### QUIET AT MANOW AND MCKEESPORT.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 12.—The situation at Manow yesterday was quiet. About thirty men are at work under guard of seventy-five deputies. No violence has been offered by the strikers and none is expected.

Everything is quiet at McKeesport. Deputies are still guarding the works, and no attempt will be made to resume at present.

## KANSAS POPULISTS.

### The Convention and the Candidates for Office Before It.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 12.—The populist state convention, which meets at Hamilton hall in this city to-day, will be a very remarkable one, in that no state official, administration stipendiary or member of the central committee will take part in the deliberations. State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, who is also chairman of the central committee, will, of course, call the convention to order, but as soon as the temporary chairman is selected he will step down and out and give the people full sway.

There is considerable opposition to the renomination of Gov. Lewelling and his associates, and it may develop great strength within the next few hours.

Numerous booms have been started for candidates for Lieut.-Gov. Daniels' job. They are nursed by D. I. Furbeck and J. M. Padgett, of Topeka; G. J. Cole, of Reno county; Judge Price, of Oskaloosa; Fred J. Close, private secretary to Gov. Lewelling, and lesser lights. Furbeck seems to be in the lead, with Cole a close second.

The only person mentioned for congressman-at-large beside W. A. Harris, the present incumbent, is Mrs. Mary E. Lease. Mrs. Lease's boom, however, has not developed much strength as yet, and the present indications are that Harris will be renominated.

The following is the list of state officers who will go before the convention for renomination: Gov. Lorenzo D. Lewelling, Lieut.-Gov. Percy Daniels; Secretary of State Russell S. Osborn, Auditor Van B. Prather, Treasurer William H. Biddle, Attorney-General John T. Little, Superintendent of Public Instruction Henry N. Gaines and Congressman-at-Large William A. Harris.

#### Going Out of Business.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 12.—Superintendent Snider, of the Kansas insurance department, has been notified by the secretary of the Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Co., of Des Moines, that the company will at once discontinue writing insurance and proceed to wind up its affairs as rapidly as practicable. The secretary explained that the step was taken on account of the tremendous depreciation in the values of horses, the only class of live stock on which the company writes insurance. The secretary stated further that all claims would be settled in full.

#### Reformed Episcopal Church Conference.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The fourteenth triennial convention of the Reformed Episcopal church closed yesterday after a brief session, composed of the hearing of reports. Matters concerning the constitution of the church occupied the greater part of the day. The next general conference will meet in New York city.

#### Wilson Granted a Respite.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 12.—Gov. Stone yesterday granted a respite to Charles Wilson until July 10. Wilson was to have been hanged in St. Louis June 14.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

The senate met on the 4th, thirteen members present, and some time was spent in securing a quorum. The tariff bill was then taken up and the sugar schedule considered until adjournment at 6:10. The house passed several senate bills of the same nature, the bank tax bill occupied the attention of the house until adjournment, after agreeing to a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the sugar investigating committee.

The senate on the 5th reached a final vote on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill and the compromise amendments offered by Mr. Jones were being voted down. Mr. Peffer attempted to have all sugars placed on the free list, but the senate refused to adopt his motion by a vote of 20 yeas to 37 nays, and the compromise schedule was adopted by 35 yeas to 28 nays. After completing the sugar schedule, which, it is thought, finally establishes the final result on the tariff bill, the senate adjourned. The house had the bank tax bill under consideration the whole day, but had reached no final action at the time of adjournment.

Before taking up the tariff bill on the 6th the senate passed seven bills. Mr. Blackburn favorably reported a resolution from the committee on rules for the appointment of a special committee of five senators to inquire into the existing public distress, which was adopted. The tariff bill was then considered until adjournment. The house concurred in the senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela river at Homestead, passed the bill extending the time of payment for purchase of lands of the Omaha Indians; adopted a resolution authorizing the payment of \$1,000 from the contingent fund to defray the cost of the armor plate fraud investigation, and then took up the bill repealing the 10 per cent. tax on state banks. A final vote was reached on several speeches had been made and the bill was defeated by 102 yeas to 173 nays, 88 republicans, 75 democrats and 9 populists voting against it. The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

The action of the attorney-general in claiming \$15,000,000 from the Leland Stanford estate occupied the attention of the senate for a time on the 7th. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to pass upon the claim. The tariff bill then came up and occupied the attention of the senate until adjournment. The house considered the Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole. A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws, and another authorizing the immigration committee to visit Ellis island for the purpose of studying the operations of the laws, and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 8th Mr. Hoar's resolution to set at rest the claim of the government against the estate of Leland Stanford, filed by the attorney-general to recover \$15,000,000 came up and on motion of Mr. Allen (Neb.) laid on the table. The tariff was then discussed until adjournment. The house passed one bill and the conference report on a bridge bill was agreed to. Several other matters of little general importance were closed up and the Indian appropriation bill further considered. Pensions occupied the evening session.

The senate on the 9th passed a bill fixing the pay of railway postal clerks and classifying them into seven classes, with pay ranging from \$600 to \$1,800. After some minor business the tariff was further considered. The house had a short session and did practically nothing. The Indian bill was considered briefly.

## USES OF SAND.

### The Wide Utility to Which It Can Be Put in the Household.

It has frequently been said that the commonest things are the most valuable to humanity. Air and water and all the necessities are free. In common sand we have one of the most valuable of all household agents. There is not a scouring soap of any value in the markets that does not owe its chief excellence to the use of sand as a large ingredient. In olden times housewives scoured their kitchen floors into snowy whiteness with pure sand and soap, and the clever manufacturer of modern times has utilized the idea and manufactured a sand soap, one of the most valuable of modern conveniences. The old-time kitchen floor, which was strewn with sand in fanciful figures, is fast becoming a thing of the past. Our modern kitchens are no less neat, perhaps, but they require less care, and their hardwood floors and oiled boards.

Yet there is probably as much use for sand in various ways now as ever. The handsome parlor vases are usually filled with some such ingredient to weight them and prevent the light porcelain from being brushed off the mantelpiece. We have learned that flowers will keep better in damp sand than in water, and a centerpiece of flowers for the table will be more gracefully and firmly arranged in a jar of wet sand than in a foundation of moss. The old gardener knew little of the value of sand in the garden, but the scientific gardener of modern times knows that a sandy loam properly fertilized is the most productive of all soils, and that pure sand is the very best earth of all in which he can plant his cuttings and slips for rooting.

Thus the most barren of all the earth's products will be found rich in usefulness. Without good, sharp sand plaster and mortar of all kinds are impossible, and a bed of good sand in the vicinity of a great city becomes a valuable mine of wealth to the owner.—N. Y. Tribune.

#### Keep Your Temper.

If you want to live to be one hundred keep your temper. Never mind where you keep it, only don't let it see the light of day, and the chances are longevity for you. Mrs. Charlotte Bell, who has just celebrated her 103rd birthday, boasts she has never been angry in her life, and, owing to this equanimity, her days are long in the land, though unhappily for her, she is to end them in the almshouse. Some of us do not consider age worth the price. For there is a good deal of the Greek in our compositions, in spite of the mixture of races, and we Americans would rather die young than never have a tantrum, or a "erisedes nerfs," as they say in French. Righteous anger is a good thing. It generally purifies the atmosphere, even if it does take an hour or so off the allotted span.—Boston Herald.

#### It is said that as early as 1660 Dr. Clayton distilled coal in a retort and produced gas, which he confined in bladders, and was accustomed to amuse his friends by burning this gas as it issued from holes in the bladder pricked with a pin. This was one hundred and fifty years before gas lamps.

Bonnet, the French naturalist, has amputated the limbs of tritons and said that the power of reproducing these members was almost unlimited. In one case a leg was reproduced twelve times in three years. An eye cut was reproduced in less than a year.

# MISSOURI RIVER.

## It Continues to Rise and the Situation Is Grave.

### POURING INTO FLORENCE LAKE.

#### River Men Watching the Encroaching Waters Narrowly—A Bridge Destroyed by Fire and a Train Plunged Into the River.

OMAHA, Neb., June 12.—The rain in the vicinity has ceased, but the Missouri river continues to rise steadily. The positive danger line is 18 feet, and the stage of water is something over 14 feet. The local United States weather bureau officers declare that if the condition to the north were of a foreboding character they would receive telegraphic communication at once, and the danger at Omaha depends upon sudden rises to the north. The indications, however, are for increasing rains in this vicinity and to the north, which makes the situation more serious.

The river yesterday was pouring into Florence lake. This is a lake of water a few miles above the city, formerly the old river bed, and for years the river has threatened to return to its ancient channel by this course. This would result in the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property, as the old river bed for miles is crowded with freight yards, big warehouses and residences.

While the rise of 3 feet would bring the river to a very dangerous stage it would take even more to force it into the old channel, as the property owners along the route have taken every precaution to protect their places with artificial means. Last night the river men were watching the encroaching waters narrowly. The river cannot possibly reach the danger line before noon to-day at the most rapid rise.

#### WENT THROUGH A BRIDGE.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 12.—A bad accident occurred last night to the westbound express on the Canadian Pacific road, due here to-day, at the crossing of Mattawa river, about 15 miles west of Fort William. Fires had destroyed the trestle bridge, and when in the center of that structure it gave way.

The engine and four cars were piled into the river. The diner, one of the first-class cars and sleeper, remained on the track. The wrecked cars took fire and soon the entire train was burned.

Mrs. Barker was drowned. She was a first-class passenger, en route to Elkhorn, Man., from Ontario. Express Messenger Mert Brown, of Toronto, is missing and is believed to be at the bottom of the river. The injured are: Fireman Whitehead, may not recover; Engineer Elmes, slightly injured; Mrs. Biekie, of Middleville, Mich., en route to Red Deer.

Several others were slightly injured. The train was running at high speed when the accident occurred.

The body of Mrs. Barker was found some distance down the river. All mail matter, including that from Montreal and Toronto posted on Thursday, was burned, as was also all express matter and baggage.

#### BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

### Seven People Attacked by a Brute, Three of Whom Will Die.

DALLAS, Tex., June 12.—Yesterday a St. Bernard dog went mad and ran amuck. Passing through the town he killed two dogs and three cats and bit seven people, three of them probably fatally. A negro boy was literally torn to pieces. A lady named Mrs. Worden was attacked in her house and terribly mangled. Nick Powers, a workman at Lemp's ice factory, was seized by the thigh while attempting to escape up a ladder and frightfully lacerated. Jennings Moore, a salesman, had great shreds of flesh torn from his arm and side. Mrs. Mary Arthur, an invalid, lying on a cot in her home, was attacked and her arms, limbs and side torn so that she will die. A young man from a neighboring town was also badly bitten. Two others, names unknown, were more or less seriously injured. Policemen finally killed the brute.

#### The Blue Grass Campaign.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 12.—From 5,000 to 6,000 strangers were here yesterday to hear W. L. C. Owens and Evan Settle, the candidates for congress in opposition to Col. Breckinridge. They spoke in the opera house to a crowd only measured by the walls. Owens made several allusions to Col. Breckinridge, but made no new attack on him. He said, however, he stood by every word uttered in his famous Paris speech, when he attacked Breckinridge bitterly.

#### Peculiar Suit Instituted.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 12.—A suit which has created considerable excitement was begun in the district court here yesterday by J. T. Allensworth, attorney for Mrs. B. H. Phelps. The plaintiff asks to be given a judgment of \$10,000 against the city and county of Atchison for allowing saloons to be operated therein, thereby maintaining places where her husband buys whiskey and becomes drunk.

#### Britannia Won.

HARWICH, Eng., June 12.—The Royal Harwich Yacht club regatta took place yesterday. The course was around the ship Wasp and Sunk light ships. The weather was squally. The Satanita and the Britannia competed. The former yacht returned three-fourths of a length ahead of the Britannia, which won on time allowance. The American-built yacht Mexican won the race for the two and one-half raters.

#### Ross an Easy Victim.

NEW YORK, June 12.—At the Academy of Music last night Ernest Roebel, the champion Graeco-Roman wrestler of the world, defeated Duncan C. Ross, the champion all-around athlete, in a wrestling match. Roebel won three straight bouts.

# MURDERED THREE PEOPLE.

## Bloody Work of a Desperate Cherokee Character in the Indian Territory.

WAGONER, I. T., June 11.—Saturday afternoon there was a robbery and sensational tragedy enacted on the road between Fort Gibson and Tahlequah, where the big Cherokee payment is in progress. A stage-load of passengers was some miles out from Tahlequah en route to Fort Gibson, the railroad station, when Levi Sanders, a desperate Cherokee character, who was on the front seat with the driver and was considerably drunk, punched the driver in the side with his pistol and ordered him to hold up. He then made the passengers get out, and robbed them of about \$70 and some jewelry. One man, a person from Texas, who declined to give his name, was shot through the breast because he had no money to give up. The wounded man is now in Fort Gibson in a critical condition, and may possibly recover, though he is shot entirely through the left lung. He was a fine-looking, well-dressed man.

The robber then left, walking through the woods in the direction of Tahlequah. He soon found a man and an Indian boy herding some cattle. He began shooting at the boy and killed him. He secured the horse the boy was riding and when he again emerged into the road, he came upon two wagons containing two men and some women. He shot into one of them, killing Mrs. Duncan, a lady who is connected with one of the best families of the Cherokee nation. Her son, Levi Duncan, was with her. He drew his pistol and began shooting at Sanders, as also did the man who was in the other wagon, but he was getting away on his horse when young Duncan got a Winchester from the wagon and shot his horse. Sanders was a foot and could not escape, and he was literally shot to pieces. He was shot through the body several times, through the head and through the foot.

The Winner and McNutt case is probably the most famous in the criminal history of Kansas. Early in 1873 Winner, and young McNutt went to Wichita, Kan., and started a paint shop. Winner was 19 years old and McNutt was 20. Soon afterward McNutt insured his life in favor of Winner for \$5,000. One night a few months after the young men settled in Wichita some one discovered that their shop was on fire. The people of the town turned out and extinguished the fire, but McNutt was missing. The partly burned body of a man was found in the ruins of the building. Winner declared that it was McNutt, but the people of Wichita did not believe him. The body was recognized as that of a tramp known as "Texas." The sudden departure of McNutt, and the fact that his life insurance was in favor of Winner, though McNutt was married and the father of a child, excited so much suspicion that Winner was arrested the next day. A few weeks later McNutt was captured in the woods in Newton county, Mo. They were tried for murder.

The evidence, though circumstantial, was so convincing that they were convicted and sentenced by Judge W. P. Campbell, now department commander of Kansas, to be hanged. Under the law they went to the penitentiary for life.

#### INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

### Some Surprising Figures Furnished by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Some surprising figures, accompanied by curious conclusions, are made public by the treasury bureau of statistics. The largest export of manufactured articles heretofore reported was during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, when the amount was \$168,927,315. The figures for ten months of the present year have already reached \$153,305,294, which indicates a total for twelve months of \$184,000,000. This will be more than 20 per cent. of our total exports, against 19 per cent. in 1893, less than 16 per cent. in 1892, when the large crop movement increased the aggregate volume of exports, and 19 per cent. in 1891.

The comparative figures for ten months ended April 30, 1896, and April 30, 1894, show an increase in agricultural implements from \$3,218,491 to \$3,938,451; in cars for steam railroads, from \$873,894 to \$1,612,899; in cotton cloths, from \$7,396,350 to \$9,700,968; in scientific and electrical apparatus, from \$1,068,305 to \$1,289,086; in household furniture, from \$2,488,301 to \$2,736,470; in books and printed matter, from \$1,416,350 to \$2,176,366; in stationery and other paper goods, from \$1,219,324 to \$1,575,741; in clocks and watches, from \$919,093 to \$1,105,362.

This increase in our foreign trade is attributed by Chief Ford, of the bureau of statistics, to the reduction of prices forced upon the manufacturers by the panic of last summer. It is the theory of political economists that the exhaustion of credit on the breaking out of a crisis forces down prices and restores the equilibrium of the gold exchanges by tempting foreign purchasers at reduced.

#### Crashed into a Freight Train.

CLINTON, Ia., June 11.—The west-bound limited on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, running 45 miles an hour, crashed into a freight train at Delmar at midnight. One man was killed, William Wilson, of Kansas City. The wreck took fire and several cars were burned.

#### A Noted Couple United.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—Miss Hope Goddard, daughter of Col. William Goddard, of this city, heiress to \$20,000,000, was married to C. Oliver Iselin, son of the late millionaire banker of New York, to-day.

# KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

## Meeting of the State Convention at Topeka.

### E. N. Morrill Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot—The Remainder of the Ticket and the Platform Adopted.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—At noon yesterday the largest republican convention ever assembled in Kansas met at Hamilton hall in this city. In addition to the 900 delegates there was a large crowd of interested spectators present. Delegates met at noon and the convention was called to order by James M. Simpson, chairman of the state central committee. He introduced Rev. John A. Bright, who led in prayer. The call for the convention was read by Secretary Brown, when Hon. C. V. Eskridge, of Emporia, moved that ex-Congressman S. R. Peters, of Harvey county, be temporary chairman of the convention. The motion prevailed unanimously, and Mr. Simpson appointed ex-Gov. Humphrey, Judge Sturgess and J. P. Harris a committee to escort the temporary presiding officer to the chair.

Judge Peters expressed his thanks to the convention briefly. Charles S. Martin, of Salina, was made temporary secretary, and J. E. Humphrey, of Hutchinson, assistant secretary. Then followed motions for committees on resolutions, permanent organization, credentials and order of business, all being adopted. A motion to refer all resolutions to the proper committee was also adopted.

In order to give the chairman time to prepare the committees the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling Chairman Peters announced the following committees:

Resolutions—C. V. Eskridge, chairman; W. C. Hook, John Seaton, S. B. Bradford, C. S. Finch, Wiley Anderson, S. B. Benedict, D. W. Vail, Frank Vincent, B. F. Hollenback, L. U. Humphrey, N. B. Needham, W. P. Hackney, E. W. Wellington, W. H. McBride, T. C. Bowie, L. C. Parker, W. E. Stanley, J. W. Foster, E. C. Cole, W. H. Smith, A. L. Coleman, N. E. Wilcoxson, L. M. Axline, J. S. Dean, T. B. Murdoch, R. M. Wright, J. W. B. Smith, Benjamin Schaefer, J. G. Mohler, W. J. Workman, H. T. Milliken, E. S. Oberholt, W. L. Chambers, C. M. Sheldon.

Order of business—G. W. Stabler, chairman; J. M. Gibbs, J. W. Day, J. P. Harris, T. C. Hollinger, N. Fry, Charles A. Cox, George A. Clark, W. McCandless, A. C. Mault, H. H. Lusk, J. M. Foster, G. W. McKee, Samuel Berry, W. C. Perdue, T. McCarty, W. H. Dimmick, R. Hatfield, J. T. Showalter, C. G. Webb, Ed Berry, Scott Hopkins, H. P. Lawrence, M. A. Schoonmaker, Henry Brandley, E. W. Claycomb, J. C. Guy, P. B. Gillette, H. L. Alden, A. P. Riddle, J. G. Howard, A. K. Soufer, Frank King, J. H. Tait, C. W. Baker.

Permanent organization—Grant Hornaday, chairman; R. G. Robinson, Joshua Wheeler, H. H. Coney, W. A. Johnson, J. E. Waterhouse, T. Stover, H. E. Richter, S. T. Danver, W. H. Brown, J. N. Ritter, Isaac A. Right, Adrian A. Reynolds, J. H. McFarland, John D. Robertson, Henry Booth, A. M. Brennerman, E. B. Jewett, W. P. Hunter, J. C. Clark, G. M. Stratton, J. D. Williamson, C. J. Bassom, H. E. Patterson, August Ringwald, Edwin Tucker, H. Grace, O. P. Grimes, T. F. Bradley, James B. Tomlinson, W. C. Osgood, Frank Byers, A. L. Johnson, D. J. Harris, and J. B. Barres.

Resolutions—Will F. Reed, chairman; E. Wells, E. W. M. Roe, R. H. Trueblood, William Knight, G. A. Spaulding and E. P. Ott.

When the committees were announced, Mrs. Laura M. Johns was introduced by Chairman Peters and presented a lengthy memorial to the convention, and the suffrage questions to the voters of forty-two counties of the state gathered under the auspices of the republican women of the state organization.

The convention soon took another recess until 8 o'clock. Upon meeting at 8:20 o'clock, the committees, except that on resolutions, made their reports. That on order of business reported how nominations should be made and limited nominating speeches to three minutes with no seconding speeches, and the committee on permanent organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent. The report was agreed to.

A motion to adjourn until morning in order to allow the committee on resolutions time to report was lost and the rules were then suspended and nominations for associate justice of the supreme court were called for. Hon. A. P. Riddle placed in nomination Judge W. A. Johnson, of Ottawa county, who was chosen by acclamation.

Ex-Gov. George T. Anthony next asked for the suspension of the rules and that the nominations of candidates for governor be made. The motion carried and Hon. Thomas Garver, of Salina, placed the name of Hon. E. N. Morrill, of Brown county, before the convention. Hon. W. S. Stambaugh nominated George W. Martin, of Wyandotte county.

No other candidates being named the roll was called, which resulted in Morrill receiving 771 votes and Martin 122, and Morrill's nomination was made unanimous. The chair appointed a committee to escort the nominee to the hall, and Mr. Morrill appeared and accepted the nomination in a speech which was loudly applauded.

Mr. Martin also spoke, pledging his support to the nominee, and the convention adjourned until morning.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 8.—The delegates to the republican state convention reassembled at 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning and got down to business at once. The report of the committee on resolutions was called for. Chairman Eskridge submitted the following report with the statement that it voiced the unanimous sentiment of the committee:

We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to make the following report: Reaffirming the republican national platform of 1892. Resolved, The constant patriotism of our party is in itself a guaranty to the nation that the interests of its defenders, their widows and orphans will be liberally cared for and we denounce their cruel and deliberate betrayal by the present democratic administration.

Second—We adhere to the republican doctrine of protection and believe that tariff laws should protect the products of the farms as well as of the factory.

Third—The American people favor bimetalism and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals and that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its working men demand that the mints be opened to the coinage of the silver of the mines of the United States and that congress should enact a law levying a tax on importations of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the products of our own mines.

Fourth—We favor national and state legislation for the encouragement of irrigation.

Fifth—We denounce the present state administration for its revolutionary tendencies, its violation of the laws, contempt of the courts, the corruption and incompetency of its officials, its gross mismanagement of the state institutions and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state. And we pledge the republican party and the nominees of this convention to a faithful and economical discharge of all official duties, to a strict observance and an honest enforcement of the law and to obedience to the mandates of the courts.

Sixth—To the maintenance of these principles we invite the support of all patriotic citizens.

This platform was adopted without a dissenting vote. Nominations for lieutenant-governor were now in order. J. L. Bristol nominated J. W. Moore, of Marion; E. C. Cole, D. N. Heizer, of Barton; J. M. Miller, J. A. Troutman, of Shawnee; John N. Ritter, D. W. King, of Cherokee; R. W. M. Roe, E. G. Dewey, of Elk.

On the fourth ballot Troutman was nominated, the result being Troutman 538, Heizer 348; total 886. The convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

The convention got down to business after the noon hour at 2:15. Following the name of Dr. H. R. Roberts, of Riley, which had been put before the convention for secretary of state previous to the noon adjournment, those of Frank L. Brown, of Anderson; J. M. Smyth, of Greenwood; W. C. Edwards, of Pawnee; Dr. W. A. Leigh, of Rooks, and J. S. McDowell, of Smith, were presented. Shawnee county announced that the name of Col. J. W. F. Hughes would not be presented.

On the third ballot there were breaks all along the line to Edwards. Atherton's friends in the Sixth district who had been voting for McDowell, went in large numbers to Edwards. Toward the close of the roll call delegations tumbled over each other get to Edwards and when Shawnee was reached it threw its 25 votes to him, which insured his nomination. The ballot at the close stood: Edwards, 582; Brown, 232; McDowell, 70; Smyth, 3; Roberts, 2; Leigh, 1; total, 890.

Edwards accepted the nomination in a neat speech. The names of ten candidates for auditor were presented in the convention in this order: George W. Clark, of Mitchell county, by I. D. Young; S. W. Gaunt, of Rawlins county, by Col. L. G. Park; George Washington Jones (colored), of Graham county, by Alvin Law; H. P. Myton, of Garden City, by Judge Abbott; Tom T. Kelley, of Paola, by "Brown of Miami"; J. L. Cook, of Gove county, by C. E. Pierce; A. H. Chase of Wichita, by Charley Lobdell; George E. Cole, of Crawford county, by O. T. Boaz; Clem Hoar, of Trego county, by Pierce Metz; Col. H. L. Millard, of Rice county, by A. W. Brinkerhoff.

The third ballot resulted in the nomination of Cole, the vote standing as follows: Cole, 844; Kelly, 170; Myton, 92; Millard, 5. The nomination was made unanimous. Cole accepted in a brief speech. The convention then adjourned till 8.

The evening session of the convention was called to order on time by Chairman Peters who announced nominations in order for state treasurer. J. K. Cubbison presented the name of W. H. Ellett, of Butler county, date. The name of D. W. Eastman, of Lyons, was presented, by I. E. Lambert. The name of J. Bruce Lynch was presented also, the speaker calling attention to the fact that two years ago when a candidate for the same office, Lynch led the ticket. H. L. Pestana named O. L. Atherton, of Russell county, in a short, sharp and brilliant speech. Three ballots settled the contest as follows: Lynch, 298; Atherton, 583.

Three candidates were named for attorney-general, F. B. Dawes, of Clay Center; W. F. Guthrie, of Atchison, and Oscar Faust, of Allen county. The vote was: F. B. Dawes, 505; W. F. Guthrie, 313; Oscar Faust, 75.

Capt. J. C. Davis, of Chase; Edmund Stanley, of Lawrence, and A. W. Stubbs, of Haskell, were placed in nomination for superintendent of public instruction. The ballot resulted in a sweeping victory for Prof. Stanley by the following vote: Davis, 191; Stanley, 548; Stubbs, 144.

It was 11 o'clock when ex-Gov. George T. Anthony took the platform and placed the name of Col. R. W. Blue before the convention for nomination for congressman-at-large. The names of George L. Douglass, Ed P. Greer and J. C. Caldwell were also placed before the convention. The votes announced were as follows: R. W. Blue, 445; George L. Douglass, 264; Ed P. Greer, 174; J. C. Caldwell, 117.

Mr. Blue was declared the nominee of the convention amid much enthusiasm. He appeared upon the platform and accepted the nomination in a short speech, and at 12:45 o'clock the convention, having completed its work, adjourned.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The full list of the central committee-men is as follows: First district, C. F. Johnson; Second, J. M. Chism, Atchison; Third, W. E. Sterne, Topeka; Fourth, J. F. Cox; Fifth, J. L. Senior; Sixth, J. M. Humphrey; Fox; Seventh, T. S. Stover; Iowa, Eighth, G. A. Clark, Junction City; Ninth, A. L. Greene, Newton; Tenth, T. J. Hayes, Oswatomie; Eleventh, L. S. Crum, Oswego; Twelfth, J. A. Mosier, Thirtieth, George C. Armstrong, Moline; Fourteenth, George Huke, Ellisworth; Fifteenth, S. C. Postlewaite; Sixteenth, W. S. Kenyon; Seventeenth, J. R. Sedwick; Eighteenth, John Kelly, Wichita; Nineteenth, T. A. Hubbard, Rome; Twentieth, George H. Barr; Twenty-first, S. M. Fox, Manhattan; Twenty-second, O. Leland, Troy; Twenty-third, K. E. Wilcoxson, Oakley; Twenty-fourth, P. C. Ransy,